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Turkish Title: İlk Total Kalça Protezi Revizyonu Sonrasında Tekrar Revizyona Sebep olan Faktörler: Orta Dönem Sonuçlar

Turkish Running Head: Revizyon Total Kalça Protezinin Başarı Oranı

Title: Factors Leading to Re-Revision Surgery Following the Index Total Hip Arthroplasty Revision: Mid-Term Results

Running Head: Success Rate of Revision THA

Authors: Göksel DİKMEN¹, Vahit Emre ÖZDEN¹, Kayahan KARAYTUĞ², İREMZİ TÖZÜN²

Institutions: ¹Acibadem Maslak Hastanesi, Ortopedi ve Travmatoloji Bölümü, İstanbul, Türkiye

²Acibadem Maslak Hastanesi, Ortopedi ve Travmatoloji Bölümü, İstanbul, Türkiye

Address for Correspondence: Göksel DİKMEN

E-mail: goksel.dikmen@acibadem.edu.tr

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Öz

Amaç: Bu çalışmanın amacı total kalça artroplastisi (TKA) revizyonu uygulanan hastalarda tekrar revizyona sebep olan faktörleri ortaya koymaktır.

Yöntem: 252 hastada (274 kalçasında) yapılan 352 TKA Revizyon girişimi (Ocak 2001-Aralık 2012) geriye dönük olarak analiz edildi. Çalışmaya dahil edilme kriterleri; major komponent revizyonu (asetabular veya femoral), modüler komponentlerin değişimi (femoral baş- asetabuler liner), enfeksiyon varlığında debridman liner değişimi ve/veya 2 aşamalı revizyon dahil edildi. Hastaların revizyon sonrası ortalama takip süresi 7.5 yıl (2-15 yıl) idi.

Bulgular: İndeks TKA revizyonu sonrasında %17,6 oranında (62 TKA re-revizyonu/352 TKA revizyonu) tekrar revizyona ihtiyaç duyulduğu tespit edildi. İlk revizyon sonrasında ikinci revizyona kadar geçen ortalama süre 60.4 ay (0.5-348 ay) idi. İlk revizyon sonrasında en sık ikinci revizyon sebebi aseptik gevşeme (38 TKA revizyonu, %61,2) olarak tespit edildi. İkinci kez revizyona sebep olan en sık diğer faktörler ise instabilite (8 TKA revizyonu %12.9 TKA) ve enfeksiyondü (6 TKA revizyonu sonrası %9.1). Herhangi bir ikinci revizyon index revizyonun sağkalımı için son nokta alındığında, ilk revizyonun 10 yıllık sağkalım oranı 70,8% olarak hesaplanmıştır. Yaş, fiksasyon tipi ve yüzeyler ile cinsiyetin tekrar revizyon oranları üzerinde anlamlı bir etkisi yok iken izole asetabuler komponent revizyonu tekrar revizyon görülme oranı açısından diğer komponent revizyonlarına göre anlamlı olarak yüksekti.

Sonuç: Bu çalışmada kendi revizyon serimizde indeks revizyon sonrasında tekrar revizyona sebep olan en önemli faktör aseptik gevşeme olarak tespit ettik. instabilite ise ikinci sırada en önemli revizyon sebebiydi.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Revizyon, total kalça protezi, sağkalım

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Abstract

Objective: The aim of this study was to evaluate the factors that led to re-revision surgeries in patients who underwent revision total hip arthroplasties (THA).

Methods: A total of 352 revision THAs in 274 hips of 252 patients (January 2001-December 2012) were retrospectively analyzed. Patients with a history of a major component revision surgery, replacement of the modular components, debridement and irrigation with liner exchange in the presence of infection and a two-stage revision surgery were included in the study. The mean follow-up period after the revision surgery was 7.5 (range: 2 to 15) years.

Results: A re-revision surgery was required in 17.6% of the index THA revision patients (62 THA re-revisions / 352 THA revisions). The mean time between the index revision and re-revision surgeries was 60.4 (range: 0.5 to 348) months. The most common reason for the second revision surgery was aseptic loosening (38 THA revisions; 61.2%), followed by instability (8 THA revisions; 12.9%) and infection (6 THA revisions; 9.1%). When the re-revision surgery was taken as end point for assessing the survival rate after the index revision surgery, the cumulative survival rate 10 years after the first revision surgery was found 70.8%. No significant relationship was established between age, gender and the type of fixation and the rate of repeat revisions. However, re-revision rates were significantly higher in acetabular-only component revision cases in comparison to other or both component revisions.

