

HIP PROSTHESIS

MODELS AND MATERIALS

SURGICAL TECHNIQUES

APPROACHES

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IMPLANT TO BONE INTERFACE

CEMENTLESS

Grid-blasted

(Morscher Pressfit)



Threaded

(Bicon)



Porous-coated

(Pinnacle)



CEMENTED

Polished metal

(Versacem)



Polyethylene

(Müller Flachprofil)



COPING WITH BONE LOSS



Enforcement rings

(Ganz, Burch-Schneider)



Tumor prostheses

(Link)



Trabecular metal augments



ARTICULATING SURFACES

advantage



wear ↓

reliable,
forgiving

wear ↓↓↓

wear ↓↓
stability



disadvantage

breakage (head)

wear

squeaking
breakage

metal ion blood level
pseudotumor *uniklinik
balgrist*

MoM PROSTHESIS / MODULAR NECK

Risk of:

- osteolysis
- ALVAL¹: aseptic lymphocyte-dominated vasculitis-associated lesion
→ pseudotumor

Investigation:

- blood serum^{2,3}: cobalt: > 2-7 µg/l (>119nmol/l)
chrom: >134.5 nmol/l
- CT / MARS (metal artifact-reducing sequences) MRI



1 Watters TS, Am J Clin Pathol 134: 886, 2010

2 EFFORT, Consensus statement, April 16, 2012

3 MHRA UK. Medical device alert. Metal-on-metal total hip replacements. 2012 Apr

MANAGEMENT

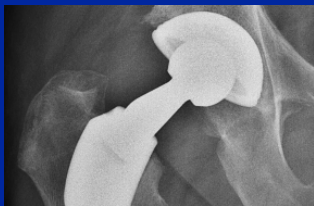


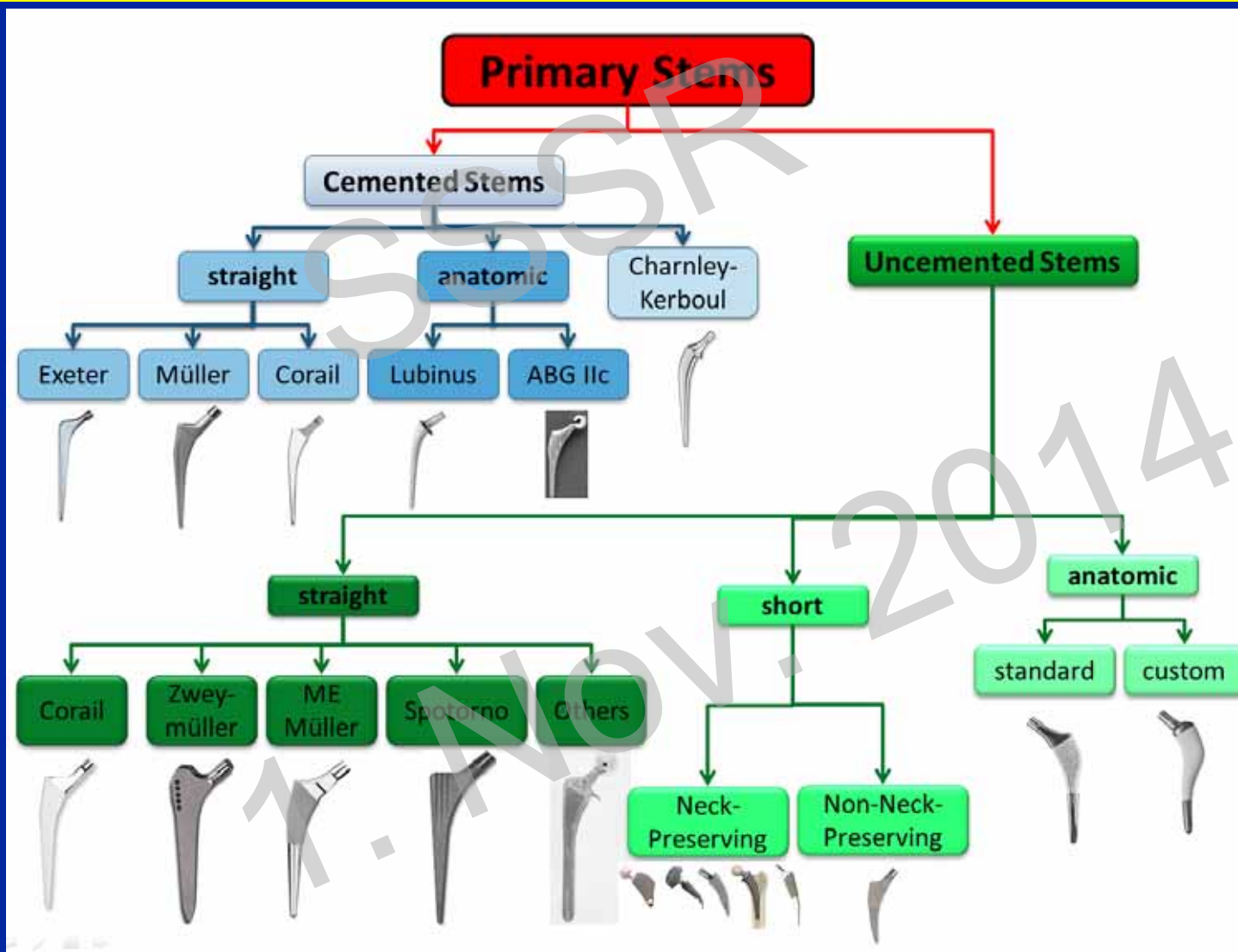
Table 1 - Management recommendations for patients with stemmed MoM total hip replacements – femoral head diameter ≥ 36 mm (originally published in the MHRA's MDA/2012/008).

	Stemmed MoM total hip replacements – femoral head diameter ≥ 36 mm	
	Symptomatic patients	Asymptomatic patients
Patient follow-up	Annually for life of implant	Annually for life of implant
Imaging: MARS MRI or ultrasound	Recommended in all cases	Recommended if blood metal ion levels rising
1 st blood metal ion level test	Yes	Yes
Results of 1 st blood metal ion level test	Blood metal ion level >7 ppb indicates potential for soft tissue reaction	If blood metal ion level >7 ppb then second blood test required 3 months later
2 nd blood metal ion level test	Yes - 3 months after 1 st blood test if result was >7 ppb	Yes – 3 months after 1 st blood test if result was >7 ppb
Results of 2 nd blood metal ion level test	Blood metal ion level >7 ppb indicates potential for soft tissue reaction especially if greater than previously	If blood metal ion levels rising - further investigation required including imaging
Consider need for revision	If imaging is abnormal and/or blood metal ion levels rising	If imaging is abnormal and/or blood metal ion levels rising

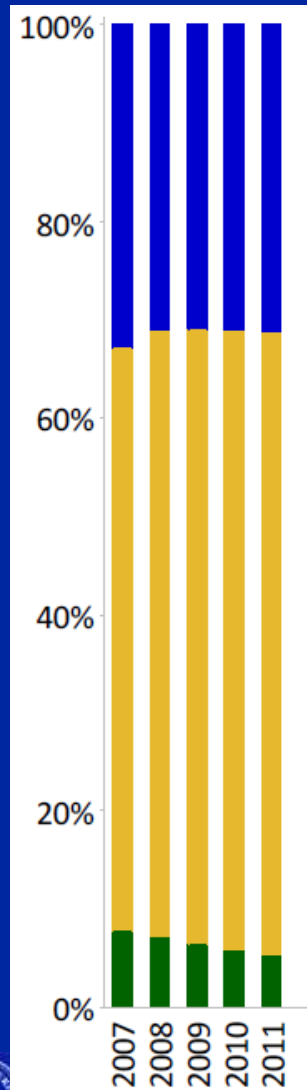
Table 1 footnotes:

- Blood metal ion testing to be in whole blood.
- 7 parts per billion (ppb) equals 119 nmol/L cobalt or 134.5 nmol/L chromium.

