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Journal Club Guided Primary THA Cases: Latest Evidence

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I have nothing to disclose.

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AAOS Disclosure Program on the AAOS website at

Outline

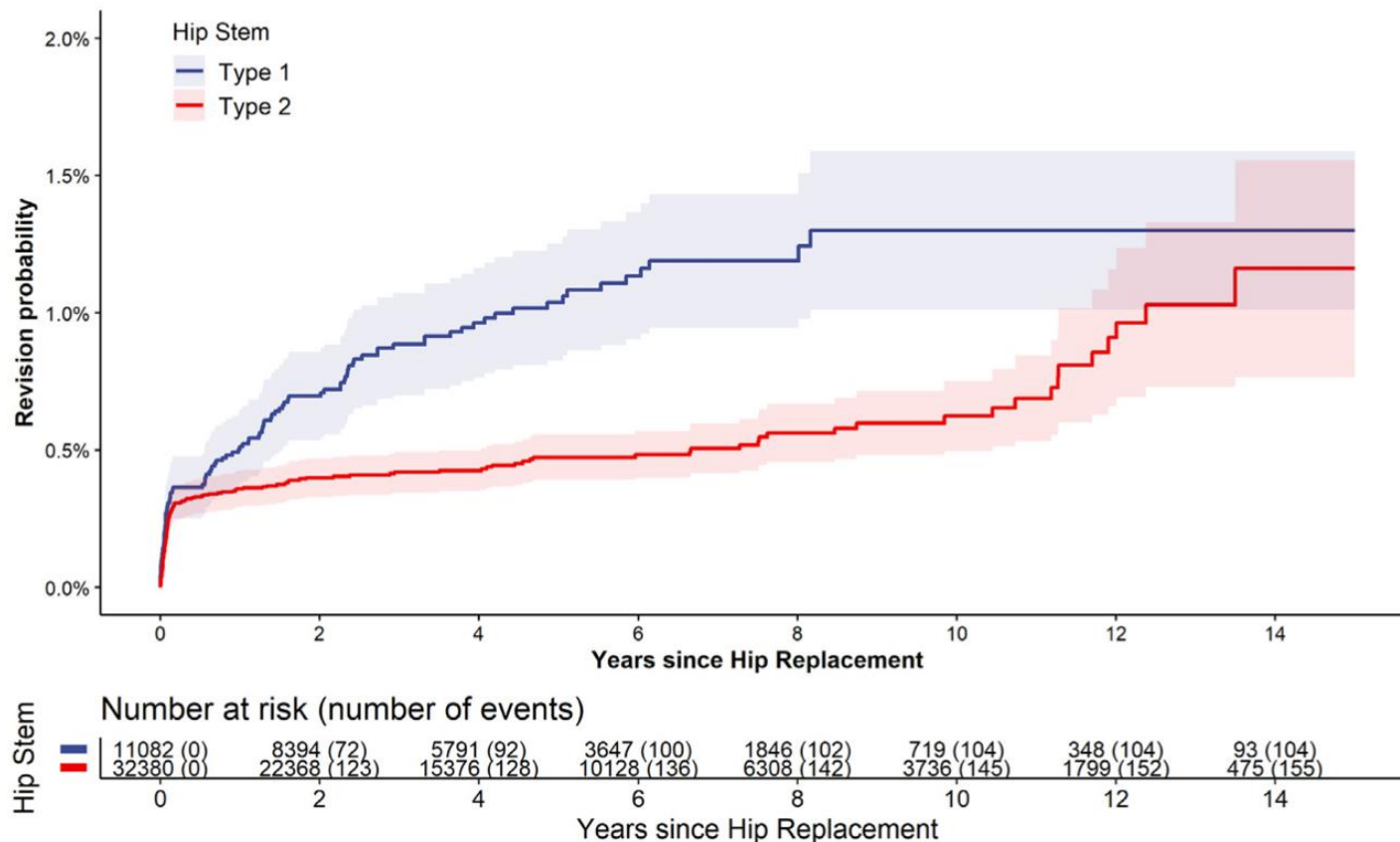
- Cementless Femoral Stem Geometry
- Cemented Femoral Fixation
- Antibiotics in Arthroplasty
- Arthroplasty in Obese Patients
- Stiff Spine Patient and Dual Mobility Implants

Cementless Femoral Stem Geometry

Single Wedge Femoral Stem Designs are Associated With a Higher Risk for Revision After Cementless Primary Total Hip Arthroplasty

Nithin C. Reddy, MD ^{a,*}, Richard N. Chang, MPH ^b, Heather A. Prentice, PhD ^b, Elizabeth W. Paxton, PhD ^b, Matthew P. Kelly, MD ^c, Monti Khatod, MD ^d

- 43,462 cementless THA
Higher risk of revision due to aseptic loosening with type 1 stems



Periprosthetic Femur Fracture Risk: Influenced by Stem Choice, Not Surgical Approach

Robert A. Sershon, MD ^{a, b}, James F. McDonald III, BS ^{b, *}, Henry Ho, MS ^b, William G. Hamilton, MD ^{a, b}

^a Inova Mount Vernon Hospital Joint Replacement Center, Alexandria, VA

^b Anderson Orthopaedic Research Institute, Alexandria, VA

• PFF risk was significant for:

- female patients
- patients older than age 65
- single-wedge taper stems
- cases with collarless stems

- Collarless stems were 2.6 times more likely to result in PFF than collared stems ($P=.04$)
- Single-wedge taper stems were 2.3 times more likely to result in PFF than fit-and-fill stems ($P = .05$)
- Approach was not found to be an independent risk factor for PFF ($P= .85$).

