

Case Based Discussions: Peri-prosthetic hip fractures

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Objectives

ISCP Curriculum

Diagnostic and guided injections

Radiological investigations to assess the hip

Management of periprosthetic fractures around prostheses and implants

Failed arthroplasty and soft tissue surgery

Principles of revision surgery for failed arthroplasty

Case Based Discussions

Cover the above curriculum

Question

Why are peri-prosthetic hip fractures important?

Epidemiology

Increasing incidence of primary hip arthroplasties

	NJR
2014	98 279
2015	98 211
2016	101 651
2017	105 306
2018	106 116

<https://reports.njrcentre.org.uk/hips-all-procedures-activity>

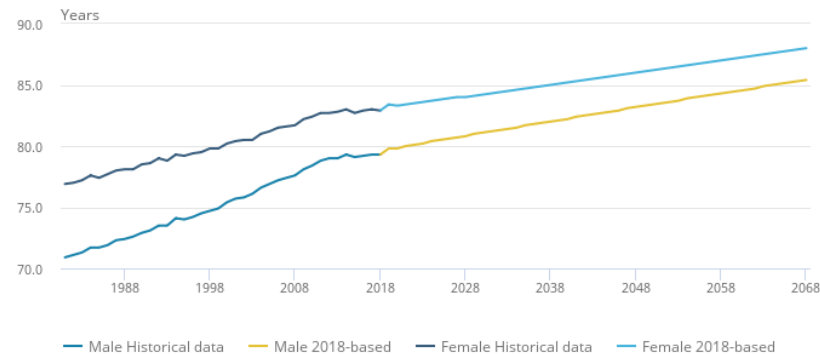
Epidemiology

Increasing life-expectancy

Baby boys born in the UK in 2018 can expect to live on average to age 87.6 years and girls to age 90.2 years, taking into account projected changes in mortality patterns over their lifetime.

Figure 1: Period life expectancy at birth is projected to increase by six years for males and five years for females by 2068

Male and female period life expectancy at birth, historical data and 2018-based projection, United Kingdom, 1981 to 2068



Source: Office for National Statistics

Epidemiology

Incidence of revision THR increasing

Table 3.20 (a) Number of re-revisions by year.

Reason for revision	All recorded revisions (%)	Year of first revision in the NJR*	Number of first revisions	Number of first revisions (%) with the associated primary recorded in the NJR
Aseptic loosening	50,375 (43.5)	2003	1,411	44 (3.1)
Pain	19,541 (16.9)	2004	2,641	143 (5.4)
Lysis	16,164 (14.0)	2005	3,753	306 (8.2)
Implant wear	14,634 (12.6)	2006	4,499	462 (10.3)
Dislocation/subluxation	16,646 (14.4)	2007	5,893	826 (14.0)
Infection	15,923 (13.8)	2008	6,333	1,158 (18.3)
Periprosthetic fracture	11,662 (10.1)	2009	6,578	1,516 (23.0)
Malalignment	5,691 (4.9)	2010	7,105	1,952 (27.5)
Implant fracture	3,787 (3.3)	2011	7,971	2,652 (33.3)
Head/socket size mismatch	757 (0.7)	2012	9,038	3,337 (36.9)
Other indication	8,170 (7.1)	2013	8,255	3,045 (36.9)
Adverse reaction to particulate debris*	9,477 (8.2)	2014	8,101	3,092 (38.2)
		2015	7,675	3,227 (42.0)
		2016	7,219	3,180 (44.1)
		2017	6,990	3,217 (46.0)
		2018	6,453	3,253 (50.4)
		Total	99,915	31,410 (31.4)

16th Annual NJR Report 2019.

Question

When do peri-prosthetic fractures occur?

Epidemiology

Intra-operative (12%)

Uncemented - 19%

Cemented - 6%

Post-operative (11% 20-year probability)

No difference between uncemented and cemented

Risk Factors - Male; Age <70

Epidemiology

■ HIP

Epidemiology of periprosthetic femoral fractures in 5417 revision total hip arthroplasties

A 40-YEAR EXPERIENCE

M. P. Abdel,
M. T. Houdek,
C. D. Watts,
D. G. Lewallen,
D. J. Berry

*From Mayo Clinic,
Minnesota, United
States*

Take home message: In revision THA, intra-operative periprosthetic femoral fractures occur three times more often with uncemented stems. Many are non-displaced diaphyseal fractures treated with cerclage fixation. While postoperative fracture risks are equivalent between uncemented and cemented components, they occur at notably different time periods based on stem fixation type.

Bone Joint J. 2016;98-B(4):468-74.

Case 1



Case 1



Question

How would you manage this peri-prosthetic fracture?

Peri-prosthetic Fracture

Principles of management

Patient Profile

Aim - pain-free, (mobile) patient with stable implant

Case 1

86F PMH Hypothyroidism

THR 2007

Slipped in Garden - moderate to severe pain on movement

Lives with son

Mobilises independently with no aids

Independent ADLs

Question

What are the principles of fixation?

Surgical Principles for ORIF

Approach

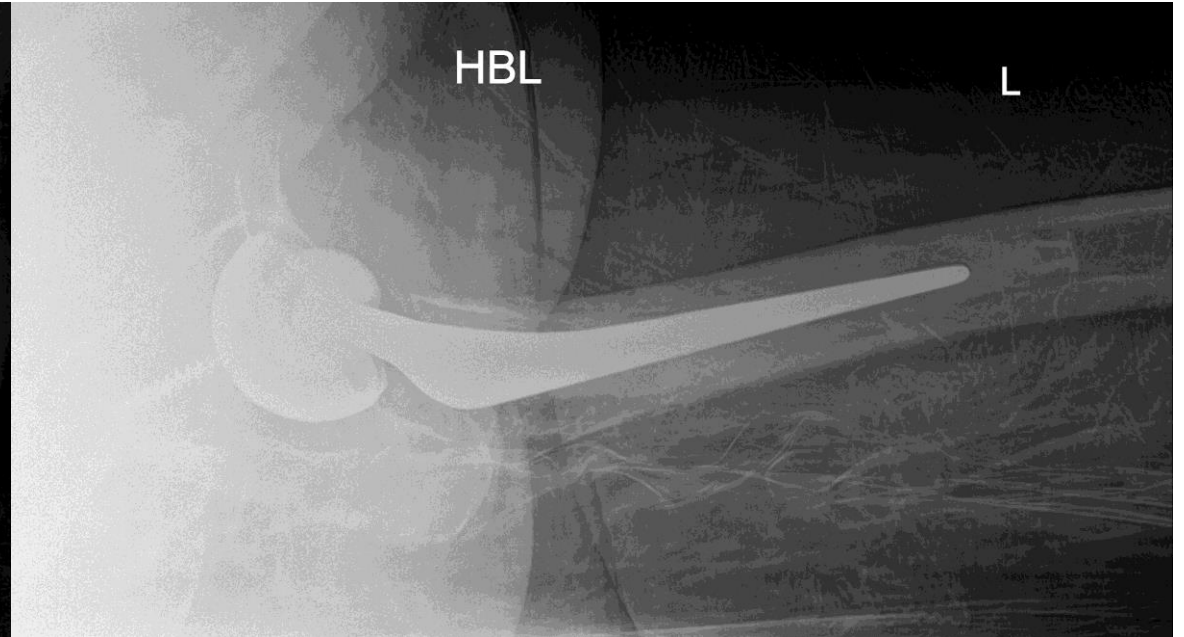
Reduction

Fixation

- Primary or secondary healing
- Fixation technique
- Proximal fixation concepts



Fix or Revise?



