

The Universal Hip Workshop

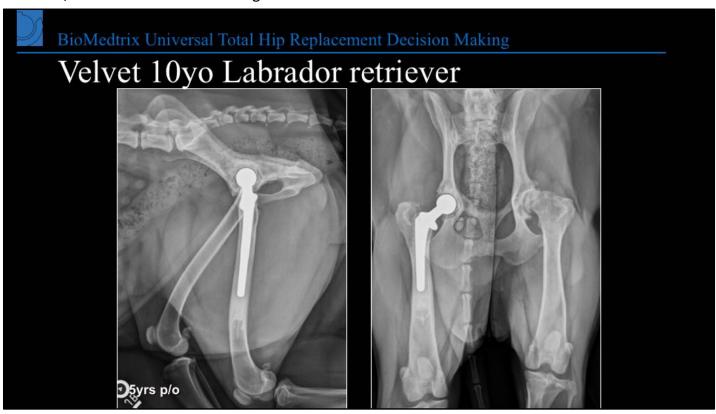
BioMedtrix Universal Total Hip Replacement Decision Making

Robert Hart DVM, DACVS

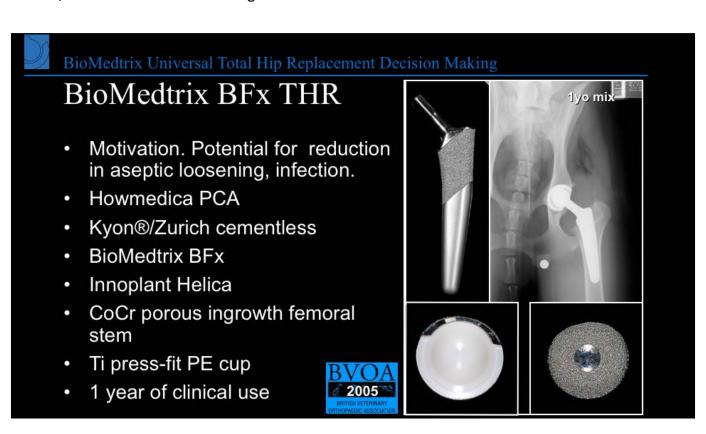




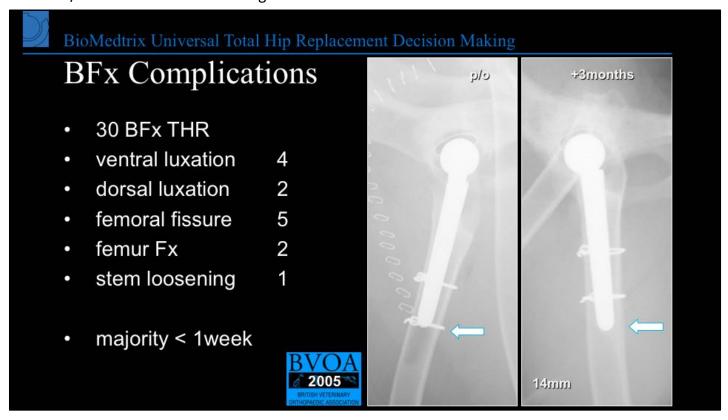
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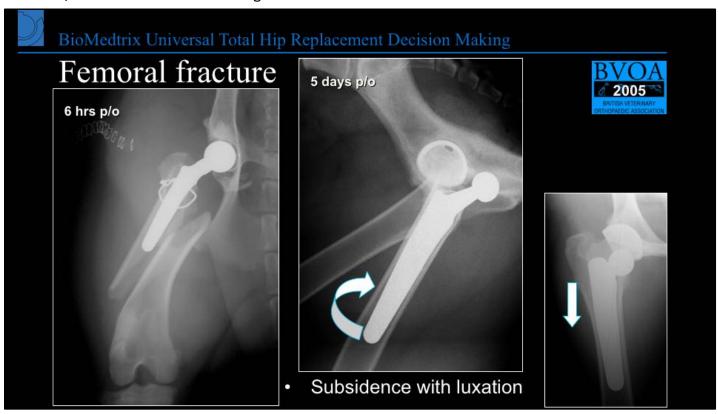
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Comments

- Have the learning curve at OSU then bring it to my practice.
- The fracture rate with the BFx stem is too high. Hybridize.
- Love the BFx Cup.
- Infection rate with cement is too high.
- · Cement is not a durable fixation.
- This is not the way I learned the procedure.
- North Atlantic divide.

