

Table 1 Proximal Femoral Morphology; Left vs right hip

Position on femoral neck (o'clock)	$\alpha$ angle/°											
	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Right hip median (IQR)	45 (42-49)	66 (55-80)	57 (48-68)	45 (40-51)	40 (37-44)	42 (40-45)	43 (41-45)	38 (36-41)	36 (36-38)	40 (36-43)	43 (39-45)	41 (38-42)
Lefty hip Median (IQR)	46 (44-48)	61 (52-72)	50 (44-56)	41 (37-46)	39 (37-43)	43 (40-45)	44 (42-46)	39 (36-42)	37 (35-40)	39 (36-42)	39 (37-43)	38 (39-42)
Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test P value	0.932	0.001*	<0.001*	0.001*	0.485	0.081	0.002*	0.067	0.021	0.665	<0.001*	0.093

Table 2 Acetabular Depth and Femoral neck antetorsion; left vs right hip

	Acetabular Depth/ mm	Femoral neck Antetorsion /°
Right hip Mean	10.6 (+/- 4.3)	13.1 (+/- 7.2)
Left hip mean	10.6 (+/- 4.4)	16.7 (+/- 7.6)
Paired T testing P value	0.97	<0.001*

Table 3 Signs of intra-articular pathology; left vs right hip

Pathology	% of hips affected (n=55)												
	Acetabular retroversion	Femoral neck pits	Os acetabuli	Joint effusion	Para-Labral Cysts	Presence of Labral tear (partial or complete)	Increased labral signal (deformed/degenerate)	Acetabular cartilage loss	Acetabular subchondral oedema	Femoral cartilage loss	Femoral subchondral oedema	Cam morphology (AA >55° o'clock)	Femoral retroversion
Left Hip	2	14	2	6	2	16	24	8	8	4	12	4	4
Right Hip	0	12	2	8	2	37	27	12	12	2	14	16	0
Chi squared Test P value	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.038*	1.00	0.74	0.74	1.00	1.00	0.026*	0.495