Fixation with Cables only



56F

THR - February 2017

Recovered well

Hit by reversing car - September 2017

ORIF - Cables

Radiographs - May 2019

Recovered well

Fix or Revise?



Revision with long stem after ORIF



68F

THR for hip # - September 2017

Recovered well

Fell in garden - November 2017

Revision after ORIF

Radiographs - February 2019

Recovered well

Question

What is your surgical decision-making algorithm for peri-prosthetic fractures?

Peri-prosthetic Fracture

Principles of management

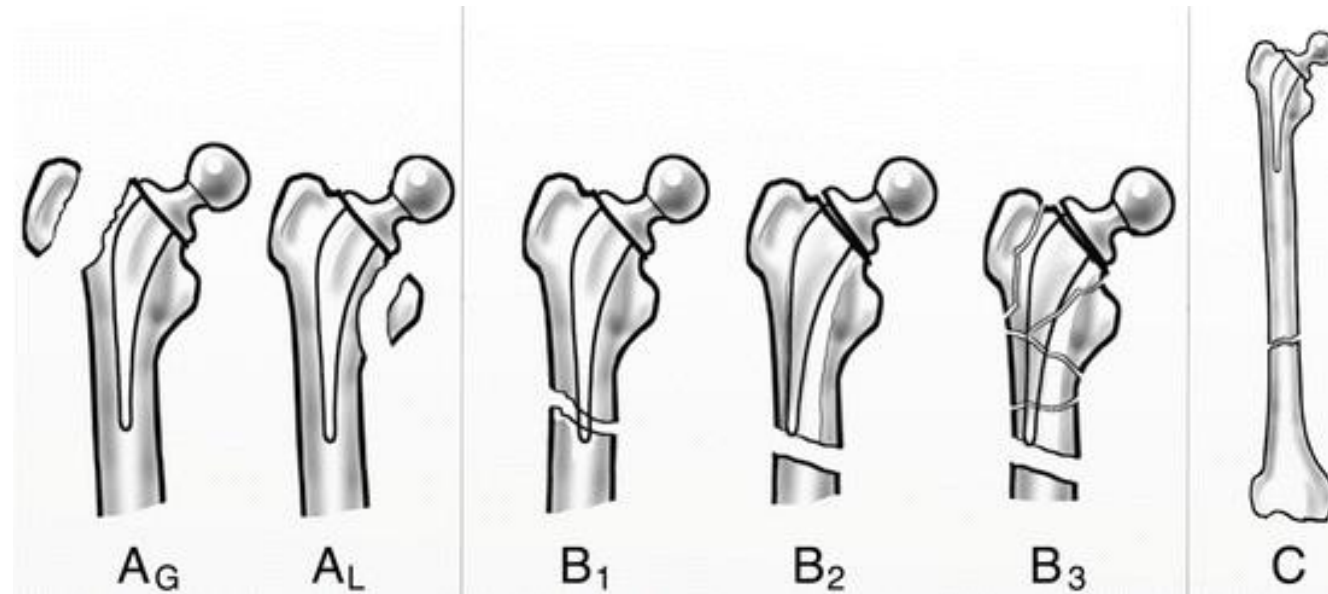
Patient Profile

Fracture Pattern

Aim - pain-free, (mobile) patient with stable implant

Classification

Duncan and Masri



Duncan CP and Masri BA. Fractures of the Femur After Hip Replacement. Instr Course Lect. 1995;44:293-304

Question

Do you know of any 'modification' to the Duncan and Masri classification system?

UCS Classification and periprosthetic fractures treatment algorithm.

FRACTURE TYPE	TREATMENT
<p>A <i>Apophyseal or extraarticular/periarticular</i> Subtypes</p> <p>A1: Avulsion of (e.g. greater trochanter)</p> <p>A2: Avulsion of (e.g. lesser trochanter)</p>	<p>Depends on displacement and importance of soft tissue attached, e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • greater trochanter, tibial tuberosity, greater humeral tuberosity: surgical treatment • lesser trochanter, coracoid process: conservative treatment
<p>B <i>Bed of the implant or around the implant</i> Subtypes</p> <p>B1: Prosthesis stable, good bone</p> <p>B2: Prosthesis loose, good bone</p> <p>B3: Prosthesis loose, poor bone or bone defect</p>	<p>B1: Lower limb: reduction and fixation, LCP and if possible MIPO technique preferred.</p> <p>B1: Upper limb: depends on displacement, conservative treatment preferred.</p> <p>B2: Revision surgery.</p> <p>B3: Revision surgery that may require complex reconstruction (megaprosthesis, allograft/stem composite). Depends on the bone loss and age/activity of the patients.</p>
<p>C <i>Clear of or distant to the implan</i></p>	<p>Same management as no-periprosthetic fracture.</p>

Duncan CP and Haddad F. The Unified Classification System (UCS): Improving our understanding of Periprosthetic Fractures. Bone Joint J. 2014; 96-B(6):713-6

