



# Management of Proximal Femoral Periprosthetic Fractures

**Richard F. Kyle, M.D.**

Professor of Orthopaedic Surgery, University of Minnesota  
Chairman Emeritus, Department of Orthopaedic Surgery  
Hennepin County Medical Center  
Minneapolis, Minnesota, U.S.A.

Medical Director of  
Excelen Research Center

Smith Nephew  
Zimmer  
DJO

Consultant / Royalties

Detailed disclosure information is available via:

“My Academy” app;



Printed Final Program; or

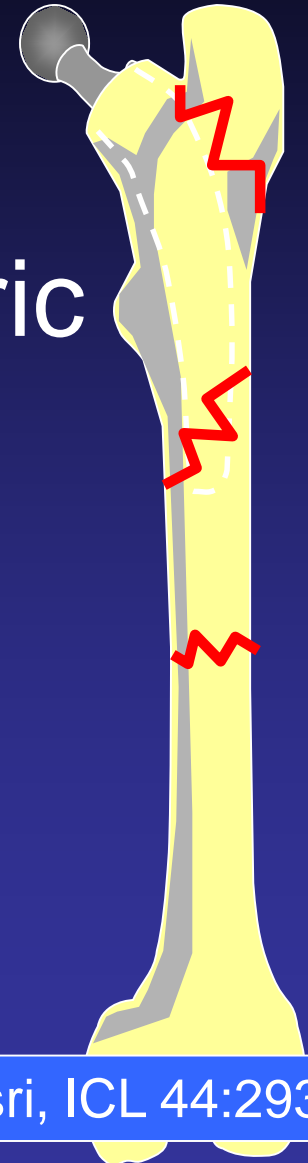
AAOS Orthopaedic Disclosure Program on the AAOS website at

<http://www.aaos.org/disclosure>



# Classification

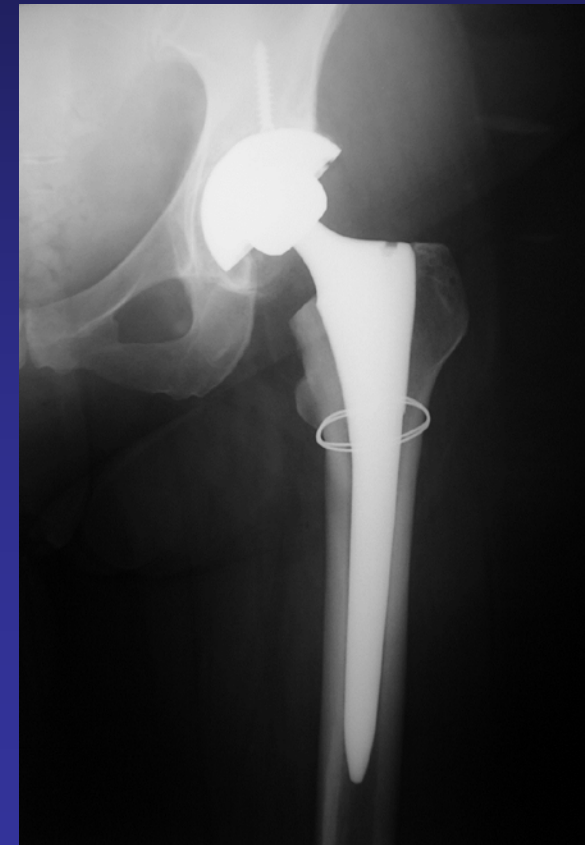
- Type A 4% Trochanteric
- Type B 87% Tip
- Type C 9% Below tip





# Vancouver Classification

- Based on fracture site, implant stability, and remaining bone stock
- Type A (AG or AL)
- Type B1
- Type B2
- Type B3
- Type C



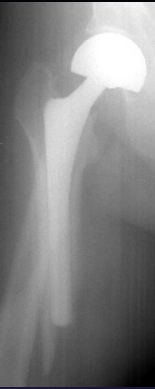
# Type B (87%)

- About or just distal to stem.
  - **B1: implant stable (18%)**
  - **B2: implant loose (45%)**
  - **B3: implant loose and bone stock inadequate (37%).**



# Periprosthetic Hip Fractures

- Risk factors
  - Transition zone
  - Osteoporosis
  - Rheumatoid arthritis
  - Cortical perforation
  - Preop femoral deformity
  - Revision
  - Osteolysis
  - Stem loosening



**Bhattacharyya et al. *JBJS* 2007**  
**Mortality After Periprosthetic**  
**Fracture of the Femur.**

- One yr Mortality rates:
  - 12/106 (11%) periprosthetic patients
  - 51/309 (16.5%) hip fracture patients
  - 9/311 (2.9%) total joint
- Delay of >2 days associated with increase mortality rate at one year

**Bhattacharyya et al. *JBJS* 2007**  
**Mortality After Periprosthetic**  
**Fracture of the Femur**

- Mortality rate for Vancouver B subclass
  - 6/49 (12%) who underwent revision arthroplasty
  - 8/24 (33%) who underwent ORIF

# Methods of Fixation

- Non-locking plate
- Hybrid plate
- Locking plate
- Cable plate
- Strut grafts



What is optimal fixation?