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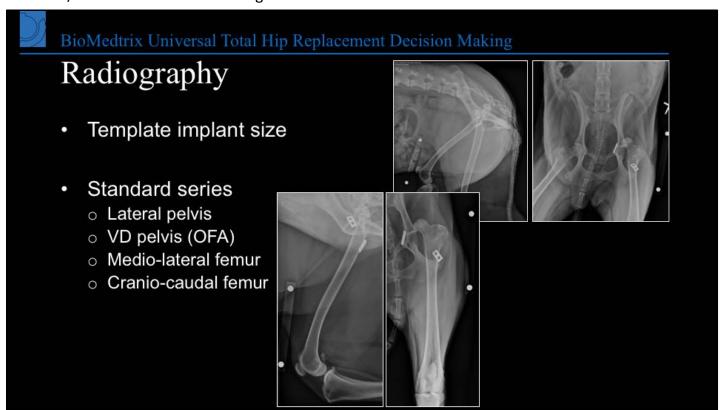
The way ahead



- · define selection criteria for cementless THR
- improve radiographic templating (digital)
- improve instrumentation
- refine surgical technique
- elucidate failure mechanisms
- prospective analysis



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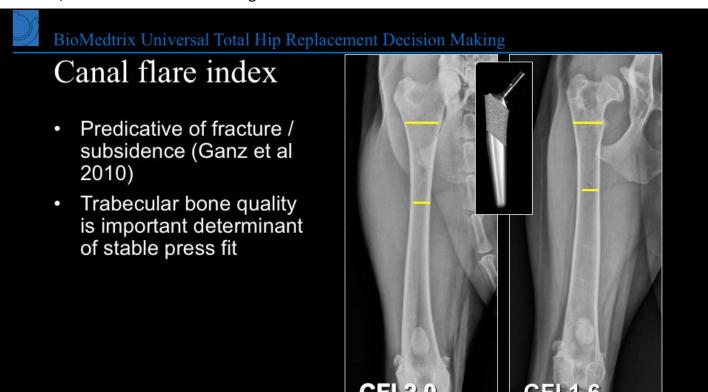
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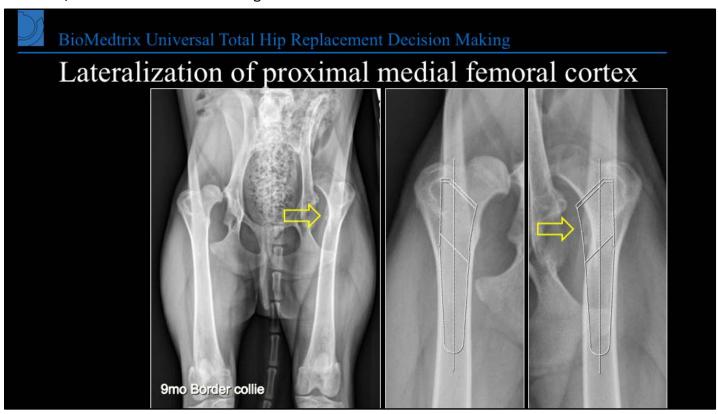
Radiology

- · Templating for implant size
- Identification of indications / contraindications for cemented / cementless implants
- Identification of extraordinary challenge
- Surgical planning and rehearsal

