

Hazard of Incident and Progressive Knee and Hip Radiographic Osteoarthritis and Chronic Joint Symptoms in Individuals with and without Limb Length Inequality

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ABSTRACT. Objective. To examine the hazard of incident and progressive radiographic osteoarthritis (rOA) and chronic joint symptoms at the hip and knee by limb length inequality (LLI) in a large, community-based sample.

Methods. A longitudinal cohort completed baseline (1991–97) clinical evaluation and identical followup assessment (1999–2003) (median followup time 5.9 yrs, range 3.0–13.1 yrs). LLI was defined at baseline as a measured difference between limbs ≥ 2 cm. The study groups with LLI data comprised 1583 participants with paired (baseline and followup) knee radiographs and 1453 participants with paired hip radiographs. Multivariable Cox regression models were used to examine the hazard of incident and progressive knee and hip rOA and chronic joint symptoms, with adjustment for demographic and clinical factors.

Results. The hazard of developing incident knee or hip rOA was 20%–30% higher and of developing progressive knee or hip rOA was 35%–83% higher among participants with LLI, but results were only statistically significant for progressive knee rOA (adjusted hazard ratio = 1.83, 95% CI 1.10–3.05). The hazards of progressive chronic knee symptoms and incident and progressive chronic hip symptoms were 13%–59% higher among participants with LLI, but were not statistically significant.

Conclusion. LLI was associated with progressive knee rOA and was nonsignificantly associated with incident knee or hip rOA and progressive hip rOA, progressive chronic knee symptoms, and incident and progressive chronic hip symptoms. Longer studies may strengthen these associations and help determine whether LLI is a risk factor or marker of these outcomes. (J Rheumatol First Release July 15 2010; doi:10.3899/jrheum.091410)

Key Indexing Terms:

LEG LENGTH INEQUALITY

JOINT PAIN

OSTEOARTHRITIS

Osteoarthritis (OA) is a leading cause of disability among older adults, with lower extremity OA limiting mobility, basic daily activities, and quality of life^{1,2,3}. Chronic joint symptoms, including joint pain, aching, and stiffness, also may contribute to impaired daily function and quality of

life. The prevalence of OA and chronic joint symptoms is high in the US adult population. In the US, approximately 33% of persons over the age of 63 years have knee OA and at least 3% ages 55–74 have hip OA⁴. After adjustment for age, an estimated 29.2% of the 2006 civilian noninstitution-

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The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

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alized adult population reported chronic joint symptoms during the prior 30 days⁵.

Radiographic OA (rOA) and chronic joint symptoms of the lower extremity may be caused by or exacerbated by injuries, chronic joint disorders, and mechanical and anatomical factors, such as obesity, joint malalignment, and joint instability^{6,7,8,9}. Limb length inequality (LLI), a condition in which paired lower extremities are of unequal length, has been suggested as another mechanical factor that may contribute to the development or progression of lower extremity rOA and chronic joint symptoms. In the Johnston County Osteoarthritis Project, a community-based sample of African American and Caucasian men and women, LLI was associated with prevalent rOA and chronic joint symptoms of the knee and hip in cross-sectional analyses^{10,11}, but it is unknown whether LLI precedes rOA or chronic joint symptoms of the lower extremity, potentially contributing to a greater incidence or accelerated progression of these outcomes. This may occur because individuals with LLI might functionally minimize the inequality by increasing knee flexion or hip adduction of the longer limb¹², thus altering movement patterns that may amplify forces across lower extremity joints and contribute to the degradation of cartilage that characterizes rOA¹³.

One method of determining whether LLI may be a predictor of lower extremity rOA or chronic joint symptoms is to examine the incidence of these outcomes among individuals with and without LLI. The same method could determine whether LLI may be a predictor of progression among those with these conditions at baseline. The purpose of our analysis was to compare the hazard of incident and progressive rOA of the knee or hip between individuals with LLI and those without LLI in a large community-based sample. Additionally, the hazard of incident and progressive chronic joint symptoms (i.e., pain, aching, and stiffness of the joint on most days) of the knee and hip between individuals with LLI and those without LLI was examined, adjusting for the presence of rOA.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study participants. The Johnston County Osteoarthritis Project is an ongoing, community-based study of the occurrence of knee and hip OA in African American and Caucasian residents in a rural county in North Carolina. Details of this study have been reported¹⁴. Briefly, the study involves civilian, noninstitutionalized adults aged 45 years and older who resided in 6 townships in Johnston County. Participants were recruited by probability sampling, with oversampling of African Americans. A total of 3187 individuals were recruited at baseline (T0) between May 1991 and December 1997 and completed a clinical evaluation¹⁴. A total of 1329 participants were not eligible due to lack of data at followup (T1) for the following reasons: emigration from study area (n = 161), refusal (n = 435), inability to participate due to physical or mental conditions (n = 234), death (n = 411), and inability to be contacted or found (n = 88). Assessments of 1868 participants at T1 were completed from 1999 to 2003 (median time from T0 to T1 5.6 yrs, range 3.0–13.1 yrs). Paired T0 and T1 knee and hip radiograph assessments were available for 1726 participants. LLI data were collected for 3067 participants at T0 and were available for 1558 partici-

pants with paired knee radiographs and 1413 participants with paired hip radiographs.