Classification

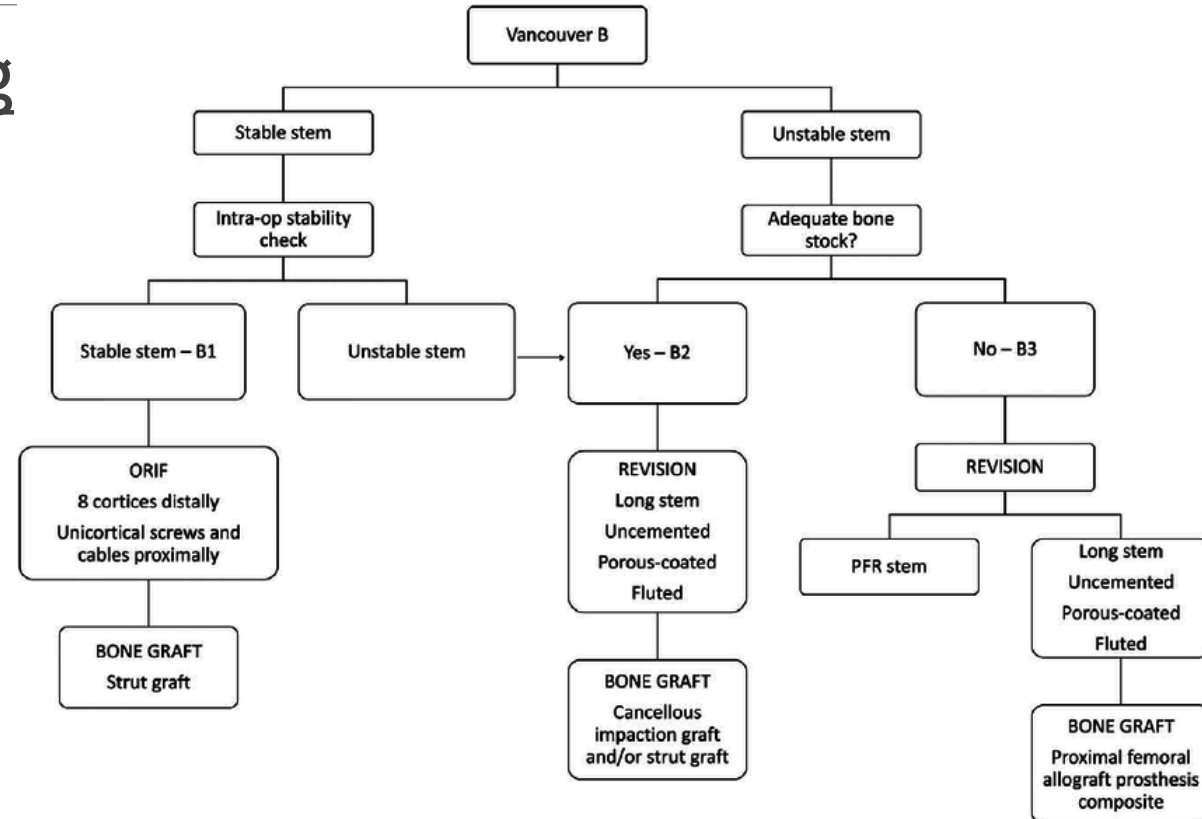
<p>D</p> <p><i>Dividing the bone between two implants or interprosthetic or intercalary</i></p>	<p>Decision-making depends on “block-out analysis”[*].</p> <p>Subtype A (both prostheses stable): reduction and fixation</p> <p>Subtype B (one stable and one loose): revision surgery</p> <p>Subtype C (both loose): both joint revision surgery, total replacement</p>
<p>E</p> <p><i>Each of two bones supporting one arthroplasty or polyperiprosthetic</i></p>	<p>Decision-making depends on “block-out analysis”[*]</p> <p>(e.g. separate assessment of femoral fracture with stem of THA and acetabular fracture with cup)</p>
<p>F</p> <p><i>Facing and articulating with a hemiarthroplasty</i></p>	<p>Depends on displacement, conservative treatment preferred.</p>

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Classification

Crucial Decision Making

B1 or B2/B3?



Question

Is there any situation where you may consider fixation in a B2 fracture?

Principle of B2g and B2p

Exception

Vancouver B2 Peri-Prosthetic Fractures in Cemented Femoral Implants can be Treated With Open Reduction and Internal Fixation Alone Without Revision

The Journal of Arthroplasty 34 (2019) 1430–1434

Criteria

Peter J. Smitham, PhD, FRCS(Tr & Orth), FRACS ^{a,b,*}, Tania A. Carbone, BSc ^{a,b},
Scott M. Bolam, FRACS ^c, Young S. Kim, MD, PhD ^d, Stuart A. Callary, BAppSc, PhD ^{a,b},
Kerry Costi, BA ^{a,b}, Donald W. Howie, MBBS, PhD ^{a,b}, Jacob T. Munro, FRACS, PhD ^d,
Lucian B. Solomon, MD, PhD, FRACS ^{a,b}

Cemented polished double tapered stems (e.g. Exeter)

CB interface intact; SC interface disrupted

Anatomical reduction achievable

Classification - B2g (good) and B2p (poor) cement mantle

Case 2

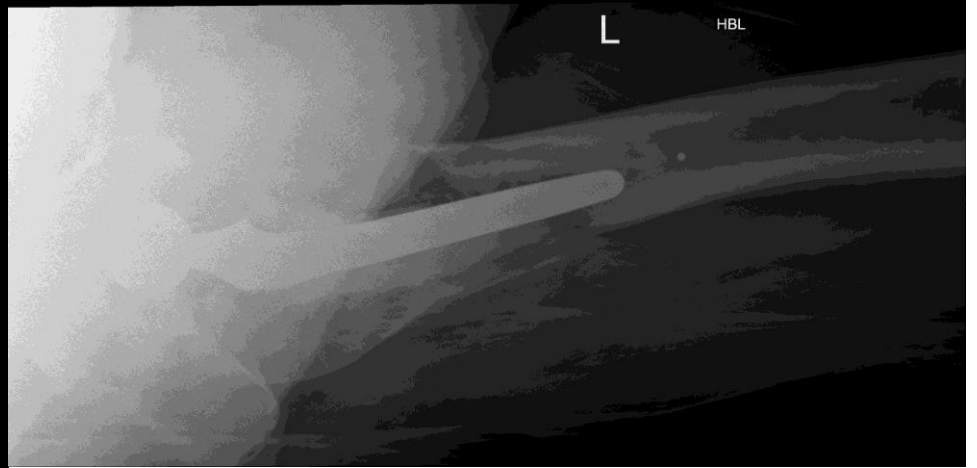
Patient Profile

75M PMH nil medical co-morbidities

THR 1993

Mobilises independently with no aids

Independent ADLs



Question

What is your surgical plan for this peri-prosthetic fracture?