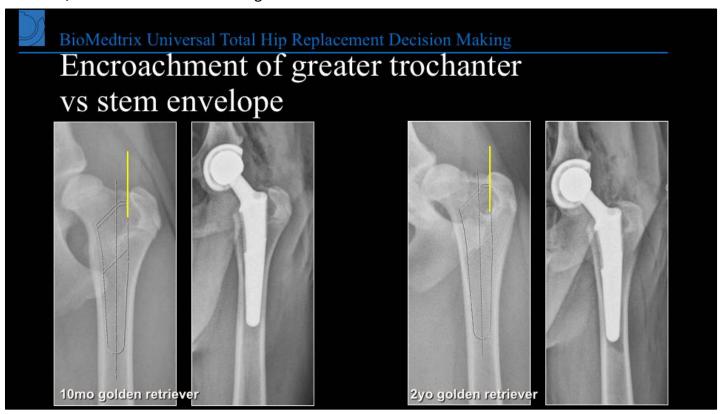
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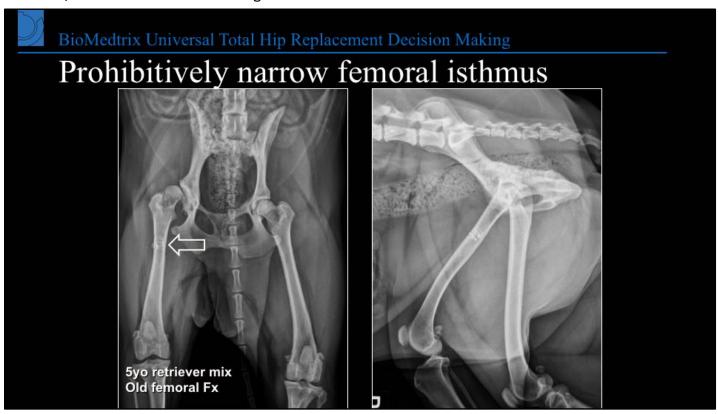
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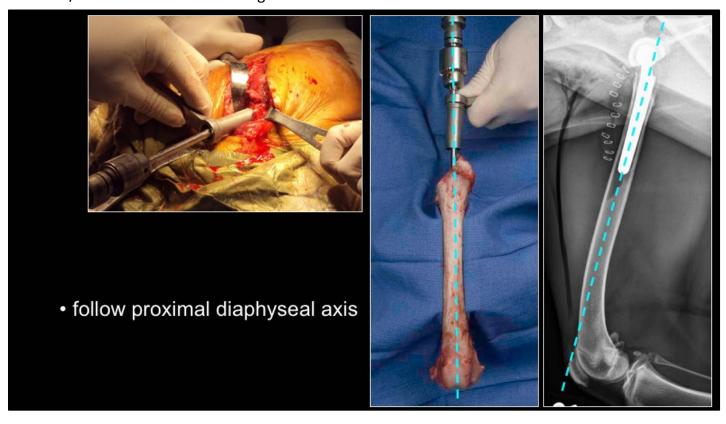
Universal THR Technique

- Femoral Preparation
 - follow proximal diaphyseal axis
 - note contrast to CFx technique

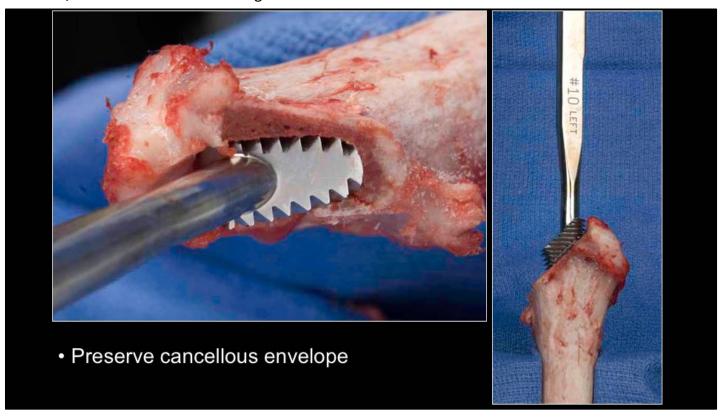




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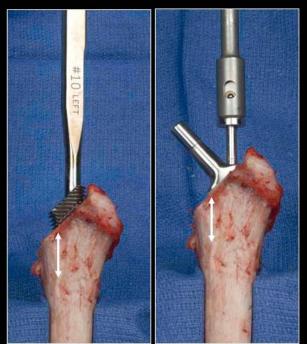


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Femoral cortical fissure

- craniomedial femur
- · terminal broaching
- stem insertion



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Femoral cortical fissure

- Risk factors
 - o Age
 - o Cortical drift
 - o Malalignment
 - o Endosteal press fit
 - o Medullary sclerosis
 - o Chronic luxation





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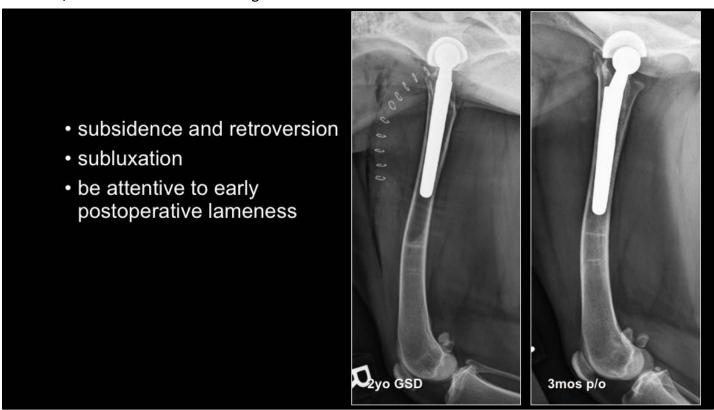
Stem subsidence

- Transition from press fit to osseointegration
 - o 4 weeks
- Clinical significance
 - o none
 - o catastrophic failure