PRIMARY STEMS



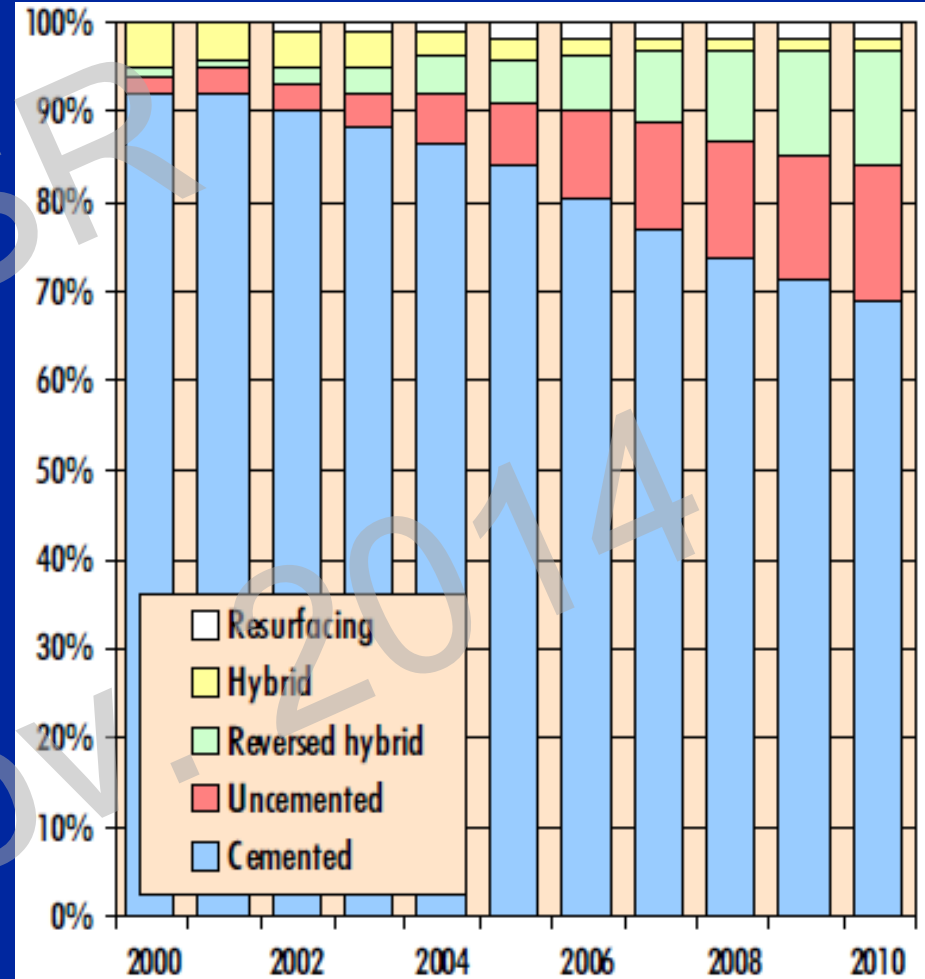
TRENDS IN FIXATION OF PRIMARY THR



← Hybrid

← Cementless

← Cemented



Australian Joint Replacement Registry 2012

Swedish Joint Arthroplasty Registry 2010

CEMENTLESS FIXATION

Initial mechanical stability

shape

oversize

strength and stiffness

Surface features relating to biocompatibility and bone attachment

ingrowth: sintered beds, fiber mesh, porous metal

ongrowth: grit blasting, plasma spraying

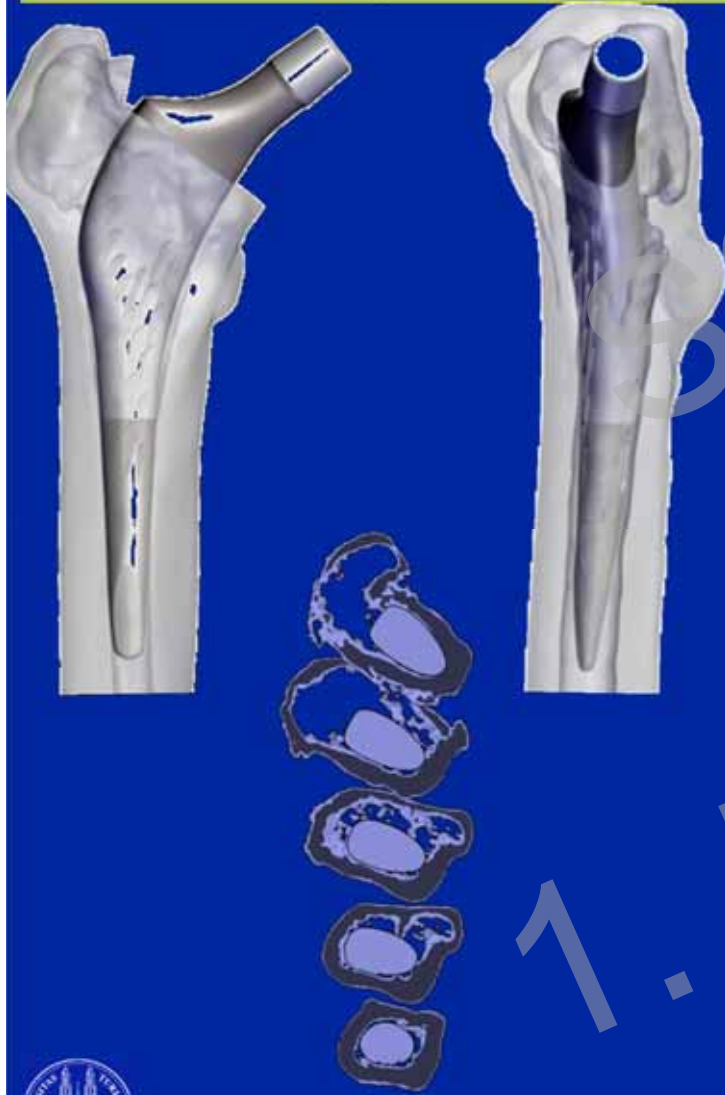
MODULAR STEM DESIGN



Modularity allows a more accurate reconstruction

- how much accuracy is needed?
- better functional outcome?
- risk: breakage, fretting corrosion

ANATOMICAL STEM - SPS



More anatomical canal filling shape:

- less stress shielding?
- better functional outcome?
- superior survivalship?

CUSTOM-MADE STEMS



complex and unusual intra-medullary anatomy
gross extra-medullary deformity
high costs

(alternative: cemented stem)



MATERIAL

TABLE 7-2

APPLICATION OF BIOMATERIALS TO CONTEMPORARY THR ARTHROPLASTY COMPONENTS

ASTM Designation	Common Name	Articular	Structural	Fixation	Articular	Structural	Fixation
Metals							
F-67	CP Ti	—	√	√ ^a	—	—	√ ^a
F-75	Cast CoCr	—	√	√	√	√	√
F-90	Wrt. CoCr	—	√	√	√	√	√
F-136	Ti6Al4VELI	—	√	√	—	√	√
F-560	Tantalum	—	√	√ ^a	—	—	√ ^a
F-562	MP35N	—	√	—	—	√	—
F-563	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
F-1295	Wrt. Ti	—	√	—	—	√	—
F-1314	High N SS	—	—	—	√ ^b	√ ^b	—
F-1472	Wrought Ti6Al4V	—	√	—	—	√	—
F-1537	Wrought CoCrMo	√	√	—	√	√	—
F-1713	Ti-2Nb-13Zr	—	√	—	—	√	—
F-1813	Wrought Ti-6Al-2Fe-2Mo-2Zr-0.1B	—	√	—	—	√	—
F-2066	Wrought Ti15Mo	—	√	√	—	—	—
F-2384	Zr2.5Nb	—	—	—	√ ^d	√ ^c	—
Polymers							
F-451	PMMA	—	—	√	—	—	√
F-648	UHMWPE	√	√	—	—	—	—
F-1579	PAEK	—	—	—	—	—	√ ^a
Ceramics							
F-603	Aluminum oxide (alumina Al ₂ O ₃)	√	√ ^b	—	√	√ ^c	—
F-1185	Hydroxylapatite (CaHAP)	—	—	√	—	—	√
F-1873	Zirconium oxide, yttria stabilized (zirconia-ZrO ₂ -Y-TZP)	√ ^b	√ ^b	—	√ ^b	√ ^b	—
F-2393	Zirconium oxide, magnesia stabilized (zirconia-ZrO ₂ -Mg-PSZ)	√ ^b	√ ^b	—	√ ^b	√ ^b	—

^aApplied to a different metal alloy substrate (e.g., F-136, F-1472).

^bNot in use in the United States, but in use elsewhere.

^cUsed as a modular component on metal alloy stem (e.g., F-90).

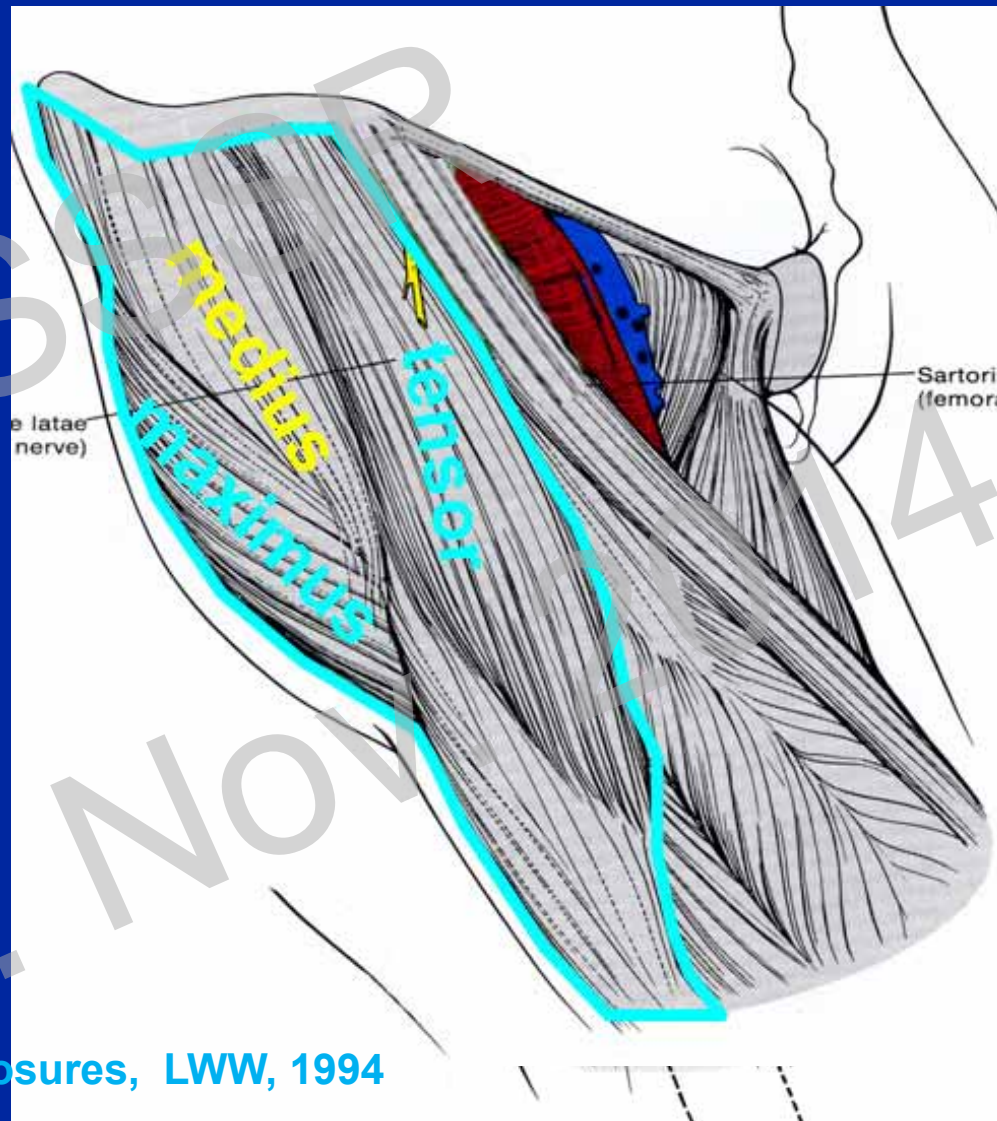
^dUsed in articulation only with UHMWPE.

- Titanium-aluminium-vanadium alloy

- Cobalt-chromium-molybdenum alloy

SURGICAL APPROACHES

- anterior
 anterolateral
- lateral
 posterolateral
- posterior



..minimally invasive hip arthroplasty..

..is clearly open to interpretation.

It may reflect..

