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RESEARCH

Failure rate of cemented and uncemented total hip replacements: register study of combined Nordic database of four nations

 OPEN ACCESS

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Abstract

Objective To assess the failure rate of cemented, uncemented, hybrid, and reverse hybrid total hip replacements in patients aged 55 years or older.

Design Register study.

Setting Nordic Arthroplasty Register Association database (combined data from Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Finland).

Participants 347 899 total hip replacements performed during 1995-2011.

Main outcome measures Probability of implant survival (Kaplan-Meier analysis) along with implant survival with revision for any reason as endpoint (Cox multiple regression) adjusted for age, sex, and diagnosis in age groups 55-64, 65-74, and 75 years or older.

Results The proportion of total hip replacements using uncemented implants increased rapidly towards the end of the study period. The 10 year survival of cemented implants in patients aged 65 to 74 and 75 or older (93.8%, 95% confidence interval 93.6% to 94.0% and 95.9%,

95.8% to 96.1%, respectively) was higher than that of uncemented (92.9%, 92.3% to 93.4% and 93.0%, 91.8% to 94.0%), hybrid (91.6%, 90.9% to 92.2% and 93.9%, 93.1% to 94.5%), and reverse hybrid (90.7%, 87.3% to 93.2% and 93.2%, 90.7% to 95.1%) implants. The survival of cemented (92.2%, 91.8% to 92.5%) and uncemented (91.8%, 91.3% to 92.2%) implants in patients aged 55 to 64 was similar. During the first six months the risk of revision with cemented implants was lower than with all other types of fixation in all age groups.

Conclusion The survival of cemented implants for total hip replacement was higher than that of uncemented implants in patients aged 65 years or older. The increased use of uncemented implants in this age group is not supported by these data. However, because our dataset includes only basic information common to all national registers there is potential for residual confounding.

Introduction

Observational studies are efficient in assessing data on the survival of implants used for total hip replacements. The role

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Extra material supplied by the author (see <http://www.bmj.com/content/348/bmj.f7592?tab=related#datasupp>)

Adjusted hazard ratios by fixation type

Survival of cemented and uncemented implants at five and 10 years

of single, randomised controlled studies should not be over-emphasised in clinical decision making.^{1 2} Arthroplasty registers in Nordic countries have existed for a long time.³⁻⁶ The Nordic Arthroplasty Register Association was established in 2007 by Sweden, Norway, and Denmark to improve the quality of hip and knee arthroplasty through collaboration of research.⁷ After Finland joined the association in 2010 the total population of the countries involved was 25.5 million. By conducting multinational register studies, comprehensive patient populations can be studied in high numbers thereby improving statistical precision. The number of hip replacements recorded in the Nordic Arthroplasty Register Association database (536 962) covering 1995 to 2011 is comparable to that of the National Joint Registry of England and Wales (458 568, covering 2003 to 2011)⁸ and the Australian Register (223 339, covering September 1999 to 2011).⁹ However, the follow-up time in the Nordic arthroplasty database is longer, which can be expected to have an influence on the outcome in terms of increased incidence of long term complications, such as loosening of implants.

Register based studies as well as systematic reviews have documented a better overall survival rate of cemented compared with uncemented implants for total hip replacements based on data from national arthroplasty registers.⁷⁻¹⁵ However, Nordic orthopaedic surgeons have followed the trend of an increased use of uncemented implants, similar to colleagues in western European countries,⁸ Australia,⁹ and the United States.^{15 16}

Based on information from the Nordic Arthroplasty Register Association database, we assessed the survival of cemented, uncemented, hybrid (uncemented cup with cemented stem), and reverse hybrid (cemented cup with uncemented stem) implants for total hip replacements in patients aged 55 years or older.

Methods

Sources of data

The hip arthroplasty registers of Sweden and Denmark and the arthroplasty registries of Norway and Finland participated in the present study. From 1995 all four registers have used individual based registration of operations and patients. Therefore the data include total hip replacements performed during 1995-2011. A minimal dataset was created by the Nordic Arthroplasty Register Association to contain data that all four registers could deliver.⁷ The database includes information on the vital status of patients, enabling the survival of implants to be analysed.

