Femoral neck fractures Total hip replacement

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Subcapital hip fractures The use of THR

- Historical data
- RCT outcomes
- 3 groups of patients







Which method is best?

Arthroplasty or Fixation?





The choice of implant depends on the patient



Who is suitable for a hip replacement?

Displaced subcapital fractures 3 patient groups

- Cognitive/mobility impairment (70%)
- Fit older patient (25%)
- Younger patient (< 5%)
- Approx 30% suitable for THR



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 What is the best choice of treatment in the older patient with impaired mobility and/or cognitive function? Meta-analysis, Sept 2003 Bhandari et al, JBJS

- 14 randomised trials
- Compared IF with arthroplasty
- Mortality, revision, function, surgical data



Meta-analysis, Sept 2003 Findings

- IF shorter operation, less blood loss
- Mortality <u>slightly</u> greater with arthroplasty
- Revision 4 times higher with IF
- Pain and function not different



Conclusion

In older patients with poor mobility or cognitive impairment, an arthroplasty is probably the best treatment







Conclusion

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2. Which option is the best for the fit older patient?









Total hip replacement

Not a popular treatment for subcapital fractures



Taine and Armour 1985 Findings

- 57 patients at 42 months
- 12% rate of dislocation
- 12% rate of revision
- Indications were loosening/dislocation

Greenhough and Jones 1988 Findings

- 37 patients at 56 months
- 18 (49%) rate of revision
- 22% radiologically loose
- Recommended against THR

Meta-analysis Lu-Yao 1994 Findings for 746 cases of THR

- Dislocation rate 11%
- Deep infection 1%
- Pulmonary embolism 3%
- No pain at 2 years 81%

THR for subcapital fractures Changes in last 10 years

- More randomised trials
- Larger numbers of patients
- Better follow-up and documentation
- Better evidence to base decisions

RCTs of displaced intracapsular hip fractures

Author	Year	Total no of pts	Fixation	Hemiarthroplasty	THR
Ravikumar	2000	290	91	91	89
Rogmark	2002	450	217	192	
Parker	2002	455	226	229	
Tidermark	2003	110	55		55
Keating	2006	298	118	111	69
Frihagen	2006	222	112	110	
Baker	2006	81		41	40
Blomfeldt	2007	120		60	60
Total			<u>819</u>	<u>738</u>	<u>409</u>

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Clinical Results



General complications Differences not significant

	PE	CVA	MI
Fixation	0%	1%	0%
Bipolar	6%	3%	4%
THR	1%	3%	3%

Mortality at 2 years Differences not significant

• Reduction and fixation 13%

• Bipolar

13%

• THR

9%

Dislocation Differences not significant

Reduction and fixation

• Bipolar

THR

 \bullet

3%

3%

4%



Infection

Differences not significant

Reduction and fixation 6%



4%







Further surgery

• Reduction and fixation 39%

• Hemiarthroplasty 7%

• THR



Displaced subcapital fracture 61 yr old male



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Mortality at 1 year

- Fixation 164/819 (20%)
- Hemiarthroplasty 157/738 (21%)
- THR

47/409 (11%)

Dislocation rates

- Fixation 11/230 (5%)
- Hemiarthroplasty

17/738 (2%)

• THR

29/409 (7%)

Revision surgery rates

- Fixation 337/817 (41%)
- Hemiarthroplasty

68/738 (9%)

• THR

23/403 (6%)

Functional Outcomes

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Summary - Functional outcome Blomfeldt, 2007

- Bipolar vs THR
- No difference in complication rates
- THR less pain at 1 year
- THR better hip function at 1 year

Successful Fixation vs THR? THR is significantly better at 2 years



STARS Economic Outcomes

Average Hospital Costs (£) Over 24 months



Average Hospital Costs (£) Over 24 months



Average Hospital Costs (£) Over 24 months



Summary - Clinical results

- Mortality rates
 no difference
- General complications no difference
- Hospital stay
 no difference
- Infection/dislocation no difference

Main clinical difference

Higher reoperation rate after reduction and fixation

39 - 47%

Summary - Functional outcome

- Fixation poorest functional outcome
- THR vs Hemi no different initially
- THR best at 2 years
- THR better than successful fixation

Summary - Economic outcome

- Fixation most expensive treatment
- THR cheapest treatment





Total hip replacement

What about survivorship?

Not much data

Lee et al, 1998 Findings for patients with femoral neck fractures

- 126 patients at 10 years
- 95% survival at 5 years
- 94% survival at 10 years
- 89% at 15 years
- 84% at 20 years

Conclusion 2 Displaced subcapital fracture in the fit older patient THR is associated with the best clinical, functional and economic

outcome

In patients under 60 years, internal fixation is usually considered the treatment of choice

Young patients with these injuries often have conditions predisposing to osteoporosis

Displaced subcapital fractures Review of patients < 60 years

- 10,400 hip fractures 1988 2001
- 127 displaced subcapital fractures
- 1.2% of all hip fractures
- 3% of all displaced subcapital fractures

Displaced subcapital fractures Predisposing conditions

- Medical co-morbidity
- Alcohol
- Smoking
- Medication esp steroids



Sex and Age Distribution Displaced subcapital fractures in patients < 60 years



Displaced subcapital fractures Modes of failure

- Fixation failure
- Nonunion
- Avascular necrosis



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Displaced subcapital fractures Risk factors in young patients

•	Medical comorbidity	45%
•	Alcohol abuse	32%
•	Smoking	30%
•	Steroids	21%
•	Neuromuscular disorder	13%
•	Previous low energy fracture	12%
•	Rheumatoid arthritis	4%

Results

Displaced subcapital fractures Modes of failure

- Fixation failure 12%
- Nonunion 5%
- Avascular necrosis 13%
- <u>Total</u> 29.4%

Displaced subcapital fractures Relation to risk factors

• \leq 2 risk factors

26% failure

> 2 risk factors

64% failure

Displaced subcapital fractures Some risk factors are worse than others

Chronic renal failure

- Rheumatoid arthritis
- Alcohol abuse

Conclusion 3

Young patients with displaced subcapital fractures

Healthy patients with no risk factors

should have internal fixation, otherwise

consider arthroplasty

Summary THR in femoral neck fractures

- Frail elderly modern hemiarthroplasty
- Fit older THR
- Unfit younger THR
- Alcohol abuse ?hemiarthroplasty

THR for femoral neck fracture The future

- Increase use of THR
- Bipolar vs THR
- Modern implants