Conclusion: In our revision series, the major factor that necessitated a re-revision following index revision surgery was aseptic loosening, followed by instability.

Keywords: Revision, total hip arthroplasty, survival

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Introduction

Although the functional outcomes following total hip arthroplasty (THA) have significantly improved, the ever increasing number of revision surgeries and implant failures are still major problems. (1-3) The greatest expectation of a revision patient is to recover with good functional outcomes and without the need of a re-revision surgery. (4, 5) The rate of re-revision surgeries unfortunately shows that this expectation is met on a very low level. (4) Considering that the number of revision surgeries will increase in the future, investigating and evaluating the reasons for re-revision surgeries will be of significant importance in order to decrease the costs and increase patient satisfaction.

The reasons for revision surgeries following primary THA have been exhibited in several registry system and multicenter studies. (1, 2, 6) On the other hand, the reasons for re-revision surgeries in patients who had already undergone a revision surgery have been rarely reported in the literature. Studies that address the outcomes following revision surgery usually evaluate the surgical techniques, classification of the outcomes based on the acetabular or femoral defect and the success and survival rates of the featured implants. (7-10) The most common reasons to repeat revision surgery following THA revision surgeries are infection, aseptic loosening, the wear on the interface and osteolysis and dislocation secondary to the wear. (1, 3, 7, 11-14) Re-revisions are usually performed within the first two years of revision surgery, with infection and technical errors showing up as the major problems in the first years. (6, 12, 15)

Understanding and recognizing the factors that necessitate re-revision surgeries may play a significant role in the success of re-revision surgery. Therefore, in this study, we aimed to investigate the factors, which led to repeat revision surgeries following revision THA surgeries identify the associated patient-related and implant-related factors and evaluate the survival rates following the index revision surgery.

Material and Methods

A total of 352 THA revision surgeries in 274 hips of 252 patients (184 females, 68 males) with varying indications performed between January 2001 and December 2012 were retrospectively analyzed. The mean age of the patients at the time of revision surgery was 59 (range: 22 to 86) years. 151

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patients were over 65 years of age and 101 were below 65 years of age. Patients with a history of a major (acetabular or femoral) component revision surgery, replacement of the modular components (femoral head - acetabular liner), debridement and irrigation with liner exchange in the presence of infection and a two-stage revision surgery for infection were included in the study. Patients who had undergone closed reduction due to postoperative instability were excluded. The initial diagnosis of the patient that necessitated a revision surgery, the surgical technique employed, the radiological and clinical follow-up after the index revision surgery, and the reasons for the second and third revision surgeries, if any, were retrieved from the FileMaker 10.0 registry system of the senior surgeon (XX) and recorded. The senior surgeon carried out all surgical interventions. Ethics Committee of Acibadem University approved this clinical study according to declaration of Helsinki. Written informed consent was obtained from each participant before commencement of the study

The THA revisions were classified based on the type of fixation as cemented, cementless, hybrid and reverse hybrid; the component type as acetabular, femoral, acetabular and femoral, and head and liner; and the surface material of the implant as metal-polyethylene, metal-metal, ceramic-polyethylene, zirconium-polyethylene, and ceramic-ceramic and evaluated (Table 1). The reasons for re-revision surgery after the index revision surgery were reevaluated based on the type of fixation, the component type and the surface of the implant used.

The MedCalc v.17.9 software (MedCalc Software bvba, Ostend, Belgium) was used in statistical analyses. In evaluation of the study data, descriptive statistical methods (mean, standard deviation, median, frequency, percentage) were used in addition to the Mann-Whitney U test used in intergroup comparisons of the qualitative data that did not show normal distribution due to the number of cases. The Fisher-Freeman-Halton test was employed in evaluation of the quantitative data. The levels of significance were set at $p < 0.01$ and $p < 0.05$. The revision of any component due to any reason following the index THA revision surgery was considered as the final time point of survival and the survival rates were evaluated with the Kaplan-Meier analysis.

Results

A re-revision surgery was needed in 17.6% of the index THA revision patients (62 THA re-revisions/352 THA revisions). The mean time between the index revision and repeat revision surgeries was 60.4 (range: 0.5 to 348) months. The most common reason for the second revision

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surgery was aseptic loosening (38 THA revisions; 61.2%). Aseptic loosening was observed after a mean period of 67 (range: 1.2 to 368) months after the index revision surgery. The following reasons for the failure of the first revision surgery were instability (8 THA revisions; 12.9%) and infection (6 THA revisions; 9.1%). Instability and infection were mostly observed in the early term, within the first two years of the revision surgery, after a mean period of 26 (range: 1 to 108) months and 28 (range: 2 to 107) months, respectively. Periprosthetic fracture after the index revision surgery was the last variable among the reasons for re-revision surgery. Of those who underwent a re-revision surgery, 13 (15 hips; 5.47%) needed a third revision surgery.