Within each national register we performed selection and transformation of the datasets to equal the minimal dataset and deidentified the patients, which included deletion of their national civil registration numbers. We then merged the anonymised data into a common database. We treated the data with full confidentiality, according to the rules of the respective countries. This included access to the common database, which was limited to the authors of the present paper. It is not possible to identify patients at an individual level, either in this paper or in the database. The quality of data in the Nordic registries is high.¹⁷⁻²¹

Inclusion and exclusion criteria

We included patients aged 55 years or older with a stemmed implant for total hip replacement (the results of younger patients will be analysed in a separate study). Overall, the Nordic Arthroplasty Register Association database contained data on 536 962 hip replacements. If a patient had both hips replaced,

we included data for only the first owing to potential bias of bilaterality.^{22 23} We also wanted to ensure that the analyses were not biased by potential errors in recording laterality. In total we excluded 3227 hip resurfacings, 88 723 hip replacements owing to bilaterality, 38 procedures that were not primary operations, and 49 424 owing to young age (<55 years). We also excluded three patients aged more than 100 years because of suspected coding errors and 1694 hip replacements because the type of fixation was not mentioned. We excluded 20 hip replacements because of ambiguity over the laterality of the first operation, 45 208 because the procedure was undertaken for hip fracture, and 726 owing to a missing diagnosis. Altogether we included 347 899 total hip replacements: 232 603 using cemented implants, 71 454 uncemented, 28 215 hybrid (uncemented cup with cemented stem), and 15 627 reverse hybrid (cemented cup with uncemented stem).

Statistical analysis

We assessed the descriptive statistics of participants. We used Kaplan-Meier survival analysis to assess the probability of implant survival at 10 and 15 years. We determined survival data only when at least 100 total hip replacements were at risk. Patients were followed from the date of primary total hip replacement and censored at death or outcome, whichever came first. Outcome was defined as removal or exchange of at least one of the components, including liner exchanges of uncemented cups, for any reason. We used a Cox multiple regression model for different age groups to assess implant survival and hazard ratio of any revision as endpoint, with 95% confidence intervals and adjustment for age and diagnosis. Because none of the variables used for adjustment fulfilled the proportional hazard assumption for the whole study period, we stratified the model by sex and diagnosis. As type of fixation did not fulfill the proportional hazards assumption, we also split the follow-up period into one year intervals, except the first year, which we divided into two periods. We presented implant survival data for three age groups: 55-64, 65-74, and 75 years or older. These age groups were chosen to allow comparison of our results and data derived from other national registers using the same age groups.^{8 9} The Wald test was used to calculate the P values for data obtained from the Cox multiple regression analyses. We considered differences between groups to be statistically significant if the P values were less than 0.05 in a two tailed test.

To assess the time period effect we performed Kaplan-Meier analyses separately for total hip replacements during 1995-99, 2000-05, and 2006-11.

Results

The mean follow-up time for total hip replacements was 7.0 (range 0-17) years for cemented total hip replacements, 4.9 (0-17) for uncemented, 7.5 (0-17) for hybrid, and 3.4 (0-16.9) for reverse hybrid. The proportion of men was 39.4% (table 1). The proportion of total hip replacements using uncemented implants increased rapidly towards the end of the study period (fig 1). Of all total hip replacements, the proportion in 1995 and 2011 using, respectively, uncemented implants was 9.6% (1641/17 080) and 39.4% (9328/23 693), hybrid implants was 9.2% (1563/17 080) and 4.7% (1119/23 693), and reverse hybrid implants was 0.2% (40/17 080) and 12.3% (2921/23 693).

Table 2 and figure 2 show unadjusted Kaplan-Meier survival curves with 95% confidence intervals for implants at 10 and 15 years by fixation type and age group.