49F Left Hip Pain



61M Left Hip Pain



49F Left Hip Pain



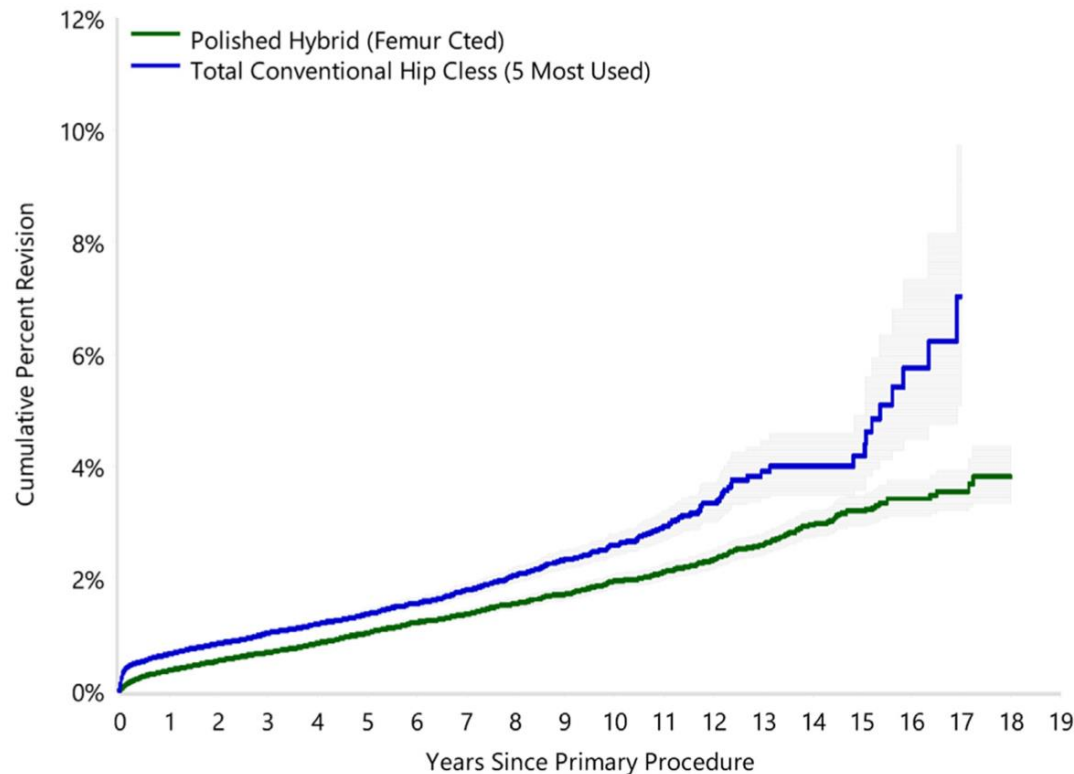
61M Left Hip Pain



Cemented Femoral Fixation

Cemented Polished Tapered Stems Have Lower Revision Rates Than Commonly Used Cementless Implant up to 17 Years of Follow-Up: An Analysis of 201,889 Total Hip Replacements From the Australian Orthopaedic Association National Joint Replacement Registry

Sina Babazadeh, PhD ^{a, b, c, *}, Richard N. de Steiger, PhD ^{d, e}, Carl Holder, MBiostat ^f, Dirk van Bavel, MBBS ^{a, e}



- 201,889 total hip replacements
 - 50.0% cemented
 - 50.0% cementless
- **Cemented polished tapered stems have a lower revision rate compared to cementless prostheses**

Should patient age thresholds dictate fixation strategy in total hip arthroplasty?

B. V. Bloch,
J. J. E. White,
H. E. Matar,
R. Berber,
A. R. J. Manktelow

*From Nottingham
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Services, Nottingham
University Hospitals
NHS Trust, Nottingham,
UK*

— Cemented — Hybrid — Cementless

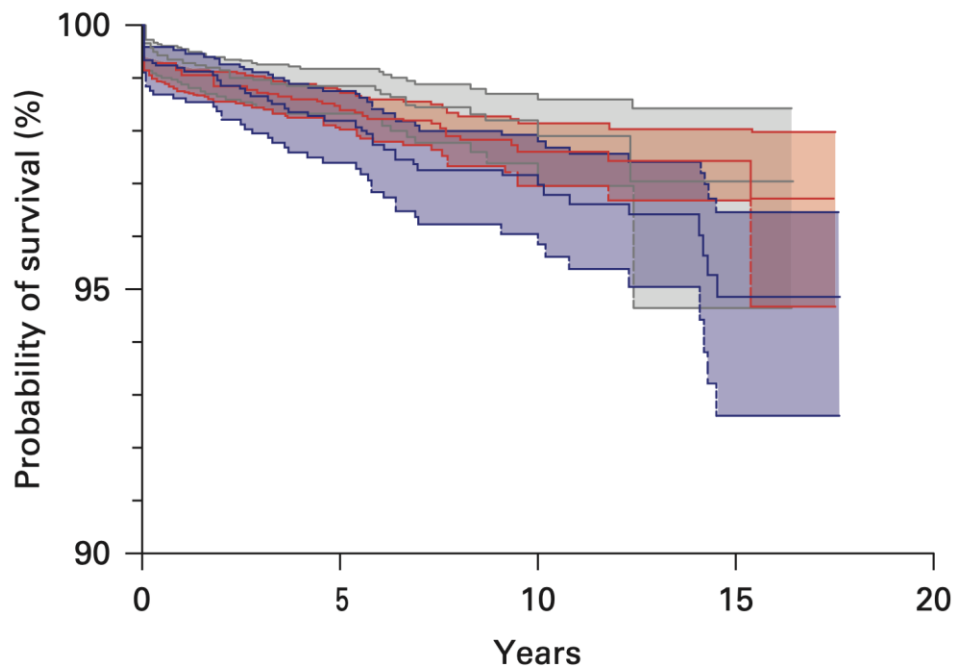


Fig. 1

Implant survival in all age groups, with 95% confidence intervals in shaded areas. For numbers at risk, see Table IV.

- 10,112 THAs from a prospectively collected database
 - 1,699 cemented
 - 5,782 hybrid
 - 2,631 cementless
- **Cemented fixation associated with the lowest implant survival in all age groups, including in more elderly patients**

The Impact of Femoral Component Cementation on Fracture and Mortality Risk in Elective Total Hip Arthroplasty

Analysis from a National Medicare Sample

Adam I. Edelstein, MD, Eric L. Hume, MD, Liliana E. Pezzin, PhD, JD, Emily L. McGinley, MS, MPH, and Timothy R. Dillingham, MD, MS

- Elective THA in Medicare patients with known cement status, ~118,000/180,000
- 90-day PPfx rate 2.0% (2.5%F, 1.1%M)
- 30-day mortality rate 0.18% (0.15%F, 0.23%M)
- 1:2 matching, ~7,000 fracture analysis, ~650 mortality analysis

TABLE II Conditional Logit Model Results for Association of Cement Usage with 90-Day Fracture and 30-Day Mortality*

Cement Effect	Female Patients			Male Patients		
	OR	95% CI	P Value	OR	95% CI	P Value
Effect on 90-day fracture rate	0.83	0.69–1.00	0.05	0.98	0.63–1.54	0.94
Effect on 30-day mortality rate	1.74	0.98–3.11	0.06	2.09	1.12–3.87	0.02

*Both models include an additional adjustment for low-income status.