NCB Periprosthetic Proximal Femur Plate



NCB Periprosthetic Trochanter Plate assembled with NCB Periprosthetic Proximal Femur Plate (short)



NCB Periprosthetic Distal Femur Plate



NCB Curved Femur Shaft Plate

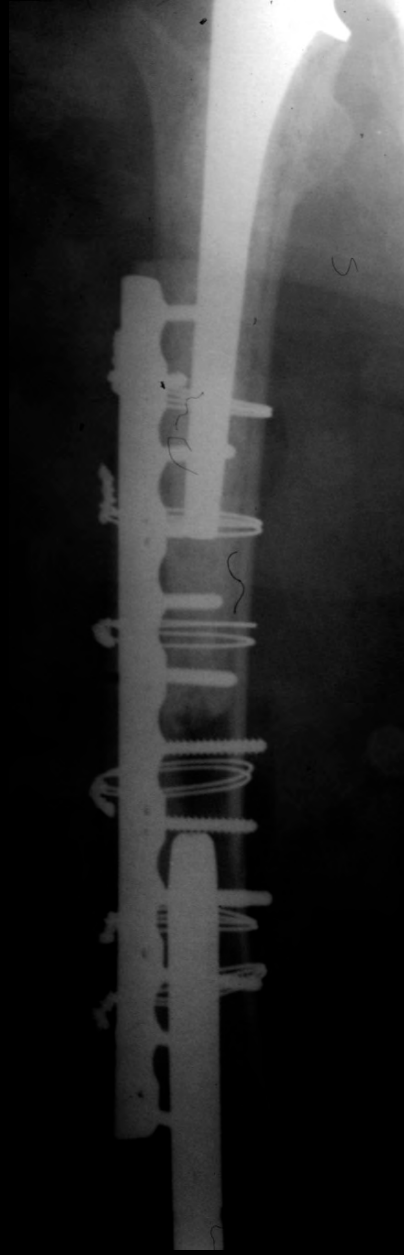


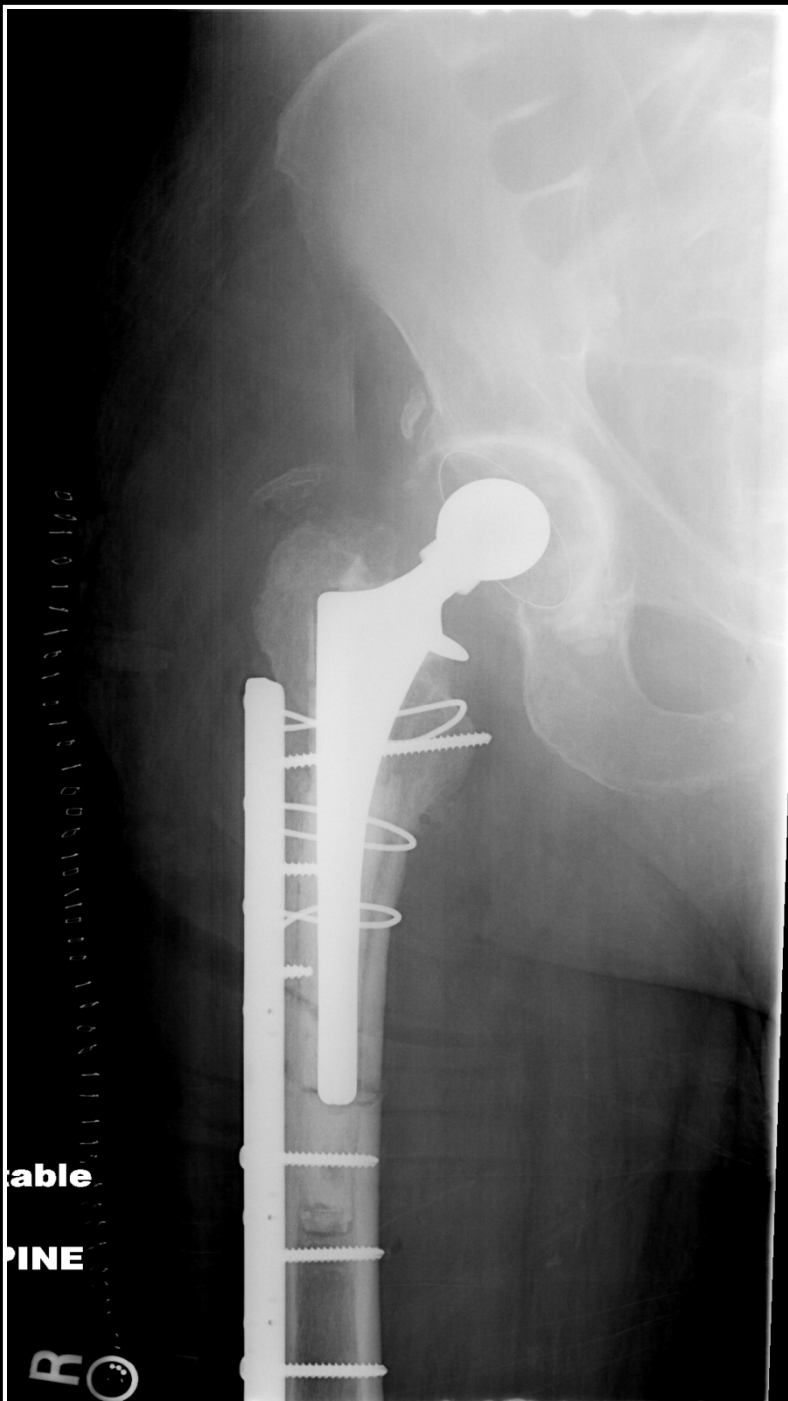
NCB 30° Cone Polyaxiality



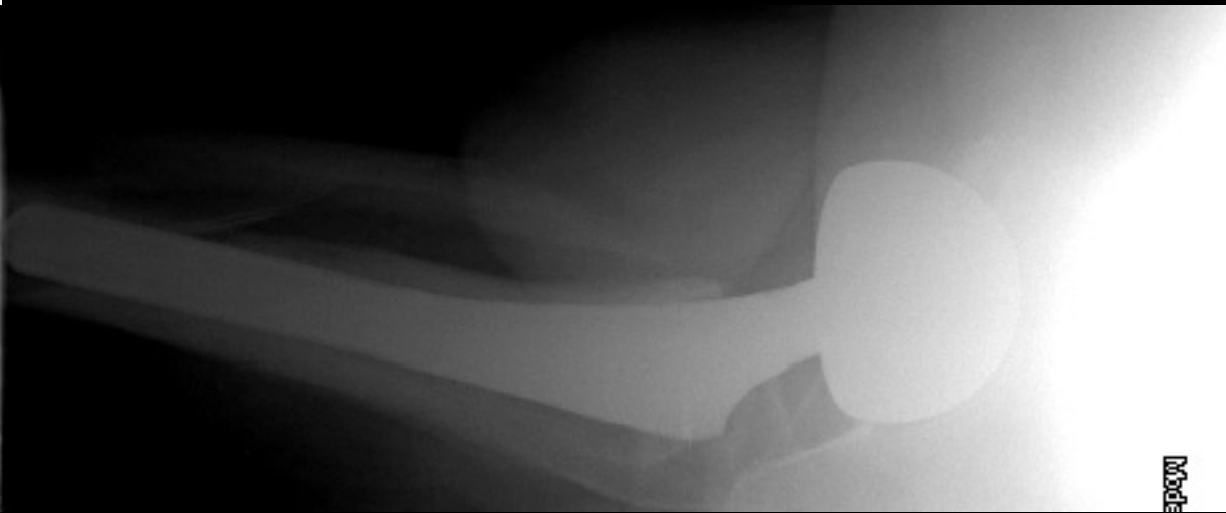
Angular stability with the NCB Locking Caps