Table 3^{||} presents the reasons for revision during the first six months postoperatively. Periprosthetic fractures were a more common reason for revision among uncemented total hip replacements (27% (333/1213) of all revisions) than among cemented total hip replacements (4% (57/1535) of all revisions).

Supplementary appendix table 1 and figure 3^{||} present by age group the adjusted hazard ratios, 95% confidence intervals, and P values for uncemented, hybrid, and reverse hybrid total hip replacements, with cemented total hip replacement as the reference group.

10 year implant survival by age group

55-64 years—The 10 year survival of cemented implants (92.2%, 95% confidence interval 91.8% to 92.5%) was similar to that of uncemented and reverse hybrid implants (91.8%, 91.3% to 92.2% and 92.4%, 90.9% to 93.7%, respectively). The 10 year survival of hybrid implants (90.0%, 89.2% to 90.7%) was inferior to that of cemented implants (table 2 and fig 2).

65-74 years—The 10 year survival of cemented implants (93.8%, 93.6% to 94.0%) was higher than that of uncemented, hybrid, and reverse hybrid implants (92.9%, 92.3% to 93.4%, 91.6%, 90.9% to 92.2%, and 90.7%, 87.3% to 93.2%, respectively) (table 2 and fig 2).

≥75 years—The 10 year survival of cemented implants (95.9%, 95.8% to 96.1%) was higher than that of uncemented and hybrid implants (93.0%, 91.8% to 94.0% and 93.9%, 93.1% to 94.5%, respectively) (table 2 and fig 2).

During the first six postoperative months the risk of revision for cemented implants was lower than that for each of the other three types of fixation in all age groups studied (see supplementary appendix 1 and fig 3).

Five year implant survival

The five year implant survival of uncemented total hip replacements performed in 2006-11 was slightly inferior to those performed in 1995-99 and in 2000-05. The five year implant survival of cemented total hip replacements performed in 2006-11 was similar to those performed in 2000-05 and higher than those performed in 1995-99 (see supplementary appendix 2).

Discussion

The survival of cemented implants for total hip replacement was higher than that of uncemented implants in patients aged 65 years or older. The increased use of uncemented implants in this age group is not supported by these data.

Strengths and limitations of this study

The major strength of our study is the unique collaboration of four national registers to create a multinational database with a high number of patients and a long follow-up time. Furthermore, completeness and validity of data are high in the Nordic countries. The main weakness of this study is that the minimal dataset of the Nordic Arthroplasty Register Association includes only basic information common to all national registers. Our data do not include information on variables such as material used for articulation, patient reported outcome measures, patients' state of health or comorbidity, activity levels, outcomes on materials used, or surgical skills. The bearing surface might be an important confounder when studying the association between fixation type and risk of revision. Implant survival of uncemented total hip replacement models with the highest

quality bearing surfaces may be noticeably higher than that of the uncemented group as a whole. However, we believe that the high number of implants in the current study makes the bias from bearing surfaces tolerable. Furthermore, implant survival may not be the only relevant outcome after total hip replacement. It has been suggested that mortality is higher in the population receiving cemented implants than in the population receiving uncemented implants.¹⁴ However, mortality was not assessed in the current study. In the future, analyses on mortality may be performed based on information from the Nordic Arthroplasty Register Association database.

Comparison with other studies

Use of different implant fixation: time trend

The proportion of total hip replacements using uncemented implants increased rapidly towards the end of the study period. From 2006 to 2010 the proportion of uncemented implants has also increased in several other countries with longer standing register data, such as England and Wales, Australia, Canada, and New Zealand.¹⁵ The proportion of uncemented total hip replacements was 44% in England and Wales,⁸ 64% in Australia,⁹ 47% in New Zealand²⁴ in 2011, and 82% in Canada²⁵ in 2010. The majority of total hip replacements in the United States are performed with uncemented implants (86%).¹⁶ However, in New Zealand the proportion of total hip replacements using uncemented implants fell for the first time in years, from 52% in 2010 to 47% in 2011, with corresponding increases in fully cemented and hybrid arthroplasties.²⁴ Total hip replacements using hybrid implants are more common in England and Wales⁸ (18% in 2011), New Zealand²⁴ (39% in 2011), and Australia⁹ (31% in 2011) than in Nordic countries. The proportion of total hip replacements using hybrid implants is decreasing in Nordic countries according to these data, but not in Australia,⁹ England and Wales⁸ or New Zealand.²⁴ The proportion of total hip replacements using reverse hybrid implants is increasing in the Nordic countries. In 2011 in England and Wales, 15% of all total hip replacements using hybrid or reverse hybrid implants were reverse hybrids.⁸

