The use of cemented and cementless femoral components in revision total hip arthroplasty: a review of the literature

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The choice of fixation in revising failed femoral components remain controversial. The early to mid-term re-revision rates for aseptic loosening of the revised femoral components ranged from 2% to 14% with early cementing techniques. They dropped to 0% to 7% with improved cementing techniques, but the re-revision rates increased with time, and the rates of radiological loosening were still high. Early to mid-term re-revision rates ranged from 0% to 16% with proximally porous-coated femoral components, which also carried a significant intraoperative fracture risk that ranged from 12% to 46%. The most reliable option in femoral revision is probably the extensively porous-coated femoral component, the re-revision rates for which ranged from 0 to 6% after an average follow-up of 4 to 13 years. (Hong Kong Journal of Orthopaedic Surgery 2002;6(1):47-56)

Key words: Arthroplasty, replacement, hip; Femur/radiography; Hip prosthesis; Prosthesis failure

全髕關節翻修手術中利用骨水泥和非骨水泥固定股柄：文獻綜述

曲廣運

全髕關節翻修手術中固定股柄的方法仍具爭議。利用早期骨水泥術的初至中期再翻修率達2%至4%。利用改良骨水泥技術的初至中期再翻修率下降至0%至7%。但遠期回訪時再翻修率明顯增高，X射線鬆動率仍然邊高。利用近端多孔表面股柄的初至中期再翻修率為0%至16%。術中骨折率高達12至16%。廣泛性多孔表面股柄最為可靠。4至13年回訪的再翻修率為0%至6%。