..the size of incision

..the aim to minimize trauma to muscles

***..change in pain management and
physical therapy protocols***

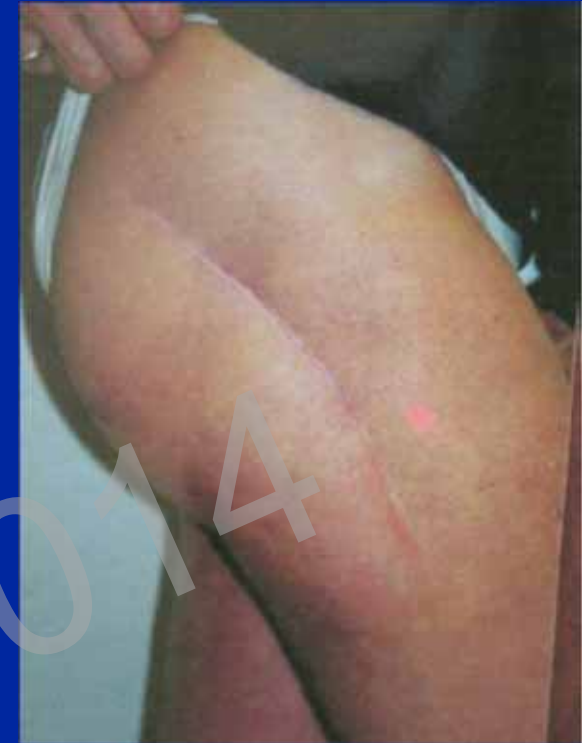
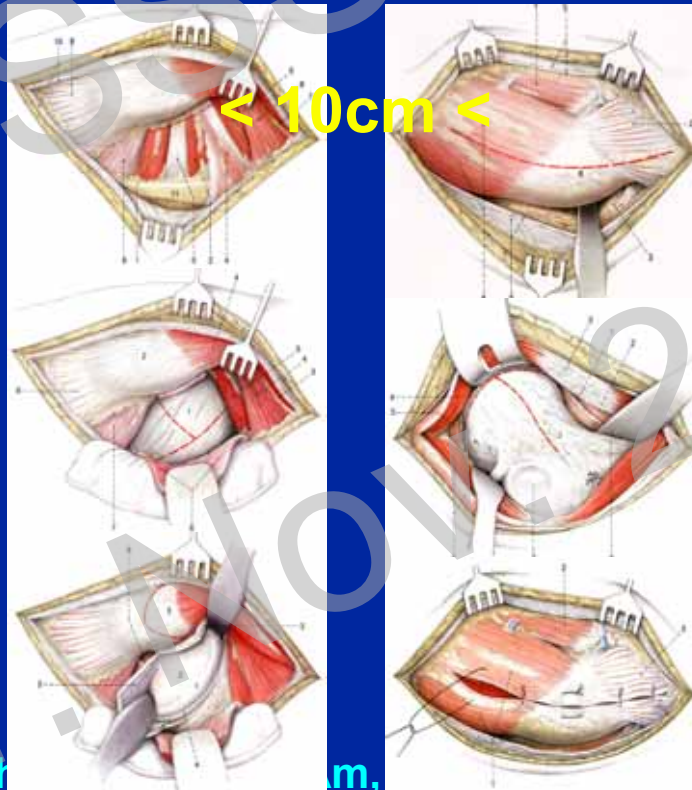
***..attitude concerning the length of time
recovery should take.“***

„...the size of incision..”



versus

< 10cm <



„minimal-invasiv“

„conventional“

Hartzband MA, Orthopedics, 2007

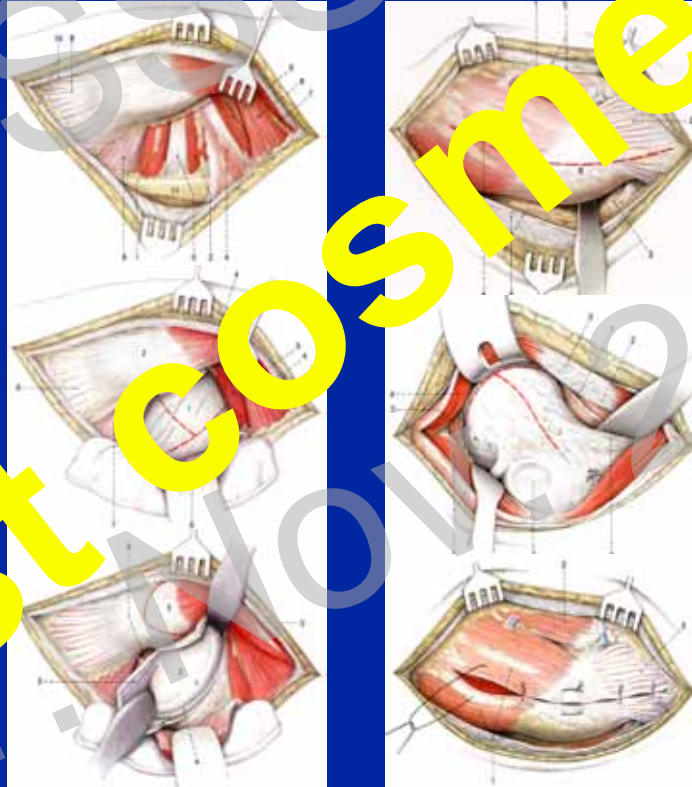
Dorr LD, JBJS Am, 89:1153, 2007

„...the size of incision..”



„minimal-invasive“

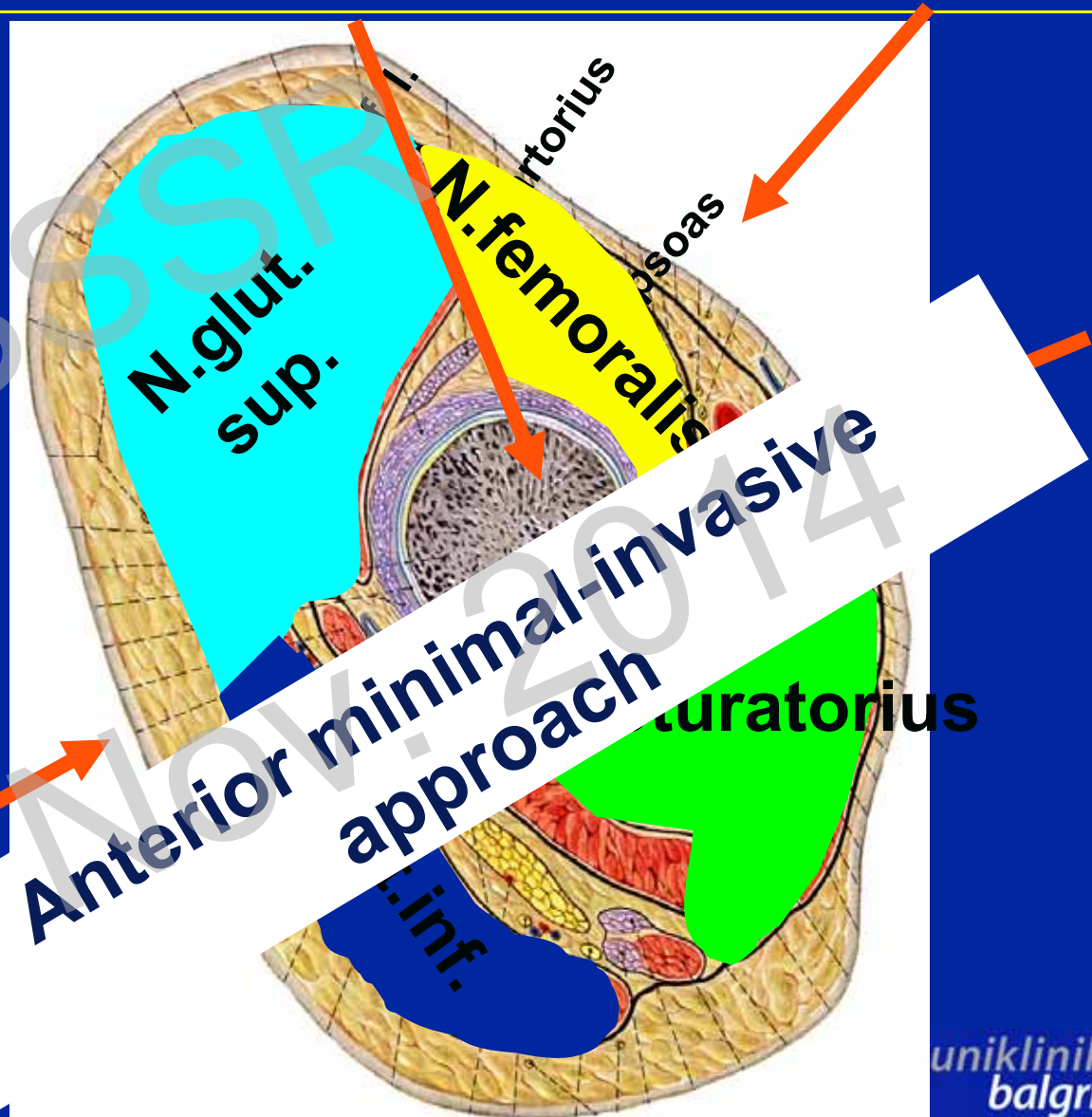
versus



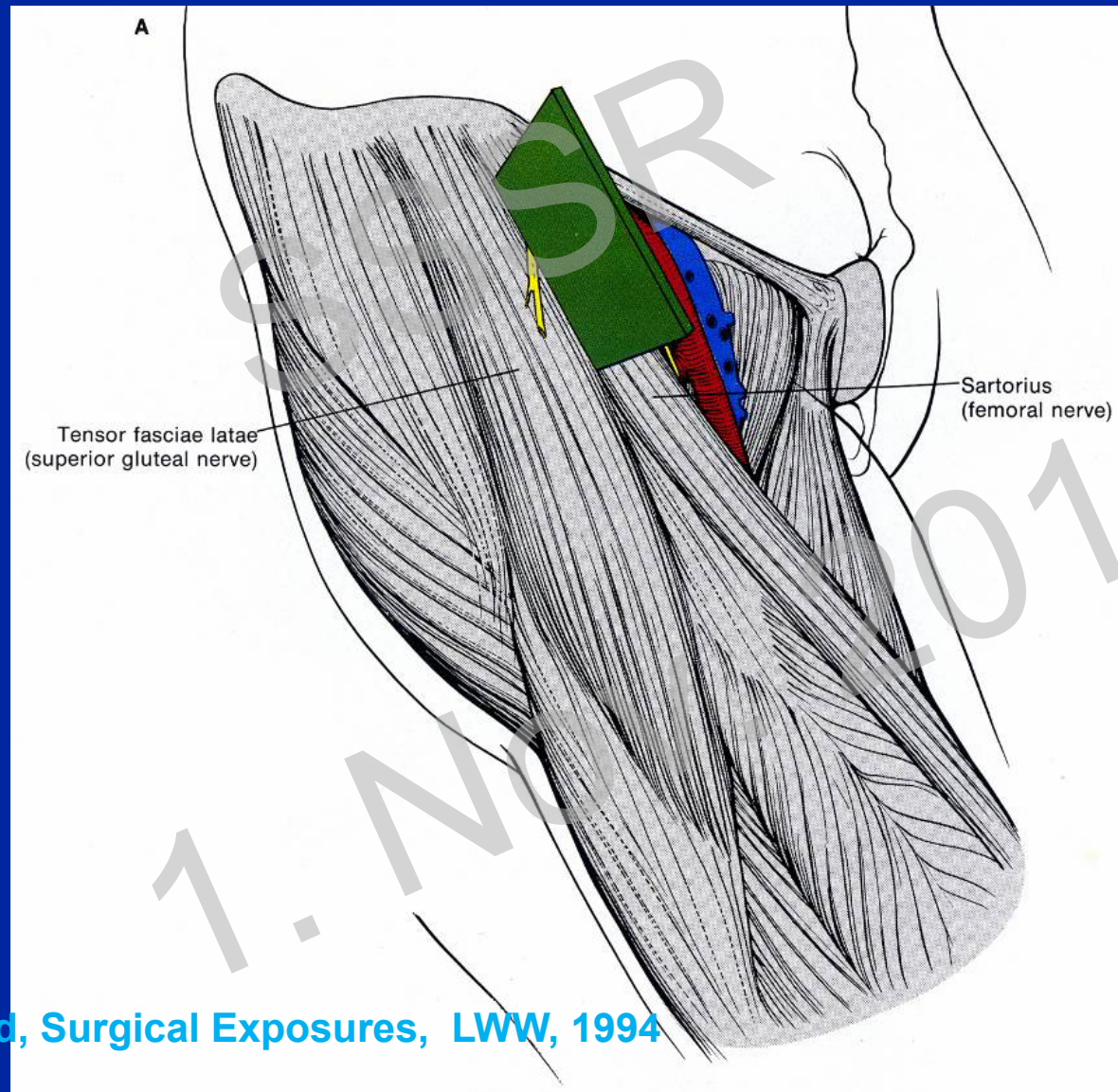
„conventional“

...the aim to minimize trauma to muscles ..”