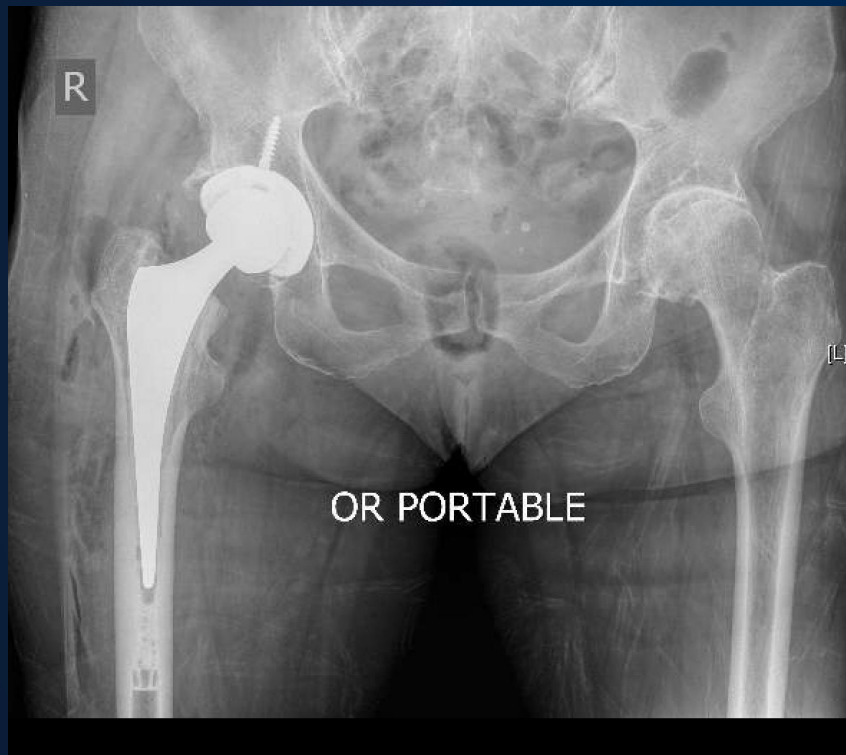
- 73F with right hip pain
- PMH of HTN, atrial fibrillation (not on AC)
- Medications: atenolol, atorvastatin



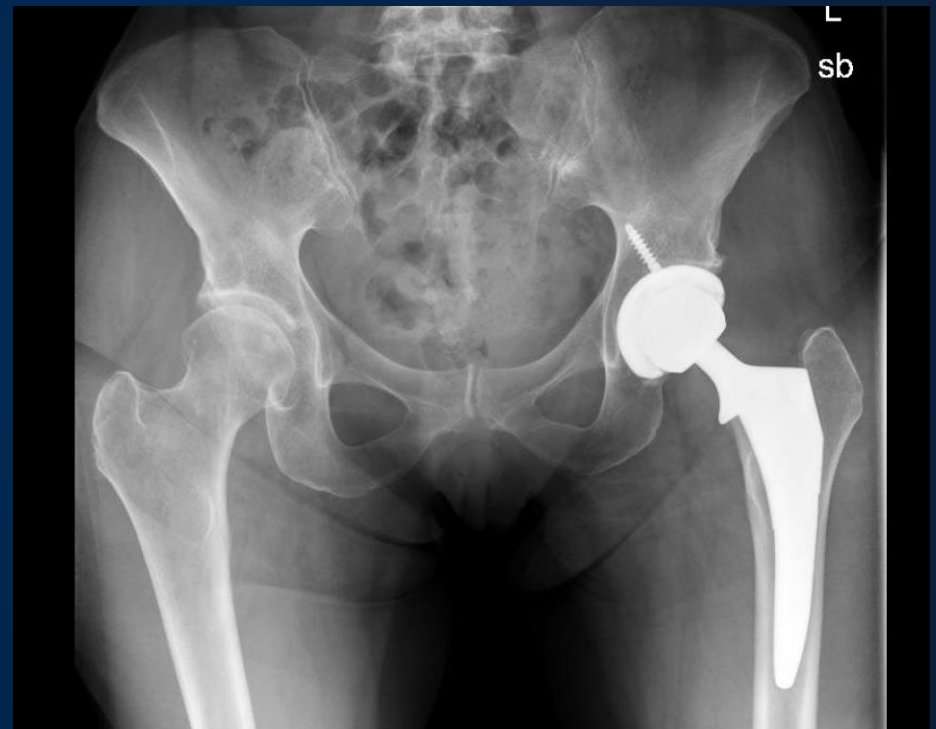
- 62F with left hip pain
- PMH of osteoporosis, sarcoidosis, GERD
- Medications: Fluticasone Inhaler, Omeprazole



- 73F with right hip pain
- PMH of HTN, atrial fibrillation (not on AC)
- Medications: atenolol, lipitor



- 62F with left hip pain
- PMH of osteoporosis, sarcoidosis, GERD
- Medications: Fluticasone Inhaler, Omeprazole



Antibiotics in Arthroplasty

Incomplete Administration of Intravenous Vancomycin Prophylaxis is Common and Associated With Increased Infectious Complications After Primary Total Hip and Knee Arthroplasty

Oren I. Feder, MD, David Yeroushalmi, BS, Charles C. Lin, MD, Matthew S. Galetta, BA, Moretza Meftah, MD, Claudette M. Lajam, MD, James D. Slover, MD, Ran Schwarzkopf, MD, Joseph A. Bosco III, MD, William B. Macaulay, MD *

