

## Revision Hip Arthroscopy Patients Experience Worse Outcomes at Mid-Term follow-up of 5-Years

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#### **Disclosures**



Thomas W. Fenn, BS: Nothing to Disclose

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#### **Background:**



- Femoroacetabular impingement syndrome (FAIS) clinical diagnosis of abnormal bony morphology of the hip causing damage to surrounding soft tissue structures (labrum and acetabular cartilage)
- Hip arthroscopy has become the mainstay of treatment with favorable postoperative outcomes

Clinical outcomes after revision hip arthroscopy in patients with femoroacetabular impingement syndrome (FAIS) are inferior compared to primary procedures. Results from the Danish Hip Arthroscopy Registry (DHAR)

B. Mygine-Klavsen, T.G. Nielsen, B. Lund, M. Lind Knee Surgery, sports Traumatology, Arthroscopy. 2021, Volume 29, Issue 12:2985-2992.

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Subsequent revision rates up to 2.5% - 10%

#### **Background: Reasons for Revisions**



Clinical outcomes after revision hip arthroscopy in patients with femoroacetabular impingement syndrome (FAIS) are inferior compared to primary procedures. Results from the Danish Hip Arthroscopy Registry (DHAR)

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- Scar tissue
- Residual osseous impingement
- Insufficient healing of the labral repair

Revision Hip Arthroscopy in the Native
Hip: A review of Contemporary Evaluation
and Treatment Options

K. Kunze, RJ Olsen, SW Sullivan, BU Nwachukwu *Frontiers in Surgery.* 2021, July.

- Residual cam morphology from inadequate femoral osteochondroplaty
- Progressive chondral and labral pathologies

## Background: Patient Predictors of Revision



#### **Causes and Risk Factors for Revision Hip Preservation Surgery**

BF. Ricciardi, K. Fields, BT. Kelly, AS. Ranawat, SH. Coleman, EL. Sink.

> American Journal of Sports Medicine. 2014 Volume 42, Issue 11, 2627-2633

#### **Revision Hip Preservation Surgery With Hip Arthroscopy: Clinical Outcomes**

BG. Domb, CE. Stake, D. Lindner, Y. El-Bitar, TJ. Jackson. Arthroscopy: Journal Arthroscopy Related Surgery. 2014, Volume 30, Issue 5, 581-587

#### **Arthroscopic Hip Revision Surgery for Residual** Femoroacetabular Impingement (FAI): Surgical **Outcomes Compared With a Matched Cohort After Primary Arthroscopic FAI Correction**

CM. Larson, MR. Giveans, KM. Samuelson, RM. Stone, A. Bedi. American Journal of Sports Medicine. 2014, Volume 42, Issue 8, 1785-1790

#### **Negative Predictors:**

- Female
- Younger age
- Worse preoperative PRO scores

#### **Positive Predictors:**

- Previous open surgery
- Pincer/Cam impingement
- Symptomatic heterotopic ossification
- Segmental labral defects

- Improved femoral head-neck offset
- Treatment of subspine or AIIS impingement
- Labral reconstruction
- Capsular preservation/Plication

#### **Background: Primary vs. Revision**



## Outcomes of Revision Hip Arthroscopic Surgery: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis

M. O'Connor, GK. Steinl, AS. Padaki, KR. Duchman, RW. Westermann, TS. Lynch *American Journal of Sports Medicine.*2020, Volume 48, Issue 5, 1254-1262

	<u>Primary</u> (# of studies)	<u>Revision</u> (# of studies)
mHHS	82.77 (3)	74.61 (10)
HOS-ADL	85.15 (3)	76.34 (7)
HOS-SS	73.36 (3)	58.97 (7)
SF-12	71.52 (3)	50.58 (3)

- Inadequate bony resection most common reason for revision HA
- Significant improvement preoperative baseline to final follow-up in both primary and revision HA
- After revision:
  - Total hip arthroplasty (THA) conversion: 0% 14%
  - Further arthroscopic procedure: 2% 14%

