

Arthroscopic Primary Labral Reconstruction in the Hip: Minimum 10-Year Outcomes with a Nested Propensity- Matched Control



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Disclosures

I (and/or my co-authors) have something to disclose.

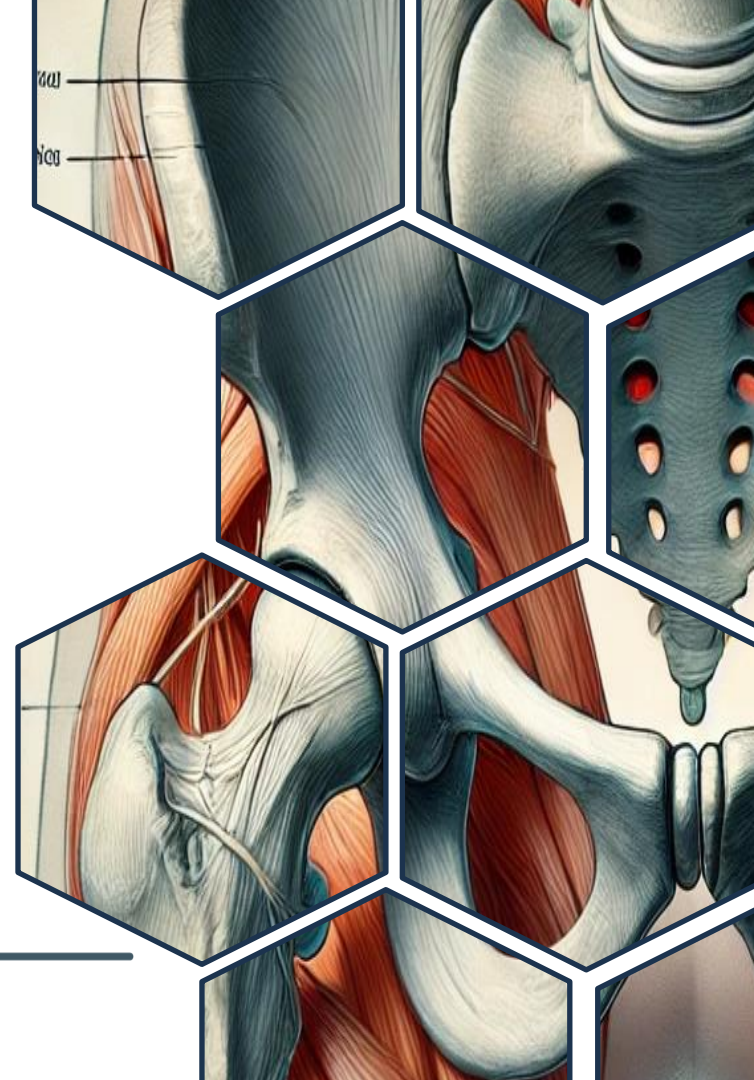
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Background

While labral reconstruction has shown promising short- and mid-term benefits in addressing irreparable labral tears, there remains a notable lack of evidence regarding its long-term outcomes.



Purpose

To present minimum 10-year patient reported outcomes of primary arthroscopic reconstruction in the setting of irreparable labral tears in comparison to a control group

Methods

Patient Group: All patients underwent primary arthroscopic labral reconstruction with allograft for FAI and labral tears.

Inclusion Criteria: Patients had both preoperative and minimum 10-year postoperative PRO data.

Exclusion Criteria:

Previous ipsilateral hip pathology

Dysplasia (LCEA < 18°)