Peri-prosthetic Fracture

Principles of management

Patient Profile

Fracture Pattern

THR Profile

Aim - pain-free, (mobile) patient with stable implant

Case 2

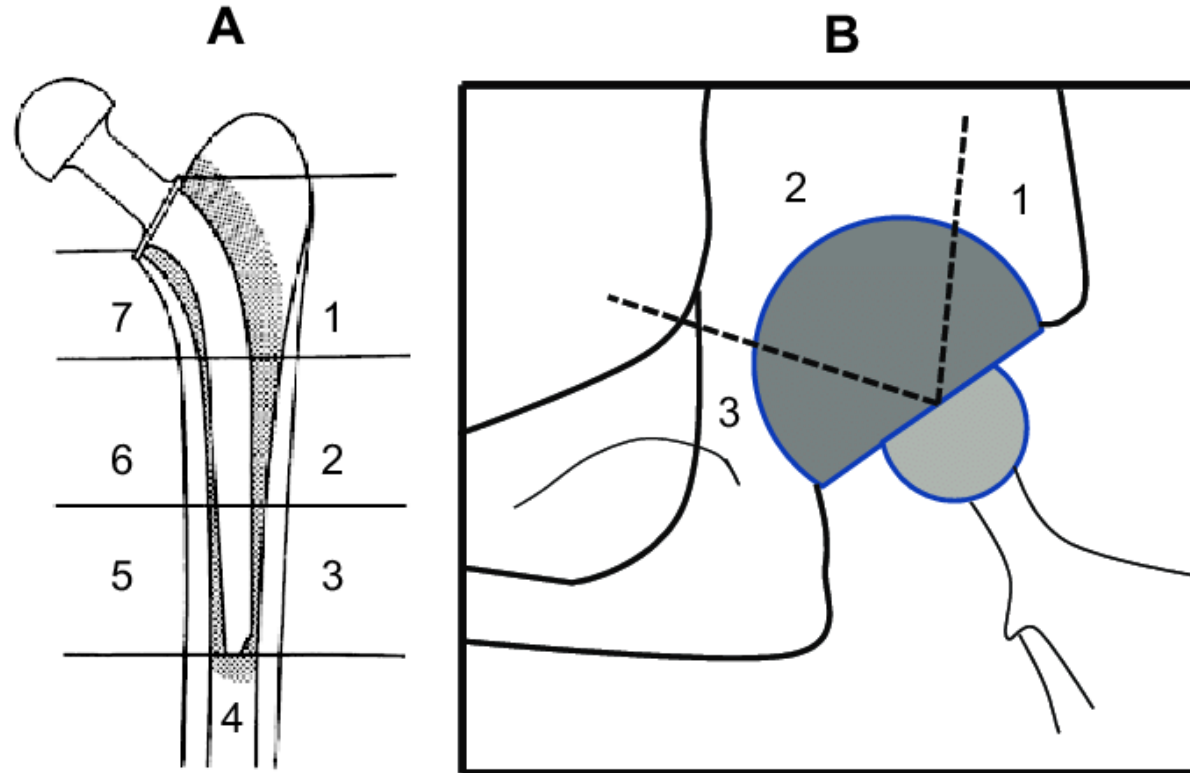
Leg gave way on stepping backwards whilst playing golf
Intermittent groin and thigh pain preceding this



Question

How would you describe these radiographic findings?

Radiographic Zones



Gruen TA, McNeice GM, Amstutz HC. 'Modes of Failure' of cemented stem-type femoral components: a radiographic analysis of loosening. Clin Orthop Relat Res. 1979;141:17-27.

DeLee JG, Charnley J. Radiological demarcation of cemented sockets in total hip replacement. Clin Orthop Relat Res. 1976;121:20-32

Loosening - Harris' Definitions

Definite loosening

Probable loosening

Continuous radiolucency at bone-cement interface surrounding entire cement mantle (on AP or lateral view)

Possible loosening

New radiolucency at bone-cement interface occupying 50 to 99% of cement mantle (on AP or lateral view)

Harris WH, McCarthy JC, O'Neill DA. Femoral component loosening using contemporary techniques of femoral cement fixation. J Bone Joint Surg Am. 1982;64:1063-7



Question

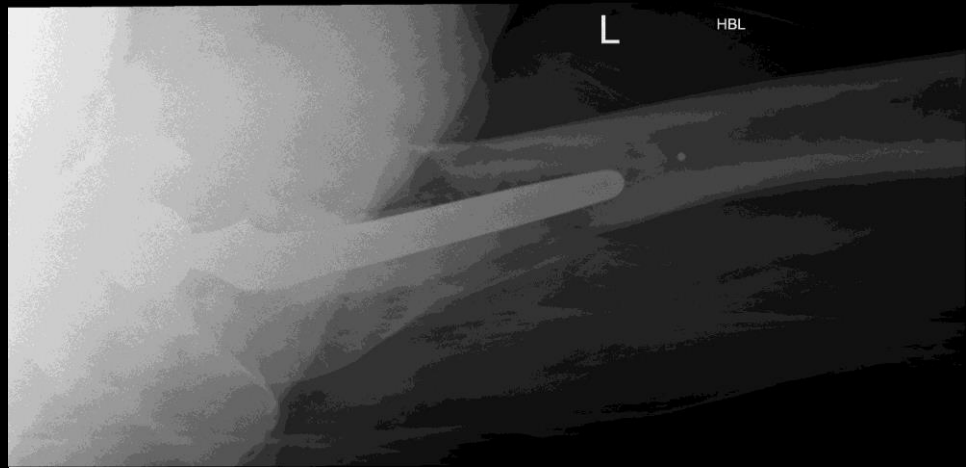
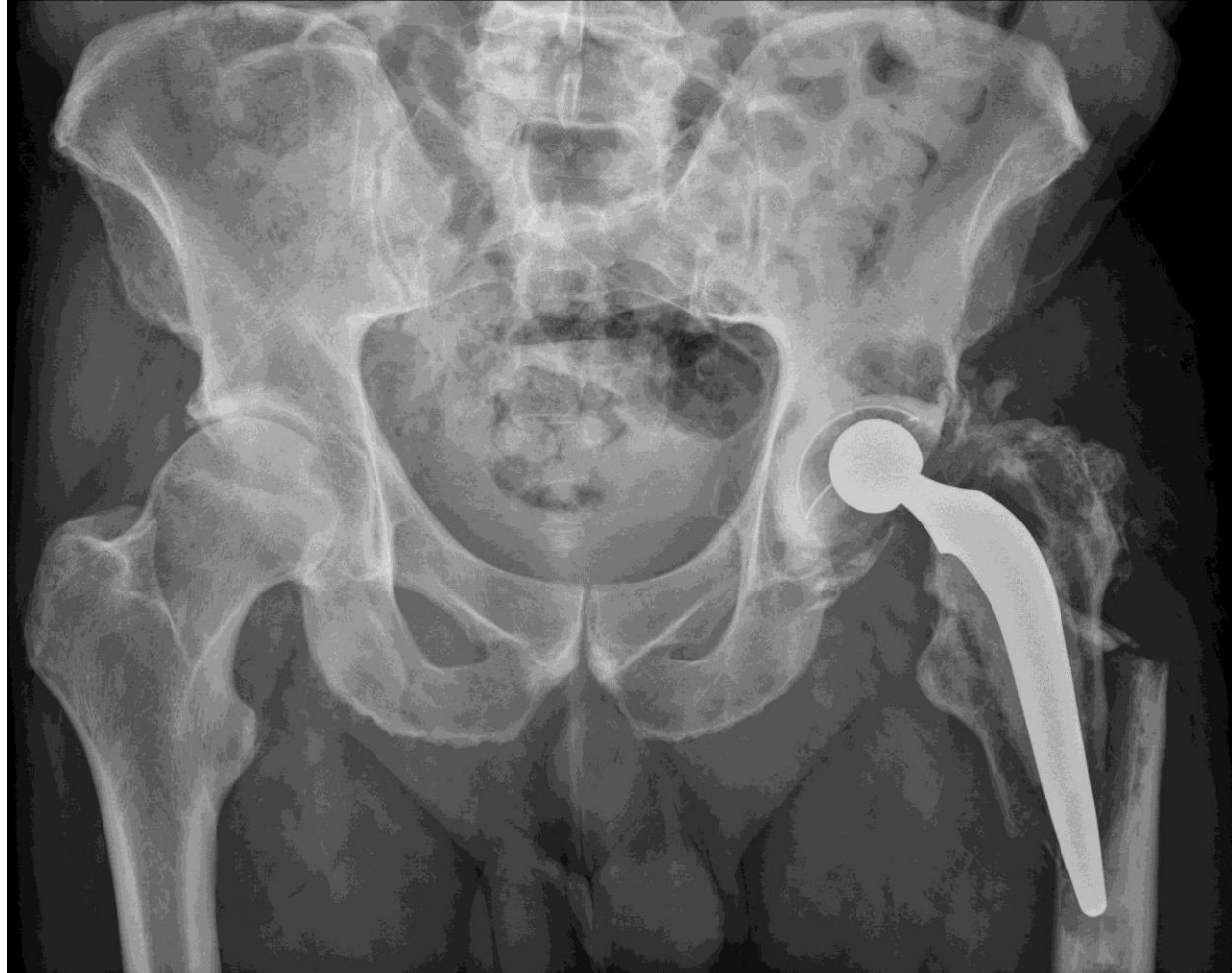
What must you consider in the treatment of any peri-prosthetic fracture?

