



RESEARCH ARTICLE

OUTCOME OF PRIMARY CEMENTED BIPOLAR HEMIARTHROPLASTY COMPARED WITH DYNAMIC HIP SCREW IN ELDERLY PATIENTS WITH UNSTABLE INTERTROCHANTERIC FRACTURE

<sup>1</sup>Dr. Preeti Jamwal, <sup>2</sup>Dr. Rahul Mahajan and <sup>\*3</sup>Dr. Kanav Mahajan

<sup>1</sup>Junior Resident Post Graduate Department of Anaesthesia and Critical Care SKIMS, Srinagar

<sup>2</sup>Junior Resident Post Graduate Department of Orthopadics GMC Jammu

<sup>3</sup>DNB Resident Dr. Hardas Singh Orthopaedic Hospital and Superspeciality Research Centre Amritsar, Punjab

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 19<sup>th</sup> April, 2018  
Received in revised form  
27<sup>th</sup> May, 2018  
Accepted 05<sup>th</sup> June, 2018  
Published online 31<sup>st</sup> July, 2018

Key Words:

Unstable; Intertrochanteric;  
Fracture; Bipolar;  
Hemiarthroplasty; DHS.

ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Although the treatment of choice for unstable intertrochanteric fractures in elderly patients has been internal fixation for a long time, several studies have shown mechanical and technical failures. Primary cemented bipolar hemiarthroplasty has been proposed as an alternative with some advantages concerning earlier mobilization and minimal postoperative complications. **Materials and Methods:** This is a prospective cohort hospital-based study conducted at three tertiary hospitals over a period of two years. A total of 98 patients were enrolled in the study, 38 patients treated with Dynamic Hip Screw (DHS) and 60 patients treated with hemiarthroplasty. Intraoperative events (e.g. duration of surgery and blood loss), hospital stay, weight bearing, Harris Hip score and post-operative complications were used as predictors of final outcome. Mean follow-up was 13.66±5.9 months in hemiarthroplasty group and 11.8±2.7 months at internal fixation group. **Results:** The two groups were comparable in age, sex, comorbidity, mode of trauma, and classification of fracture. Early mobilisation was significantly better in hemiarthroplasty (p<0.001) where 93.3% of patients started partial weight bearing on postoperative Day 1, while in the DHS group, 73.7% of patients started partial weight bearing after two weeks postoperatively. At the final follow-up, the mortality rate did not differ between the two groups, but general and mechanical complications were more common in the DHS group. The mean Harris Hip score was better in the hemiarthroplasty group (91.14 vs 74.11). **Conclusion:** Primary cemented bipolar hemiarthroplasty is a safe and valid option in treating unstable intertrochanteric fracture. Although it has been shown to have some advantages over DHS in certain circumstances, lack of randomization and difficulties in standardization of patients and treating surgeon raise a need for more studies with bigger sample size and proper randomization.

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Citation: Dr. Preeti Jamwal, Dr. Rahul Mahajan and Dr. Kanav Mahajan. 2018. "Outcome of primary cemented bipolar hemiarthroplasty compared with dynamic hip screw in elderly patients with unstable intertrochanteric fracture", *International Journal of Current Research*, 10, (07), 71619-71621.

INTRODUCTION

The management of unstable intertrochanteric fractures in elderly patients is a challenge because of the difficulty in obtaining anatomical reduction and association with high rates of morbidity and mortality. For several decades, the treatment of choice for unstable intertrochanteric fractures in elderly patients has been internal fixation, although, several studies have shown mechanical and technical failures (Haynes, 1997; Wolfgang, 1982; Simpson, 1989).