Limb length measurement. With the participant supine, a tape measure was used to determine right and left lower extremity lengths (centimeters) between 2 defined bony landmarks: the anterior superior iliac spine (ASIS) and the medial malleolus. An intertester reliability of $r = 0.98$ and an intratester reliability from $r = 0.89$ to 0.95 have been reported with this measurement technique¹⁵. To account for potential measurement error in this clinical measurement, LLI was defined conservatively as a 2.0 cm or greater difference in length between limbs. Additionally, a cutpoint of 1.0 cm was investigated to compare with the estimates obtained by the 2.0 cm conservative definition.

Radiographic assessment. All participants completed bilateral standing anteroposterior radiography of the knee. Women over 50 years of age and all men completed supine anteroposterior pelvic radiography. Radiographs were rated by a single musculoskeletal radiologist (JBR) using the Kellgren-Lawrence (K-L) radiographic atlas for overall knee and hip radiographic grades¹⁶. As described¹⁴, interrater reliability (comparison of radiograph readings between JBR and another radiologist) and intratester reliability (comparison of radiograph readings completed by JBR at 2 separate times) for the radiologist were high (weighted kappa for interrater reliability 0.9; kappa for intratester reliability 0.9). Radiographs without the features of OA were defined as K-L grade 0 (normal findings). A minute radiographic osteophyte of doubtful pathologic significance was assigned a K-L grade 1 (questionable). Radiographs showing an osteophyte without joint space narrowing were assigned a K-L grade 2 (mild). A moderate decrease of the joint space was assigned a K-L grade 3 (moderate). K-L grade 4 (severe) was defined as severe joint space narrowing with subchondral bone sclerosis¹⁷. The incidence of rOA was defined as a K-L grade ≥ 2 at T1 among participants with K-L grade < 2 at T0. Progression of rOA was defined 2 ways: (1) an increase of at least 1 K-L grade from T0 to T1 among individuals with at least K-L grade 1 at T0; and (2) an increase of at least 1 K-L grade from T0 to T1 among individuals with at least K-L grade 2 at T0.

Figures 1 and 2 detail the selection of knee or hip joints for analyses. Of the 3428 knees with radiographs, knees that did not have K-L grades available at both T0 and T1 (n = 168) or had undergone a total knee replacement prior to T0 (n = 16) were excluded. Of the 3440 hips with radiographs, hips that did not have K-L grades available at both T0 and T1 (n = 495) or had undergone a total hip replacement prior to T0 (n = 16) were excluded.

Chronic knee and hip symptoms. Participants completed an interviewer-administered questionnaire in which they answered “Yes” or “No,” separately for left and right knees and left and right hips, to the question: “On most days do you have pain, aching or stiffness in your [left/right] [knee/hip]?” The presence of groin pain was recorded for right and left sides. Participants were considered to have chronic knee symptoms if they answered affirmatively to the knee symptoms question and to have chronic hip symptoms if they answered affirmatively to the hip symptoms question or reported groin pain. Participants who provided affirmative answers to the chronic joint symptoms question were asked to grade the severity: “Is the pain, aching or stiffness in your [left/right] [knee/hip] mild, moderate, or severe?”

The incidence of chronic joint symptoms was defined as an affirmative response to the symptoms questions at T1 among participants who reported no symptoms at T0. Progression of symptoms was defined as an increase of at least 1 level of severity from T0 to T1 among individuals who reported mild or moderate symptoms at T0.