Infection

History & Examination

Inflammatory Markers - associated trauma, interpretation challenging

Aspiration - in suspicious cases (in reality, not routinely performed due to unrealistic nature of aspiration and waiting for results in fracture setting)



Question

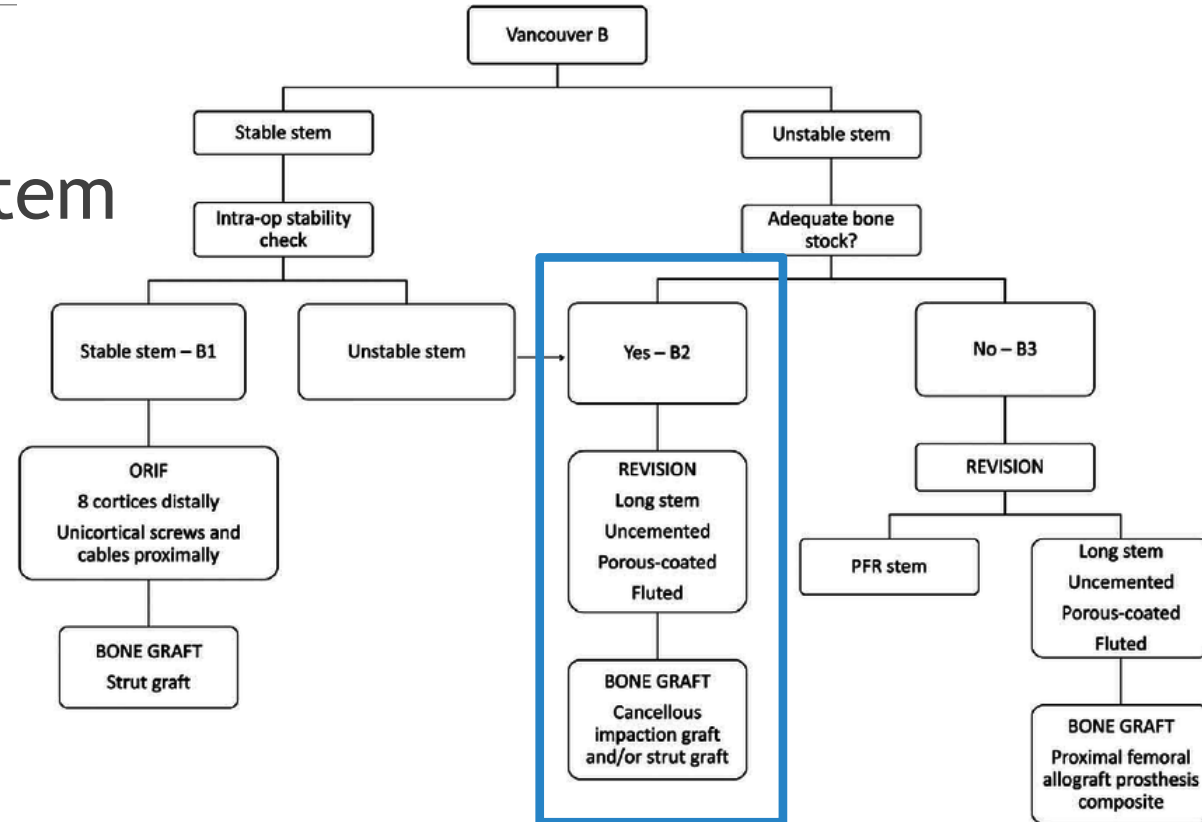
What is your surgical plan for this peri-prosthetic fracture?