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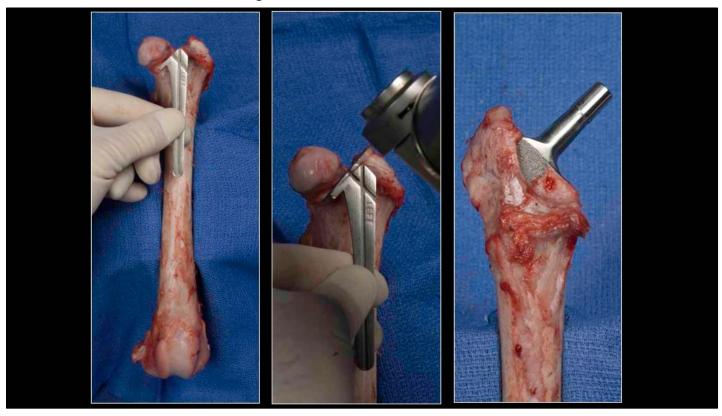


Stem subsidence

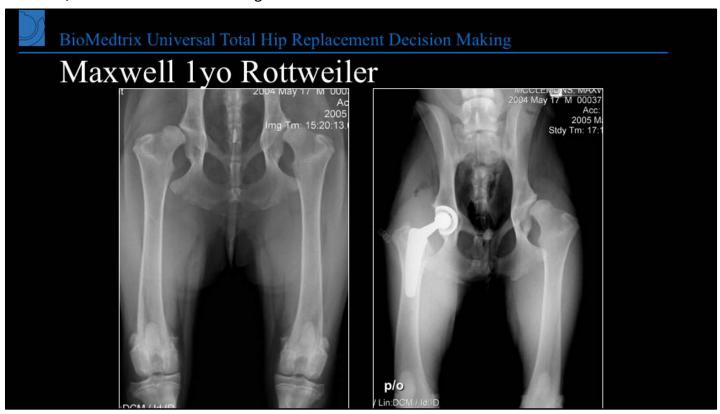
- Risk factors
 - o Trabecular bone quality
 - Age
 - Breed (size)
 - o Femoral conformation
 - · Stove pipe vs tapered
 - o Femoral preparation
 - · Osteotomy level
 - Canal fill
 - o Postoperative activity



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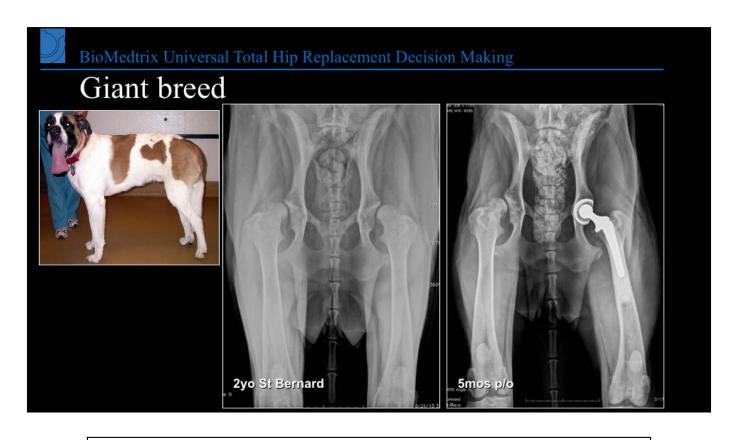
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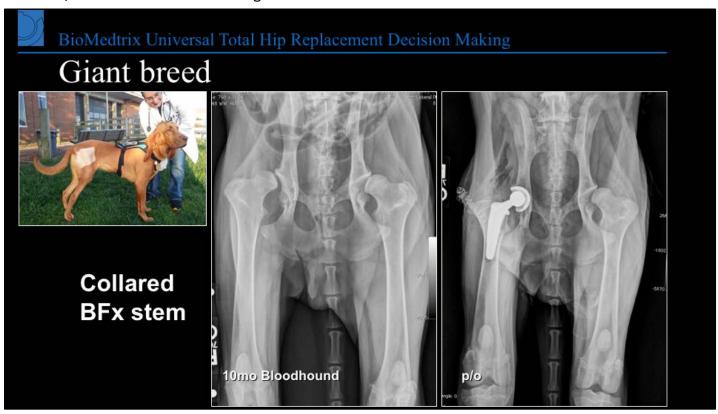
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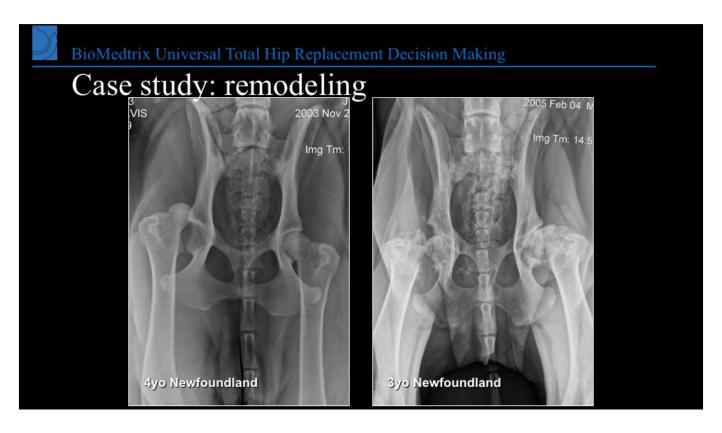
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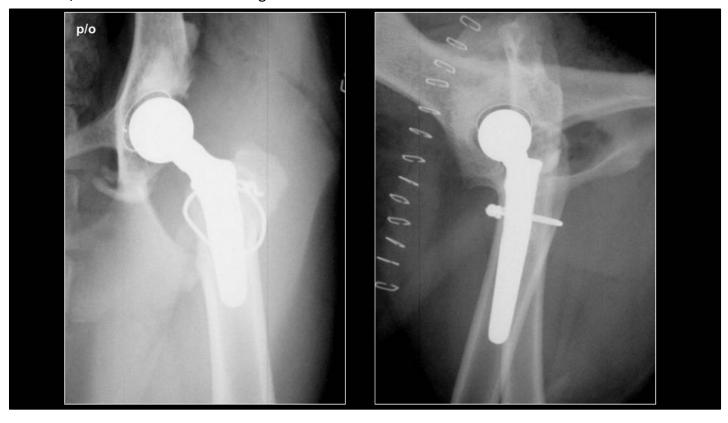


