



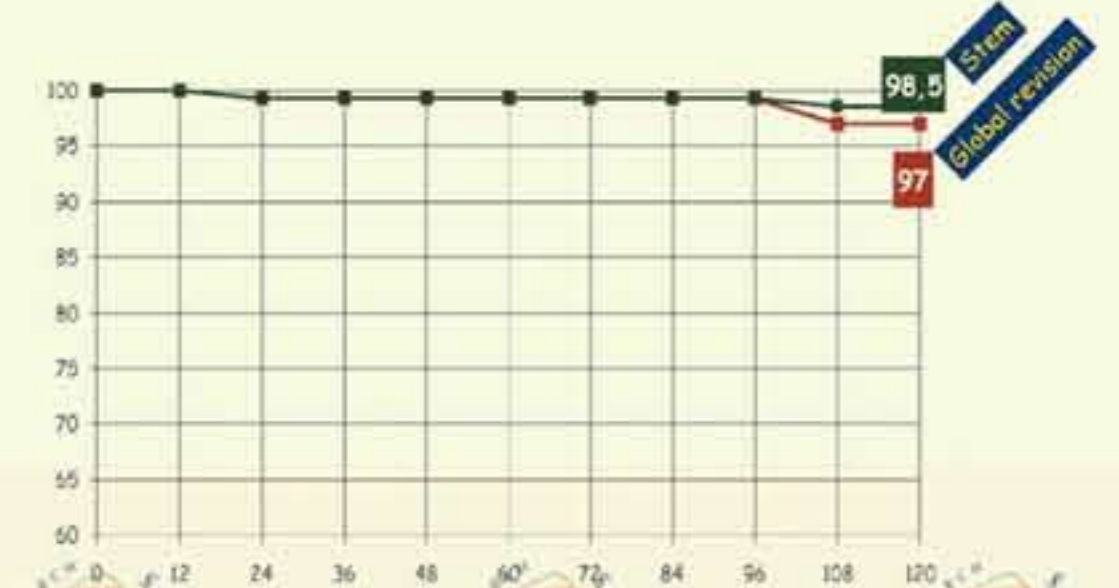
# Eight to Eleven Year Review of Hybrid THA Using a Polished Femoral Stem and Cementless Titanium Acetabulum

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## Survey

Jan 1990 - Dec 1992  
193 Patients  
Male: 47, Female: 146  
Avg age: 69.5 yrs (51 - 90 yrs)



197 Consecutive THA  
Avg Follow-up 9.2 yrs

Survivorship analysis - MS-30

## Introduction

It is the purpose of this study to review eight to eleven year results of a consecutive series of primary hybrid total hip arthroplasties.

## Methods

193 patients (197 hips) received a cemented, polished, collarless, femoral component (Ra=1) in association with an uncemented acetabular component (166 grit-blasted titanium flexible, 17 Ti mesh, and 14 Standard porous cups). Mean age at surgery was 69.5 years (51-90). Most frequent diagnosis was osteoarthritis.

## Results

Average follow-up was 9.2 years (8.5 to 11.2). 21 patients (23 hips) were lost to follow-up. 24 patients (25 hips) died prior to eight-years and none had undergone revision. Two femoral components, the only two with Grade D cement mantles, were revised for aseptic loosening at 23 and 111 mos. One Ti mesh socket was revised for catastrophic poly wear at 113m and one flexible cup for dislocation at 111m. The remaining 146 stems and cups were available for minimum 8 year clinical review. 62 underwent complete radiographic review. Post-op Harris score was 89.3 (68-100). Pain relief was good or excellent in 95% of patients. X-rays revealed 1-2mm of femoral subsidence in 6 hips. Two cases of proximal (zones 7 and 1) femoral osteolysis were identified.

## Discussion / Conclusion

A cemented polished femoral component and an uncemented acetabulum provide excellent clinical and radiographic results at average 9y follow up. Continued success appears likely in the absence of osteolysis or cement bone demarcation.

## Radiographical Analysis

Cementing Grading, Debonding, Radiolucency, Cortical Thinning, Cortical Thickness, Calcar Rounding, Calcar Resorption, Osteolysis, Subsidence