No statistically significant difference was detected between the rates of re-revision surgeries among the patients over 65 years of age and under 65 years of age ($p=0.123$). Similarly, no significant difference was observed between the rates of re-revision surgeries among patients with cemented and cementless fixation types ($p=0.851$). Patients who underwent revision surgeries with isolated acetabular components comprised the group which had the highest rates of repeat revision surgery (28 rTHA/73 rTHA) and the rate of re-revision surgery in this group was significantly higher than those who required the replacement of both components ($p<0.001$). The most commonly used femoral component in patients in which isolated femoral revisions and synchronous revision of the femoral and acetabular components were performed was the fully porous-coated cementless cylindrical stems, which provided a distal attachment. In terms of the surface bearings of the implants, the metal-polyethylene group was the one that underwent the highest number of re-revision surgeries. The rates of repeat revision surgeries in other surface bearing groups were comparable.

When the second revision surgery was taken as the final time point for assessing the survival rate after the index revision surgery, the cumulative survival rate 10 years after the first revision surgery was found 70.8% (95% CI: 65.3% to 77.8%). (Figure 1). The cumulative survival rate after 10 years was 76.5% (95% CI: 61.5% to 75.6%) in cases with aseptic loosening, 43% (95% CI: 38.5% to 65.6%) in cases with instability, 68% (95% CI: 57.5% to 72.5%) in cases with infection and 66% (95% CI: 53.5% to 69.6%) in cases with polyethylene wear.

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Discussion

The anticipated increase in the number of THA revision surgeries, expected to reach as high as the number of primary revision surgeries, with the increasing number of primary THAs is a major problem for orthopedic surgeons. (1, 7, 16, 17) Investigating and understanding the reasons for re-revision surgeries following the index THA revision surgery will increase the rate of success in re-revision surgeries. In our study designed to establish the abovementioned factors, the most common reasons which led to repeat revision surgeries in order of frequency were aseptic loosening, infection and instability, polyethylene wear, and osteolysis and periprosthetic fractures secondary to the wear.

Infection and instability were seen within two years of the index revision surgery, as it was the case in primary THAs, and aseptic loosening was observed after a mean period of five years after the index revision surgery. In concordance with the findings from the literature, aseptic loosening and instability were the primary factors that necessitated a re-revision surgery following primary and revision THAs. In our patient series, aseptic loosening was mostly seen in patients who underwent the revision of the acetabular components, a finding in contrast to other studies that reported the highest prevalence of aseptic loosening with femoral components. (11, 18, 19) However, the use of fully porous-coated femoral stems in repeat revision surgeries with femoral components was in concordance with the practices reported in the literature. (11, 20)

The surgical technique and the type of fixation assessed in our study were not significant factors in necessitating a repeat revision surgery following the revision THA. The need for a repeat revision surgery was significantly higher only in the isolated acetabular component revisions in comparison to other component revisions. There was no statistically significant difference between the rates of repeat revision surgeries among the patients over 65 years of age and under 65 years of age. However, it has been reported that the number of revision THAs increase significantly between 45 and 65 years of age whereas revisions due to dislocations decrease on the contrary. (19) Furthermore, obesity has been shown to have a great impact on the success of THA revision surgery in another study. (21)

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Limitations

The retrospective design of our study, lack of randomization and a control group are some of the limitations of our study. The absence of the demographic data of the patients (BMI, ASA scores) and the classification of the acetabular and femoral defects can be considered as the other limitations. In addition, patients with radiological loosening and/or those scheduled to undergo a second revision were not included in the survival analysis. However, performance of the surgeries by a single senior surgeon with a vast professional experience provides standardization of the surgical technique and clinical follow-up.

Conclusion

In this study, we evaluated the factors that had an impact on the survival rate following the index rTHA in terms of surgical technique, age and the component type in a mid-term follow-up of the patients in our series. The leading factor which required a re-revision surgery following the index THA revision surgery was aseptic loosening, followed by instability. Cases who underwent isolated acetabular component revision surgery comprised the group with the highest rate of re-revision surgery. The cumulative survival rate 10 years after the first revision surgery was found 70.8% (95% CI: 65.3% to 77.8%).