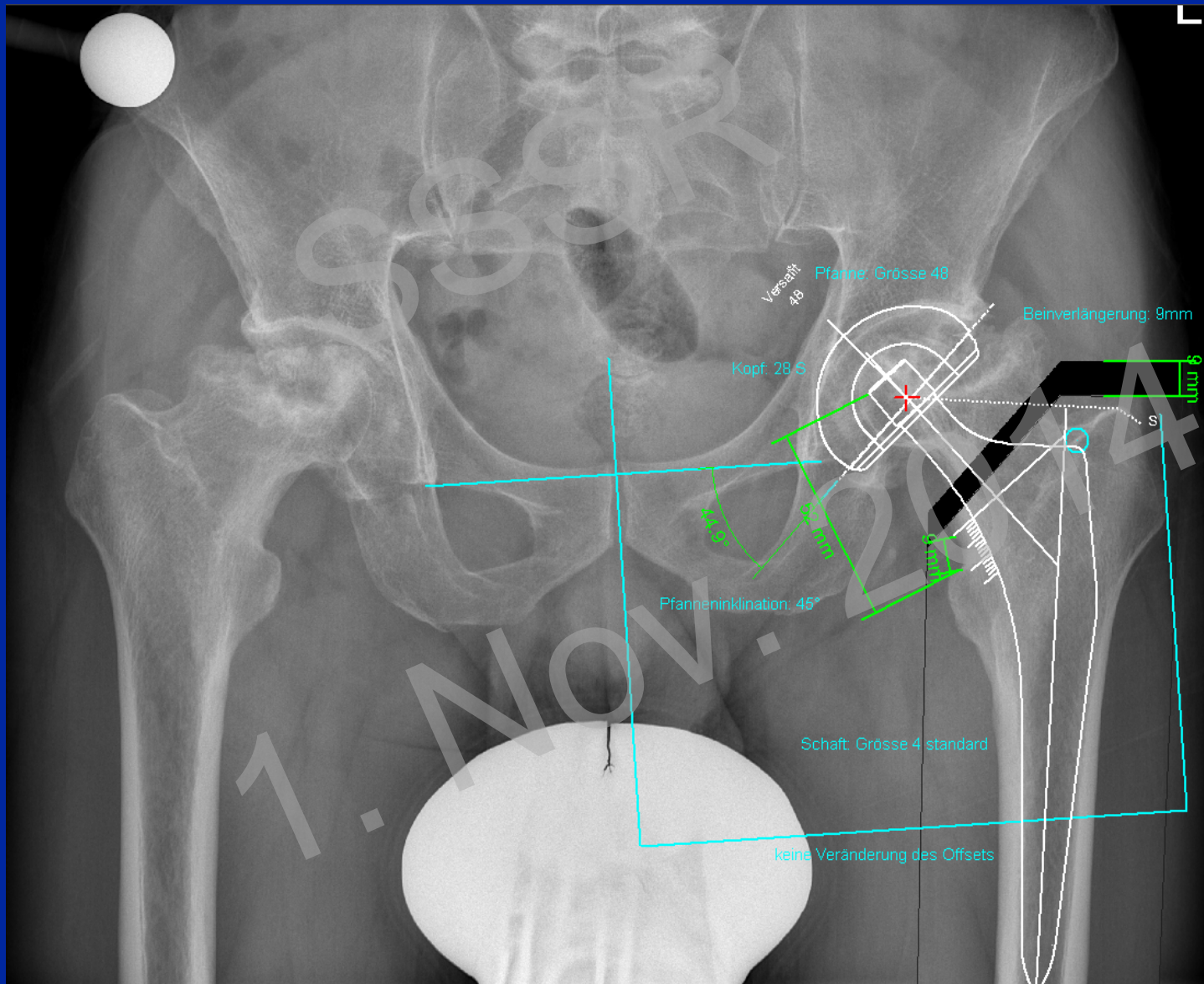
- shortest way
- intermuscular
- internervous