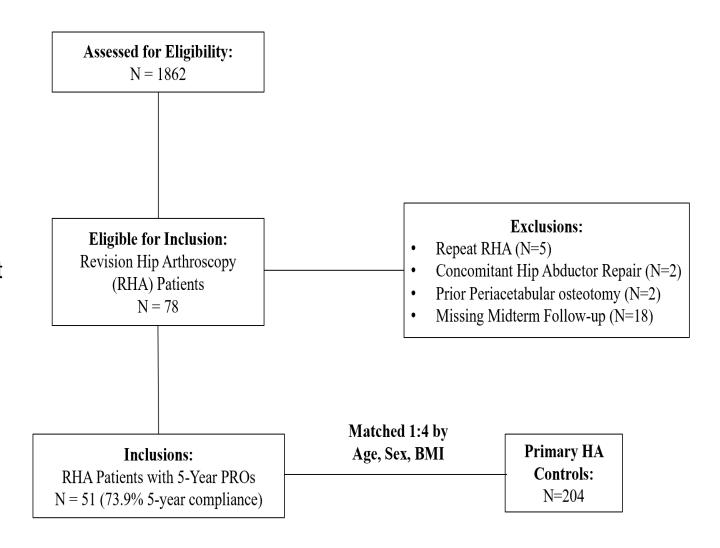
## **Purpose/Hypothesis**



 To compare mid-term clinical outcomes between patients undergoing primary hip arthroscopy (HA) vs revision hip arthroscopy (RHA) for femoroacetabular impingement syndrome (FAIS)

#### **Methods**

- Retrospective review of patients with FAIS who underwent either primary or revision HA from 2012 – 2017
- Inclusion criteria
  - Clinical and radiographic evidence of FAIS
  - Failed preoperative conservative treatment (physical therapy, oral NSAIDs, intraarticular injection)
  - Completion of at least one PRO at minimum 5-year follow-up
- <u>Exclusion criteria</u>
  - Age < 18 years</li>
  - Concomitant hip procedures (ie., gluteus medius/minimus repair)
  - History of developmental disorders (dysplasia, SCFE, Legg-Calve-Perthes)



 Revision patients matched to primary HA patients by age, sex, and BMI in a 1:4 case-control ratio

#### **Methods**



- Patient Reported Outcomes (PROs) collected preoperatively and at minimum 5-years postoperatively:
  - Hip Outcome Score Activities of Daily Living (HOS-ADL) and Sports (HOS-SS) subscales
  - Modified Harris Hip Score (mHHS)
  - 12-item International Hip Outcome Tool (iHOT-12)
  - Visual analog scales (VAS) for Pain and Satisfaction

 Rates of Minimally Clinically Important Difference (MCID) and Patient Acceptable Symptomatic State (PASS) achievement calculated

	MCID	PASS
HOS-ADL	10.2	92.2
HOS-SS	15.2	80.9
mHHS	11.4	83.6
iHOT-12	15.1	74.3

#### **Results**



**Table 1.** Patient Demographics and preoperative characteristics

	Revision	Primary	P-Value
N	51	204	
Age	$32.6 \pm 10.2$	33.3 ± 11	0.714
Gender			0.99
Male	16	64	
Female	35	140	
BMI	$26.5\pm5.9$	$25.1 \pm 4.8$	0.069
Smoking	5.9%	10.8%	0.288
Physically Active	56.9%	72.5%	0.030*
Back Pain	11.8%	15.2%	0.534
Psychiatric History	9.8%	14.7%	0.363

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index. '\*' indicates statistical significance at an alpha level of <0.05.







No significant difference between RHA and primary HA in preoperative or postoperative radiographic measures

	Preoperative Radiographs		
	Revision	<b>Primary</b>	P-Value
N	51	204	
LCEA	$29.6 \pm 6.3$	$31.3 \pm 5.8$	0.087
Tonnis	$8.6 \pm 4.3$	$7.4 \pm 3.9$	0.083
		59.5 $\pm$	
Alpha Angle	$56.2 \pm 15.6$	12.6	0.230
Tonnis Grade =1	9.5%	6.3%	0.503

	Postoperative Radiographs		
	Revision	Primary	P-Value
N	51	204	
LCEA	$28.9 \pm 5.6$	$30.0\pm5.8$	0.093
Tonnis	$8.4 \pm 4.9$	$7.5 \pm 4.2$	0.257
Alpha Angle	$36.9 \pm 4.2$	$39.1 \pm 5.9$	0.125

Abbreviations: LCEA, Lateral center edge angle. '\*' indicates statistical significance at an alpha level of <0.05

#### **Results: Intraoperative Findings**

Table 2. Intraoperative findings and procedures

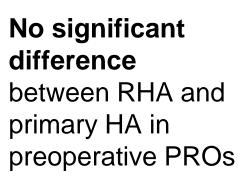
Significantly lower
labral
repair/acetabuloplasty
and significantly
higher labral/capsular
reconstruction in
revision group