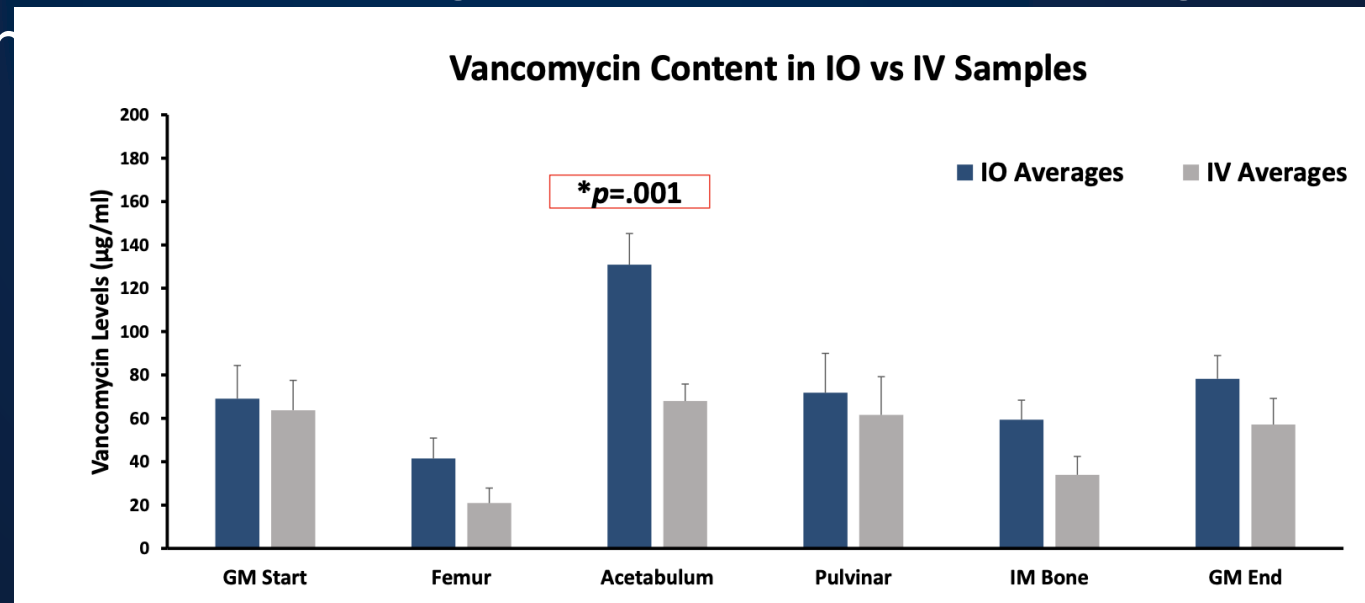
Department of Orthopedic Surgery, NYU Langone Health, NYU Langone Orthopedic Hospital, New York, NY

- 1047 primary THA and TKA patients (524 THAs and 523 TKAs) where vancomycin used
- Increase in confirmed prosthetic joint infections (2.2% vs 0.6%, $P = .023$)
- <30 minutes of vancomycin infusion as an independent risk factor for PJI when controlling for comorbidities (OR 5.22, $P = .012$)

Otto Aufranc Award: Intraosseous Vancomycin in Total Hip Arthroplasty — Superior Tissue Concentrations and Improved Efficiency

Katharine D. Harper, MD ^{a,*}, Kwan J. Park, MD ^b, Ava A. Brozovich, PhD, MPH ^{b,c},
Thomas C. Sullivan ^b, Stefano Serpelloni, MS ^c, Francesca Taraballi, PhD ^c,
Stephen J. Incavo, MD ^b, Terry A. Clyburn, MD ^b

- Twenty patients were randomized into 1 of 2 groups: IV vancomycin (15 mg/kg) given routinely, or IO vancomycin (500 mg/100cc of NS) injected into the greater trochanter during incision



The AAHKS Clinical Research Award: Extended Oral Antibiotics Prevent Periprosthetic Joint Infection in High-Risk Cases: 3855 Patients With 1-Year Follow-Up

Michael M. Kheir, MD ^a, Julian E. Dilley, MD ^a, Mary Ziemba-Davis, BA ^b,
R. Michael Meneghini, MD ^{a, b, *}

- Risk factors: BMI>35, DM, Smoker, CKD, Autoimmune disease, nasal colonization, history of sepsis, hepatitis C, recurrent UTI, stasis dermatitis
- Cefadroxil 500 BID, Bactrim DS BID, Clindamycin 300 TID x 7 days
- Lower PJI rate with extended antibiotic prophylaxis (0.89% vs 2.64%, respectively; $P < .001$).

Antibiotics in Arthroplasty

Arthroplasty in the Obese Patient

Greater risks of complications, infections, and revisions in the obese versus non-obese total hip arthroplasty population of 2,190,824 patients: a meta-analysis and systematic review

J.R. Onggo †*, J.D. Onggo †, R. de Steiger ‡, R. Hau †§

† Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Box Hill Hospital, 8 Arnold Street, Box Hill, VIC 3128, Melbourne, Australia

‡ Department of Surgery Epworth Healthcare, University of Melbourne, Parkville, VIC 3010, Melbourne, Australia

§ Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Epworth Eastern Hospital, 1 Arnold Street, Box Hill, VIC 3128, Melbourne, Australia

Obese patients had a higher risk of:

- **All complications**
 - (OR = 1.53, 95%CI: 1.30-1.80, $P < 0.001$)
- **Deep infections**
 - (OR = 2.71, 95%CI: 2.08-3.53, $P < 0.001$)
- **Superficial infections**
 - (OR = 1.99, 95%CI: 1.55-2.55, $P < 0.001$)
- **Dislocations**
 - (OR = 1.72, 95%CI: 1.66-1.79, $P < 0.001$)
- **Reoperations**
 - (OR = 1.61, 95%CI: 1.40-1.85, $P < 0.001$)
- **Revisions**
 - (OR = 1.44, 95%CI: 1.32-1.57, $P < 0.001$)
- **Readmissions**
 - (OR = 1.37, 95%CI: 1.15-1.63, $P < 0.001$)
- When sub-group analysis of morbidly obese (BMI > 40 kg/m²) patients was performed, the risks of all these parameters were even greater

Patient Characteristics Influence Revision Rate of Total Hip Arthroplasty: American Society of Anesthesiologists Score and Body Mass Index Were the Strongest Predictors for Short-Term Revision After Primary Total Hip Arthroplasty

Rinne M. Peters, MD ^{a, b, *}, Liza N. van Steenberg, PhD ^c, Roy E. Stewart, PhD ^b, Martin Stevens, PhD ^b, Paul C. Rijk, MD, PhD ^a, Sjoerd K. Bulstra, MD, PhD ^b, Wierd P. Zijlstra, MD, PhD ^a

- Primary THAs (n = 218,214) in patients with osteoarthritis in the Netherlands between 2007 and 2018 Dutch Arthroplasty Register
- Higher BMI (30-40 and >40) (OR 1.4, 95% CI 1.2-1.5 and OR 2.0, 95% CI 1.4-1.7) associated with increased risk for revision 1 year after THA

Primary Hip

What Is the Impact of Body Mass Index Cutoffs on Total Hip Arthroplasty Complications?