MINIMAL-INVASIVER ANTERIORER ZUGANG



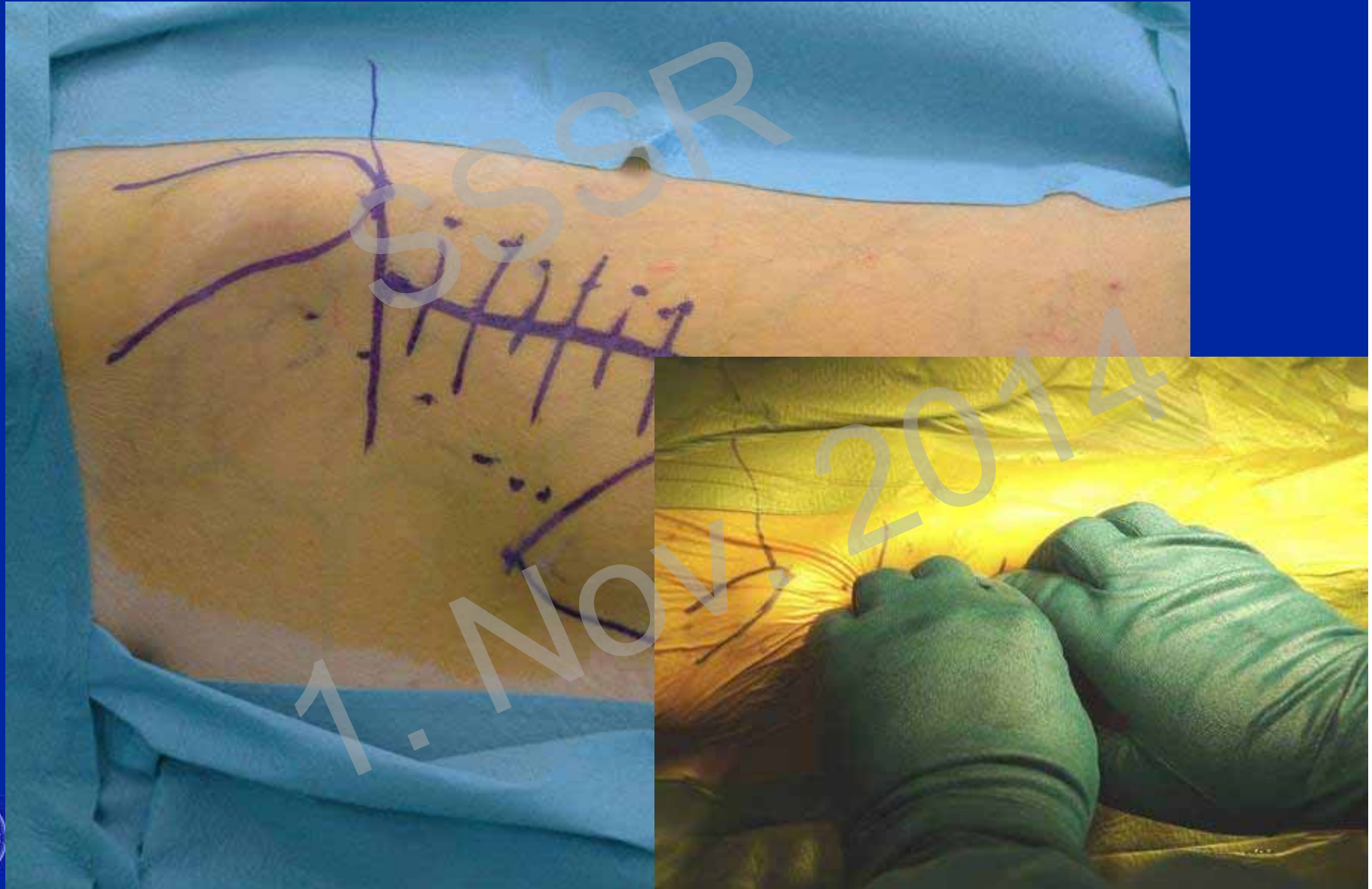
TEMPLATING



LEG HOLDER



AVOID THE LAT. CUTANEOUS NERVE



DRAPING



INCISION



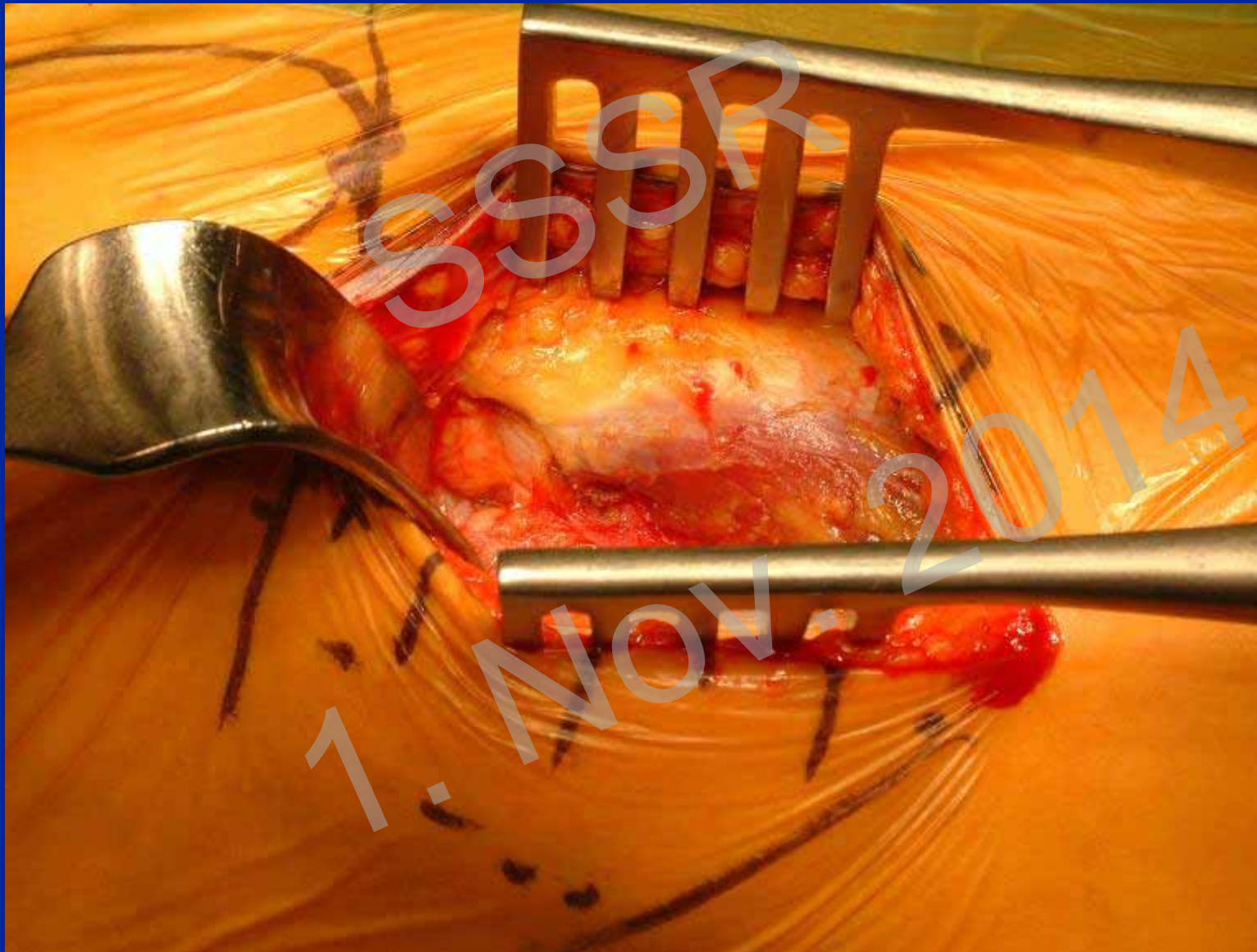
ENTER FASCIAL SHEAT



RETRACT TFL LATERALLY



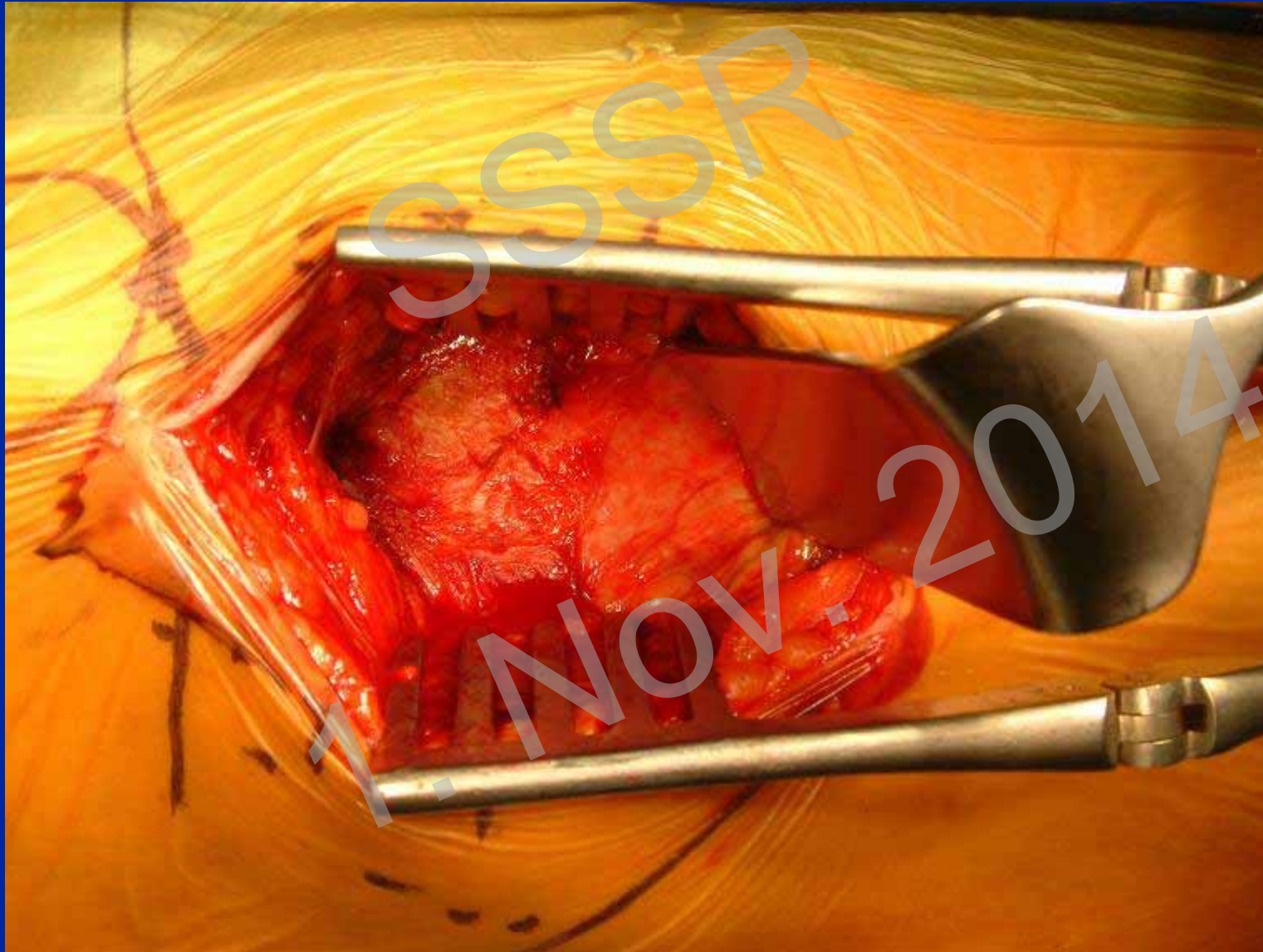
MOBILIZE RECTUS FEMORIS



LIGATE AND COAGULATE