\*Corresponding author: Dr. Kanav Mahajan

DNB Resident Dr. Hardas Singh Orthopaedic Hospital And Superspeciality Research Centre, Amritsar, Punjab.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.24941/ijcr.31273.07.2018>

Those failures were thought to be due to the use of extramedullary implants, but a recent study showed no difference between intra- or extra-medullary types of fixation in unstable intertrochanteric fracture (Reindl, 2015). In our setting, DHS was used and still being used widely for treatment of both stable and unstable intertrochanteric hip fractures, but with a lot of complications especially in unstable fractures. Treatment with primary bipolar arthroplasty could perhaps return these patients to their preinjury level of activity more quickly, thus obviating the postoperative complications caused by immobilization or failure of the implant (Tronzo, 1975). The aim of this study was to compare the outcome of primary cemented bipolar hemiarthroplasty with DHS in the management of comminuted intertrochanteric hip fractures in elderly patients.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

This is a prospective cohort hospital-based study conducted at three main tertiary hospitals, conducted over a period of two years (2015 to 2017). A total of 98 patients were enrolled in the study, all were above 65 years old with unstable fractures, and those with stable and pathological intertrochanteric fracture were excluded from this study. They were treated by orthopaedic surgeons with a minimum of three years' experience in hip trauma. This is a total coverage of all patients presented during the study duration. Thirty-eight patients were treated with DHS and 60 patients were treated with hemiarthroplasty, the patients being allocated to either group according to hospital policy. Personal data, mode of trauma and comorbidity were recorded using a structured questionnaire. Fractures were classified according to Kyle classification<sup>6</sup>. Details about intraoperative events (e.g. duration of surgery and blood loss) were recorded. Partial weight bearing, hospital stay, full weight bearing, infection, and other complications were used as predictors of postoperative improvement and complications. All patients received preoperative prophylactic antibiotics (1.5 mg of cefuroxime with induction of anaesthesia) and postoperative anticoagulant treatment (4000 IU of lowmolecular-weight heparin). All patients were seen at two weeks, six weeks, and 12 weeks postoperatively, and at the final follow-up, which was 13.66±5.9 months in hemiarthroplasty group and 11.8±2.7 months at internal fixation group. All patients were evaluated using Harris Hip score at three months and at the final follow-up to assess functional outcomes. Dynamic Hip Screw (DHS): On the traction table, through a direct lateral femoral approach with vastuslateralis reflection (majority of cases), the lag screw applied after reduction and its position checked with a C-arm. Tip apex distance (TAD) was taken into consideration. Thereafter, a4-hole side plate was fixed to the femoral shaft with cortical screws.

**Hemiarthroplasty:** All arthroplasties were performed through the lateral Hardinge approach in the decubitus position. The head and bony fragments were removed except for the greater trochanter. The calcar was removed and remodelled with cement in some cases. Thereafter, the greater trochanter was reattached with cerclage wire and a three-piece bipolar prosthesis was applied with cementation. The level of significance was set as  $p \leq 0.05$ . Variables were analysed using the Chi-square and Fisher's exact tests. Informed consent was obtained from all participants.

## RESULTS

There were no significant differences between the two groups in terms of demographic data (age, sex), fracture type (classification), mode of trauma, comorbidities and mean follow-up duration. Allocation of patients to any of the two groups depended on the protocol used in the hospital where the treatment was carried out. The duration of surgical operation with hemiarthroplasty was less compared to DHS: 6.7% in the hemiarthroplasty group, compared to 10.5% in the DHS group which needed more than two hours of surgery, though the difference was statistically insignificant ( $p=0.749$ ). Regarding intraoperative complications, the need for blood transfusion was less in the DHS group (47.4%) than in the hemiarthroplasty group (61.6%); however, this difference was statistically insignificant ( $p=0.239$ ). Considering postoperative

outcome parameters, patients who underwent hemiarthroplasty had a shorter postoperative hospital stay compared to patients who underwent DHS. In the hemiarthroplasty group, 93.3% of patients, compared to 73.7% in the DHS group, needed hospital stay for less than a week, and the difference between both groups was significant ( $p=0.010$ ). All patients in the hemiarthroplasty group were mobilised in bed on the same day of the procedure and 93.3% were able to start partial weight bearing on the first postoperative day. This contrasted with observations in the DHS group where no patient was able to start partial weight bearing on the first postoperative day, and 73.7% were able to start partial weight bearing after 15 days ( $p<0.001$ ); the rest of this group started partial weight bearing even later. Most patients who underwent hemiarthroplasty (85.2%) started full weight bearing at the end of the first week postoperatively, while patients who underwent DHS started full weight bearing at 6 to 12 weeks postoperatively ( $p<0.001$ ). The mean Harris Hip score at 12 weeks postoperatively was 77.85±8.9 for the hemiarthroplasty group and 52.97±16.2 for the fixation group ( $p=0.001$ ). The final follow-up was 13.66±5.9 months in the hemiarthroplasty group and 11±2.7 months in the DHS group. Of the 60 patients who underwent hemiarthroplasty, ten (16.7%) had died and two (3.3%) were lost to follow-up. Three (5%) patients had infections, two with deep infections that necessitated the removal of the implants; one was left as a girdlestone excision arthroplasty and the other revised later after elimination of the infection.

