

Too Much Arthritis for Hip Arthroscopy, Not Enough For THA What to do?

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Faculty Disclosure Information

- Nothing to disclosure... or
- AAOS: Board or committee member American Orthopaedic Society for Sports Medicine: Board or committee member

Arthroscopy: Editorial or governing board

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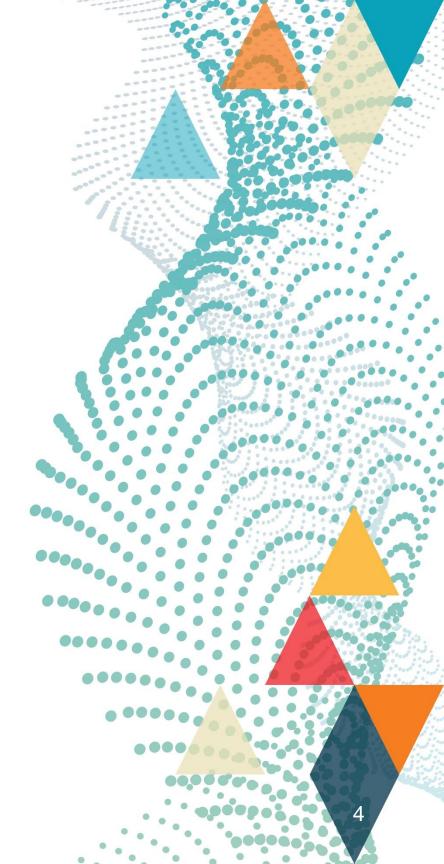


BACKGROUND

- Arthroscopic hip preservation and total hip arthroplasty (THA) have both been shown to have excellent outcomes for non-arthritic and arthritic patients, respectively.
- Patients with mild or moderate arthritis are likely to have increasing arthroscopic failure risk.
- Patients with mild or moderate arthritis are frequently told by THA physician they "don't have enough" arthritis for THA.
- The "in-between" case of mild to moderate hip arthritis is controversial in that patients have too much arthritis for an arthroscopy and not enough arthritis for arthroplasty.

PURPOSE

 To evaluate intra- and inter-observer agreement of surgical treatment decisions based on hip/pelvis plain radiographs between adult reconstruction- and sports medicine-fellowship trained orthopedic surgeons.







METHODS

- Hip/pelvis radiographs of 12 subjects of varying ages and levels of osteoarthritis were evaluated by arthroscopic hip preservation and adult reconstruction surgeons.
- Participants were to assume that all subjects had attempted non-surgical treatment without success, and desired surgery.
- Each surgeon selected imaging features (e.g. Tonnis grade) and surgical treatment (arthroscopy, total hip arthroplasty). Participants were told the patient's sex and age.
- Surgeon responses were analyzed in sub-groups identified by patients with minimal arthritis (Tonnis 0/1) and advanced arthritis (Tonnis 2/3).
- Agreement was evaluated via the kappa coefficient.

METHODS

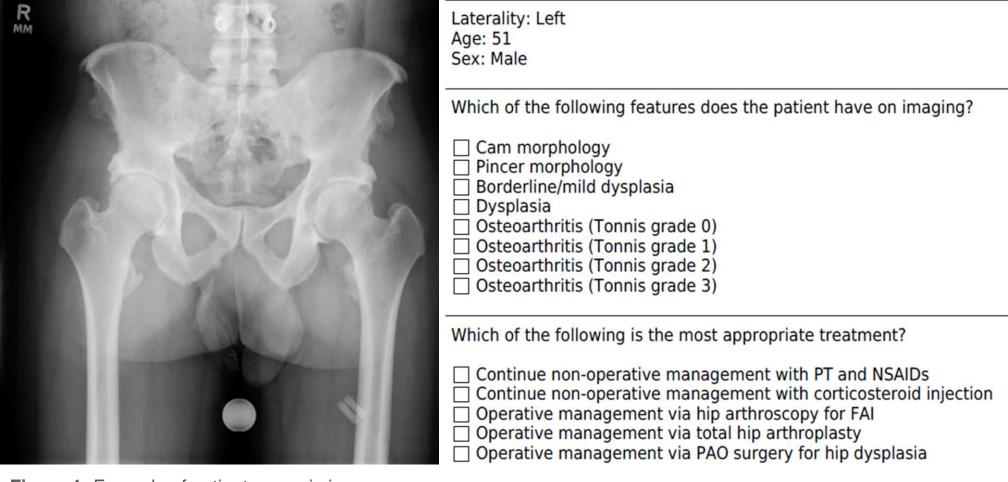


Figure 1: Example of patient scenario in survey.