EXPOSE CAPSULE



INSTRUMENTALIZE THE CAPSULE



INTRACAPSULAR RETRACTOR



SAW



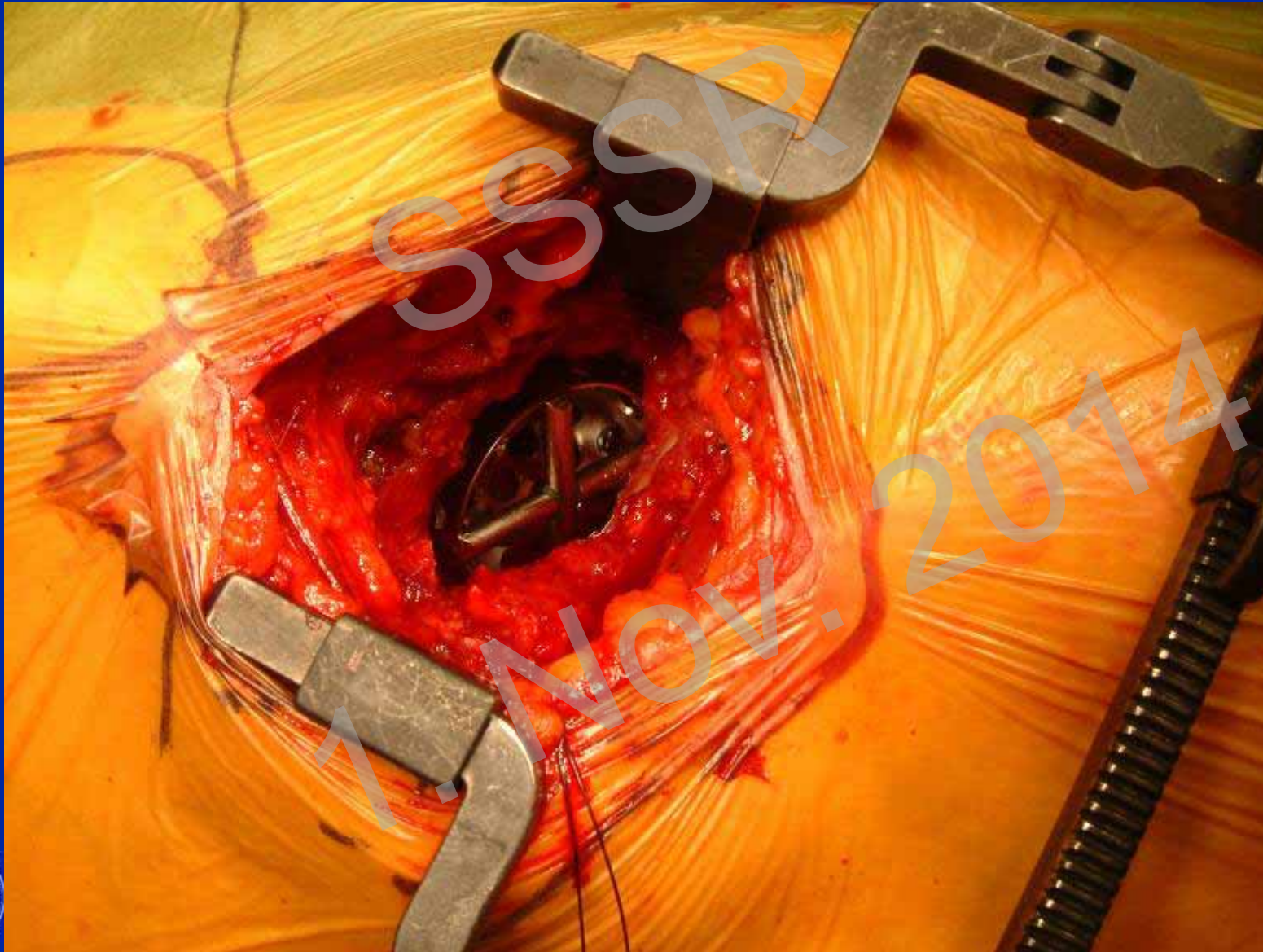
TRACTION



EXTRACTION OF FEMORAL HEAD



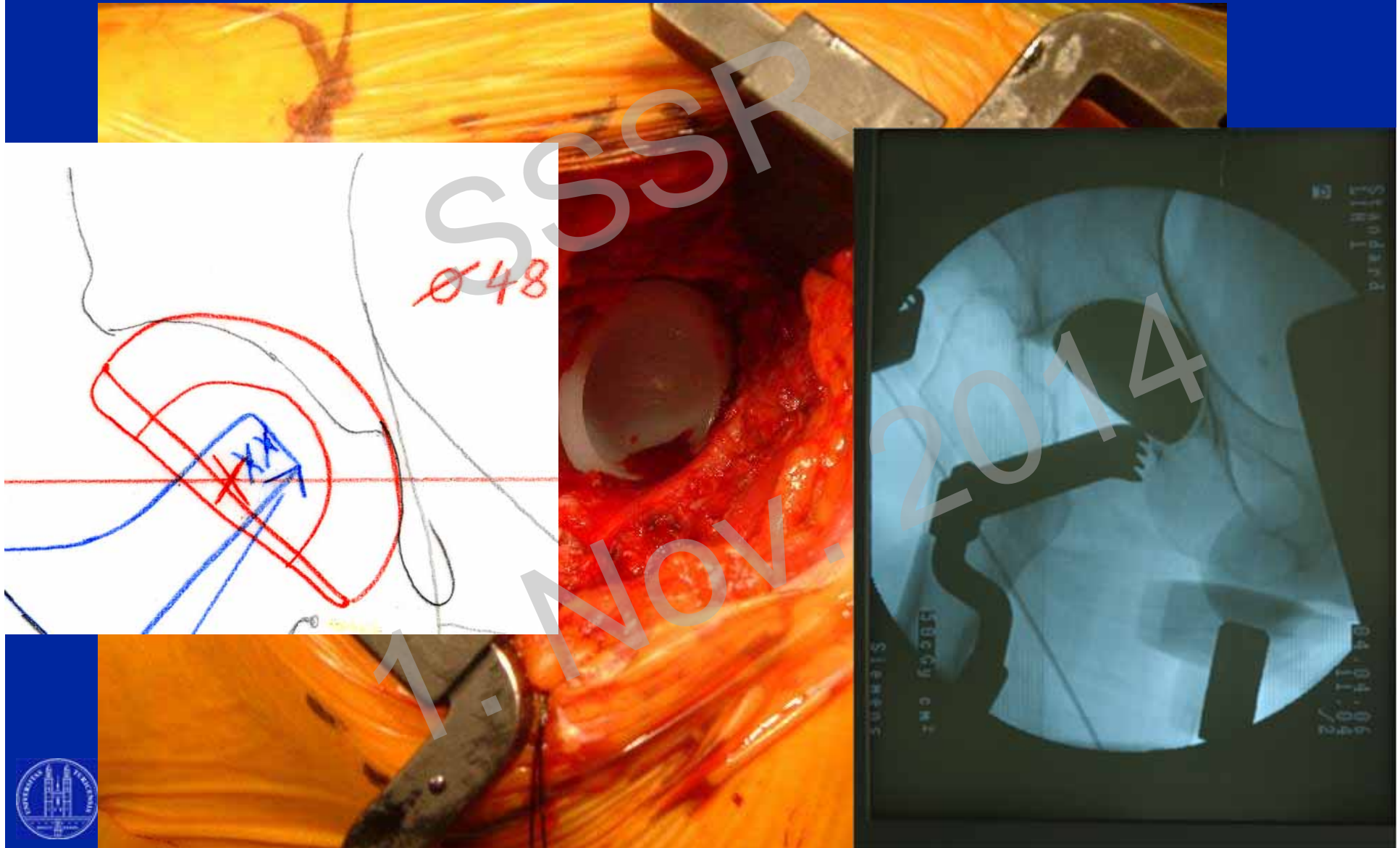
REAMER



REAMER



CHECK POSITION AND RESECT POSTERIOR OSTEOPHYTES



PULL



90° OF EXTERNAL ROTATION



EXTENSION