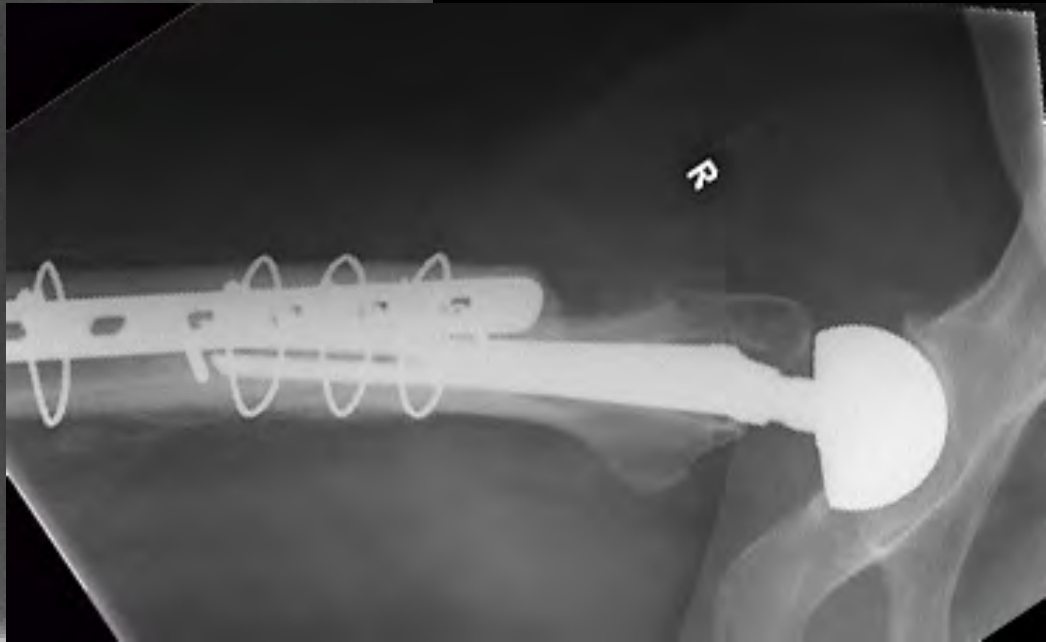




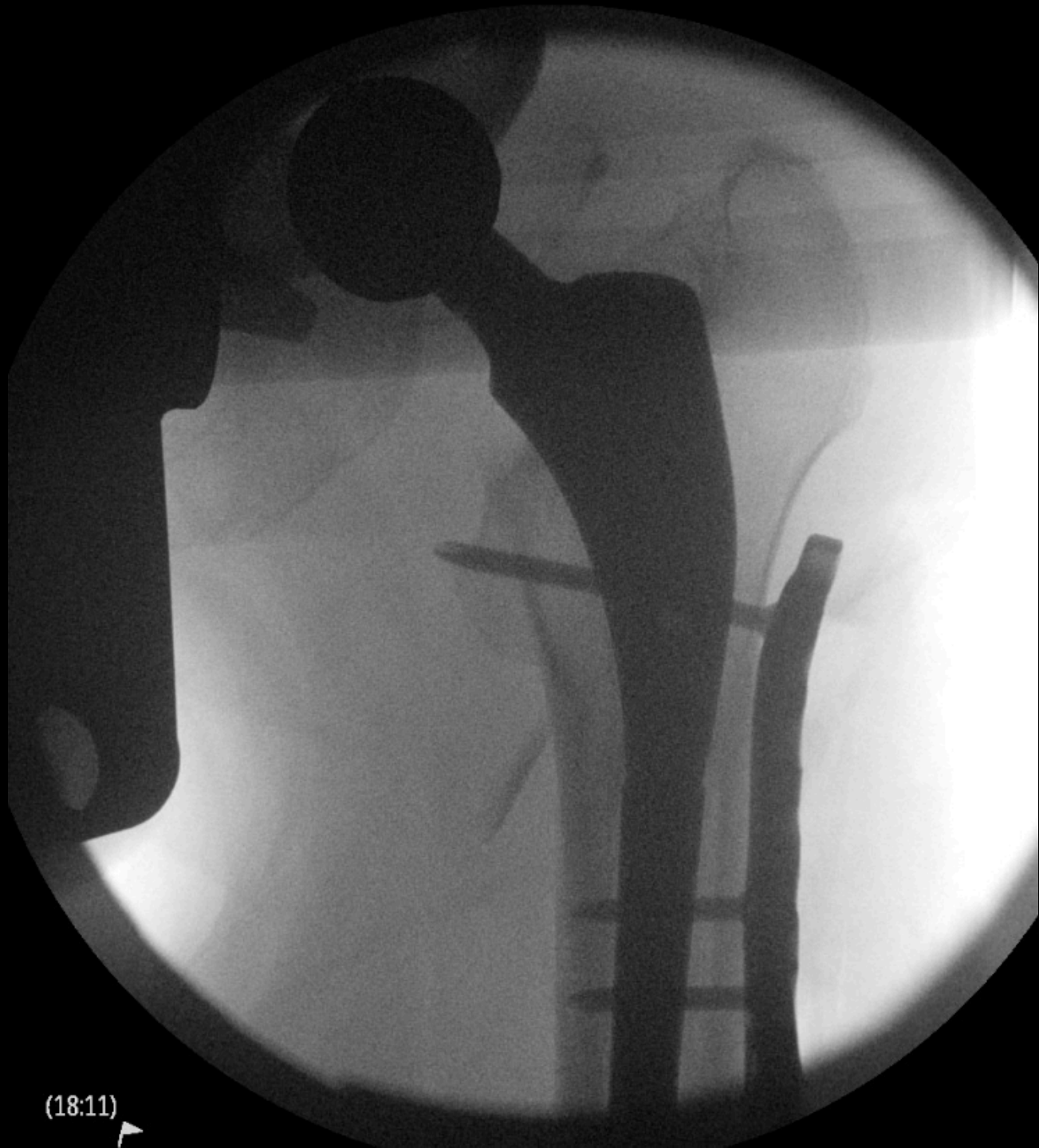












(18:11)







(17:50)







