

10-YEAR OUTCOME OF ELDERLY PATIENTS WITH HIP FRACTURE TREATED WITH BIPOLARHEMIARTHROPLASTY VS TOTAL HIP ARTHROPLASTY

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Introduction: Proximal femoral neck or hip fractures are on the rise. Aging population has led many to project an increasing trend in hip fractures amongst the elderly. In this study, we compared functional outcome and quality of life of hip fracture patients treated with bipolar hemiarthroplasty versus total hip arthroplasty.

Methodology: This population study was a retrospective, observational, non-interventional, out-patient, cross sectional analysis performed amongst patients with intracapsular neck of femur fractures treated with bipolar hemiarthroplasty (BH) or total hip arthroplasty (THA) done in our center. Modified Harris Hip Score (MHHS) was used to assess functional outcome, whereas the Short Form 36 (SF-36) was used for quality of life scoring.

Discussion: A total of 139 patients were included in this population study (100 BH, 39 THA). Functional outcome (MHHS) between two groups favoured the total hip arthroplasty patients however it was not statistically significant. Quality of life scores (SF-36) also showed no significant differences between the 2 groups but favoured the bipolar hemiarthroplasty group in the medium- and short-term patient groups.

Conclusion: Bipolar hemiarthroplasty is a comparable option to total hip arthroplasty when treating displaced neck of femur fractures.