Implant survival

The risk of revision with cemented implants decreased during the first six months after total hip replacement in all age groups compared with all other fixation types, mainly as a result of a few revision operations performed for periprosthetic fracture or early aseptic loosening when using cemented implants. Patients being considered for total hip arthroplasty should be informed of an increased early risk of revision using fixation methods other than cemented implants.

According to the current data the risk of revision from cemented implants was decreased compared with all other fixation types in patients aged 55 years or older. However, proportional hazard assumption was not fulfilled in our Cox analyses for the whole study period. The risk of revision from uncemented implants was increased compared with that of cemented implants in the oldest age groups in analysis of data from the National Joint Registry of England and Wales (56% for 56-64 year old men, 54% for 56-64 year old women, 73% for men aged ≥65 years, 121% for women aged ≥65 years)⁸ and in Australia (40% for both sexes aged ≥75 years).⁹ In Australia the overall risk of revision from cemented implants was 48% higher than that of uncemented implants in patients aged 55 to 64 years,⁹ which is opposite to our findings. This difference may be caused by different implant choices and bearing surfaces in Europe and Australia. However, training and technical skills of orthopaedic

surgeons may be as important to the survival of implants as the choice of implant.²⁶ Also, there may be geographical variation in coping with the learning curve.

The overall risk of revision from hybrid implants was increased 48% compared with that of cemented implants in England and Wales⁸ for men aged more than 65 years and 43% for similarly aged women. In the age group 56 to 64 years the differences between hybrid and cemented implants were not significant.⁸ In Australia the overall risk of revision from cemented implants was increased 45% compared with that of hybrid implants in the age groups 55 to 64 years and 29% in the age group 65 to 74 years.⁹ In the oldest age group the difference between hybrid and cemented implants was not significant.⁹ The revision risk of hybrid implants was increased compared with that of cemented implants in all age groups in the current study. The relatively poor survival of the hybrid implants in our study may be related to choice of implant and type of polyethylene used for articulation. In Australia and England, Exeter hybrids are predominant and may skew the results towards better ones than ours. Furthermore, longer follow-up in our study captures more revisions related to wear and osteolysis and a higher proportion of implants with poorly performing polyethylenes.²⁷ The use of reverse hybrid implants was suggested in the late 1990s as an alternative to fully uncemented implants in younger patients owing to the problem of wear of the conventional polyethylene liners.⁴ Nowadays, reverse hybrid implants seem to be used more as an alternative to fully cemented implants in more elderly patients. The survival of reverse hybrid implants in our study was inferior to that of the cemented implants in patients aged 65 years or older. This finding is in accordance with previous data reporting an increased risk of early periprosthetic fractures²⁸ and infections using reverse hybrid implants.²⁹

The increasing move towards using uncemented implants in Nordic countries has been certainly influenced by reports from experts in single centres with good outcomes. However, excellent implant survivorship has been reported for all kinds of fixation techniques.^{30 31} In our opinion, intense marketing of more expensive uncemented implants by industry has strongly influenced the current trend. Willingness of orthopaedic surgeons to adopt faster uncemented techniques with the ongoing intense marketing has been high. The inferior five year survival of uncemented implants for total hip replacements performed during 2006-11 compared with those performed during 1995-99 or 2000-05 does not support continuing this trend.