Femoral fracture

- Early postoperative complication
- Risk factors
 - o Femoral fissure
 - o Stem misalignment
 - o Narrow femoral isthmus
 - o Challenging reduction



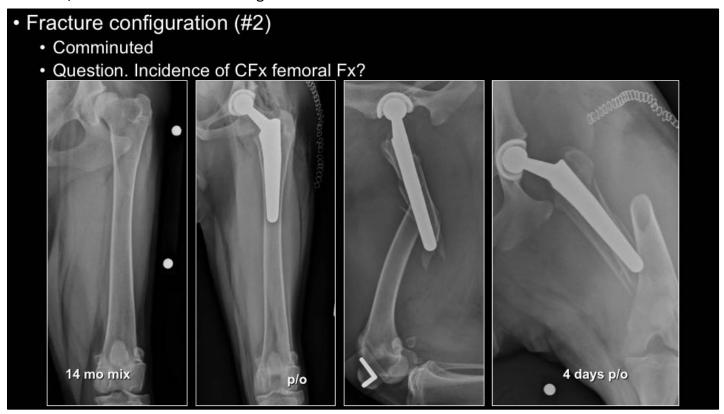
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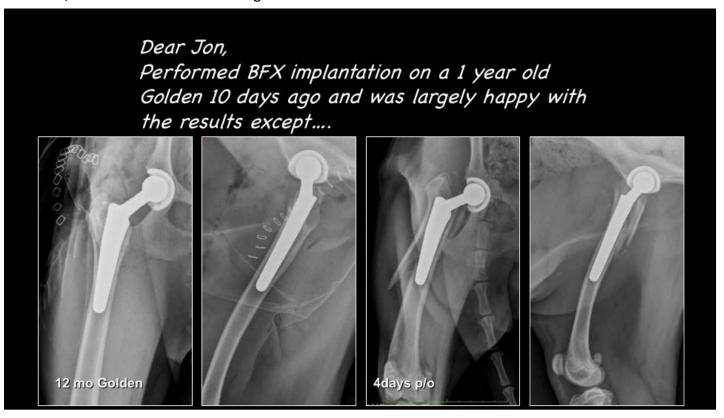
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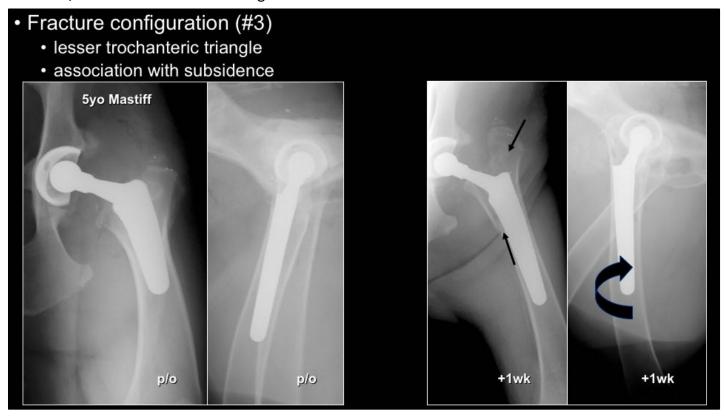