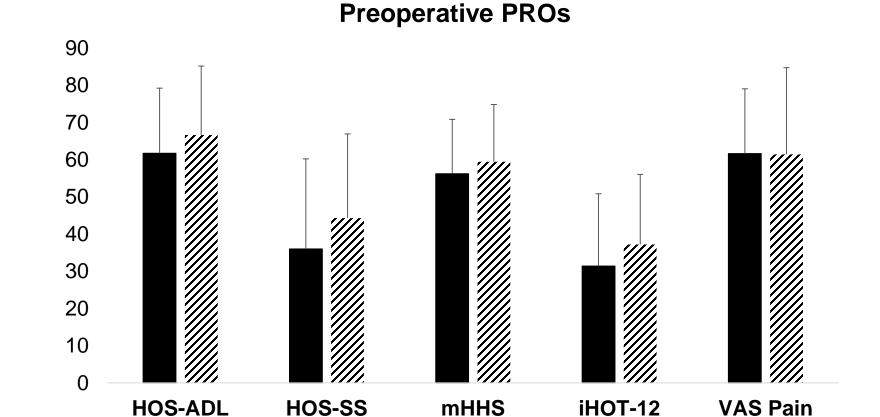
		Revision	<b>Primary</b>	P-Value
Ν		51	204	
Labral T	reatment			
Deb	ridement	96.1%	99.0%	0.175
Rep	air	82.4%	97.5%	<0.001*
Rec	onstruction	5.9%	0.0%	<0.001*
Capsula	r Treatment			
Plica	ation	92.2%	97.1%	0.117
Rec	onstruction	23.5%	0.0%	<0.001*
Number	of Anchors	2.7 ± 1.1	$2.4\pm0.7$	0.099
Acetabu	loplasty	72.9%	93.6%	<0.001*
Femoral	Osteochondroplasty	95.8%	98.5%	0.242
Heterotrophic Ossification		4.7%	1.6%	0.235
indicates statistical significance at an alpha level of <0.05				

<sup>&#</sup>x27;\*' indicates statistical significance at an alpha level of <0.05

#### **Results: Preoperative PROs**





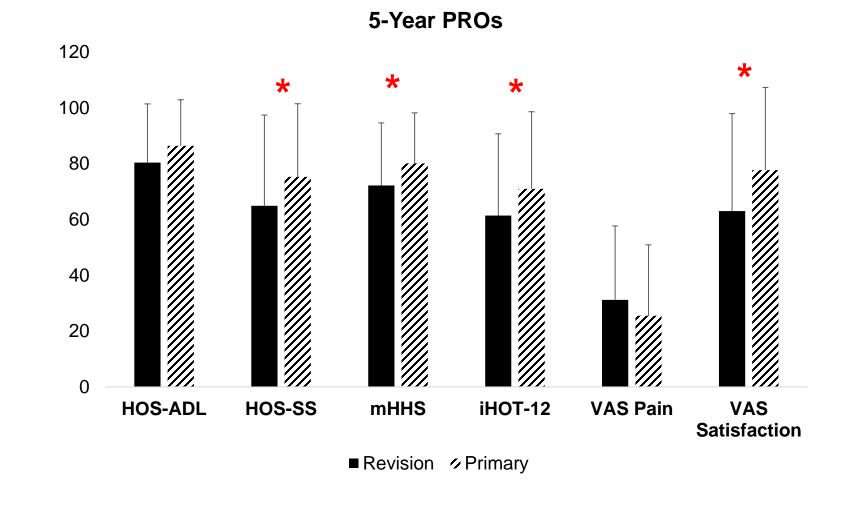


#### **Results: 5-Year PROs**



Both groups significantly improved postoperatively

Revision HA
patients
demonstrated
lower HOS-SS,
mHHS, iHOT-12, &
VAS Satisfaction
at 5-Years