Because proportional hazard assumption was not fulfilled in our Cox analyses for the whole study period, we split the follow-up in to one year intervals, except that the first year was divided in to two periods. However, in a comparison of our data with that of other registers we used risk ratios for the whole interval from 1995 to 2011. We acknowledge that the use of such risk estimates biases our results. However, proportional hazard assumption may not have been fulfilled in analyses of other national registers either. Owing to statistical issues interpretation of comparisons based on data derived from diverse national registers should be performed cautiously. Furthermore, registers have different strategies for presenting data, which may also be an obstacle to uniform interpretation of data on revision risks.¹⁵ Hazard ratios and revision rate per 100 component years are both used.⁸⁻²⁴ The use of component years in reporting register results may be misleading since the type and incidence of complications varies over time. For example, during the first two postoperative years revisions due to dislocations and infections will prevail, but with longer follow-up there will be more revisions due to loosening. Also, age groups may be defined differently among registers.¹⁵ A

worldwide database common to all national registers enabling direct comparison of hip replacements would noticeably increase the reliability of arthroplasty data.

Contributors: All authors were involved in the study design, analysis and interpretation of the data, and drafting and final approval of the manuscript. KTM is guarantor. All authors had full access to all of the data (including statistical reports and tables) in the study and can take responsibility for the integrity of the data and the accuracy of the data analysis.

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Ethical approval: This study was approved through each national registries own ethical process.

Data sharing: No additional data available.

Transparency: A statement that the lead author (the manuscript's guarantor) affirms that the manuscript is an honest, accurate, and transparent account of the study being reported; that no important aspects of the study have been omitted; and that any discrepancies from the study as planned (and, if relevant, registered) have been explained.

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What is already known on this topic

Cemented fixation has been the ideal method of total hip replacement in many countries

Uncemented implants have been largely used in Australia, the United States, and some European countries

What this study adds

In our multinational register study the survival of cemented implants for total hip replacements was higher than that of uncemented implants in patients aged 65 years or older

The proportion of total hip replacements performed with uncemented implants is rapidly increasing in Nordic countries but such use is not supported by the data

Because our dataset includes basic information common to all national registers, however, there is potential for residual confounding

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Tables

Table 1 | Personal characteristics and data on fixation type for total hip replacements by age group. Values are numbers (percentages) unless stated otherwise

Characteristics	All	Age groups (years)		
		55 to 64	65 to 74	≥75
No of total hip replacements	347 899	90 723 (26.1)	139 937 (40.2)	117 239 (33.7)
Men	137 042 (39.4)	41 469 (45.7)	56 454 (40.3)	39 119 (33.4)
Diagnosis:				
Primary osteoarthritis	315 216 (90.6)	78 659 (86.7)	128 562 (91.9)	107 995 (92.1)
Non-traumatic femoral head necrosis	7816 (2.3)	2056 (2.3)	2411 (1.7)	3349 (2.9)
Rheumatoid arthritis	8705 (2.5)	2877 (3.2)	3704 (2.6)	2124 (1.8)
Paediatric hip disease	7335 (2.1)	4043 (4.5)	2256 (1.6)	1036 (0.9)
Other	8827 (2.5)	3088 (3.4)	3004 (2.1)	2735 (2.3)
Fixation:				
Cemented	232 603 (66.9)	40 202 (44.3)	96 346 (68.9)	96 055 (81.9)
Uncemented	71 454 (20.5)	35 092 (38.7)	26 940 (19.3)	9422 (8.0)
Hybrid	28 215 (8.1)	7930 (8.7)	11 272 (8.1)	9013 (7.7)
Reverse hybrid	15 627 (4.5)	7499 (8.3)	5379 (3.8)	2749 (2.3)

Table 2| Unadjusted Kaplan-Meier survival data at 10 and 15 years for total hip replacements, by fixation type