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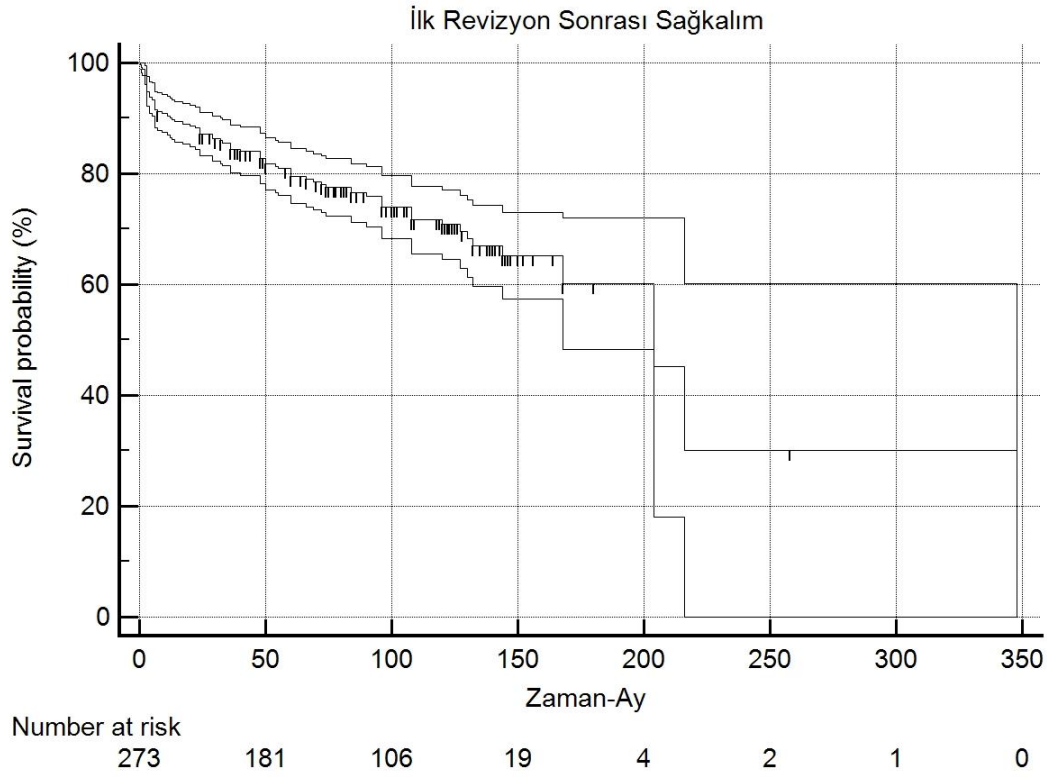
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Table 1. Demographic data of the patients who underwent revision surgery.

	Total	Patients Not Undergone Re-Revision Surgery	Patients Undergone Re-Revision Surgery (n=55)
Gender			
Female	184 (73.0%)	148 (80%)	40 (20%)
Male	68 (27.0%)	53 (88.3%)	15 (16.7%)
Age			
>65 years	151 (59.9%)	113 (75%)	38 (25%)
<65 years	101 (40.1%)	84 (83.2%)	17 (16.8%)
Type of Fixation			
Cementless	136 (54.0%)	103 (75%)	33 (25%)
Cemented	60 (23.8%)	47 (78%)	13 (22%)
Hybrid	32 (12.7%)	28 (87.5%)	4 (12.5%)
Reverse hybrid	21 (8.3%)	17 (80.9%)	3 (19.1%)
Unknown	2 (0.7%)	0	2 (100%)
Replaced component			
Femoral and acetabular	150	128 (85.3%)	22 (14.6%)
Acetabular	73	45 (61.6%)	28 (38%)
Femoral	21	17 (85.8%)	3 (14.2%)
Head and Liner	5	5	0
Unknown	2	0	2 (100%)
Implant Surface			
Cobalt-Chromium (CoCr)-Polyethylene	117 (50%)	76 (66%)	39 (33.9%)
Zirconium-Polyethylene (ZoP)	20 (7.9%)	18 (90%)	2 (10%)
Oxinium-Polyethylene (OxoP)	50 (19.8%)	48 (96%)	2 (4%)
Ceramic-Polyethylene (CoP)	11 (4.9%)	11 (100%)	0
Ceramic-Ceramic (CoC)	54 (21.4%)	43 (79.6%)	11 (20%)
Metal-Metal	3 (1.1%)	2 (67%)	1 (33%)

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Figure 1. Survival rates of the patients following the index revision surgery



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