

Total Hip Arthroplasty after McMurray's Osteotomy – A Case Report and Review of Literature

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Learning Point of the Article:

S-ROM modular total hip arthroplasty provides a viable and effective way for management of cases of previous McMurray's osteotomy.

Abstract

Introduction: Total hip arthroplasty after McMurray's osteotomy increases the operative difficulties and decreases the chances of better outcome. With the advent of modular femoral stems, minute changes can be done to individual joints, which allow intraoperative flexibility and better post-operative outcome. Thus, it should be considered as an option for complicated cases.

Case Report: We report a case of a 35-year-old female with chief complain of pain in the left hip while walking for the past 2 years. The patient also had difficulty in squatting and sitting cross legged. History of fracture in the left hip at 4 years of age for which McMurray's osteotomy was done. The patient was operated with total hip arthroplasty using modular Sivash range of motion (S-ROM) stem.

Conclusion: Modular S-ROM total hip arthroplasty is a good option for treatment in cases with previous osteotomy in femur.

Keywords: McMurray's osteotomy, total hip arthroplasty, Sivash range of motion.

Introduction

McMurray's osteotomy is frequently used for the management of malunited femoral neck fractures or those with nonunion and delayed union. Mostly, it is done to buy time before a definitive replacement procedure is done, but this delay in definitive procedure leads to enhanced technical difficulties during the replacement procedure and increased complication rate. With better understanding of hip biomechanics and innovative implants, total hip arthroplasty can now be done for wider range of indications including failed previous operation. Modular stems reinstate the natural biomechanics of the hip joint as it permits fine tuning of the joint by allowing considerable intraoperative flexibility. Large number of modular stem types has been introduced because of their versatility [1, 2, 3]. Nowadays, for both primary and revision surgeries, modular stems are commonly used. Here, we report the case of total hip arthroplasty after McMurray's osteotomy using modular stem.

Case Report

A 35-year-old female presented with complaints of pain in the left hip while walking for the past 12 years and difficulty in squatting/sitting cross legged. History of fracture in left hip at 4 years of age for which McMurray osteotomy was done. On examination, she had tenderness at the left hip, trochanteric thickening, widening, and proximal migration. There was shortening of 2 cm accompanied by Trendelenburg gait. Hip joint rotation was restricted with flexion possible up to 90°, adduction till 10°, and 40° of abduction.

Radiograph anteroposterior and lateral view of femur, and magnetic resonance imaging were suggestive of loss of joint space with flattened and distorted head (Fig. 1 and 2), there was medialization of femur shaft along with shortened neck. Malunion at intertrochanteric region was accompanied by distorted and sclerotic acetabulum. Patients blood parameters were within normal range.

The patient was planned for modular Sivash range of motion (S-

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Author's Photo Gallery



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Figure 1: Radiograph of femur: Anteroposterior view and lateral view.



Figure 2: Magnetic resonance imaging axial section of proximal femur.



Figure 3: Post-operative radiograph of pelvis with both hips view.



Figure 4: Post-operative radiograph of femur anteroposterior view.

ROM) total hip arthroplasty (Fig. 3 and 4). The patient was started with bed side mobilization and walking with support of walker from post-operative day 3. The patient had no pain and was able to walk freely without any support from post-operative day 7. At subsequent follow-up at 3 months, 6 months, and 2 years, the patient had no complaints.

Discussion

Difficulties faced during a total hip arthroplasty after a previous osteotomy are many and among those the displacement at the osteotomy site is the most significant one. At the osteotomy site, medullary canal is obscured and distorted due to presence of remodeled bone, due to which reaming and prosthesis insertion becomes extremely difficult. Medial bone stock is insufficient because of medialization of the distal fragment. Soballe et al. reported the association between the outcomes of total hip arthroplasty with the amount of displacement of the osteotomy [4]. Thus, while performing McMurray's osteotomy excessive medialization of the shaft should be avoided so that the intraoperative problems faced during definite replacement procedure are significantly reduced. Metaphyseal or diaphyseal abnormalities lead to a mismatch between metaphysis and diaphysis. These problems are not normally seen during routine total hip replacement. Spiral femoral fracture and difficulty in localizing the femoral canal are likely intraoperative problems which may occur. Therefore, identifying the anatomical changes preoperatively and intraoperatively is very important. Here, we will be explaining surgical steps and techniques which can avoid these problems.

Uncemented metal-on-metal articulation hip implant was developed by Sivash in 1956 [5, 6]. Soon, he modified his original implant by applying a proximal modular sleeve. This modification secured maximal contact between the bone and the implant. Soon, an SRN implant was developed by adding porous coating to the proximal sleeve and eight flutes to the distal stem. After some minor changes, it was named as "S-ROM" in 1982 and has been in use since then. Previous hip surgery distorts the anatomy of proximal femur leading to a wide variety of intraoperative challenges. These can be overcome with the use of S-ROM as it prepares proximal and

distal portion of femur independently and creates less hoop stress. By recreating femoral anteversion and milling through cortical bone chances of periprosthetic fractures reduces to a large extent.

Compact fixation between the proximal metaphysis and the modular sleeve provides remarkable proximal stability which is independent of proximal femoral geometry. Bone deficiency is accommodated by longer stems. The presence of fluted long stem provides considerable distal rotational stability. Proximal sleeve allows bone in growth, which provides better initial flexibility and stability. A surgeon can go for suitable sleeve by choosing from various height and width options. Apart from this, numerous stem options with variable neck styles allow the surgeons to adjust medial and vertical offsets. Stem's modularity and rotational freedom made complex revision surgeries relatively easier [7, 8]. Since, sleeve cements to proximal fragment and stem skewers the same, this aids in providing rotational stability distally and hence S-ROM can be used in complex allograft reconstructions of severe bone deficiency [9, 10].

Thus, a surgeon can make necessary changes in the biomechanics of the femur without worrying about the stability of the implant and hence can overcome the difficulties which are associated with a revision surgery. Complications pertinent to the modular interface raised few doubts during the initial period but ample study and experiment asserted only slight fretting in addition to wear particle production and even at worst case loading situations, the modular junctions were stable [11, 12, 13, 14, 15]. Other apprehensions related with S-ROM stems are metallosis and fretting corrosions but these are very rare.

The S-ROM prosthesis has been very successful over the years and has proven itself in long-term results both in primary and revision surgeries [2, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20]. Thus, patients operated with S-ROM modular total hip arthroplasty in a previous case of McMurray's osteotomy have considerable reduction in pain, with better hip mobility, and walking ability.

Hence, for such challenging total hip reconstruction, S-ROM modular total hip arthroplasty is recommended.

Conclusion

Total hip arthroplasty after McMurray's osteotomy is a difficult procedure with lots of intraoperative complications. Such case when treated with S-ROM modular total hip arthroplasty shows excellent outcome as it offers the advantage of modulation of hip system intraoperatively.

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Clinical Message

Total hip arthroplasty after McMurray's osteotomy can be effectively treated by S-ROM modular total hip arthroplasty.

Conflict of Interest: Nil
Source of Support: Nil

Consent: The authors confirm that informed consent was obtained from the patient for publication of this case report

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