Follow-up of an anatomical cemented stem

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Background

- The Lemovice ® stem (I.Ceram[®], Limoges, France) has a long history however no data are available on this cemented anatomical stem.
- A monocentric prospective study was performed with the hypothesis that this implant delivers clinical success comparable to other cemented stems.

Method

- Patients were prospectively recorded in a registry as they were operated from mid-2007 to the end of 2012.
- Follow-up was recorded.
- The stem was always cemented with Smartset[®] gentamicin.

Results

Analysis is about 952 prostheses in 890 patients

- Mean age of 70.3 years.
- There were 14 patients lost to followup (1.4%).
- The mean follow-up was 2.7 years (0.7 130 months).
- 102 patients had a follow-up of more
 than 7 years.
- The main etiology for the surgery was primary hip osteoarthritis.
- The Hardinge approach was exclusively used.
- Several acetabular cups were used either single or dual mobility.
- At the last follow-up point the mean Postel-Merle d'Aubigné score was 17 (11 – 18).

- Early dislocation occurred in 18 (1.9%) patients mainly under 75 year-old with simple mobility cups. Four additional patients suffered a dislocation during the follow-up, including one repeatedly.
- The stem survival after year 7 was 100% and the whole arthroplasty survival was 93.1% as 4 acetabular cups were changed, 2 prostheses were changed for infection and 1 stem for femoral fracture.
- There was no aseptic loosening.
- There was no major adverse effect in relation with the stem.
 - 19 patients reported chronic pain (2%).

Conclusion

- Clinical outcomes, as shown by Postel-Merle d'Aubigné score, were in line with previous investigations and the rate of adverse events was very low.
- This stem gives the same kind of results than other cemented stem.
- This is an anatomical cemented stem with an excellent survival rate and satisfactory functional outcomes.
- In this cohort, there were no failures related to the stem through the 7 years of follow-up.