Fixation type by age group	No of total hip replacements	No of revisions	10 year follow-up		15 year follow-up	
			No of patients at risk	Survival (%) (95% CI)	No of patients at risk	Survival (%) (95% CI)
Cemented:						
55-64	40 202	2832	13 626	92.2 (91.8 to 92.5)	2882	84.1 (83.4 to 84.8)
65-74	96 346	4799	29 031	93.8 (93.6 to 94.0)	5389	89.3 (88.9 to 89.7)
≥75	96 055	2775	17 570	95.9 (95.8 to 96.1)	1831	93.9 (93.5 to 94.3)
Uncemented:						
55-64	35 092	1977	6102	91.8 (91.3 to 92.2)	1308	82.8 (81.7 to 83.8)
65-74	26 940	1168	2885	92.9 (92.3 to 93.4)	454	87.8 (86.4 to 89.0)
≥75	9422	394	458	93.0 (91.8 to 94.0)	30	—
Hybrid:						
55-64	7930	855	3685	90.0 (89.2 to 90.7)	741	80.7 (79.2 to 82.1)
65-74	11 272	810	3738	91.6 (90.9 to 92.2)	546	86.8 (85.6 to 87.9)
≥75	9013	370	1328	93.9 (93.1 to 94.5)	109	91.6 (89.8 to 93.1)
Reverse hybrid:						
55-64	7499	243	364	92.4 (90.9 to 93.7)	19	—
65-74	5379	158	119	90.7 (87.3 to 93.2)	7	—
≥75	2749	119	40	93.2 (90.7 to 95.1)*	3	—

*Result is for 7.8 year survival (100 hips at risk at that time point).

Table 3| Reasons for revision during first six months after total hip replacement. Values are numbers (percentages) of patients unless stated otherwise

Fixation type by age group	No of total hip replacements	No of revisions	Reasons for revision						Missing data
			Aseptic loosening	Deep infection	Periprosthetic femoral fracture	Dislocation	Pain	Other	
Cemented:									
55-64	40 202	204	8 (4)	63 (31)	9 (4)	100 (49)	0	24 (12)	0
65-74	96 346	586	34 (6)	192 (33)	20 (3)	300 (51)	4	36 (6)	0
≥75	96 055	745	46 (6)	277 (37)	28 (4)	335 (45)	4	55 (7)	0
Uncemented:									
55-64	35 092	498	70 (14)	85 (17)	123 (25)	137 (28)	7	73 (15)	3
65-74	26 940	472	70 (15)	81 (17)	137 (29)	130 (28)	2	50 (11)	2
≥75	9422	243	43 (18)	38 (16)	73 (30)	67 (28)	2	20 (8)	0
Hybrid:									
55-64	7930	88	6 (7)	17 (19)	7 (8)	47 (53)	2	9 (10)	0
65-74	11 272	132	12 (9)	30 (23)	6 (5)	75 (57)	0	9 (7)	0
≥75	9013	123	12 (10)	30 (24)	6 (5)	61 (50)	0	13 (11)	1
Reverse hybrid:									
55-64	7499	65	11 (17)	15 (23)	18 (28)	14 (22)	0	7 (11)	0
65-74	5379	77	6 (8)	20 (26)	14 (18)	16 (21)	1	20 (26)	0
≥75	2749	84	8 (10)	29 (35)	18 (21)	15 (18)	1	12 (14)	1

Figures

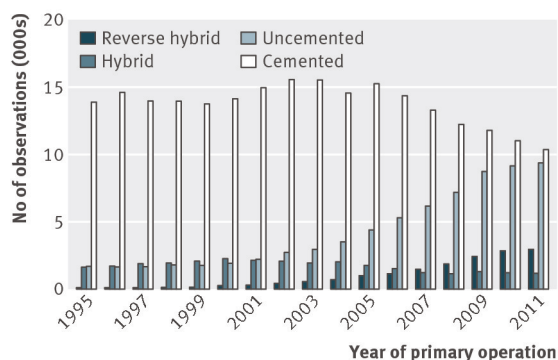


Fig 1 Yearly number of total hip replacements by fixation type in patients aged 55 years or older in Nordic Arthroplasty Register Association database