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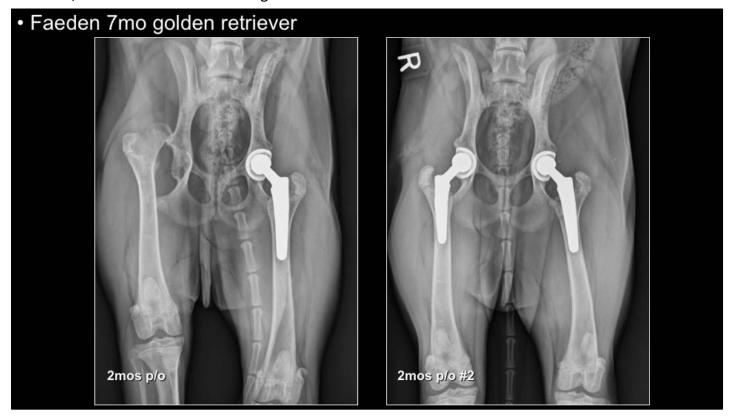
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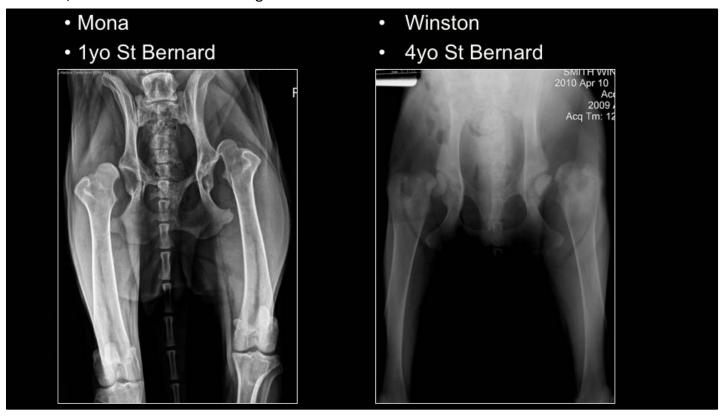
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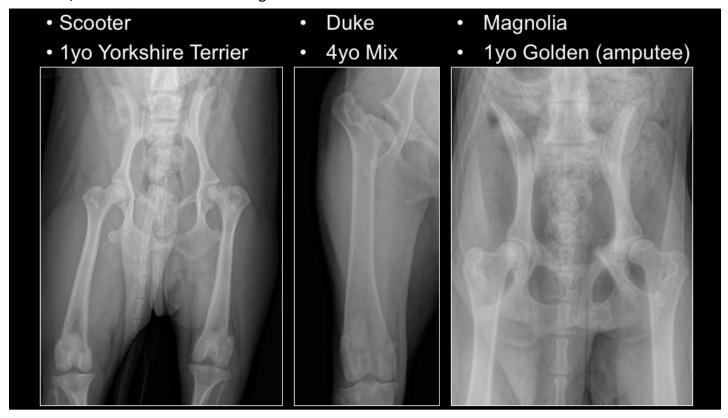
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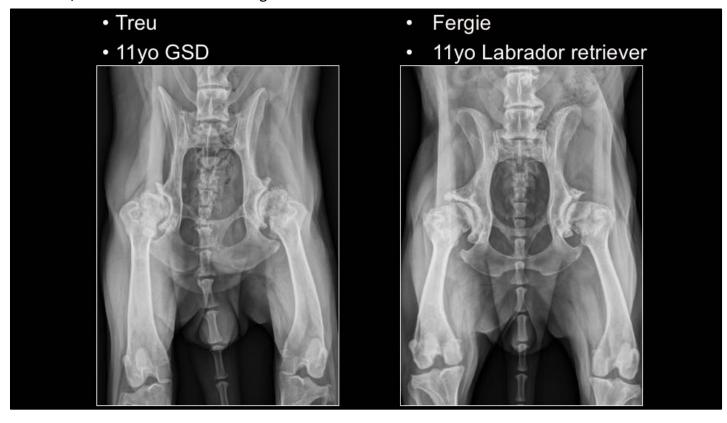
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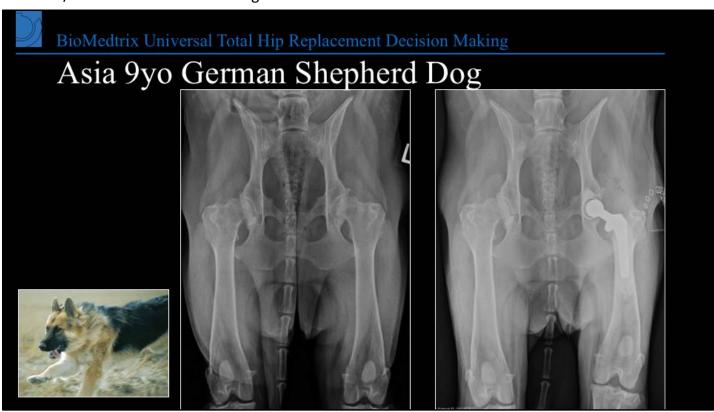
German Shepherd Dog