David E. DeMik, MD, PharmD ^{a,*}, James G. Kohler, MD ^a,
Christopher N. Carender, MD ^a, Natalie A. Glass, PhD ^a, Timothy S. Brown, MD ^b,
Nicholas A. Bedard, MD ^c

Table 3
Occurrence of Complications Based on BMI Cutoffs.

BMI Cutoff (kg/m ²)	Surgery Allowed		Surgery Denied		Complications Avoided (%)	Complication-Free Surgeries Allowed (%)	Patients Denied Complication-Free Surgery per Each Complication Avoided (n)
	Complication- (n, %)	Complication+ (n, %)	Complication- (n, %)	Complication+ (n, %)			
≥30 (n = 102,438)	98,323 (96.0)	4115 (4.0)	84,859 (94.3)	5097 (5.7)	55.3%	51.1%	17
25-29.9 (n = 152,546)	145,967 (95.7)	6579 (4.3)	37,215 (93.4)	2633 (6.6)	28.6%	75.9%	15
20-24.9 (n = 178,424)	170,296 (95.4)	8128 (4.6)	12,886 (92.2)	1084 (7.8)	11.8%	88.5%	12
15-19.9 (n = 188,338)	179,508 (95.3)	8830 (4.7)	3674 (90.6)	382 (9.4)	4.1%	93.3%	10
<15 (n = 191,217)	182,123 (95.2)	9094 (4.8)	1059 (90.0)	118 (10.0)	1.3%	94.7%	9

- Lower BMI cutoffs for THA can result in fewer complications although they will consequentially limit access to complication-free THA.

Arthroplasty in the Obese Patient

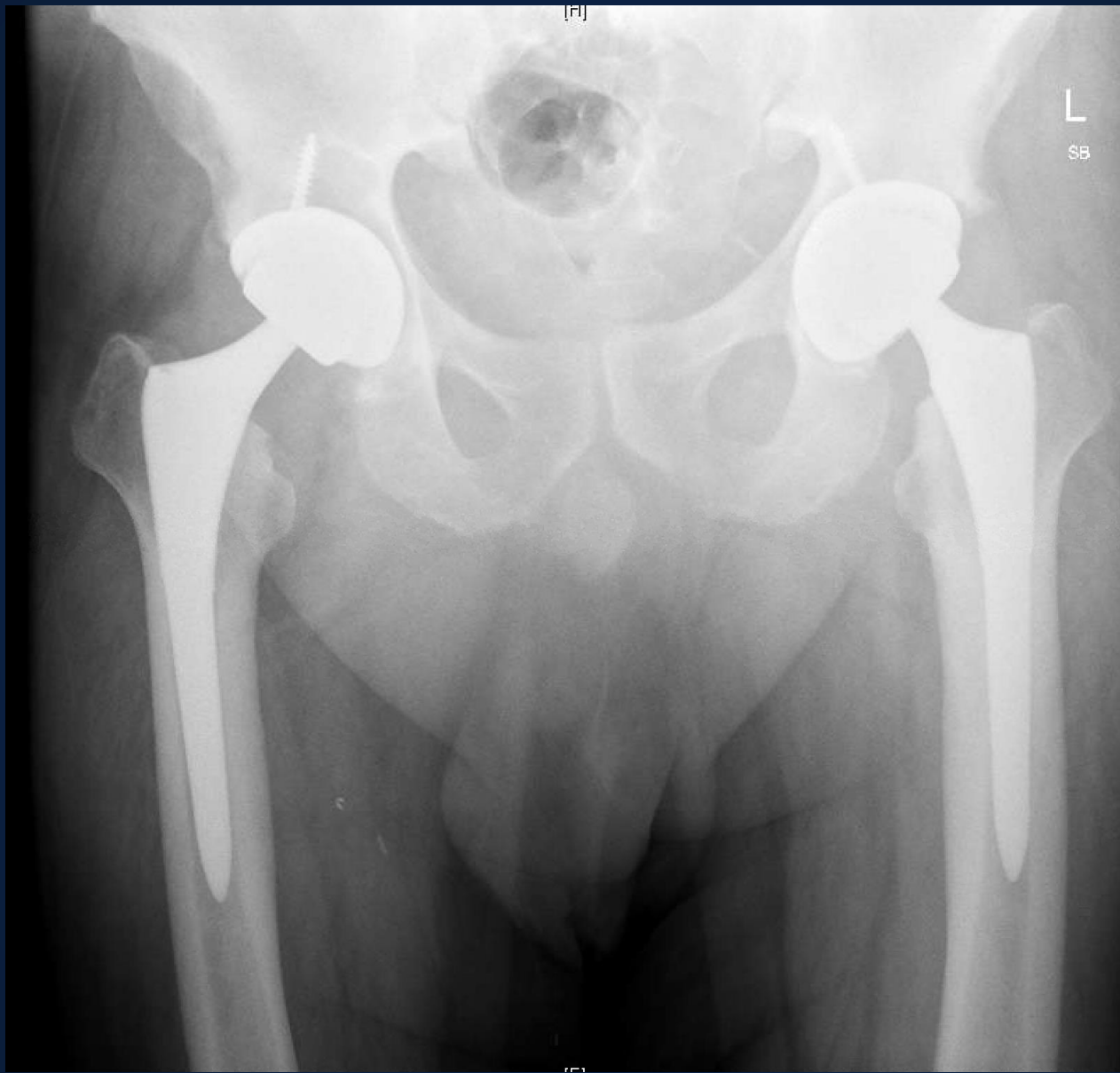
- 47M with bilateral hip and knee pain
- PMH of gastric bypass
- Weight 313lbs
Height 5'7"
- BMI 49
- Non smoker