Demographic and clinical characteristics. The following participant characteristics were included as covariates in our analyses because they have been associated with knee and/or hip rOA: gender; self-reported race (African American or Caucasian); age (continuous variable, in years); history of knee joint problems among those with knee outcomes [i.e., knee injury (“Have you ever injured your right/left knee?”), knee fracture (“Has a doctor ever told you that you had broken or fractured your right/left

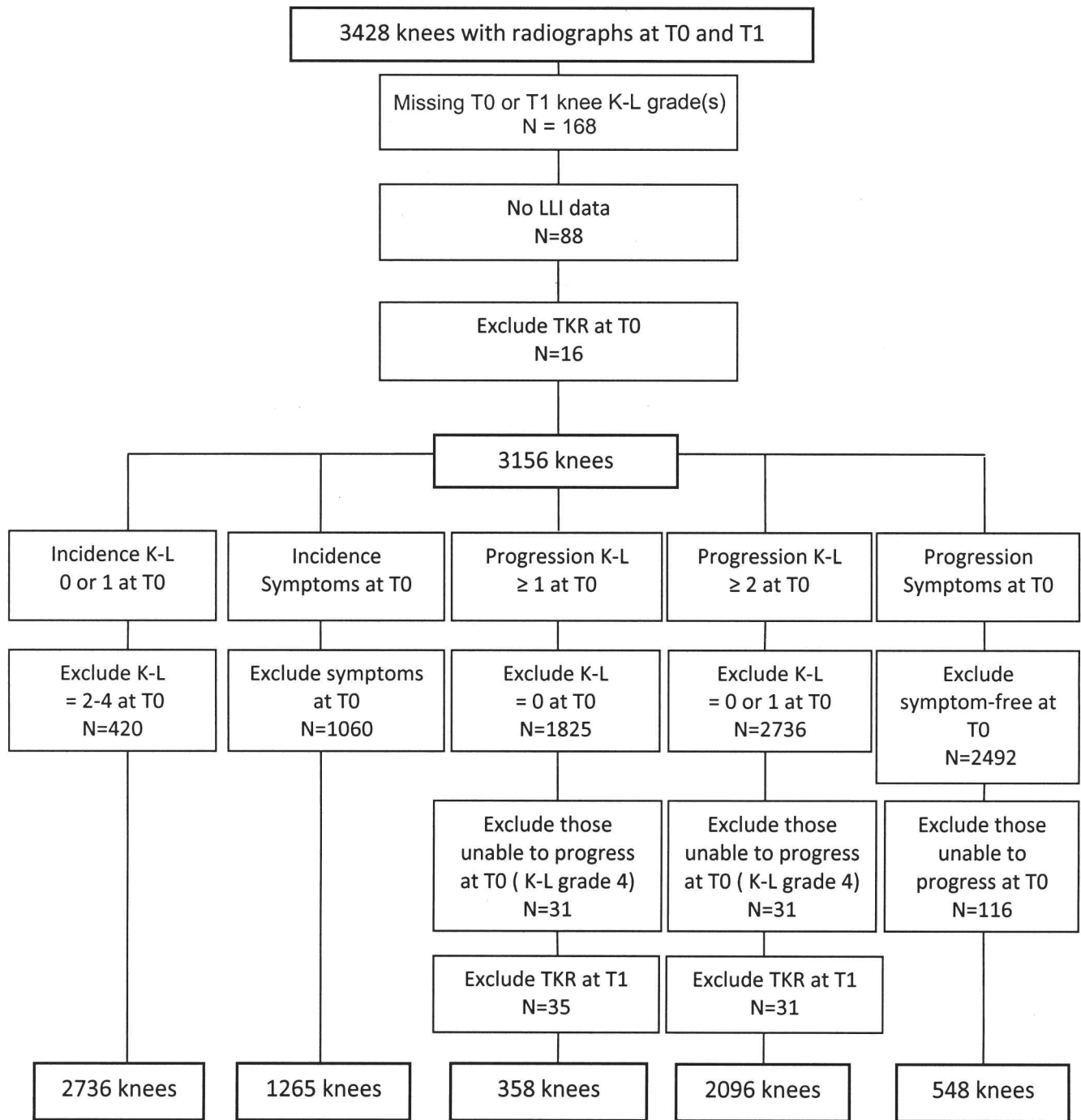


Figure 1. Knees for analysis from 1726 participants with paired radiographs. T0 = baseline assessment; T1 = followup assessment. LLI: limb length inequality. K-L: Kellgren-Lawrence grade. TKR: total knee replacement.

knee?”), and knee surgery (“Have you ever had surgery on your right/left knee?”); history of hip joint problems among those with hip outcomes [i.e., congenital hip problem (“Has a doctor ever told you that you had a problem with your right/left hip from birth or childhood?”), hip injury (“Have you ever injured your right/left hip?”), hip fracture (“Has a doctor ever told you that you had broken or fractured your right/left hip?”), and hip surgery (“Have you ever had surgery on your right/left hip?”)]; and body mass index at baseline (BMI: continuous variable calculated as

weight in kilograms/height in meters squared). Height without shoes was measured in centimeters and weight was measured in kilograms using a balance beam scale.