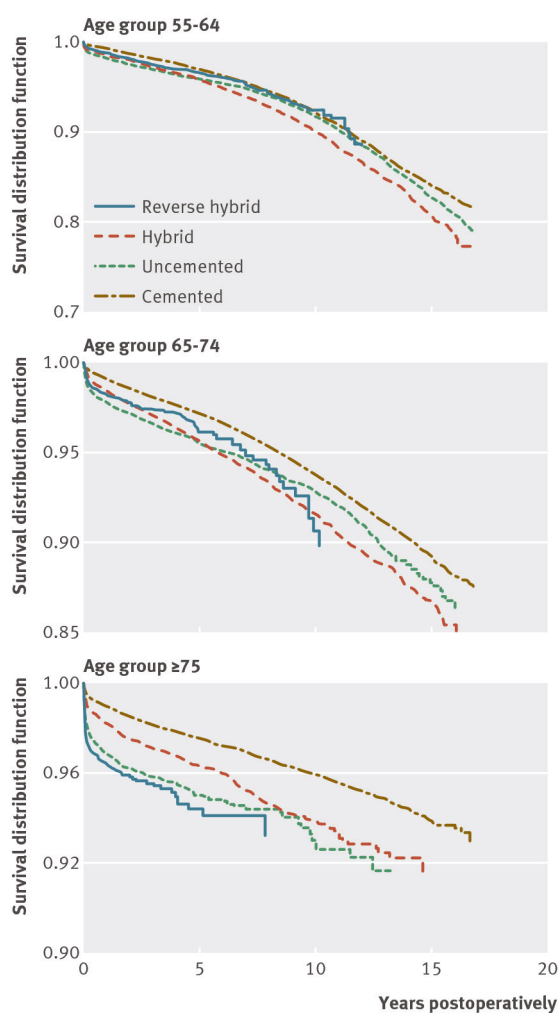


Fig 2 Kaplan-Meier implant survival curves for total hip replacements by fixation type and age groups

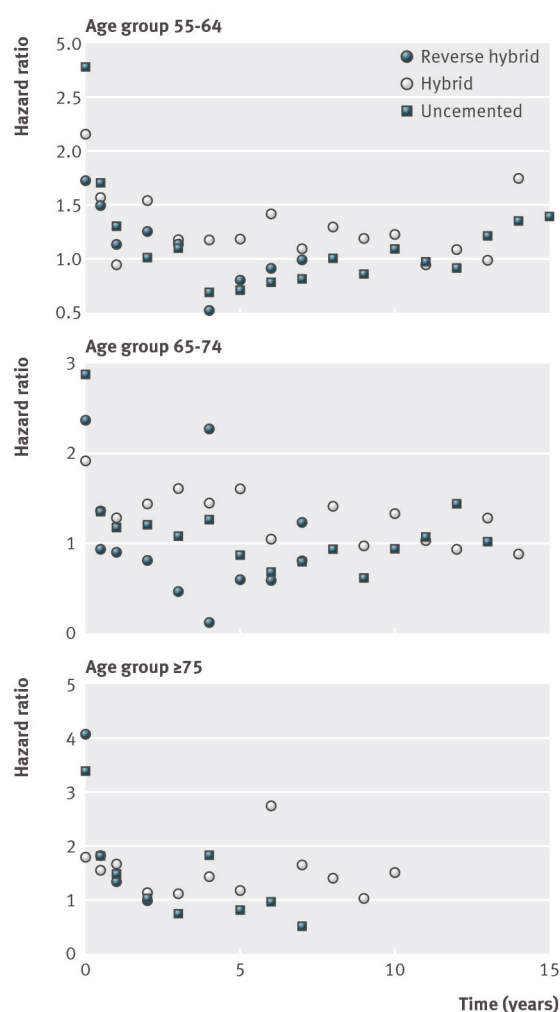


Fig 3 Hazard ratio for risk of revision of hybrid, reverse hybrid, and uncemented total hip replacements compared with cemented fixation in patients by age group. Hazard ratios are presented in one year periods, except for the first year, which has been divided into two periods. Hazard ratios are included for observations totaling at least 1000 at start of period