- · Stove pipe femur
- Cortical thickness
- Cancellous bone quality
- Femoral diameter vs neck length
- Periarticular fibrosis

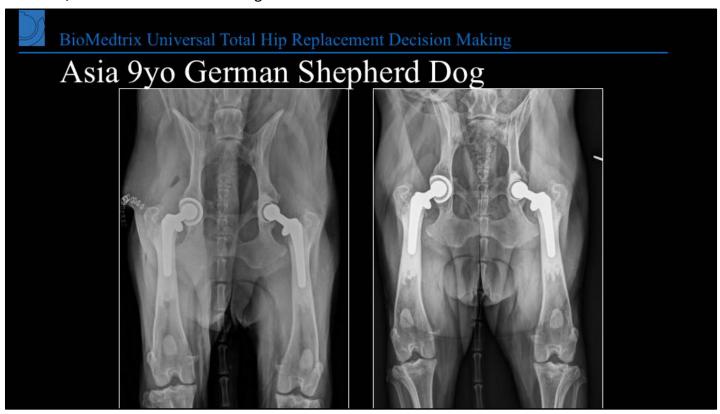




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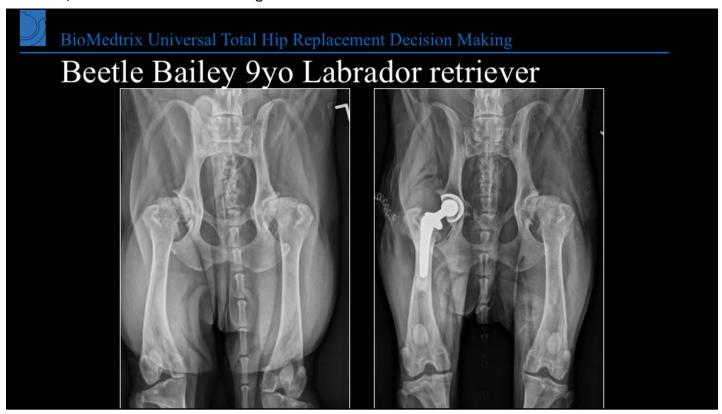


Age

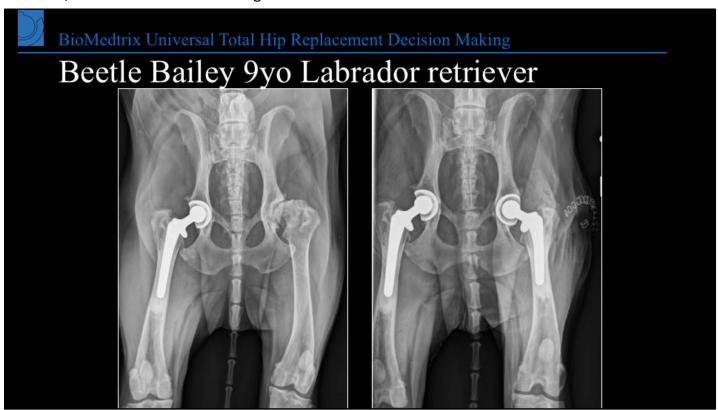
- Appositional remodeling
- Cortical thickness
- Cortical compliance
- Cancellous bone quality
- Endosteal press fit
- Femoral diameter vs neck length
- Periarticular fibrosis