One patient had superficial infection. Two patients (3.3%) had deep venous thrombosis and five (8.3%) had bedsores of whom three had the bedsores before surgery. Only one (1.7%) patient had dislocation of the hip which was reduced surgically. Six of the 38 patients in the DHS group had died (15.8%); five patients were lost to follow-up. Seven patients (18.4%) had complication with infection, of whom five cases were superficial, managed with debridement and antibiotics, and two cases were deep necessitating removal of implants and revision in one case, with external fixation and removal with debridement in the other. There were five patients with general complications (13.2%), two patients had deep venous thrombosis (5.2%) and other three had bedsores (7.9%). Four patients (10.5%) had cut-out and penetration into acetabulum which was revised later with hemiarthroplasty, one patient had non-union revised with hemiarthroplasty, one with delayed union, three cases with varusmalunion and two cases ended with medialization. The mean Harris Hip score at time of final follow-up was 74.11±13.8 for DHS group and 91.14±5.7 for the hemiarthroplasty group ( $p<0.001$ ). The reoperation rate was significantly less ( $p=0.006$ ) in the hemiarthroplasty group: 23.7% of patients in the DHS group, compared to 5% in the hemiarthroplasty group, who needed reoperation.

## DISCUSSION

While many authors have recommended the use of internal fixation in the treatment of unstable intertrochanteric fractures in elderly patients<sup>1-3</sup>, others have recommended prosthetic replacement for treatment of unstable intertrochanteric fractures with improved outcome<sup>7-15</sup>. The present study showed better results with hemiarthroplasty than internal fixation with DHS for treatment of unstable hip fracture in elderly patients in terms of clinical and functional outcome. The duration of surgery was less in hemiarthroplasty. Huang and Yee reported similar result in their retrospective study comparing DHS ( $n=72$ ), PFNA ( $n=43$ ) and hemiarthroplasty

(n=16)16. Partial and full weight bearing are significantly earlier in the hemiarthroplasty group, as also reported by Kayaliet al comparing cone hemiarthroplasty (n=42) with DHS (n=24) for unstable hip fractures with a significant earlier full weight bearing in the hemiarthroplasty group17. Parker and Handoll in their review of literature in Cochrane database, comparingarthroplasty and internal fixation for unstable extracapsular hip fractures in adults, reported earlier weight bearing in the arthroplasty group18. Huang and Yee in theirretrospective study reported earlier weight bearing in the hemiarthroplasty group16. There was no difference in the mortality rate at one year in hemiarthroplasty and DHS group (17% and 16% respectively) with similar results to Parker and Handoll18 and Kayaliet al17. Deep venous thrombosis in both groups were similar (3% and 5% respectively) as reported by Parker and Handoll18.The blood loss was more in hemiarthroplasty group without statistical significance. The reoperation rate was higher in DHS (24% vs 5%). In the DHS group, cut out was around 11%, similar to that reported by Kayaliet al17. The mean final Harris Hip score was significantly higher in hemiarthroplastygroup both at three months and the final follow-up (78 vs 53) and (91 vs 74) respectively.Our limitations were relatively shorter duration of follow-up, lack of randomization and the procedures done in different hospitals by different teams.

### Conclusion

In certain circumstances, the arthroplasty provided more satisfactory outcome than DHS. The main advantage is earlier mobilization which decreases the overall rate of immobility-related complications. The one year mortality rate and DVT were the same in the two groups.

### Conflict of Interest

None of the authors have affiliations with or involvement in any organization or entity with any financial interest or nonfinancial interest in the subject matter or materials discussed in this study.

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