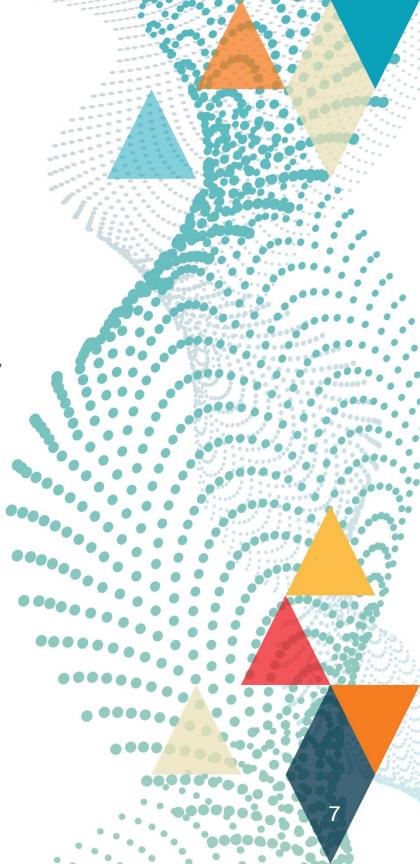


RESULTS

- Nineteen surgeons (8 adult reconstruction, 11 sports medicine) participated in the survey.
- There were no significant differences between Adult Reconstruction and Sports Medicine surgeons in age, years in post-fellowship practice or number of total hip surgeries per year.

	Sports Medicine (n=11)	Reconstruction (n=8)	P-value
Age (years)	46 (39-62)	44 (36-66)	0.59
Years in post-fellowship practice	13.2 (8-30)	11.9 (4-35)	0.76
Number of arthroscopy or total hip arthroplasty surgeries per year	297 (150-500)	314 (200-500)	0.76





RESULTS

In the six patients with minimal arthritis (Tonnis 0, Tonnis 1):

- Moderate agreement for the identification of Tonnis 0 (kappa =0.54).
- Fair agreement for the identification of Tonnis 1 (kappa=0.26).
- Sports surgeons recommended hip arthroscopy more than THA surgeons (32.5% vs 9.5%, p < 0.01).
- Moderate agreement for the recommendation of hip scope (kappa =0.44).
- No difference in recommendation for THA between surgeon groups (28% vs. 29%, p = 0.99).
- Fair agreement for the recommendation of THA (kappa=0.32).

In the six patients with advanced arthritis (Tonnis 2, Tonnis 3):

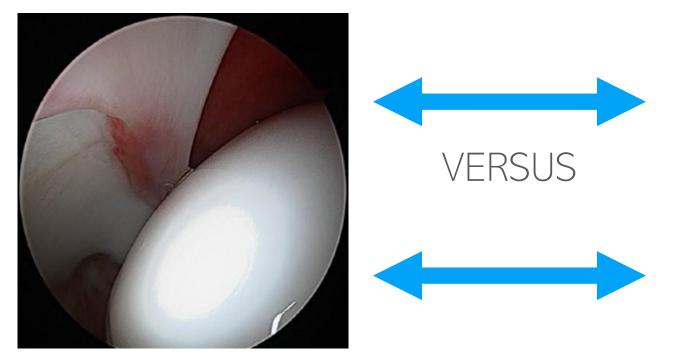
- Fair agreement for the identification of Tonnis 2 (kappa = 0.3).
- Moderate agreement for the identification of Tonnis 3 arthritis (kappa=0.43).
- No difference in recommendation for arthroscopy between surgeon groups (6% vs 7%, p = 0.99).
- No difference in recommendation for THA between surgeon groups (70% vs. 83%, p = 0.7).
- Very good agreement for recommendation against arthroscopy (kappa =0.83).
- Good agreement for the recommendation of THA (kappa=0.72).

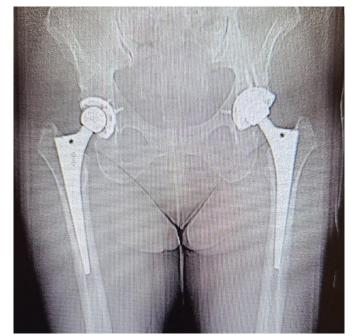


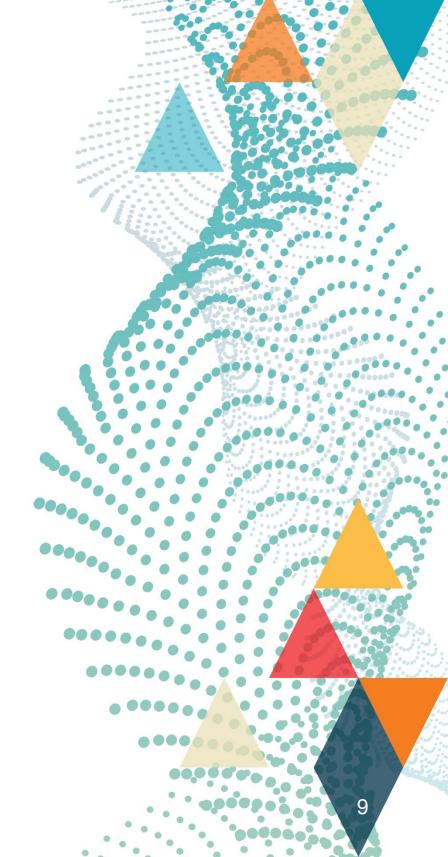
9	Value of Kappa	Strength of
		Agreement
	<0.20	Poor
	0.21 - 0.40	Fair
	0.41 - 0.60	Moderate
	0.61 - 0.80	Good
	>0.80	Very Good



RESULTS











CONCLUSIONS

- The primary outcome of this study was moderate agreement between arthroscopic hip preservation and adult reconstruction surgeons in selecting either hip arthroscopy or arthroplasty for "inbetween" patients with mild to moderate hip arthritis.
- While the study has a small number of participants, radiographic characterization and surgical treatment choices need improved consensus for optimal patient care.

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