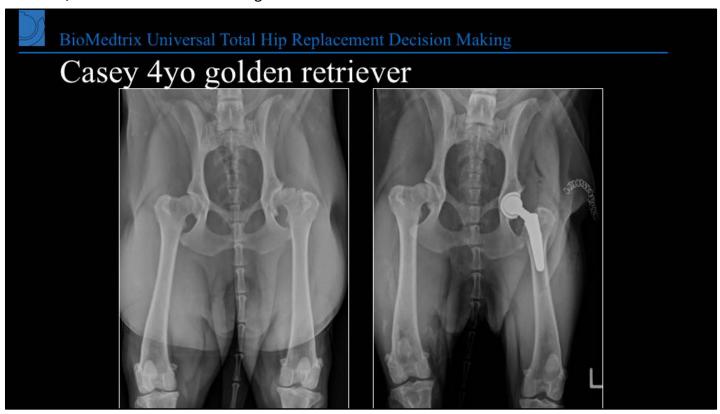
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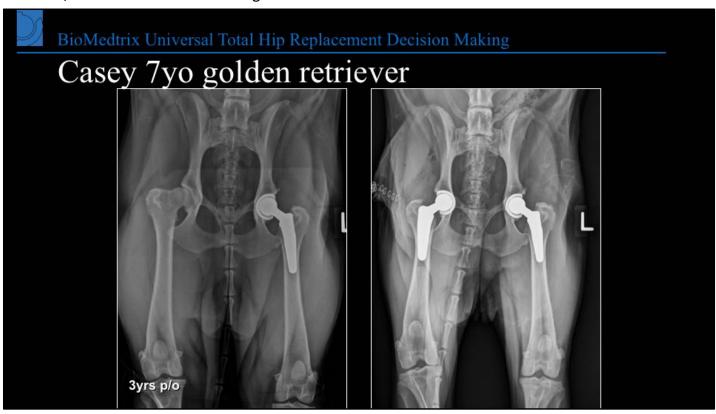
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Contraindications for BFx stem

- Age
- · Femoral conformation
- Cancellous bone quality
- Cortical thickness and quality
- Size
- Prohibitive templating
- Postoperative compliance



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BioMedtrix Universal Total Hip Replacement Decision Making TOTAL HIP SCORE A Pozzi, J Dyce · Assessment of technical degree of difficulty of THR · Guidance for the selection of BFx, CFx, or other THR system 8yo GSD

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TOTAL HIP SCORE A Pozzi, J Dyce

- · acetabular exposure
- femoral presentation
- acetabular preparation
- femoral preparation
- reduction
- closure



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TOTAL HIP SCORE

- acetabular preparation
 - Immature dog with disarticulated hip (poor bone quality: medial cortical perforation risk)
 - Acetabular sclerosis (severe OA: implications for interdigitation of cemented fixation and ease of incremental preparation).
 - Dorsal migration of the acetabular articular surface and acetabular bony infilling (definition of reaming axis)
 - Pseudoacetabulum (associated with chronic luxation)
 - Dorsal rim erosion
 - Size of acetabulum (e.g. small dog where 22mm BFx cup prep is desirable but mandates cranial translation of reamed axis).
 - Poor acetabular trabecular bone quality (young GSD) (compromised press fit)
 - Acetabular malunion.
 - o Previous JPS / TPO / transitional asymmetrical vertebral attachment
 - Revision arthroplasty (CFx / BFx)

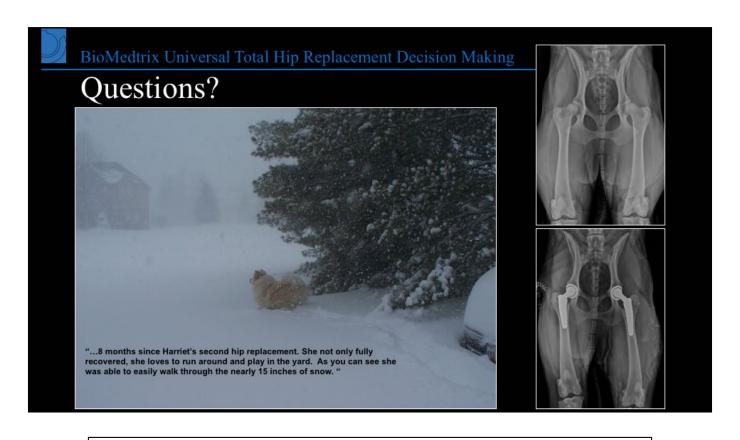
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Work in Progress

- · Define selection criteria for CFx / BFx
- THR
- · Address subsidence: (pre)operative
- determination of femoral bone quality
- Long term comparisons of CFx vs BFx
- THR (evidence based surgery)
 - · Acute complications
 - · fracture, luxation
 - Wear
 - Aseptic loosening
 - Infection
 - Cortical remodeling

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