Statistical analysis. The unit of analysis was the joint (not the person). Chi-square and t-tests were used to compare sex, race, baseline age, baseline BMI, baseline height, history of knee or hip joint problems, rOA at T0 and T1, and chronic symptoms at T0 and T1 between groups with and without LLI. Because of the wide range of followup times for participants (mean

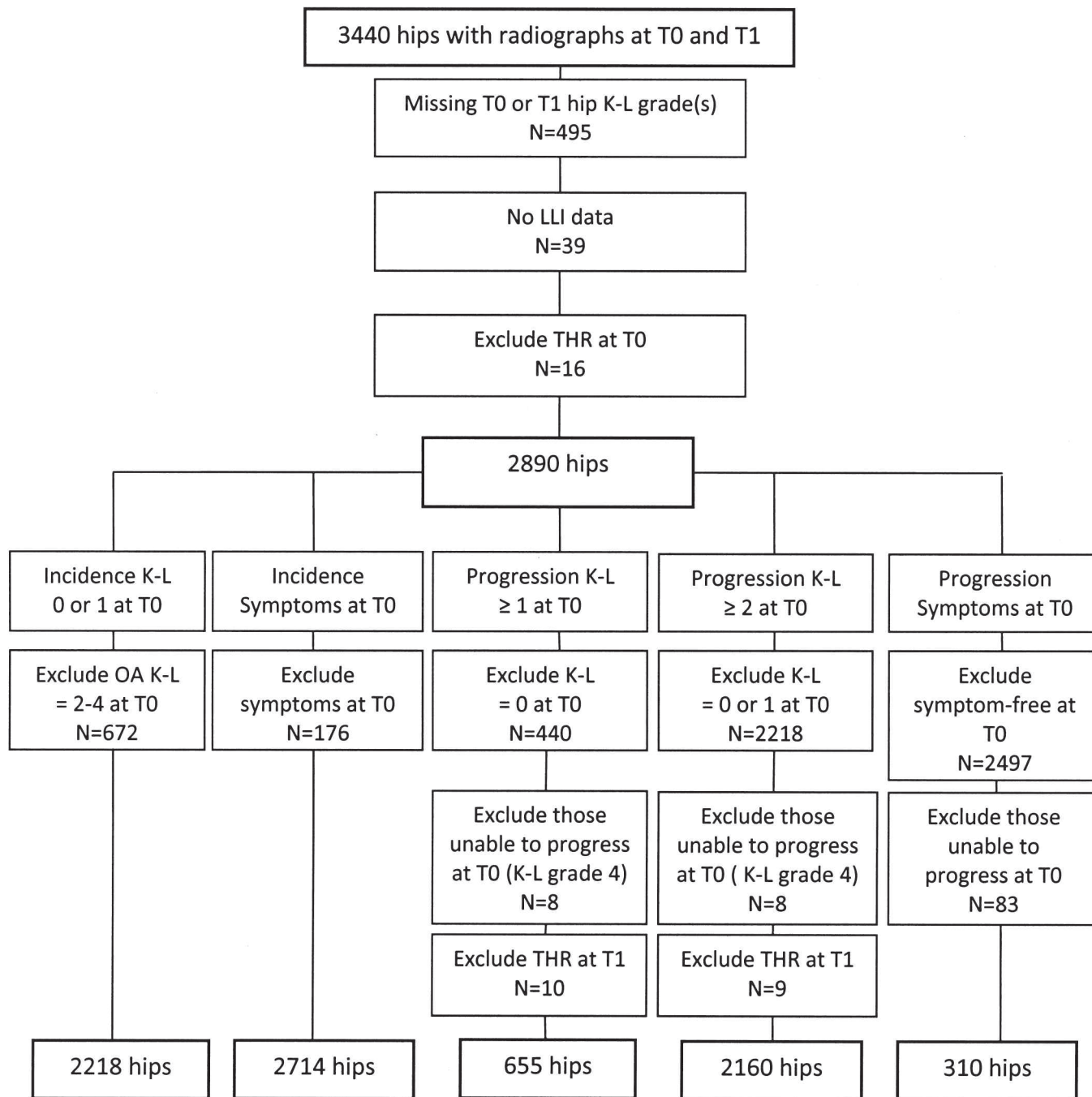


Figure 2. Hips for analysis from 1726 participants with paired radiographs. T0 = baseline assessment; T1 = followup assessment. LLI: limb length inequality. K-L: Kellgren-Lawrence grade. THR: total hip replacement.

