

Total hip arthroplasty for congenital dysplasia or dislocation of the hip:

Survivorship analysis and long-term results

Numair, J.

Joshi, A. B.

Murphy, J. C.M.

Porter, M. L.

Hardinge, K.

Two hundred and thirty-two total hip replacements with cement were performed between 1965 and 1987 in 190 patients who had osteoarthritis secondary to acetabular dysplasia resulting from congenital dysplasia or dislocation of the hip. Forty-nine patients (fifty hips) who died or who did not have at least three years of clinical and radiographic follow-up were excluded; therefore, the study comprised 141 patients (182 hips), 125 of whom were women and sixteen of whom were men. The mean age at the time of the operation was 42.5 years (range, 19.5 to 76.5 years), and the mean duration of follow-up was 9.9 years (range, 3.1 to 22.8 years). A Charnley low- friction prosthesis with a 22.25 millimeter femoral head was used in all hips. A trochanteric osteotomy was performed in 164 hips. A direct lateral approach was used only when there was a limb-length discrepancy of less than two centimeters. Bulk autogenous graft was not used to augment the fixation of the acetabular component. The hips w