

Patients associated with spine or other major joint pain have equivalent outcomes to patients with isolated hip pain after hip arthroscopy

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Disclosures

Ms. Sarah Remedios:

- Nothing to disclose.

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Hip Arthroscopy for Femoroacetabular Impingement (FAI) yields favorable outcomes compared to conservative treatment¹

- FAI is a condition that is concerned with abnormalities in either or both the femoral head-neck junction, or acetabulum²
- FAI can lead to severe hip and groin pain



FAI, specifically CAM, presented from the 12 o'clock to 3 o'clock position







DALHOUSIE Arthroscopy & Sports Medicine Patient reported outcomes (PROs) are used to determine the effect of hip arthroscopy on patients with FAI

 It has recently been found that pain in other major joints and the spine may negatively affect PROs, post-operatively

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The Influence of Pain in Other Major Joints and the Arthroscopy Spine on 2-Year Outcomes After Hip Arthroscopy

Natalie L Leong ¹, Ian M Clapp ², William H Neal ², Edward Beck ², Charles A Bush-Joseph ², Shane J Nho ²

As an example, patients with *hip pain only* pre-operatively had higher outcome scores than patients with a combination of different sources of pain (i.e., spine and/or other major joints)³

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Objective: To determine if patients with spine or other major joint pain have worse pre- and post-operative PROs than patients without additional back or joint pain







Methodology

Included if:

- underwent hip arthroscopy for FAI between 2016 and 2020
- available pre-operative pain diagram

Excluded if:

- history of ipsilateral hip surgery
- underwent additional surgery (except the contralateral hip) within 6months

Patient Pain Grouping

 Included patients were then grouped using the musculoskeletal morbidity (MSM) grade⁴ (Figure on next slide)

The Influence of Arthritis in Other Major Joints and the Spine on the One-Year Outcome of Total Hip Replacement

A Prospective, Multicenter Cohort Study (EUROHIP) Measuring the Influence of Musculoskeletal Morbidity

oerg Huber, MD, Paul Dieppe, MD, Karsten Dreinhoefer, MD, Klaus-Peter Günther, MD, and Andrew Judge, BSc, MSc, PhD

Grade 1	• Hip pain only
Grade 2	 Hip + major joint pain
Grade 3	• Hip + spine pain
Grade 4	 Hip + Spine + major joint pain

Pre- and postoperative iHOT-33 scores between patients categorized into different MSM groups







Results: After consideration of the inclusion and exclusion criteria, 122 patients were included in the final analysis with a mean age of 37.16 and mean follow up time of 31.5 months

Variables	MSM Grade 1 (n=62)	MSM Grade 2 (n=23)	MSM Grade 3 (n=22)	MSM Grade 4 (n=15)	p-value
Age at Surgery	35.76 + 11.25	40.63 + 14.00	36.62 + 9.53	38.61 + 11.88	0.363
Sex					
Male(Female)	30 (32)	8 (15)	4 (18)	3 (12)	0.033
Operative Side					
Right (Left)	38 (24)	12 (11)	13 (9)	10 (5)	0.822

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Results: MSM grade 4 showed significantly lower iHOT-33 scores pre-operatively from MSM grade 1



Results: Different pre-operative conditions among MSM groups 1 and 4 did not result in significant differences post-operatively, indicating that hip arthroscopy for FAI provides benefits to all populations, even those with worse overall pain preoperatively



Results: All patients demonstrated significant improvement postoperatively with respect to their iHOT-33 scores



Discussion

- Additional research has demonstrated the positive influence on hip and back function and pain in patients with coexisting spine pathology following surgical intervention for FAI⁵
- While it is important to consider overall bodily pain of individuals prior to hip arthroscopy, our study suggests all patients despite varying additional joint or back pain, significantly benefit from hip arthroscopy for FAI

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Pre-operative (left) and post-operative (right) x-ray imaging following hip arthroscopy for FAI.

Conclusion

Treatment of FAI with hip arthroscopy yields improved iHOT-33 scores post-operatively and patients associated with spine or other major joint pain have equivalent PROs to patients with isolated hip pain

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