Classification

B2

Not polished tapered stem

THR osteolysis



Revision



One-year FU:
Recovered well
Back to playing golf

Case 3

Patient Profile

75M PMH nil medical co-morbidities

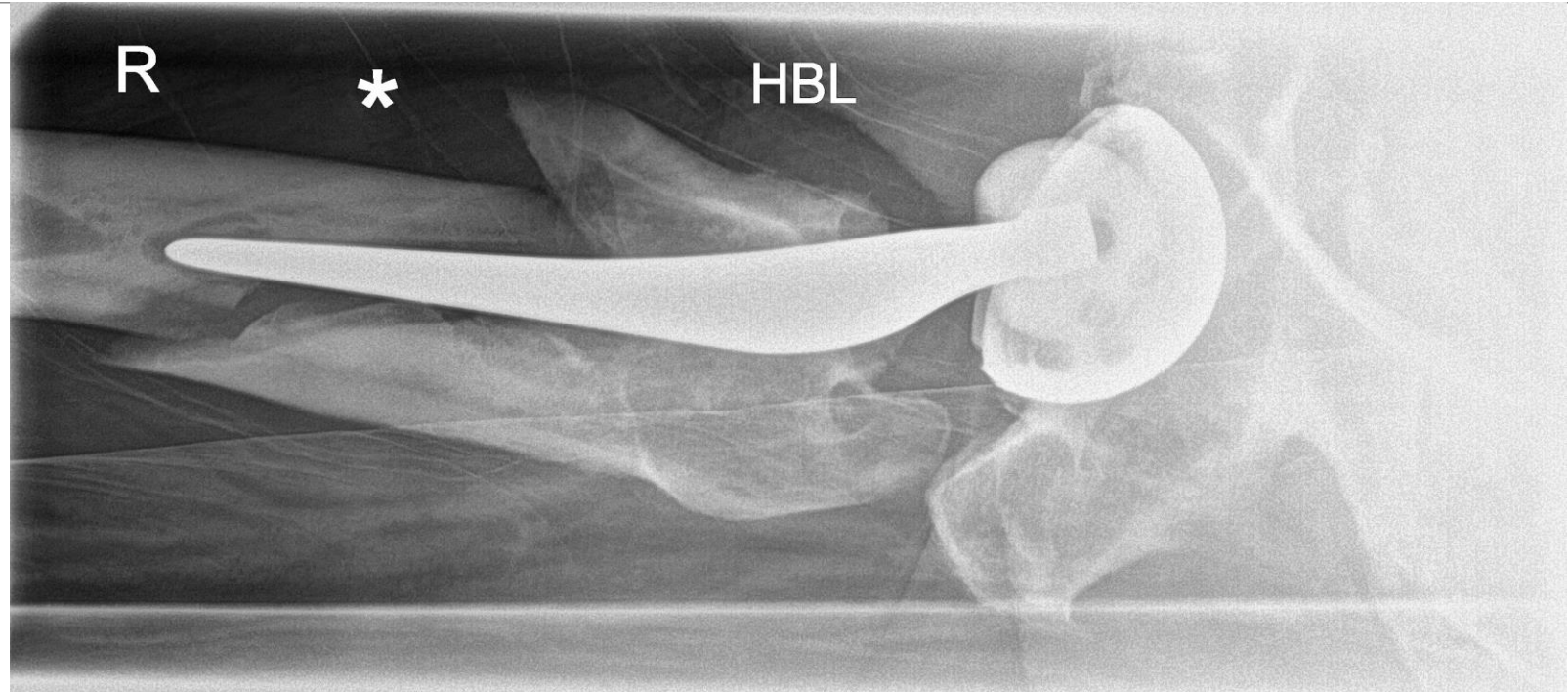
Slipped in garden

THR 2016; Ipsilateral TKR 2009

Mobilises independently with no aids

Independent ADLs

Case 3



Case 3



Question

What 'type' of fracture is this in terms of classification?

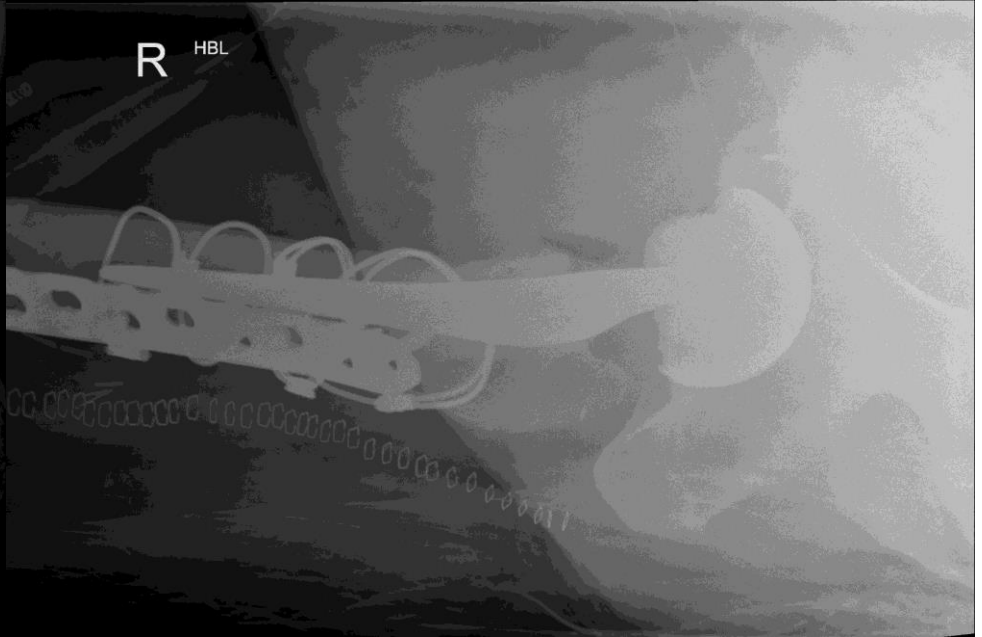
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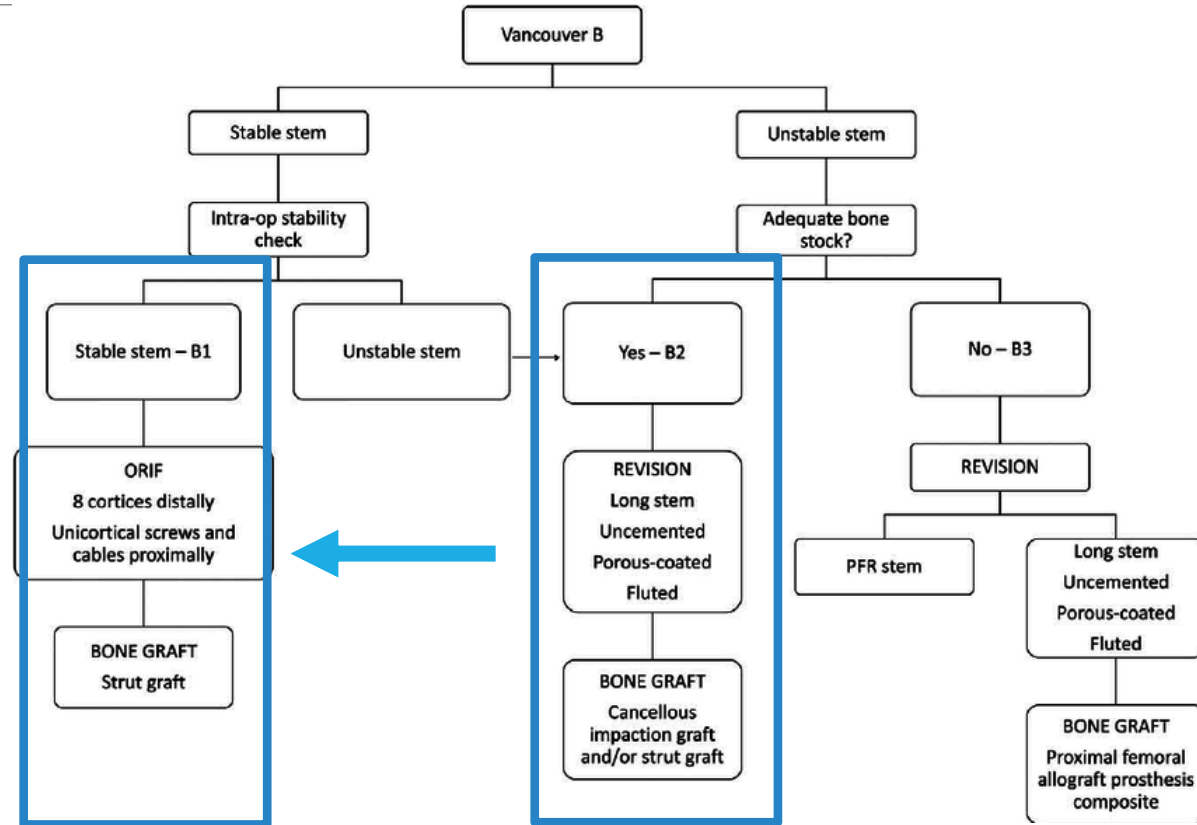
How would you manage this peri-prosthetic fracture surgically?



