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The Outcome of revised Resurfacing Arthroplasty

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INTRODUCTION: The Australian Orthopaedic Association National Joint Replacement Registry (AOANJRR) has previously reported on the outcome of revised resurfacing hip arthroplasties. One of the proposed benefits of resurfacing was ease of revision particularly to a conventional stemmed hip arthroplasty with a large head Metal on Metal (MoM) bearing.

OBJECTIVES: In light of more recent data confirming a higher than anticipated rate of revision for MoM bearing surface in primary situations the purpose of this analysis was to re-examine the fate of failed resurfacing.

METHODS: The AOANJRR has recorded information on 14,901 hip resurfacing arthroplasties from 1 September 1999 to 31 December 2011. During this time period there have been 736 revisions for reasons other than infection and these have been classified into acetabular, femoral or both acetabular and femoral revision. The survivorship of the different types of revisions was estimated using the Kaplan-Meier method and compared using proportional hazard models. Additionally the outcome of acetabular / femoral revision using a large head MoM bearing surface was compared to the outcome of hip revision using bearing surfaces other than MoM.

RESULTS: At five years, acetabular only revision has the highest cumulative percent re-revision of 20.6% compared to 13.7% for femoral components only. The cumulative percent re-revision of femoral /acetabular revisions of known primary total resurfacing hip replacements was higher for MoM (21.4%) compared to metal on modified polyethylene (MoMP)(11.4%).

CONCLUSION: A revision of a primary resurfacing arthroplasty is associated with a major risk of re-revision. There are insufficient procedures to identify significant differences between the bearing surfaces.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

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