Arthroplasty in the Obese Patient

- 47M with bilateral hip and knee pain
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Arthroplasty in the Stiff Spine

2021 Otto Aufranc Award: A simple Hip-Spine Classification for total hip arthroplasty

VALIDATION AND A LARGE MULTICENTRE SERIES



J. M. Vigdorchik,
A. K. Sharma,
A. J. Buckland,
A. M. Elbuluk,
N. Eftekhary,
D. J. Mayman,
K. M. Carroll,
S. A. Jerabek

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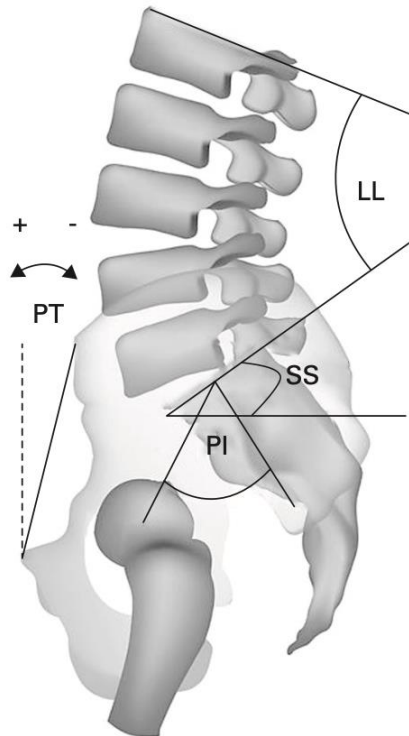


Fig. 2

Spinopelvic parameters measured in the preoperative evaluation.

The Hip-Spine Classification system guides the use of DM components in patients with spinopelvic pathology in order to reduce the risk of dislocation in these high-risk patients.

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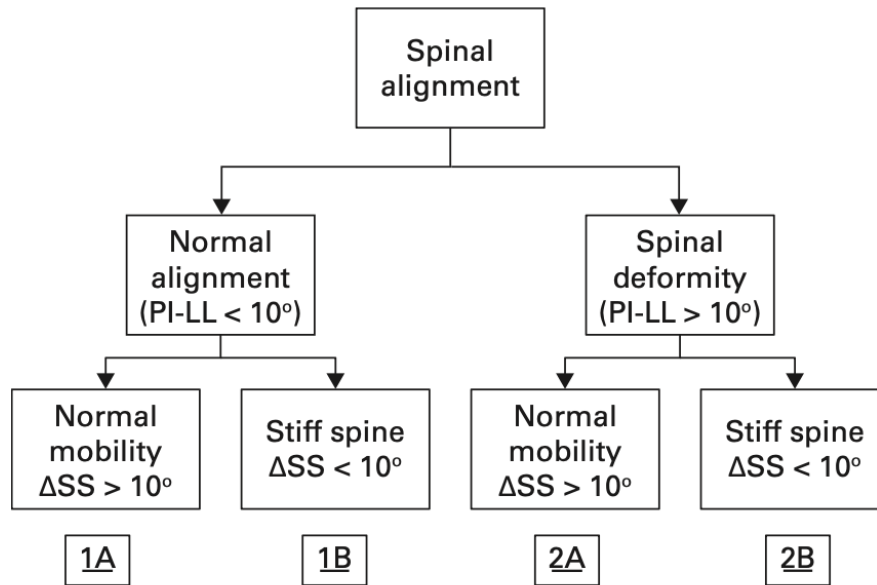


Fig. 1

The Hip-Spine Classification system guides the use of DM components in patients with spinopelvic pathology in order to reduce the risk of dislocation in these high-risk patients.

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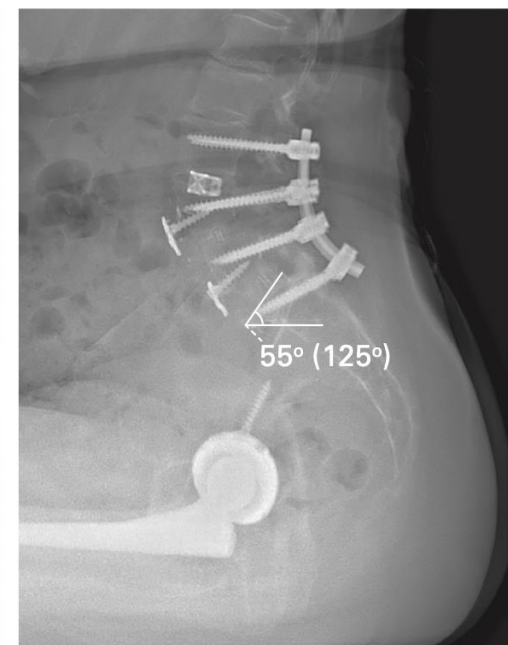


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Table I. Four categories of the Hip-Spine Classification in total hip arthroplasty.

Group	Classification	Pathology	Patients, n (%)
1A	Normal spinal alignment (PI-LL < 10°) and normal spinal mobility (> 10° change in sacral slope from stand to sit)	Normal anatomy and mobility	987 (47)
1B	Normal spinal alignment and stiff spine (< 10° change in sacral slope from stand to sit)	"Stuck standing" - stiff spine, needs more inclination and anteversion	232 (11)
2A	Flatback deformity (PI-LL ≥ 10°) and normal mobility	Anterior pelvic tilt: from hip flexion contracture, will resolve postoperatively Posterior pelvic tilt: spinal deformity will cause more functional component anteversion	715 (34)
2B	Flatback deformity and stiff spine	"Stuck sitting" - spinal deformity and stiff spine will cause more functional component anteversion	147 (7)

PI-LL, pelvic incidence (PI) minus lumbar lordosis (LL).