5.9 yrs, SD \pm 1.4 yrs, range 3.0–13.2 yrs) and interval censoring (i.e., when the precise time of the occurrence of the outcome is unknown), separate multivariable Cox regression models (with the midpoint of each individual's followup period as the approximated endpoint among those with the outcome of interest) with generalized estimating equations to account for correlated data (paired joints within same person) were used to estimate hazard ratios of knee or hip rOA outcomes and knee or hip symptoms outcomes by LLI status (LLI vs no LLI) and in comparisons of the shorter and longer limbs versus limbs without LLI. Estimates from the Cox models were compared with those from parametric Weibull time-to-event models

to determine whether the endpoint assumption used with the Cox model was reasonable. The Weibull model accommodates variable followup times and allows for estimation of the time-to-event when interval censoring is present¹⁸. We chose to report the Cox model estimates because the Cox model is more widely used and understood than the Weibull model. Covariates included in adjusted models were identified by their association with both the exposure of LLI and outcome of rOA or joint symptoms, based either on statistical significance in bivariate associations or on prior Johnston County OA studies of each covariate in the LLI and OA/symptoms association. Using a forward selection strategy, any statistically sig-

nificant interaction terms of LLI with the other covariates were considered for inclusion. A sensitivity analysis was conducted exploring a LLI definition using a cutpoint of 1 cm. Statistical computations were performed using SAS version 9.1 (SAS Institute, Cary, NC, USA) for Cox models and Stata/IC 10.1 software (Stata Corp., College Station, TX, USA for Weibull models). Statistical significance was evaluated at the $p < 0.05$ level.

RESULTS

Characteristics of the sample are given in Table 1. The total study group comprised 1583 participants with paired knee radiographs and LLI data (64.3% women, 27.0% African American) and 1453 participants with paired hip radiographs and LLI data (61.4% women, 26.8% African American). Ninety participants (5.7%) had LLI ≥ 2 cm among those with paired knee radiographs, and 79 (5.4%) had LLI ≥ 2 cm among those with hip radiographs. A history of joint problems was more common for the knee (18.1% among those with paired knee radiographs) than for the hip (7.0% among those with paired hip radiographs). The proportion of participants reporting a history of knee problems at baseline was statistically higher among those with LLI than without LLI (26.1% vs 17.7%; $p = 0.04$). Proportionally more participants reported a history of hip problems at baseline among those with LLI than without LLI (10.3% vs 6.8%; $p = 0.24$), although this difference was not statistically significant. Presence of rOA was less at T0 than T1 for both the knee (18.6% and 33.0%) and the hip (31.4% and 38.5%) among those with paired radiographs. Presence of chronic knee symptoms was slightly higher at T0 than T1 (42.1% and 38.6%) among those with paired knee radiographs; presence of chronic hip symptoms was less at T0 than T1 (38.4% and 50.6%) among those with paired hip radiographs.

Baseline age, BMI, sex, race, and history of joint symptoms were included in all adjusted models, and rOA also was controlled in models predicting chronic symptoms outcomes. Height was explored as a covariate, but it yielded lit-

tle ($< 6\%$) to no change in the estimate compared to models with other key covariates. Thus, height was not considered an important confounder in analyses and was not included in final adjusted models.

The hazard of developing incident knee or hip rOA was 20%–30% higher among participants with LLI compared to those without LLI, but these results were not statistically significant before or after adjustment (Table 2). Participants with LLI were 83% more likely to have progressive knee rOA and 34% more likely to have progressive hip rOA, but these results were only statistically significant for progressive knee rOA (adjusted hazard ratio 1.83, 95% CI 1.10–3.05; Table 2). The hazard of progressive chronic knee symptoms and incident hip symptoms was higher among participants with LLI than those without LLI in unadjusted and adjusted models, but this association was not statistically significant (Table 2). A reverse relationship was noted with incident chronic knee symptoms in unadjusted models; participants with LLI were less likely to develop incident symptoms than those without LLI, but this association was attenuated in adjusted models and was not statistically significant. No statistically significant interaction terms were observed between LLI and baseline age, baseline BMI, history of joint problems, sex, and race in the knee or hip models. Weibull models produced similar point estimates and 95% CI to Cox models for incident outcome models, but estimates were closer to the null in Weibull models than in Cox models (data not shown). Attempts to determine whether LLI predicted the development of unilateral or bilateral incident knee or hip rOA were underpowered and uninformative.

In sensitivity analyses exploring a LLI cutpoint of 1 cm, the patterns of the hazard ratios (data not shown) were typically closer to the null compared to those shown in Table 2 for a LLI cutpoint of 2 cm. An inverse relationship was noted for incident knee rOA and progressive hip rOA 2 out-

Table 1. Characteristics of sample, by limb length inequity (LLI) and joint site.