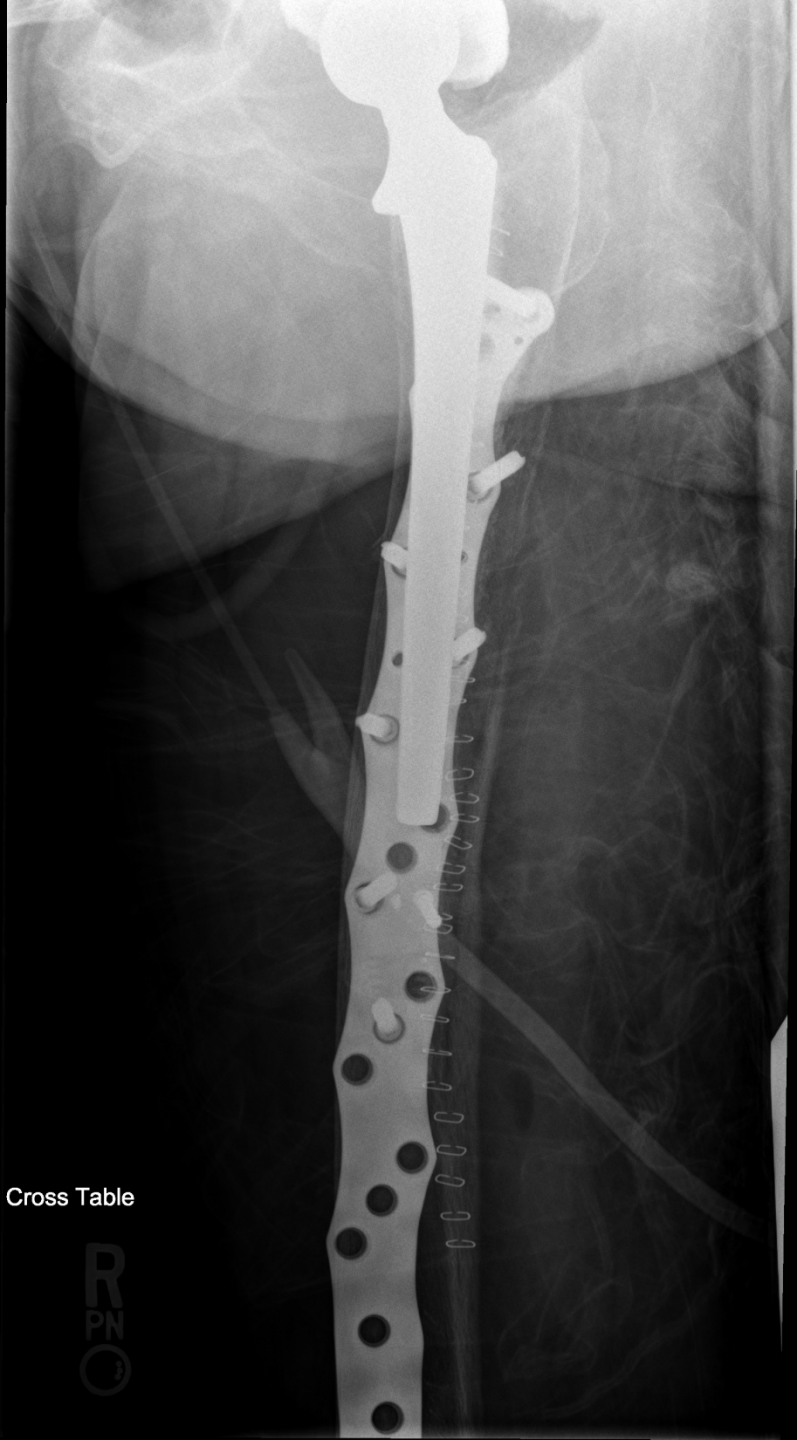
(18:12)