Classification

B2

Polished tapered stem



Classification

Exception

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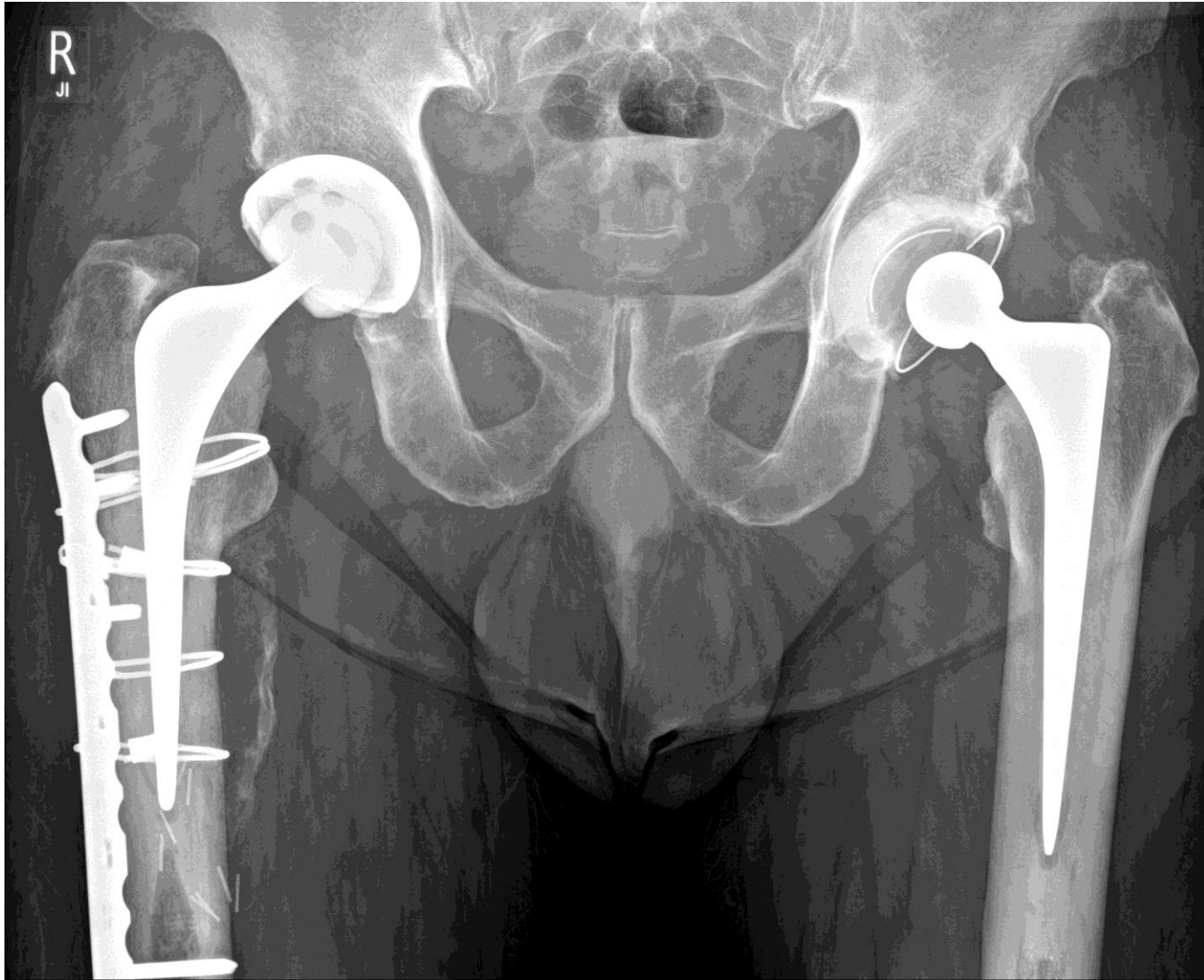
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Case 3

At one year FU:

Returned to independent mobility with no aids

Independent ADLs



Case 3

At 15 months FU:

Thigh pain exacerbated by weight-bearing

Questions

What investigations would you request, and why?

Inflammatory markers - WBC 9.7; CRP 51; ESR 52

NM scan

Aspiration - *S.epidermidis*

Questions

For Prosthetic Joint Aspirations:

What bottle do you use?

What investigations do you request?

When do you send the sample to the laboratory?

Prosthetic Joint Aspiration

Synovial white cell count

>3000 cells/ μ l

Percentage neutrophil

>80%

Culture

Major criteria (at least one of the following)		Decision
Two positive cultures of the same organism		Infected
Sinus tract with evidence of communication to the joint or visualization of the prosthesis		

Preoperative Diagnosis	Minor Criteria		Score	Decision
	Serum	Elevated CRP <i>or</i> D-Dimer	2	
	Elevated ESR	1		
Synovial	Elevated synovial WBC count <i>or</i> LE	3		
	Positive alpha-defensin	3		
	Elevated synovial PMN (%)	2		
	Elevated synovial CRP	1		

Intraoperative Diagnosis	Inconclusive pre-op score <i>or</i> dry tap ^a		Score	Decision
		Preoperative score	-	
	Positive histology	3		
	Positive purulence	3		
	Single positive culture	2		

Parvizi J, Tan TL, Goswami K, Higuera C, Della Valle C, Chen AF, Shohat N. The 2018 definition of perioperative hip and knee infection: an evidence based and validated criteria. J Athroplasty. 2018;33(5):1309-14

Study Date: 07/12/2018



Questions

How does a bone scan work?

What radio-nuclide label is commonly used?

How long does it take?

Questions

What are the principles of management of a PJI?

Prosthetic Joint Infection

Principles of management

Isolate bacteria and determine antibiotic sensitivities

‘Gold’ standard remains two-stage revision but single-stage acceptable in correct circumstances

Spacer

Aim - eradication of infection and pain-free joint



IV antibiotics:

IV Teicoplanin and Rifampicin 6/52

PO Doxycycline and Rifampicin 6/52

WBC 7.0 CRP 4

Aspiration no bacterial growth

Questions

How would you reconstruct this?



Restoration Modular Cone Body
132°
29 mm +0 (STD) Body

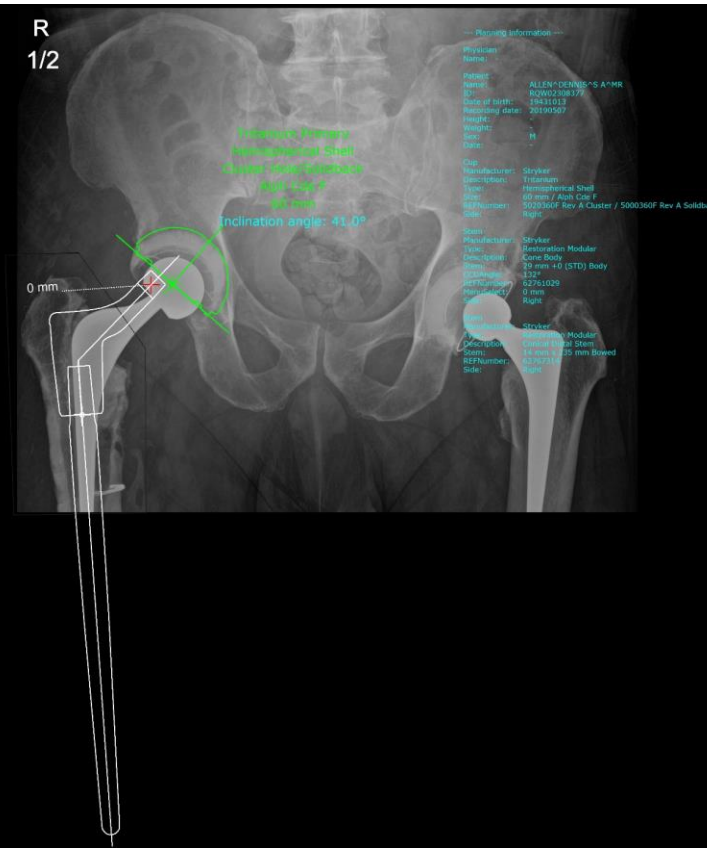
Compatible with Stryker Orthopaedics
Ceramic Heads Dia.: 28/32/36 mm
and CoCr V40 Taper Heads Dia.: 22/26/28/32/36 mm

