کارگاه‌های آموزشی مرکز اطلاعات علمی

مقاله نویسی علوم انسانی

اصول تنظیم قراردادها

آموزش مهارت های کاربردی در تدوین و چاپ مقاله
Outcomes of Birmingham Hip Resurfacing: A Systematic Review

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Abstract

**Purpose:** We performed a systematic review to assess the functional outcomes of Birmingham Hip Resurfacing as reported in peer-reviewed literature.

**Methods:** We performed a computerized search on the data sources up to February 2011. The following text and key words were searched: “Birmingham hip”, “Birmingham hip resurfacing” and “Hip resurfacing”. Each of these key words was again searched with “outcomes” following them. We also hand searched the bibliographies of the retrieved articles and our own files to identify specifically relevant articles.

**Results:** Fourteen retrospective studies and three prospective studies were included for review. Each of these studies was evaluated by the criteria given by Sackett and AACPDM. The design, patient criteria, intervention, outcomes, duration of follow up and results of the research were reported.

**Conclusions:** Although the technique of BHR does allow the femur to be spared, claims that it may allow patients to be more active need to be further investigated.

**INTRODUCTION**

Hip pathology is a common diagnosis that can cause pain and limit activity. In a younger population hip pain commonly occurs from pathology to the labrum [1]. Progressive degeneration in these patients may eventually lead to osteoarthritis (OA) [2,3]. It is estimated that 0.4% to 27% of adults have some form of hip osteoarthritis [4]. The traditional surgical treatment for those with OA who have failed conservative treatment is total hip arthroplasty (THA). However, THA has been reported to fail in younger patients with more active lifestyles [5-7]. Recently, hip resurfacing (HR) has emerged as a relatively new surgery that has potential advantage to eliminate these failure issues encountered with THA in select individuals. There are a variety of devices that are options for HR and they include; Durom Hybrid System by Zimmer, Conserve Plus by Wright, Cormet MoM by Corin, and the Birmingham HR (BHR, Smith & Nephew Inc., Memphis, TN, USA) system by Smith and Nephew.

Specifically, Birmingham Hip Resurfacing is said to “allow you to return to most activities, including impact activities,” according to the Smith and Nephew website. This direct to patient advertising has had an effect on patient education. In a study considering a group of patients presenting to one clinic for consultation for hip pain, 41% were aware of HR [8]. Of these patients 46% learned of the procedure from the internet, 42% through family or friends, and only 19% from an orthopedic surgeon. A majority of these patients preferred to have HR and 82% felt that it was safer than THA.

Despite its technical challenge BHR has grown in popularity around the world [9]. This new procedure was approved by the FDA in 2006, and is now in use in the United States [10]. The primary aim of BHR may not be return to a higher level of function; it simply may be
to decrease pain from hip osteoarthritis for a period of time before a revision is needed. BHR may decrease this pain to the equivalent level of a THA, while still preserving the femur. However, more active patients considering this surgical option will need to be educated on its long-term outcomes and their potential to return to sporting activities. The purpose of this paper is to provide a systematic review of the current literature available for the functional outcomes of BHR.

**METHODS AND SUBJECTS**

We performed a computerized search of publications listed in the electronic databases CINAHL Plus with Full Text, Medline (Ovid), and SPORT Discuss up to February 2011. The following text and key words were searched: “Birmingham hip”, “Birmingham hip resurfacing” and “Hip resurfacing”. Each of these key words was again searched with “outcomes” following them. We also searched the bibliographies of the retrieved articles and our own files to identify specifically relevant articles.

**Study Selection:**

Studies were included for review if: 1) patients received Birmingham Hip resurfacing, 2) an outcome measure of any type was completed and 3) a portion of the group whose outcome was assessed had received Birmingham Hip resurfacing.

**Data Extraction and quality assessment:**

The investigator independently extracted data using a standardized form. Data were extracted for study design, patient inclusion, patient exclusion, outcomes assessed, duration of follow up and results. Not every study had all of this data. No attempt was made to ascertain quality of the research since the intent of the paper was to report on specific outcomes of a specific surgery. The brevity of the literature required us to consider most of the research we identified.