Cross Table



Cross Table



RIGHT



R

Portable





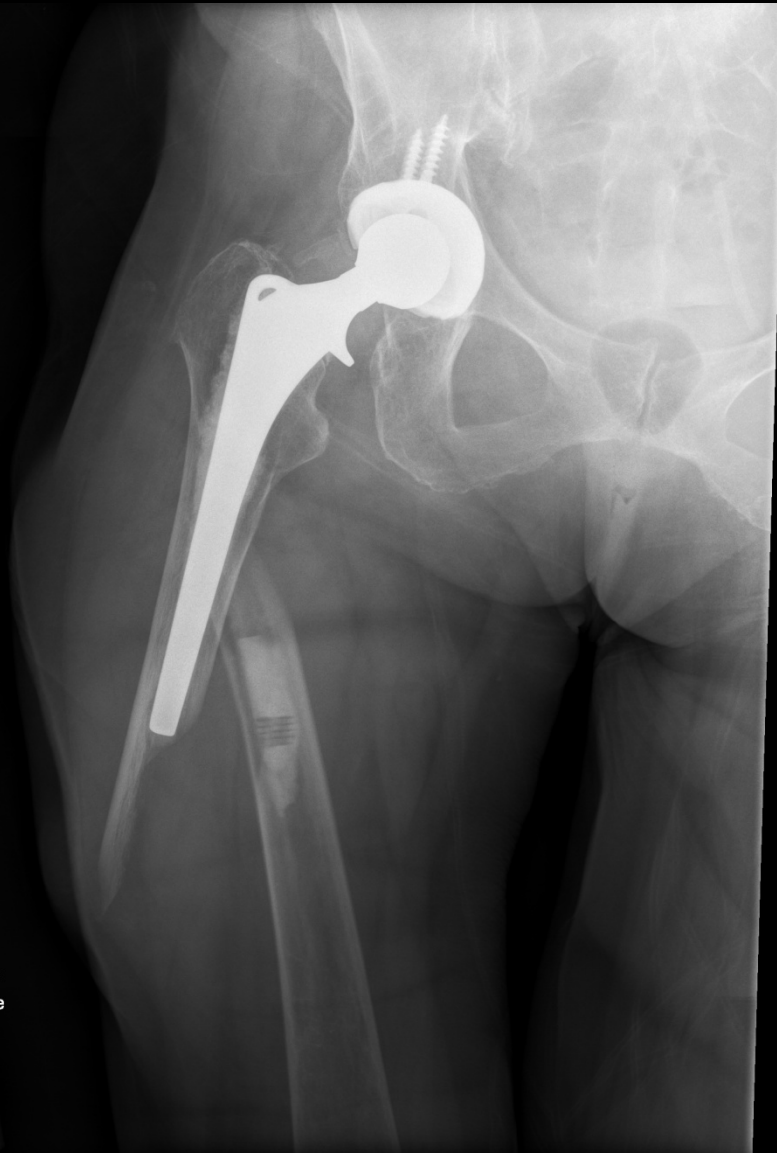


R

es Table

erlaste





STAB  
Portable



R  
WS  
STAB  
Portable



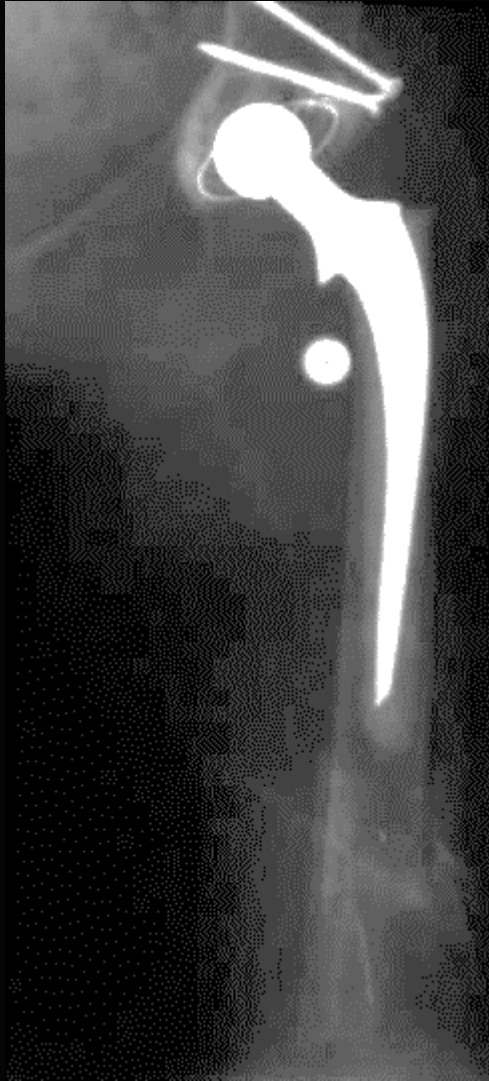