987 group 1A
232 group 1B
715 group 2A
147 group 2B

■ THE HIP SOCIETY

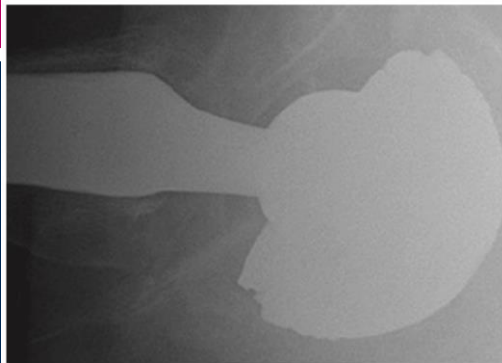
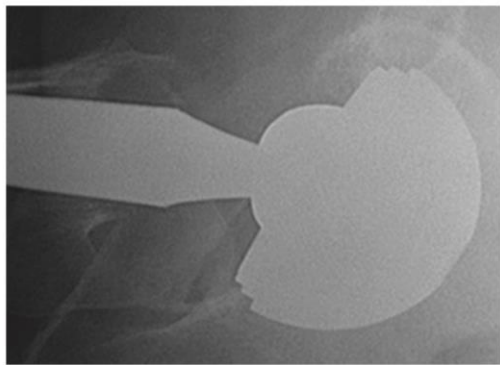
2020 Otto Aufranc Award: Malseating of modular dual mobility liners

INCIDENCE AND IMPLICATIONS



J. Romero,
A. Wach,
S. Silberberg,
Y-F. Chiu,
G. Westrich,
T. M. Wright,
D. E. Padgett

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- 32 of 551 MDM liners (5.8%) were malseated
- The incidence was significantly higher in low-volume MDM surgeons than high-volume MDM surgeons ($p < 0.001$).
- The onset of fretting and increased fretting current throughout loading cycles suggests susceptibility to corrosion when this occurs.

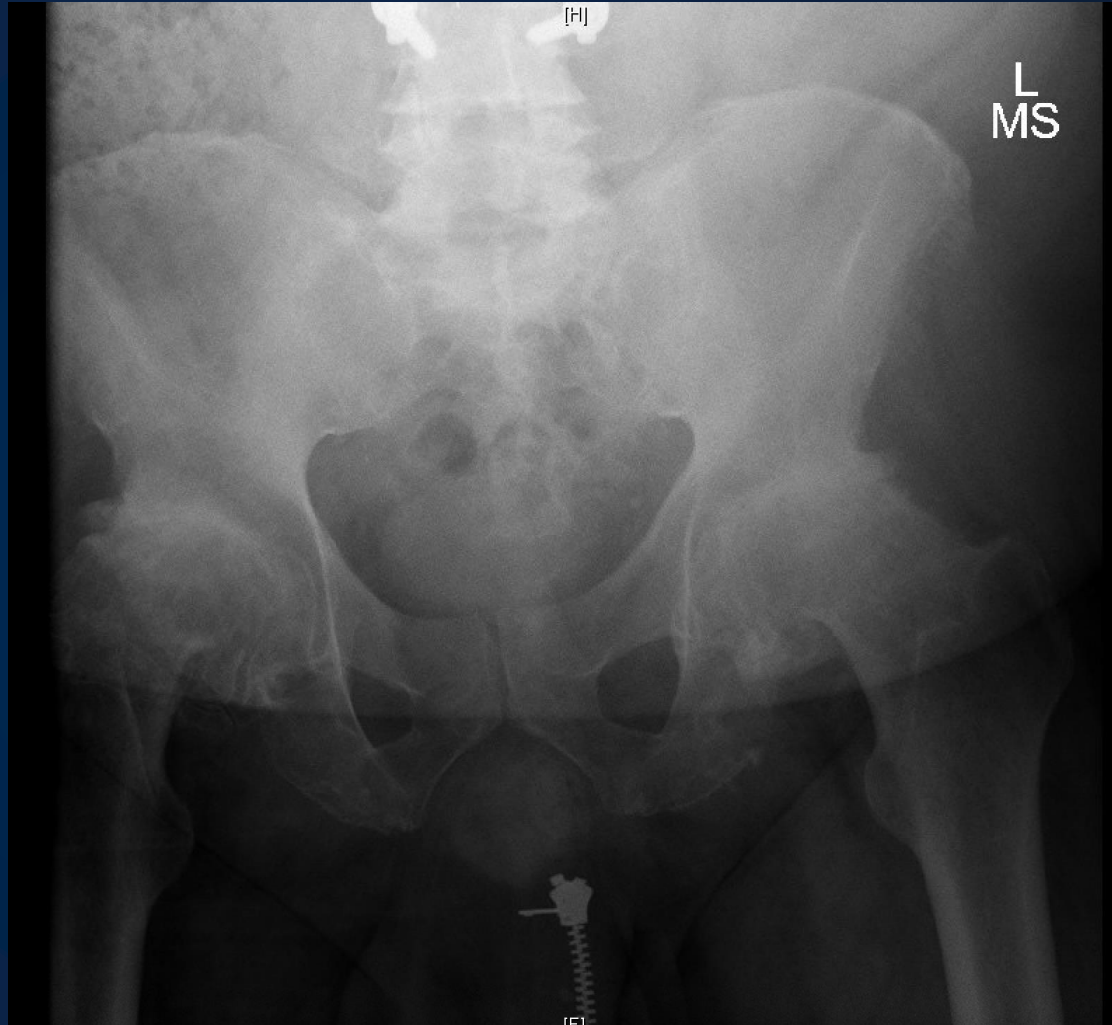
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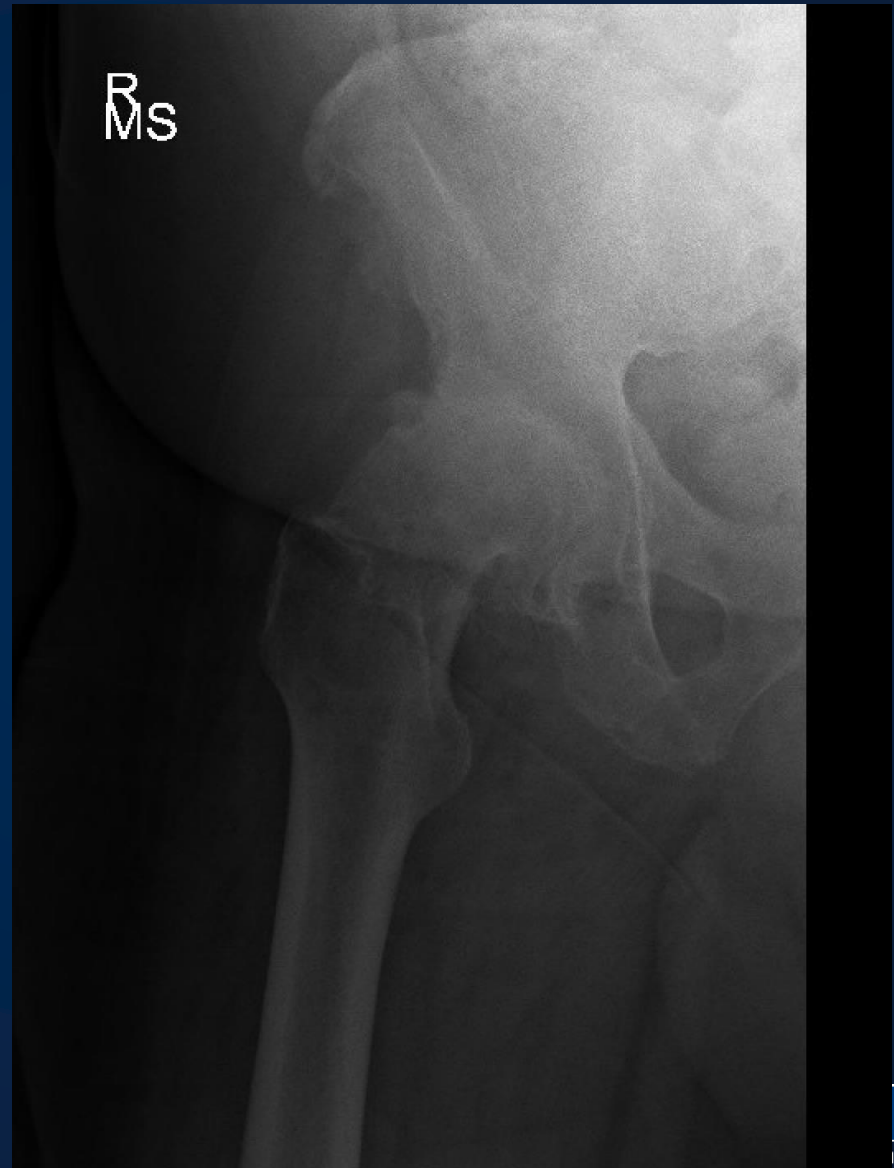
Arthroplasty in the Stiff Spine