Characteristic	Participants with Paired Knee Radiographs				Participants with Paired Hip Radiographs			
	Total Sample, n = 1583	LLI, n = 90	No LLI, n = 1493	p	Total Sample, n = 1453	LLI, n = 79	No LLI, n = 1374	p
Female, %	64.3	64.4	64.2	0.97	61.4	60.8	61.4	0.91
Black, %	27.0	34.4	26.5	0.10	26.8	34.2	26.4	0.13
History of joint problem*, %	18.1	26.1	17.7	0.04	7.0	10.3	6.8	0.24
rOA at T0 (%)	18.6	42.2	17.2	< 0.01	31.4	31.7	31.4	0.96
rOA at T1 (%)	33.0	53.4	31.8	< 0.01	38.5	43.6	38.2	0.34
Joint symptoms at T0, %	42.1	54.6	41.4	0.02	38.4	40.5	38.3	0.50
Joint symptoms at T1, %	38.6	43.3	38.3	0.37	50.6	67.1	49.7	< 0.01
Baseline age, mean (SD)	60.9 (± 10.0)	62.1 (± 10.2)	60.8 (± 10.3)	0.24	61.9 (± 9.6)	64.0 (± 9.4)	61.8 (± 9.6)	0.05
Baseline BMI, mean kg/m ² (SD)	29.1 (± 5.6)	31.1 (± 7.9)	29.0 (± 5.7)	0.01	29.1 (± 5.6)	30.6 (± 7.4)	29.0 (± 5.5)	0.06
Baseline height, cm (SD)	166.4 (± 9.3)	166.0 (± 9.7)	166.4 (± 9.3)	0.75	166.6 (± 9.5)	166.5 (± 9.9)	166.6 (± 9.5)	0.89

* Among participants with paired knee radiographs = history of injury, fracture, or surgery of the knee; among participants with paired hip radiographs = history of injury, fracture, surgery, or congenital problem of the hip. rOA: radiographic OA; among participants with paired knee radiographs refers to knee joint, among participants with paired hip radiographs refers to hip joint. T0: baseline assessment. T1: followup assessment. BMI: body mass index.

Table 2. Unadjusted and adjusted hazard ratios (HR) of radiographic OA (rOA) and chronic symptoms outcomes, by joint site.

	Limb Length Inequality Present	No. Joints at Risk	No. Joints With Outcome	Unadjusted HR (95% CI)	Adjusted* HR (95% CI)
Incident knee rOA	Yes	122	20	1.20 (0.72–2.00)	1.08 (0.66–1.76)
	No	2612	398		
Progressive knee rOA 1 [†]	Yes	85	37	1.70 (1.15–2.51)	1.22 (0.82–1.80)
	No	1197	405		
Progressive knee rOA 2 ^{**}	Yes	47	24	2.84 (1.72–4.69)	1.83 (1.10–3.05)
	No	328	148		
Incident knee symptoms	Yes	98	18	0.68 (0.42–1.09)	0.83 (0.47–1.47) ^{††}
	No	1998	463		
Progressive knee symptoms	Yes	50	18	1.19 (0.66–2.15)	1.13 (0.53–2.39) ^{††}
	No	510	195		
Incident hip rOA	Yes	119	12	1.27 (0.72–2.23)	1.17 (0.66–2.07)
	No	1898	187		
Progressive hip rOA 1 [†]	Yes	130	16	1.63 (0.96–2.76)	1.32 (0.78–2.22)
	No	2305	189		
Progressive hip rOA 2 ^{**}	Yes	33	4	2.11 (0.60–7.37)	1.34 (0.37–4.83)
	No	629	36		
Incident hip symptoms	Yes	142	69	1.20 (0.90–1.60)	1.21 (0.82–1.77) ^{††}
	No	2572	968		
Progressive hip symptoms	Yes	22	7	1.15 (0.46–2.85)	0.95 (0.23–3.94) ^{††}
	No	295	117		

* Adjusted for baseline age, baseline body mass index (BMI), sex, race, and joint problems (i.e., injury, surgery, or fracture). [†] An increase of at least 1K-L grade from T0 assessment to T1 assessment among individuals with at least K-L grade 1 at T0. ^{**} An increase of at least 1 K-L grade from T0 assessment to T1 assessment among individuals with at least K-L grade 2 at T0. ^{††} Adjusted for baseline age, baseline BMI, sex, race, joint problems in same joint, and OA (presence of K-L grade at least 2) in same joint.

comes with the LLI cutpoint of 1 cm. The hazards of incident knee and hip symptoms were higher among participants with a baseline LLI \geq 1 cm compared to those with LLI < 1 cm (incident knee symptoms adjusted HR = 1.21, 95% CI 0.95–1.53; incident hip symptoms HR = 1.14, 95% CI 0.92–1.41).