**Study Identification and selection:**

Using the predefined search strategy, 315 titles were returned. Many of these titles were repeated in each search. Of these, 18 titles were identified as eligible for the review.

**Study characteristics:**

Detailed characteristics of the author and year of publication, Sackett level of evidence [11], and quality score based on AACPDM (www.aacpdm.org), study design, patient inclusion, patient exclusion, intervention, outcomes assessed, and duration of follow up and results are available in Table 1.

Three prospective studies were identified. Two had outcomes pre and post-operatively and one issued a post-operative employment survey. Fifteen retrospective studies were identified. Six with post operative outcomes, three with post operative surveys, five with pre and post-op outcomes, and one with a pre and post-op questionnaire. No randomized control trials were identified. No studies with control groups were identified. The maximum follow up for any research was 10 years using a survey or outcome tools.

**Operative method:**

Eleven of the papers identified did not provide descriptions of the operative method, other than to identify it as a BHR. Four identified the BHR approach as posterior [12-16] one as extended posterior [17] and one as modified extended posterior [18]. No research was identified that examined a specific operative method of BHR and its effects on postoperative outcomes.

**Rehabilitation:**

Four of the articles discussed post-operative rehabilitation. One study stated that the post-operative protocols varied [12]. Another study stated that the early rehabilitation was “slow”, but eventually was “normal” [15]. Two studies included specific post-operative criteria. One encouraged immediate full weight bearing, but allowed the use of one or two canes. [13] Another implemented traditional THA precautions for six weeks, dictated partial weight bearing for the first week, followed by the use of a cane(s) for one to two weeks as needed [19]. No research was identified that
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HHS</th>
<th>Pre-op</th>
<th>Post-op</th>
<th>Improvements in HHS</th>
<th>Final HHS Score</th>
<th>Revision Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>2%</td>
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<td>80</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>4%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Conclusion**: The outcomes of Birmingham Hip Resurfacing show significant improvements in HHS scores, with revision rates of 1% to 4%. Further studies are needed to assess long-term outcomes and complications.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author, year, Sackett Level, Quality score</th>
<th>Study Design</th>
<th>Patient Inclusion</th>
<th>Patient Exclusion</th>
<th>Intervention</th>
<th>Outcomes assessed</th>
<th>Duration of follow-up</th>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pollard, 2006, 4/4/7</td>
<td>Retrospective. n=63 for BHR.</td>
<td>BHR performed by a single surgeon.</td>
<td>Operative decision to exclude.</td>
<td>BHR posterior approach.</td>
<td>Pre-op: none</td>
<td>Post-op: OHS, UCLA AS</td>
<td>Mean follow-up 61 months (52-71)</td>
<td>Post-op OHS mean=15.9 (12-42). Post-op UCLA activity level was higher than THA group, mean=8.4 (4-10).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Banerjee, 2010, 4/4/7</td>
<td>Retrospective case series, n=159, Mean ages: &lt;55: n=88, &gt;55: n=64</td>
<td>BHR performed at a single center. Men &gt; 60 yo, women &gt; 55 yo, a preoperative high activity level via subjective report.</td>
<td>Known osteoporosis, femoral head cyst &gt;1cm, varus deformity at the femoral head</td>
<td>BHR, PWB for one week. Cane(s) for two weeks. Initial 6 weeks post op: no flexion &gt;90, no internal rotation, adduction or active external rotation</td>
<td>Mean follow-up of 2 years post op</td>
<td>Mean follow-up=5.4 years (4-6.1)</td>