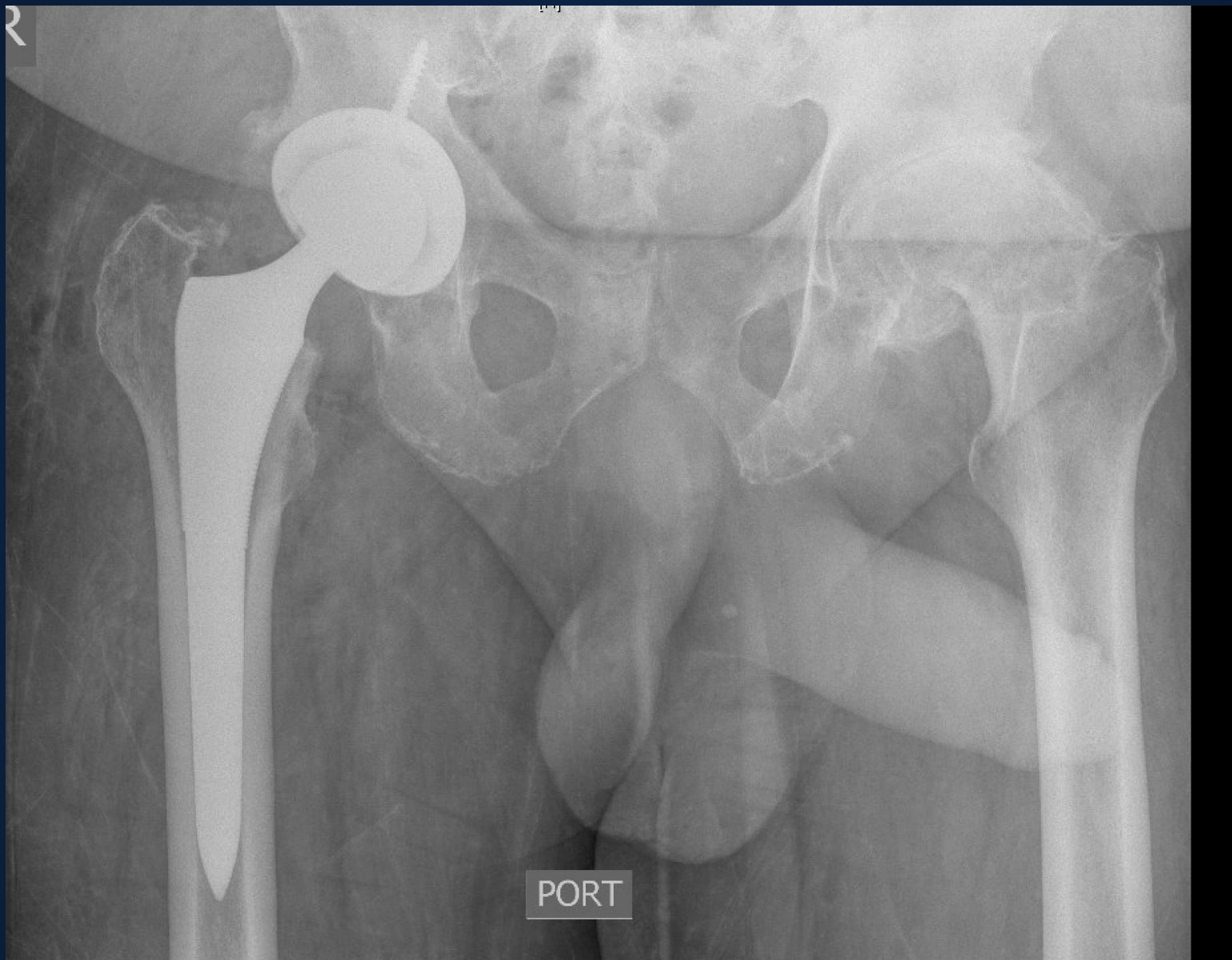
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