EXPOSURE OF FEMUR



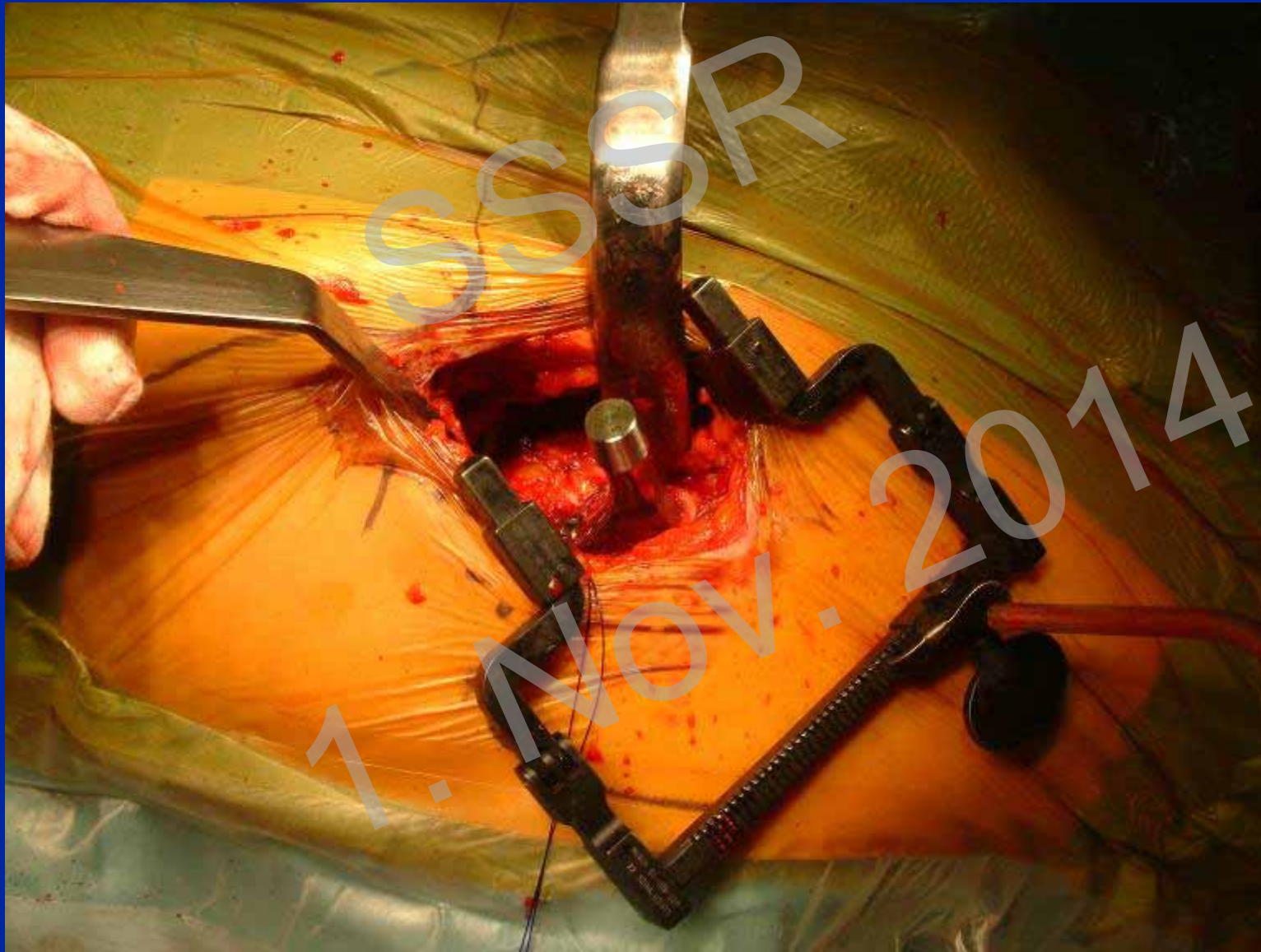
BROACH



SSSR
Swiss Society of
Musculoskeletal Radiology



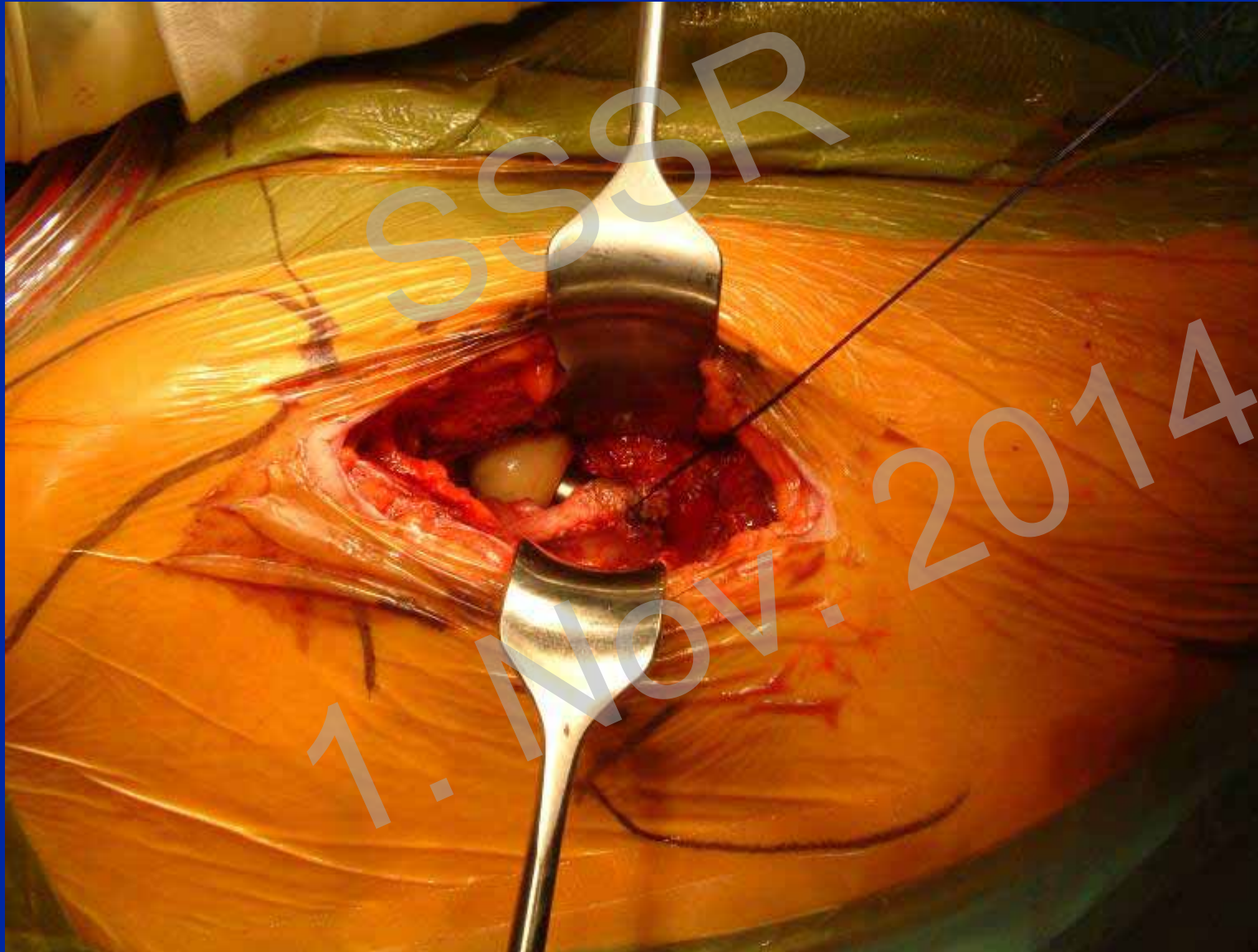
IMPLANT THE STEM



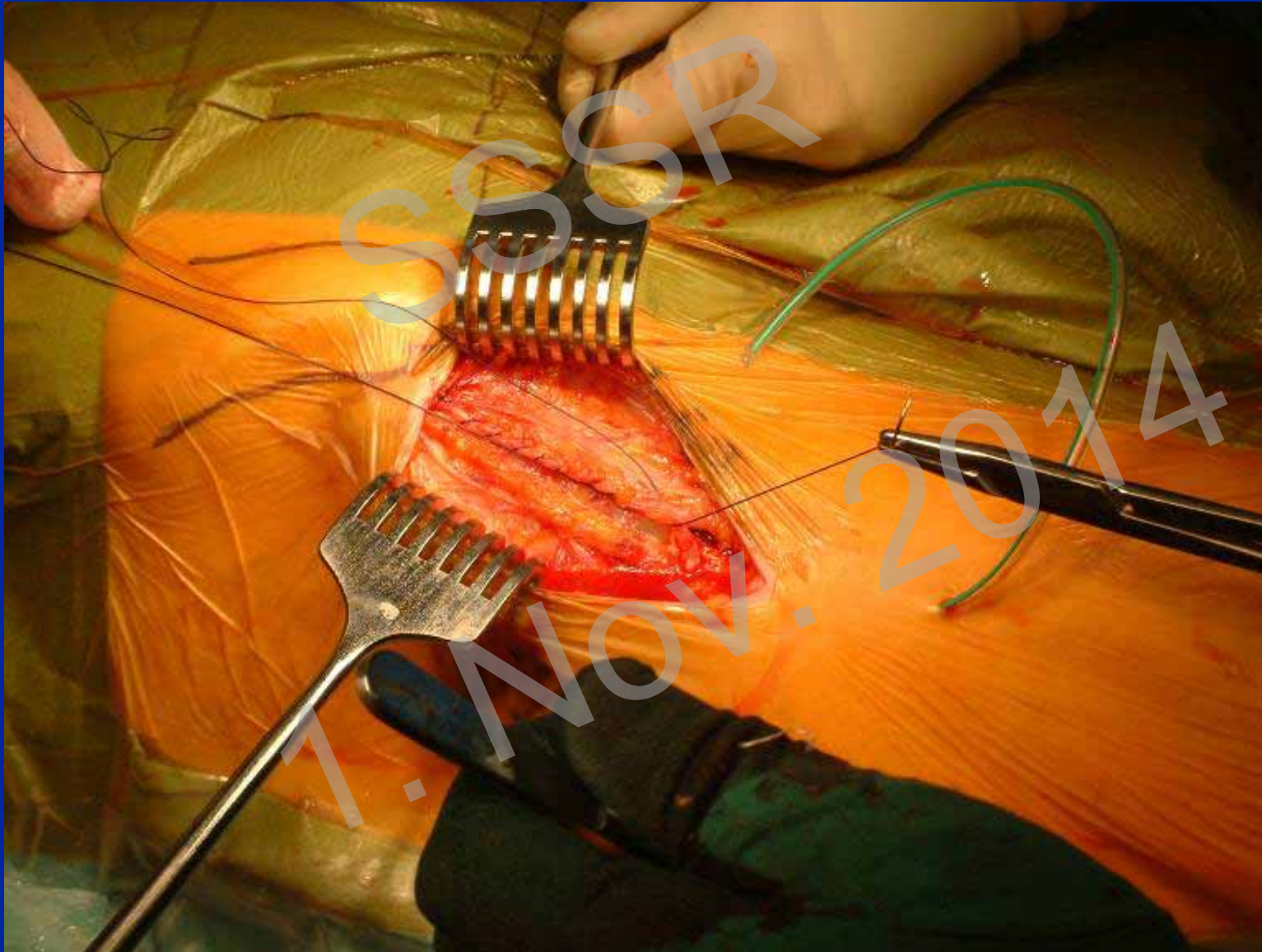
CHECK STABILITY



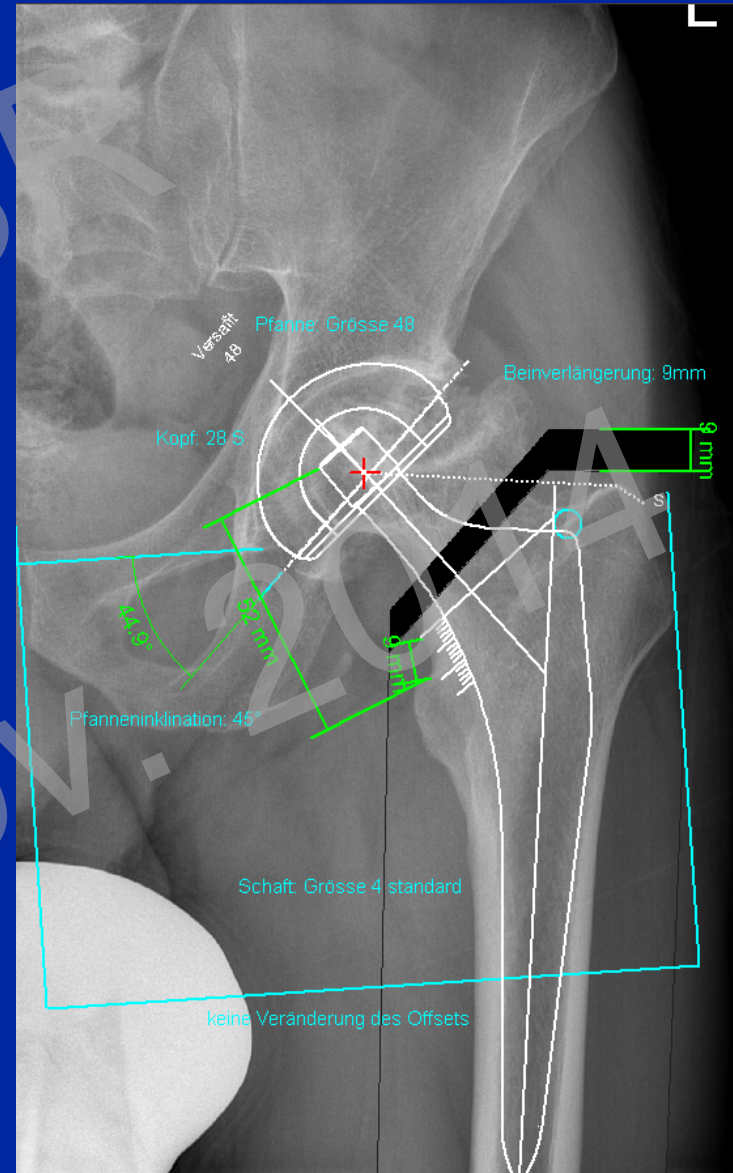
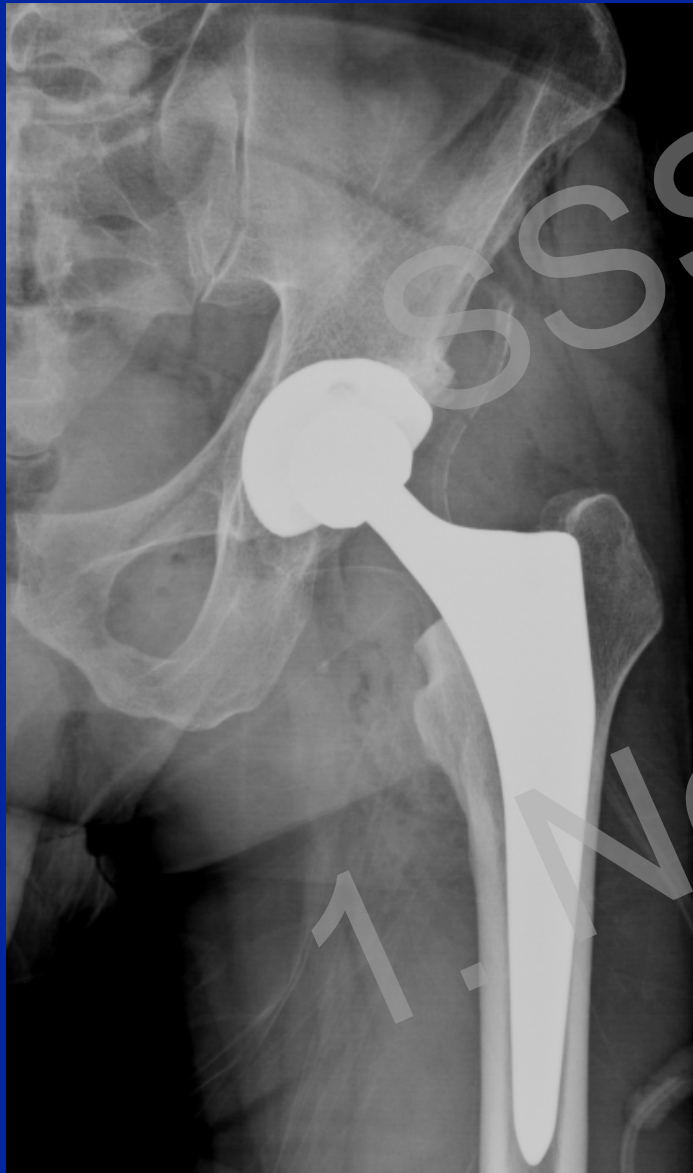
READAPT THE CAPSULE