Table 3 displays the hazard of each knee and hip outcome for the shorter limb versus those without LLI and for the longer limb versus those without LLI. The hazard of developing incident knee or hip rOA was 35%–51% higher in the shorter limb compared to limbs without LLI, but these results were not statistically significant before or after adjustment (Table 3). Incident knee or hip rOA was less likely in the longer limb than in limbs without LLI (Table 3). Participants with a shorter limb were twice as likely to have progressive knee rOA (adjusted HR = 2.04, 95% CI 1.12–3.70; Table 3). Participants with a longer limb were 75% more likely to have progressive knee rOA, but these results were not statistically significant (Table 3). Interpretation of the results for the knee and hip outcomes is limited due to low numbers of events.

DISCUSSION

The hazard of incident and progressive knee or hip rOA and chronic joint symptoms was higher among participants with LLI than among those without LLI for almost all outcomes examined, but results were only statistically significant for the outcome of progressive knee rOA (an increase of at least

1 K-L grade from T0 to T1 assessment among individuals with at least K-L grade of 2 at T0). Previous cross-sectional reports examining data from the Johnston County OA Project demonstrated associations between LLI and OA and LLI and chronic joint symptoms that were statistically significant at the knee but not at the hip^{10,11}. Our ability to identify positive although nonsignificant associations for many of these slowly developing outcomes in just the average 4–7 year followup suggests that longer followup may produce stronger findings.

Among participants with a K-L grade of at least 2 in one knee at baseline, the hazard of progressive knee rOA was significantly greater among those with LLI \geq 2 cm versus < 2 cm when controlling for key covariates, but this result has at least 2 interpretations. One interpretation is that LLI causes faster progression of knee rOA. However, changes in the knee joint (e.g., joint contractures, development of frontal plane malalignment) from knee rOA may contribute to a LLI, and as a result LLI could be a marker, rather than a predictor, of more rapid progression of knee rOA due to other causes. In this dataset, the physical factors contributing to each participant's LLI is not known, nor is it known whether the individuals with LLI who exhibited more rapid progression of knee rOA had a LLI prior to the onset of their radiographic disease.

The estimates for incident knee rOA, incident hip rOA, and progressive knee symptoms were higher for the shorter limb versus limbs without LLI than the longer limb versus

Table 3. Adjusted hazard ratios (HR) of radiographic OA (rOA) and chronic symptoms outcomes — shorter limb and longer limb versus no limb length inequality (LLI).

	No LLI	Shorter Limb	Longer Limb
Incident knee rOA			
Knees with outcome/knees at risk	398/2612	13/63	7/59
Adjusted* HR (95% CI)	1.00 (reference)	1.35 (0.77–2.35)	0.79 (0.37–1.67)
Progressive knee rOA 1 [†]			
Knees with outcome/knee at risk	405/1197	20/42	17/43
Adjusted* OR (95% CI)	1.00 (reference)	1.40 (0.89–2.20)	1.12 (0.69–1.82)
Progressive knee rOA 2**			
Knees with outcome/knees at risk	148/596	12/23	11/24
Adjusted* OR (95% CI)	1.00 (reference)	2.04 (1.12–3.70)	1.75 (0.94–3.23)
Incident knee symptoms			
Knees with outcome/knees at risk	463/1998	10/51	8/47
Adjusted ^{††} OR (95% CI)	1.00 (reference)	0.87 (0.45–1.68)	0.78 (0.37–1.65)
Progressive knee symptoms			
Knees with outcome/knees at risk	195/510	11/26	7/24
Adjusted ^{††} OR (95% CI)	1.00 (reference)	2.50 (0.86–7.27)	1.90 (0.57–6.35)
Incident hip rOA			
Hips with outcome/hips at risk	187/1898	9/62	3/57
Adjusted* HR (95% CI)	1.00 (reference)	1.51 (0.74–3.11)	0.61 (0.19–1.91)
Progressive hip rOA 1 [†]			
Hips with outcome/hips at risk	189/2305	8/69	8/61
Adjusted* OR (95% CI)	1.00 (reference)	1.35 (0.68–2.68)	1.30 (0.60–2.83)
Progressive hip rOA 2**			
Hips with outcome/hips at risk	36/629	4/19	0/14
Adjusted* OR (95% CI)	1.00 (reference)	3.75 (1.26–11.13)	—
Incident hip symptoms			
Hips with outcome/hips at risk	968/2572	35/71	34/71
Adjusted ^{††} OR (95% CI)	1.00 (reference)	1.22 (0.77–1.93)	1.19 (0.73–1.93)
Progressive hip symptoms			
Hips with outcome/hips at risk	149/363	3/9	6/13
Adjusted ^{††} OR (95% CI)	1.00 (reference)	0.97 (0.13–7.46)	0.94 (0.23–3.93)

