

Summary of research proposal LROI



Title:

Survival analysis of salvage total hip arthroplasty after failed internal fixation of femoral neck fractures versus primary total hip arthroplasty as index treatment in the acute phase after the fracture. A national registry population based study

Authors:

J.L.C. van Susante, P.P. Schmitz, M.P. Somford, G. Hannink, B.W. Schreurs, L.D. de Jong

Abstract:

Proximal femoral fractures are very common in older people, with an annual incidence up to 17.000 cases per year in the Netherlands. Femoral neck fractures can be treated with a total hip arthroplasty (THA) or with a hip joint preserving internal fixation. Currently, internal fixation is the treatment of choice. Unfortunately, failure of internal fixation is not uncommon, with reported revision rates towards a THA up to 20-25 percent. After failure of internal fixation the fracture is subsequently still treated with a THA, however now as a secondary (salvage) procedure. There is a paucity of literature about the survival and complication rates of these salvage THAs, especially in comparison with THAs placed as primary fracture treatment in the acute phase. It is important to know whether the outcome (i.e. survival rate) of a THA may be compromised by an internal fixation attempt. This information is important because it can assist in making an adequate decision between internal fixation or a THA after femoral neck fracture. In this registry-based observational study the survival rates of salvage THA after failed internal fixation will be compared with those of THA as an index treatment in patients with a femoral neck fracture.

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