CLOSE FASCIA



RESULT



ANTERIOR APPROACH

standard approach primary THR
full weight bearing

advantages: less muscle damage, fast
rehabilitation, low dislocation rate

Limits: stem revision

Bremer A, JBJS Br, 93:886, 2011

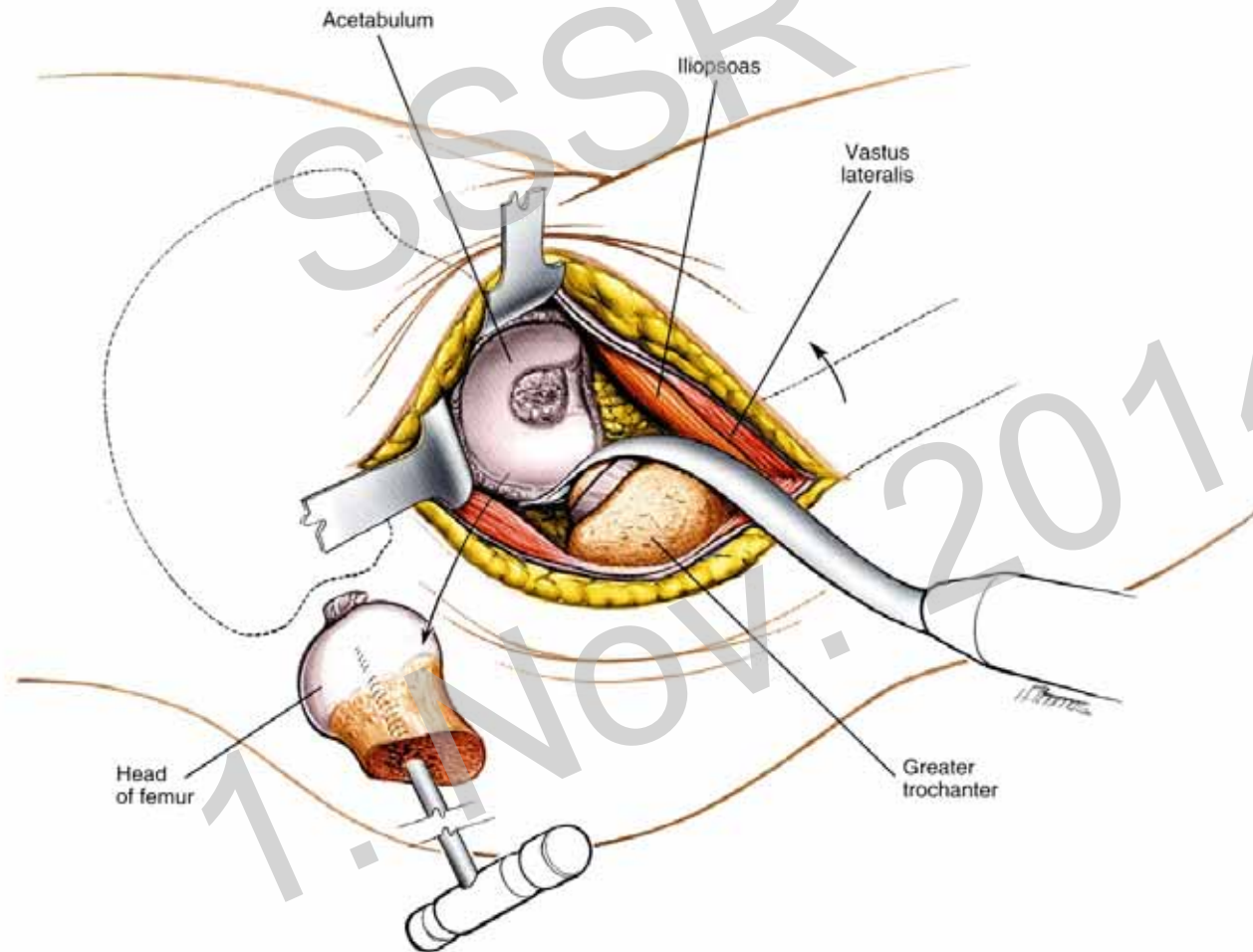
Bergin P, JBJS A, 93:1392, 2011

Alecci, J Orthop Traumatol, 12:123, 2011

Sarali F, J Arthroplasty, 23:266, 2008



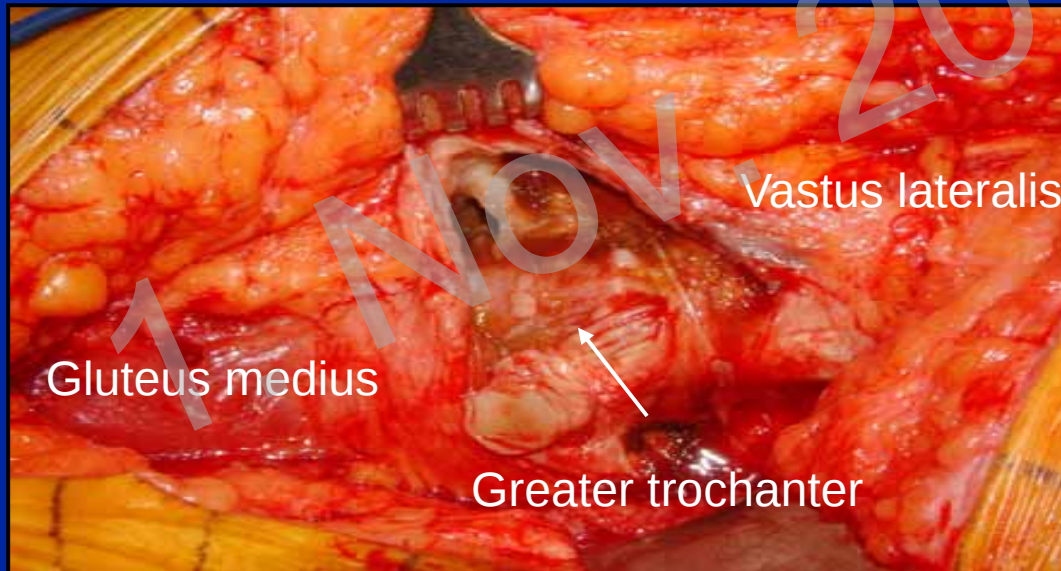
TRANSGLUTEAL APPROACH



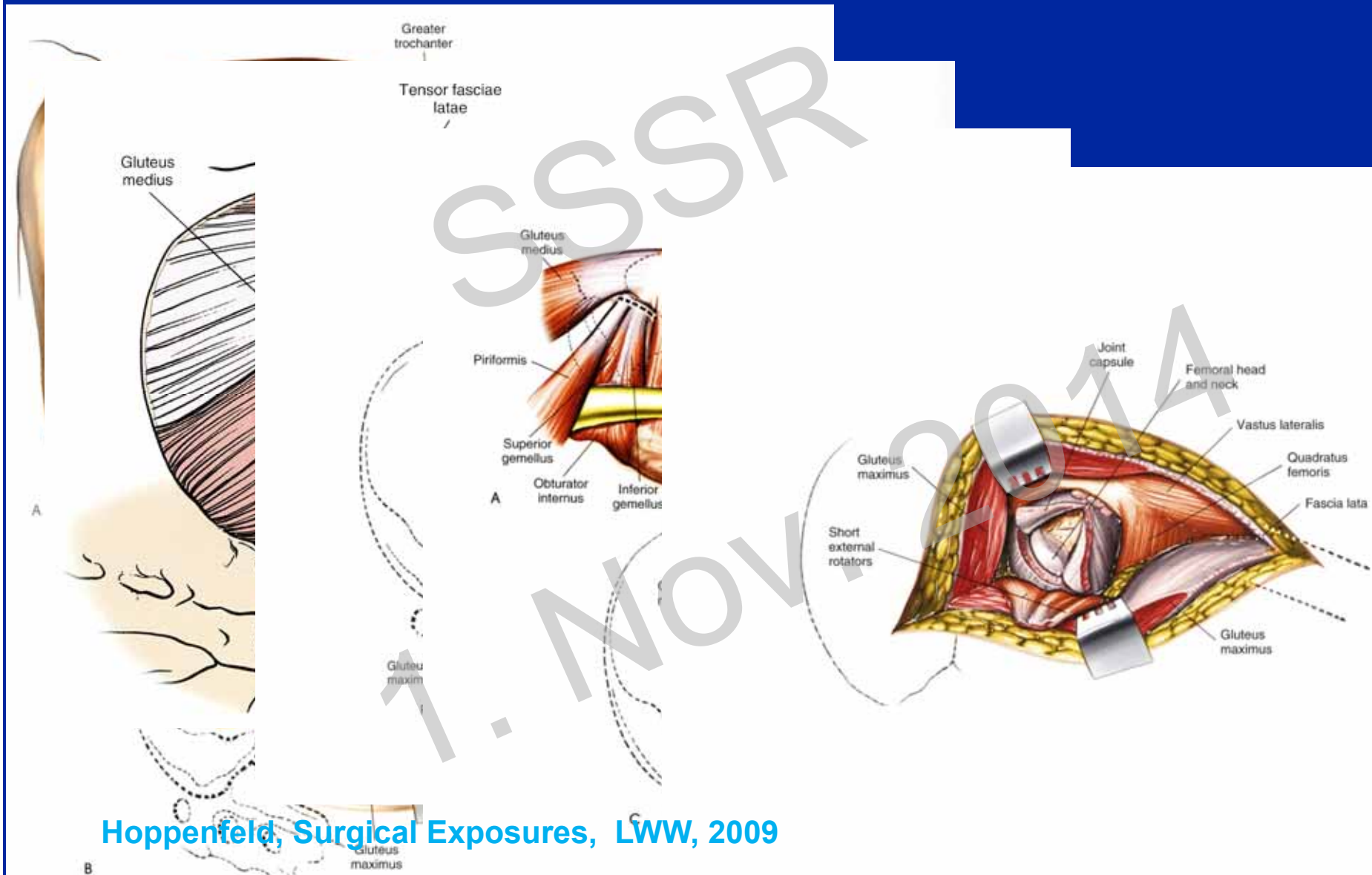
TRANSGLUTEAL APPROACH

THR with revision of abductor tendons

6 weeks: partial weight bearing, no deep flexion, no active abduction, no passive adduction



POSTERIOR APPROACH



Hoppenfeld, Surgical Exposures, LWW, 2009

POSTERIOR APPROACH

revision arthroplasty

6 weeks: no deep flexion, no
flexion/internal rotation/adduction

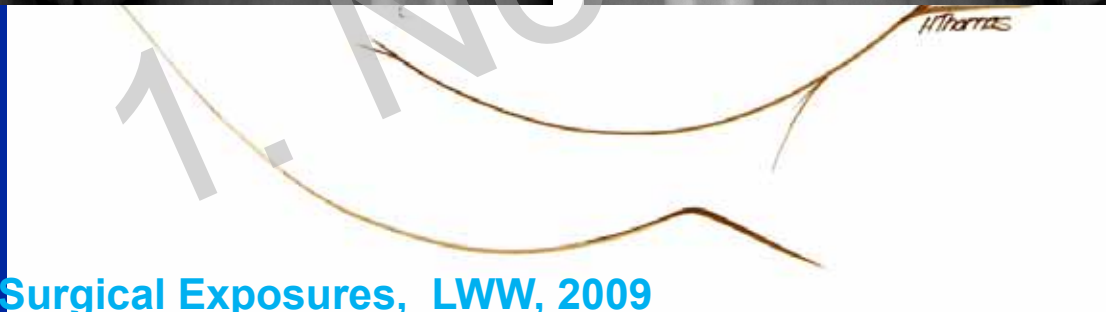
advantage: very versatile

(→ repair of hip abductors)

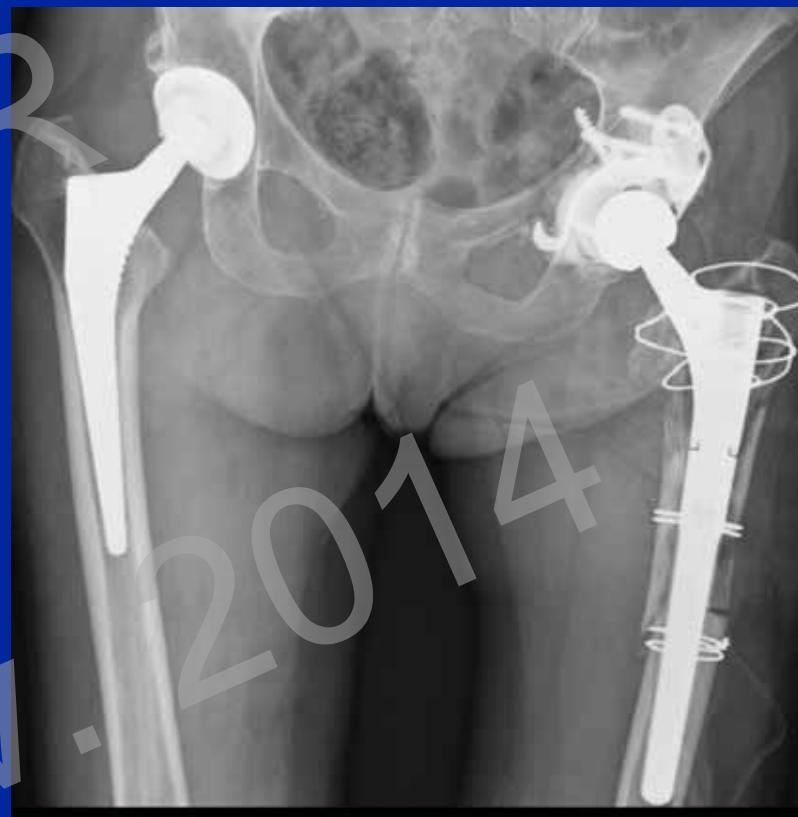
→ diagastric trochanteric OT

→ extended trochanteric OT

DIGASTRIC TROCHANTERIC OSTEOTOMY



EXTENDED TROCHANTERIC OSTEOTOMY



SUMMARY

majority of THR uncemented, not yet proven to
be superior to cemented

no perfect bearing surface

anterior approach widely used for primary THR
posterior approach very versatile

SSSR

uniklinik
balgrist

1. Nov. 2014