* Adjusted for baseline age, baseline BMI, sex, race, and joint problems (i.e., injury, surgery, or fracture). [†] An increase of at least 1 K-L grade from T0 assessment to T1 assessment among individuals with at least K-L grade 1 at T0. ** An increase of at least 1 K-L grade from T0 assessment to T1 assessment among individuals with at least K-L grade 2 at T0. ^{††} Adjusted for baseline age, baseline BMI, sex, race, joint problems in same joint, and OA (presence of K-L grade at least 2) in same joint.

limbs without LLI. Few knees and hips had these outcomes, and thus, adequate power was not available to clearly determine whether OA outcomes are more common in the longer or shorter limb. Harvey, *et al*¹⁹ reported that shorter limbs were at high risk (adjusted odds ratio 1.3, 95% CI 1.0–1.7) for progressive knee rOA, but they did not find an elevated risk for incident knee rOA in either the shorter or longer limb over a 30 month period. Their results suggested a pattern of knee rOA outcomes occurring more often in the shorter limb than the longer limb.

LLI may be more strongly associated with rOA of the knee and hip in cross-sectional analyses than in longitudinal analyses, as seen in this study population, because lower extremity rOA may predict LLI. Possibly, degeneration of the knee or hip joint from OA would be accompanied by the progressive development of joint contractures and alterations in symmetry between limbs that ultimately would make one limb appear shorter than the other. Alternatively, there may be a cyclical pattern for the development and pro-

gression of LLI and rOA in which each condition contributes to the advancement of the other, making them strongly associated, but neither is a strong predictor of the other.

There are several limitations of our study. First, the followup time of 5.9 years on average may not have been adequate for the outcomes of interest to develop or progress. However, this followup time is longer than the only other published longitudinal study on the association between LLI and knee OA, which had a 30 month followup period¹⁹. Second, the study results may be biased due to loss to followup. Third, our method for measuring LLI is another limitation. Tape measurement is highly accurate between testers compared to supine radiography, but is less reliable compared to standing radiographs^{12,20}. Sources of error with tape measurement include difficulty with accurately placing the tape measure on identical bilateral bony landmarks, lower extremity girth differences affecting LLI measurements, masking of LLI observed in weight-bearing by meas-

uring in the supine position, and exclusion of the contributions of the foot and ankle to limb length. LLI was defined categorically as discrepancies ≥ 2 cm to account for these potential sources of error. Use of an LLI ≥ 1.5 cm with the tape measurement technique has moderate intertester reliability (poststandardization prevalence-adjusted bias-adjusted kappa = 0.72)²¹. Thus, we believe our definition of LLI is conservative and clinically relevant since subjects with supine tape measurement differences between limbs ≥ 2 cm would likely demonstrate LLI in standing. In a sensitivity analysis, the accuracy of the LLI measurements to correctly categorize participants based on a LLI ≥ 1 cm was questionable, and a difference in limbs of at least 1 cm was unlikely to be clinically meaningful. For these reasons, the original choice of defining a LLI as ≥ 2 cm remained the definition used in analyses.

To our knowledge, this is the first population-based study to examine hazard of incident and progressive knee and hip rOA and chronic knee or hip symptoms among individuals with and without LLI. Strengths of this study include that it is community-based, consists of African American and Caucasian men and women, includes rOA data and chronic symptoms data of the knee and hip, and uses an analytical approach that can accommodate the interval censoring of the study design. Additionally, the same study population was examined for the present study and the previous cross-sectional analyses of LLI and knee and hip rOA and symptoms^{10,11}. Compared to radiographic measurement of LLI, the advantages of using tape measure include that it is more readily available, less costly, and does not require special expertise for interpretation.

In this community-based sample, the hazard of developing progressive knee rOA was significantly higher among those with LLI; other outcomes (incident knee or hip rOA and progressive hip rOA, progressive chronic knee symptoms, and incident and progressive chronic hip symptoms) were nonsignificantly higher among participants with LLI. However, LLI may be a marker of progression of knee rOA rather than a true predictor. Future studies should examine the incidence and progression of knee or hip rOA and chronic joint symptoms over a longer period to allow adequate time for development of these conditions, establish duration of LLI, and identify physical factors contributing to each participant's LLI. Additionally, the role of lower extremity rOA as a predictor of LLI should be investigated.

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