<td>Number of sports patients participated in declined post op. Intermediate and high impact sports decreased post op. Low impact sports increased. One third of patients gave up sports they wanted to participate in.</td>
<td>3 revisions, 86% of the hip resurfacings were BHR. 99% had a preoperative diagnosis of OA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malek, 2010, 4/4/7</td>
<td>n=100, prospective cohort, mean age=51</td>
<td>BHR performed by a single surgeon.</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>BHR</td>
<td>10 year follow up</td>
<td>UCLA scores improvement were statistically significant postoperatively</td>
<td>4.6% failure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose, 2010, 5/4/7</td>
<td>N=96, retrospective cohort</td>
<td>BHR performed in a single center on patients with a diagnosis of femoral head avascular necrosis.</td>
<td>Patients with bilateral AVN prior to 4 year follow up</td>
<td>BHR, modification of the extended posterior approach</td>
<td>Mean follow-up=5.4 years (4-8.1)</td>
<td>UCLA scores improvement were statistically significant postoperatively</td>
<td>4.6% failure</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Smet, 2002, 4/3/7</td>
<td>n=200, retrospective, mean age=49.5 (16-75)</td>
<td>BHR performed in a single center</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>BHR posterior approach.</td>
<td>Follow-up range: 6 months to 3.5 years</td>
<td>HHS mean=92.24, hip flexion mean=120.36 (90-240), 97.5% reported no pain</td>
<td>80% had a diagnosis of OA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Khan, 2009, 4/3/7</td>
<td>n=652, prospective multicenter study, median age=51 (15.8-87.9)</td>
<td>BHR multicenter study performed by 58 surgeons in 8 countries.</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>BHR</td>
<td>Follow-up: median=6 years (3-8 years)</td>
<td>HHS improved significantly postoperatively. 93% extremely pleased or pleased</td>
<td>2% failure rate, half occurring in first year</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Larbakhouni, 2009, 4/3/7</td>
<td>n=40, retrospective study</td>
<td>BHR of single surgeon, single center.</td>
<td>Patient with secondary osteonecrosis</td>
<td>BHR</td>
<td>Follow-up mean=16.2 months(3-33)</td>
<td>All measures improved postoperatively</td>
<td>2.5% failure rate.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tracey, 2011, 4/4/7</td>
<td>N=144</td>
<td>BHR of a single surgeon that were included in same surgeon’s five year follow up</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>BHR posterior approach. Initially fall weight bearing, but encouraged to use two, then one cane.</td>
<td>Follow up mean=10.9 years</td>
<td>Modified OHS median=4.2%, Median UCLA AS=7.0</td>
<td>6.5% revision rate, patient selection noted as “crucial” to success</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hing, 2007, 4/3/7</td>
<td>N=230, retrospective</td>
<td>BHR</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>BHR</td>
<td>Follow-up means: 3 years (2.1-4.3) and 5 years.</td>
<td>3 years: HHS improved significantly, mean flexion improved significantly, 5 years: HHS deteriorated slightly, mean flexion remained same as 3 years</td>
<td>2.2% failure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N=number of hips, HHS=Harris Hip Score, OHS=Oxford Hip Score, UCLA AS=University of California Los Angeles Activity Score, ROM=range of motion, NA=not assessed
1A=Systematic Review of Randomized Controlled Trials (RCTs) / 1B=RCTs with Narrow Confidence Interval / 1C=All or None Case Series / 2A=Systematic Review Cohort Studies / 2B=Cohort Study/Low Quality RCT / 2C=Outcomes Research / 3A=Systematic Review of Case-Controlled Studies / 3B=Case-controlled Study / 4=Case Series, Poor
evaluated a specific postoperative rehabilitative course.

**Duration of follow-up:**

The duration of follow-up varied significantly among the research from six months to ten years. Seven studies had group results for less than five years [12,15,17,19-22, two for exactly five years [13,23] and eight for longer than five years [14,16,17,24-28].