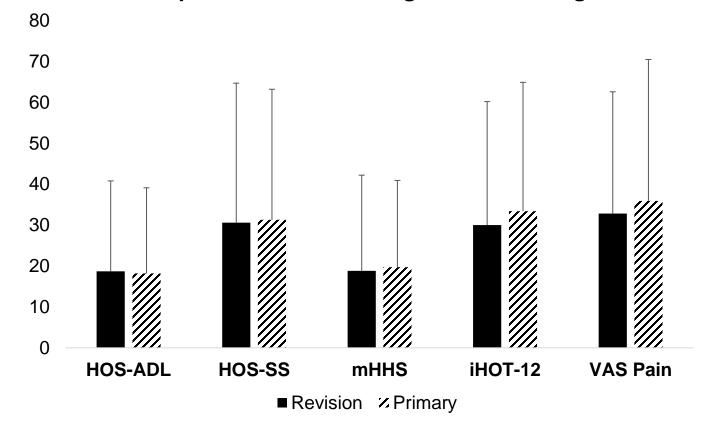


## Results: Magnitude of Change



No significant difference in magnitude of change (delta) between cohorts

#### **Preoperative to 5-Year Magnitude of Change**

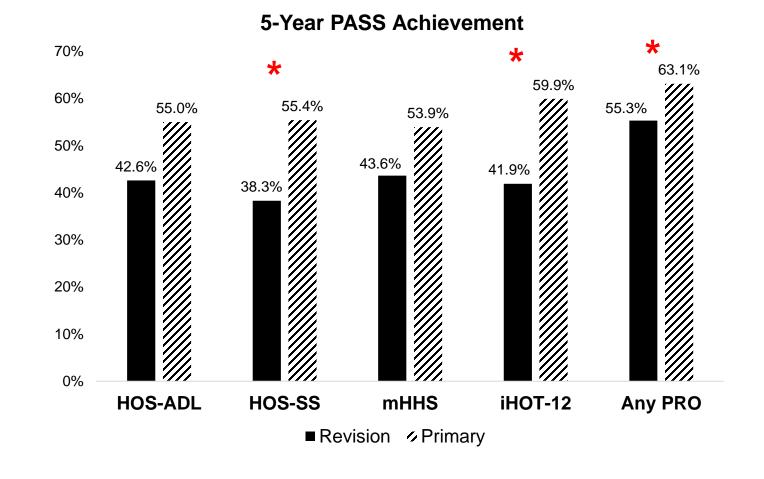


## Results: Clinically Significant Outcomes



 No significant differences in rates of MCID achievement

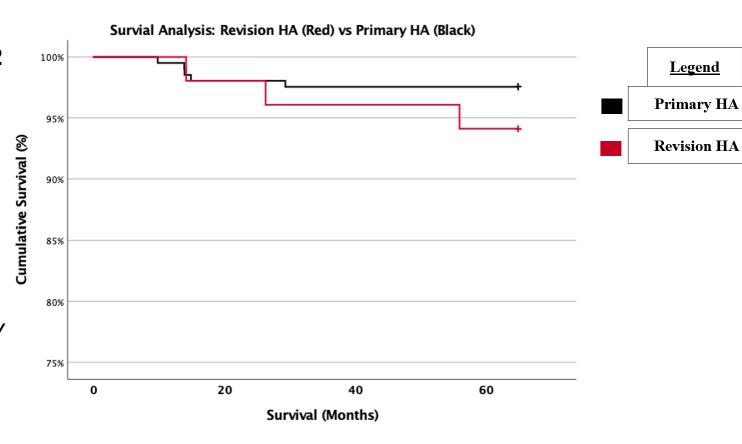
 RHA patients demonstrated lower HOS-SS & iHOT-12 PASS achievement



#### **Results: Survivorship**



- No significant differences in rates of post-operative complication (RHA: 2 patients with neuropathy vs. HA: 1 patient with neuropathy, p=0.102)
- No significant differences in conversion to THA (RHA:3.9% vs HA:1.0%, p=0.180)
- No significant differences in subsequent revision hip arthroscopy (RHA:3.9% vs HA: 2.0%, p=0.345)
- No significant difference in gross survivorship (RHA:92.2% vs HA:97.1%) (p=0.254)



## **Conclusion/Main Findings**



- Both groups demonstrate significant improvement postoperatively; Patients
  undergoing revision hip arthroscopy may experience significantly worse overall
  outcomes at mid-term follow-up compared to primary HA patients, however, the
  magnitude of improvement was similar between groups
- Revision hip arthroscopy patients experience lower rates of PASS achievement but similar rates of MCID achievement compared to primary HA
- Both revision and primary hip arthroscopy patients demonstrated strong survivorship and similar rates of subsequent revision and/or conversion to total hip arthroplasty between the two groups

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# THANK YOU