# MIS Plating

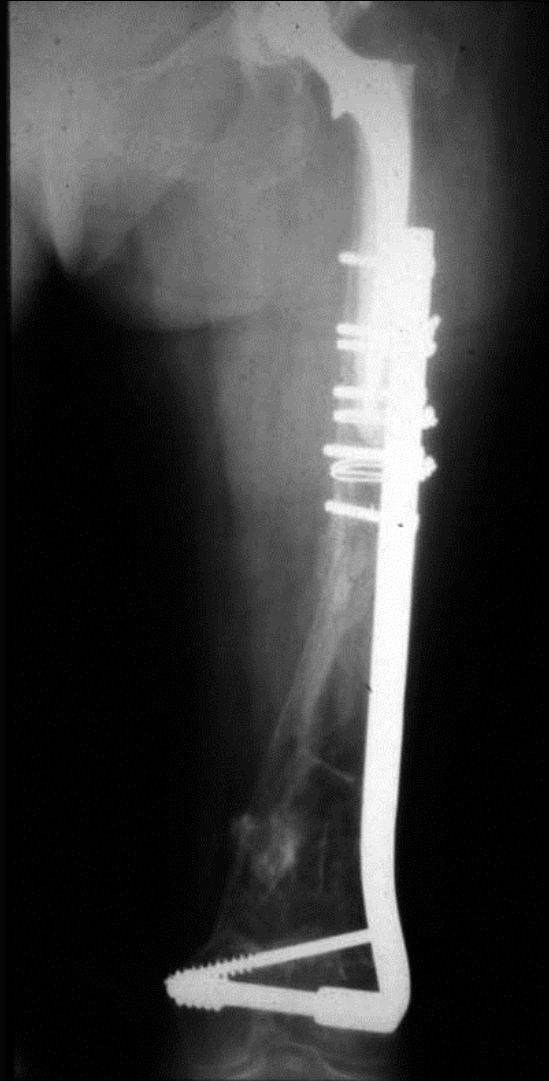
a



b

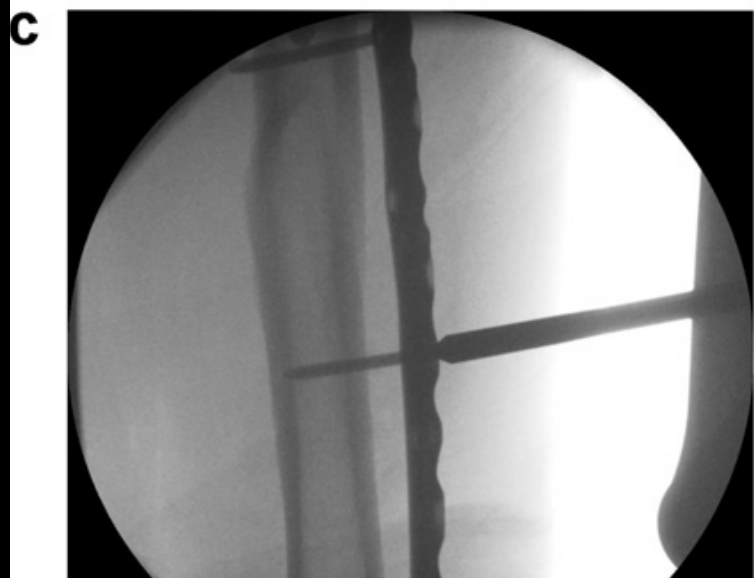
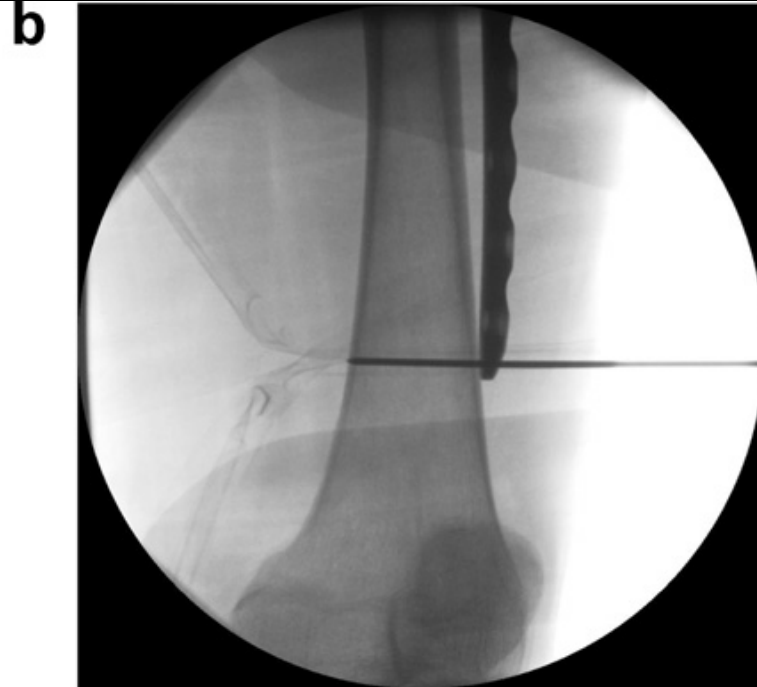
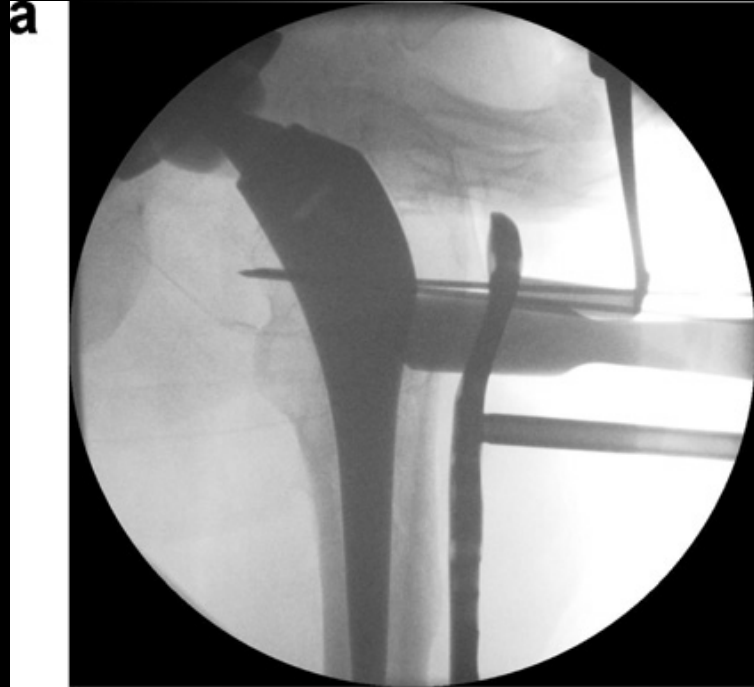
