**RESULTS**

Of the seven studies that included pre and post-operative outcomes three documented increases in hip flexion active range of motion (AROM), one by a mean of 18.9 degrees, one noted a significant improvement, and another showed a mean hip flexion of 120.36 degrees [12,29,15]. Six assessed the Harris Hip Score (HHS) and noted the following: an increase of 56, means of 96.4 and 84.8, poorer outcomes with lesser Charnley grades, one simply noted improvement, and another showed a mean hip flexion of 120.36 degrees. The four studies which noted the Oxford Hip Score (OHS) found means of 16.1 and 16.4, a mean 26.3 improvement, a mean of 21.4, and poorer outcomes with lower Charnley grades [12,21,23-25,28,29]. One study reported the median modified OHS as 4.2% using the Pynsent method [16]. The five that documented the University of California Los Angeles Activity Score (UCLA AS) noted means of 6.6 and 6.7, a 3.61 improvement, a mean of 8.4, statistical improvement, and a median of 7.0 [14,16-18,24].

One study included a pre and post-operative questionnaire and had participants’ complete information on sports participation before and after BHR. 65% were active in sports preoperatively, and this increased to 92% postoperatively. 92% reported that their sporting function had improved. There was a significant difference in the intensity and frequency of sports participation [21].

Of the six studies which detailed only post-operative outcomes, those that used the HHS reported means of 95.3, 97.24 and 84.8 [15,25,26]. One author reported that the HHS had him conclude that BHR was effective for a younger, active population. The scores were not reported [13]. On those that used the UCLA AS provided means of 8.4 [14] and 6.7 [17] Studies reporting the OHS listed means of 15.9 [14] and 16.4 [17] One study reported satisfaction means of 2.53 out of a 0 (poor) to 3 (excellent) scale [26]. Finally, where AROM hip flexion was considered, the mean was 100 degrees [24].

The three studies which contained only post operative questionnaires included reports of adverse events, sports participation, and employment status [19,20,27]. Adverse events were less than one percent. Sports participation was reported to have declined in high and intermediate impact activities and increased in low impact activities. One third of the subjects reported they had to give up sports that they intended on continuing. Employment surveys showed 90% of patients’ employment was not affected.

**Limitations:**

The research identified using outcomes to report on BHR falls into the Level of Evidence: 4 of the Sackett scale. Level 4 is defined as a “Case series and poor quality cohort and case-control studies” [11]. This limitation in research design does not allow for a complete appreciation of the outcomes of BHR, either on its own or in comparison with THA, arthroscopic procedures, other hip resurfacing systems, or absence of surgical intervention.

The quality assessment scale as defined by AACPDM in the included research had a mean of 3.25 on the 7 point scale. Only three of the studies presented clear inclusion and exclusion criteria. Six of the studies clearly noted the surgical approach utilized, while four contained comments concerning the post-operative care and/or rehabilitation. While some of the outcome tools used, such as the HHS, OHS, and UCLA AS have been shown to be valid, their reliability when applied to BHR has not yet been established. None of the studies utilized any type of blinding when assessing the patients. Use of statistical evaluation and power analysis varied in the research. Finally, the dropout/loss rate was typically below the established 20% and reported failure rates were acceptable.
CONCLUSION

BHR is currently being used worldwide as a means to delay THA in the younger patient with OA of the hip or as an option for the more active individual. BHR is chosen in active individuals because a higher level of activity post THA is typically not advised and can be damaging to the implant. In addition, the patient’s own femur is spared due to the surgical method.

While the sparing of the femur does occur, whether a patient can maintain a high level of function post BHR is not known. The current literature on BHR, a specific type of hip resurfacing, is lacking and has not shown the results that the theoretical concepts suggest or the manufacturer of the device has advocated. Our review of the literature suggests that more complete research is needed. We would suggest utilization of outcome tools such as the Western Ontario and McMaster Universities’ Osteoarthritis Index (WOMAC) and the HHS. These outcome tools have been validated [30]. These measures should be assessed pre-operatively and post-operatively as part of the evaluation and follow up process. In addition they could be used for comparisons of various surgical approaches and post-operative rehabilitation protocols. Clearer inclusion and exclusion criteria as well as longer follow-up would also add to the body of research. Once these questions have been addressed, we may better educate our patients who are considering this relatively new procedure.

REFERENCES


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