SCIENTIFIC PAPER

Anterior Dislocation Following Primary Total Hip Replacement by the Posterior Approach — Aetiology and Treatment

Ng TP, Yau WP, Tang WM, Chiu KY

Division of Joint Replacement Surgery, Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, The University of Hong Kong, Queen Mary Hospital, Hong Kong

ABSTRACT

Objective: Review of 5 patients after anterior dislocation of prosthesis following primary total hip replacements done from the posterior approach.

Patients and Methods: The implanted prostheses included 3 hybrid hips and 2 cementless hips.

Results: The mean age of the patients was 60 years. Dislocation occurred between 2 and 25 days after operation. All dislocations were treated by closed reduction. The hips were unstable in extension, adduction, and external rotation. Special splints were designed to protect the hips in the ‘safety zone’ of flexion, abduction, and internal rotation. After an average protection period of 2.7 weeks, all hips were stable after a mean follow-up of 31 months. Total anteversion angle was measured under fluoroscopy in 3 hips and this ranged from 50° to 75°.

Conclusion: Anterior dislocation was proposed to be associated with excessive anteversion of the components. The special rehabilitation method was effective for treating anterior dislocation, even with sub-optimally positioned components.

Key Words: Anterior dislocation, Rehabilitation, Total hip replacement

中文摘要

後路切閉全髖關節置換後前脫位 — 原因及治療

吳子培 邱偉鵬 鄧偉文 曲廣運

我們報告5例經後路切閉全髖關節置換後之前脫位個案。病人平均年齡為60歲。植入假體包括3例混合型及2例非骨水泥假體。脫位於術後2至25日發生。所有脫位都是以閉合性複位。髖關節在後伸、內收及外旋時顯得不穩定。我們設計了特別的支架以保護髖關節在屈曲、外展及內旋這安全區。經過平均保護時間2.7週後，所有髖關節平均隨訪31月內均保持穩定。我們以C型臂來量度其中3例全髖的總前傾角，數值為50°至75°度。過度前傾的假體被認為與前脱位有關。即使假體位置並不理想，我們特別設計的康復方法也可以有效地處理前脫位的問題。