Restoration Modular Conical Distal Stem
18 mm x 235 mm Bowed

R

Restoration Modular Cone Body
132°
29 mm +0 (STD) Body

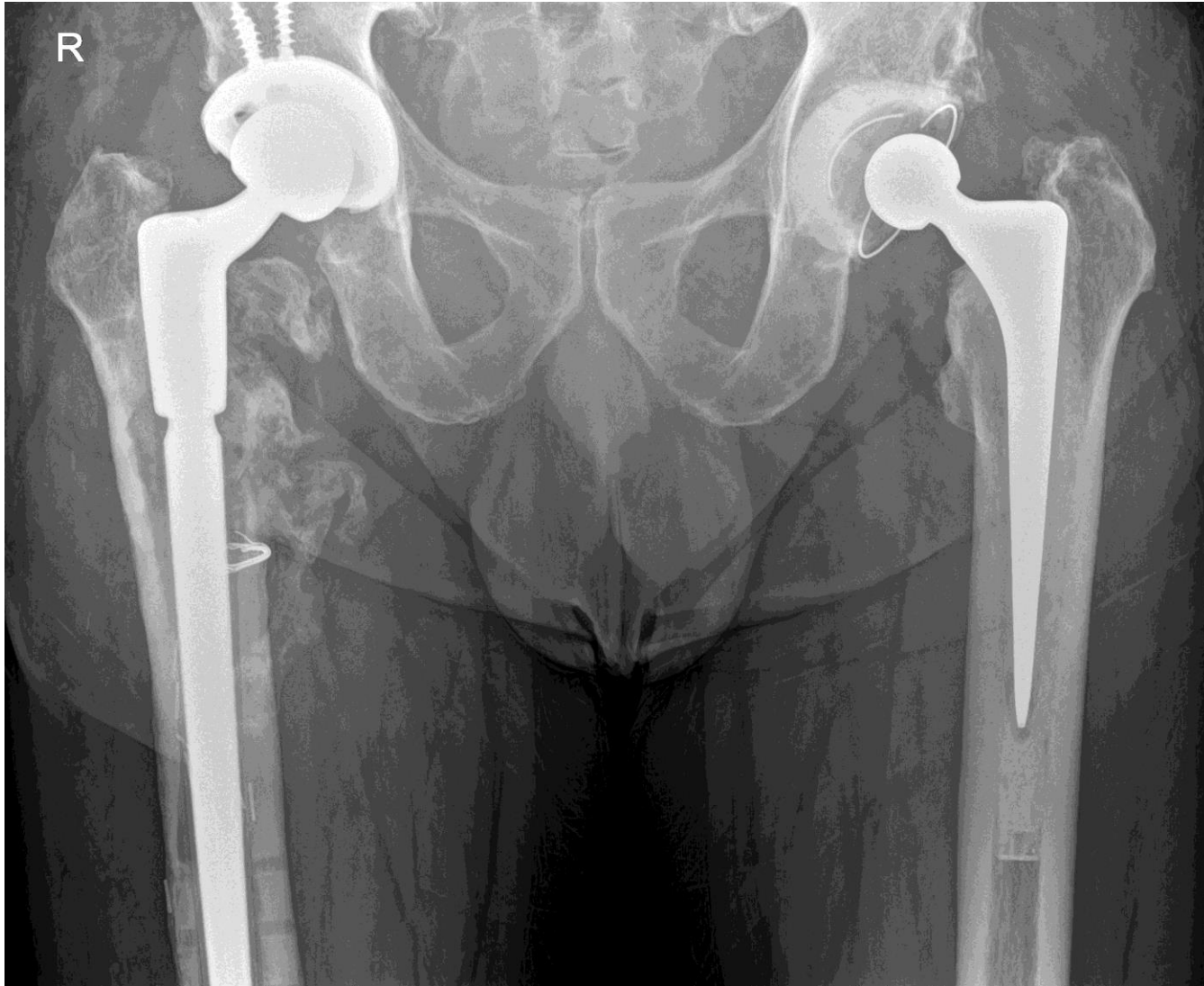
Compatible with Stryker Orthopaedics
Ceramic Heads Dia.: 28/32/36 mm
and CoCr V40 Taper Heads Dia.: 22/26/28/32/36 mm
Restoration Modular Conical Distal Stem
14 mm x 235 mm Bowed



R
1/2

Restoration Modular
Ceramic Head
Ceramic Head
Ceramic Head
Ceramic Head
Ceramic Head
Inclination angle: 41.0°

Patient information	
Physician	Allen Dennis Kosuge, MD
Patient Name	ALLEN DENNIS S AHR
ID	PC40220817
Date of birth	19431013
Insurance class	20190507
Weight	75
Height	178
Sex	M
Side	Right
Cone	
Manufacturer	Stryker
Part Number	11029000
Material	Restoration Modular Shell
Size	60 mm / Alph Case F
REF Number	500360F Rev A Cluster / 5000360F Rev A Solidback
Side	Right
Stem	
Manufacturer	Stryker
Part Number	Restoration Modular
Material	Cone Body
Size	29 mm +0 (STD) Body
REF Number	132°
Part Number	02761029
Material	0 mm
Side	Right
Distal Stem	
Manufacturer	Stryker
Part Number	Restoration Modular
Material	Conical Distal Stem
Size	18 mm x 235 mm Bowed
REF Number	14 mm
Side	Right



Case 3

At six months FU:

No clinical signs of infection

Returned to independent mobility with no aids

Independent ADLs

Questions



Reading List

Duncan CP and Haddad F. The Unified Classification System (UCS): Improving our understanding of Periprosthetic Fractures. Bone Joint J. 2014; 96-B(6):713-6

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Calleja M, Alam A, Wilson D, Bradley K. Basic science: nuclear medicine in skeletal imaging. Current Orthopaedics. 2005;19:34-9.

Smitham PJ, Carbone TA, Bolam SM, Kim YS, Callary SA, Costi K, Howie DW, Munro JT, Solomon LB. Vancouver B2 peri-prosthetic fractures in cemented femoral implants can be treated with open reduction and internal fixation alone without revision. J Arthroplasty. 2019;34(7):1430-4.

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Failed arthroplasty and soft tissue surgery

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