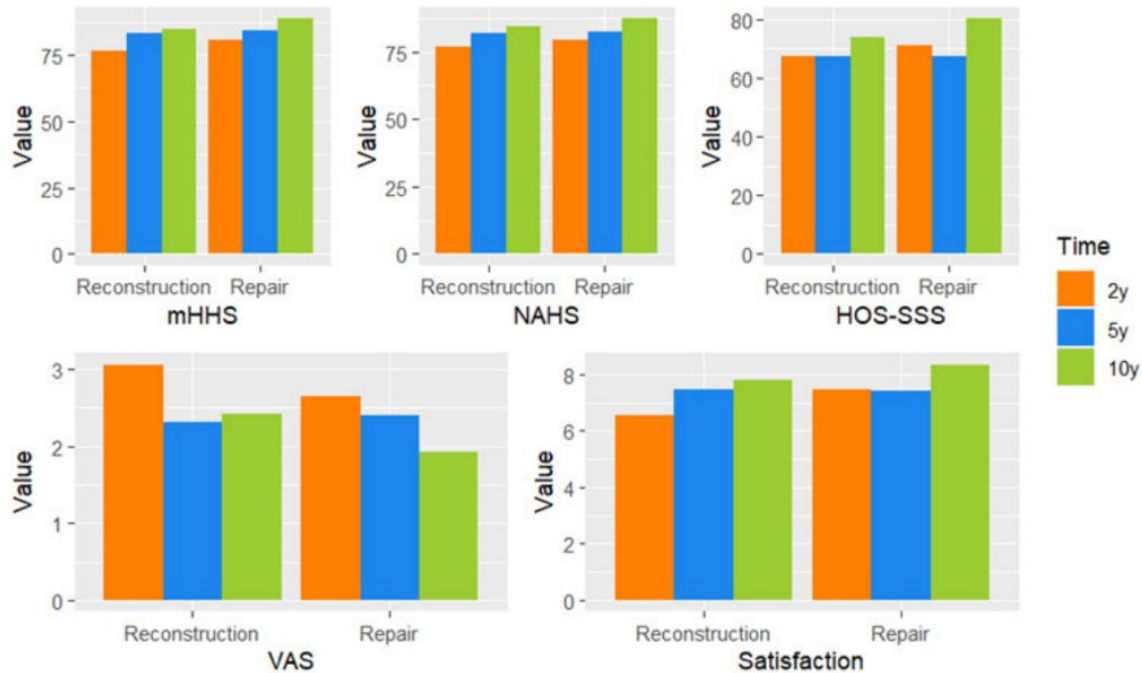
Preoperative Tonnis osteoarthritis grade > 1

Workers compensation claims

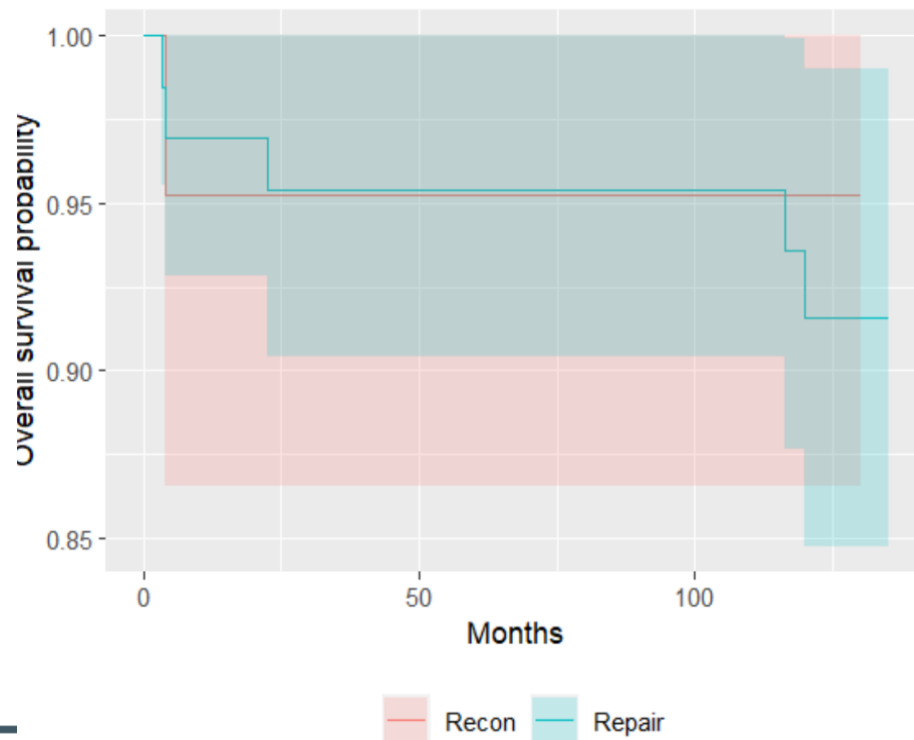
Matching: RECON patients were propensity matched to REPAIR patients in a 1:3 ratio.

Matching based on age, sex, BMI, and Acetabular Outerbridge Grade

Results



Results



Conclusion

- Primary labral reconstruction demonstrated favorable outcomes after hip arthroscopy at ten-year minimum follow-up.
- When compared with a benchmark score matched control group of primary labral repair, both groups had similar preoperative and postoperative scores for all PROs.