# Fixation of Periprosthetic Femoral Shaft Fractures Occurring at the Tip of the Stem

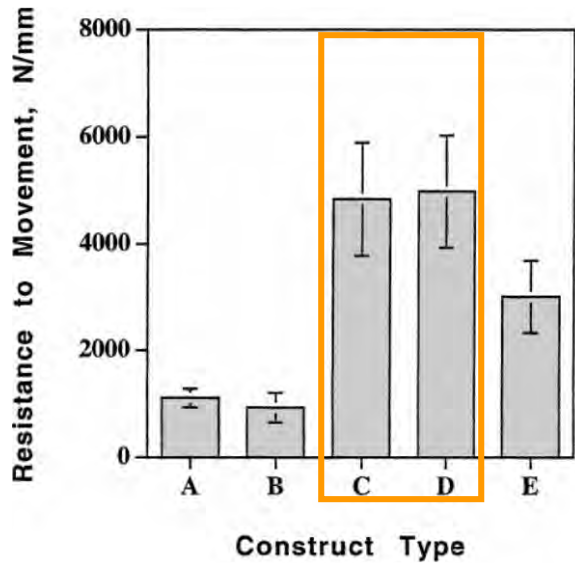
## A Biomechanical Study of 5 Techniques

Michael G. Dennis, MD, Jordan A. Simon, MD, Frederick J. Kummer, PhD,  
Kenneth J. Koval, MD, and Paul E. DiCesare, MD

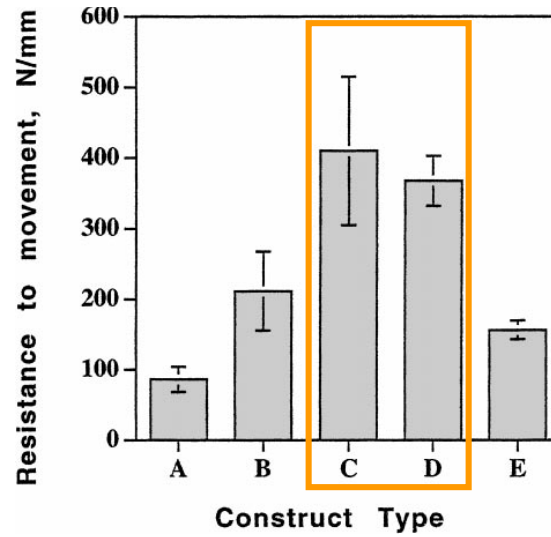
---

**Abstract:** This study evaluated 5 currently used periprosthetic femoral shaft fracture fixation techniques to determine which technique provided the greatest fixation stability. Periprosthetic fractures in 30 synthetic femurs were fixed with a plate with cables, plate with proximal cables and distal bicortical screws (Ogden concept), plate with proximal unicortical screws and distal bicortical screws, plate with proximal unicortical screws and cables and distal bicortical screws, or 2 allograft cortical strut grafts with cables. These specimens were then tested in 3 physiologic loading modes. The plate constructs with proximal unicortical screws and distal bicortical screws or with proximal unicortical screws, proximal cables, and distal bicortical screws were significantly more stable in axial compression, lateral bending, and torsional loading than the other fixation constructs studied. **Key words:** periprosthetic, femur fracture, cables, cerclage.

---



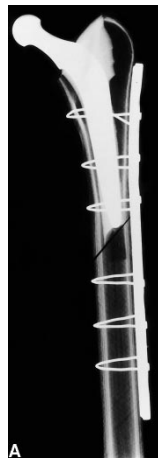
Axial Loading



Lateral Bending



Torsion

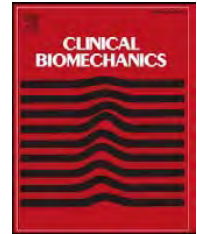




Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](#)

## Clinical Biomechanics

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/clinbiomech](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/clinbiomech)



### Periprosthetic fracture fixation of the femur following total hip arthroplasty: A review of biomechanical testing

Mehran Moazen <sup>a,\*</sup>, Alison C. Jones <sup>a</sup>, Zhongmin Jin <sup>a</sup>, Ruth K. Wilcox <sup>a</sup>, Eleftherios Tsiridis <sup>b,c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Institute of Medical and Biological Engineering, School of Mechanical Engineering, University of Leeds, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds, LS2 9JT, UK

<sup>b</sup> Academic Department of Orthopaedic and Trauma, Section of Musculoskeletal Disease, Institute of Molecular Medicine, School of Medicine, University of Leeds, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds, LS2 9JT, UK

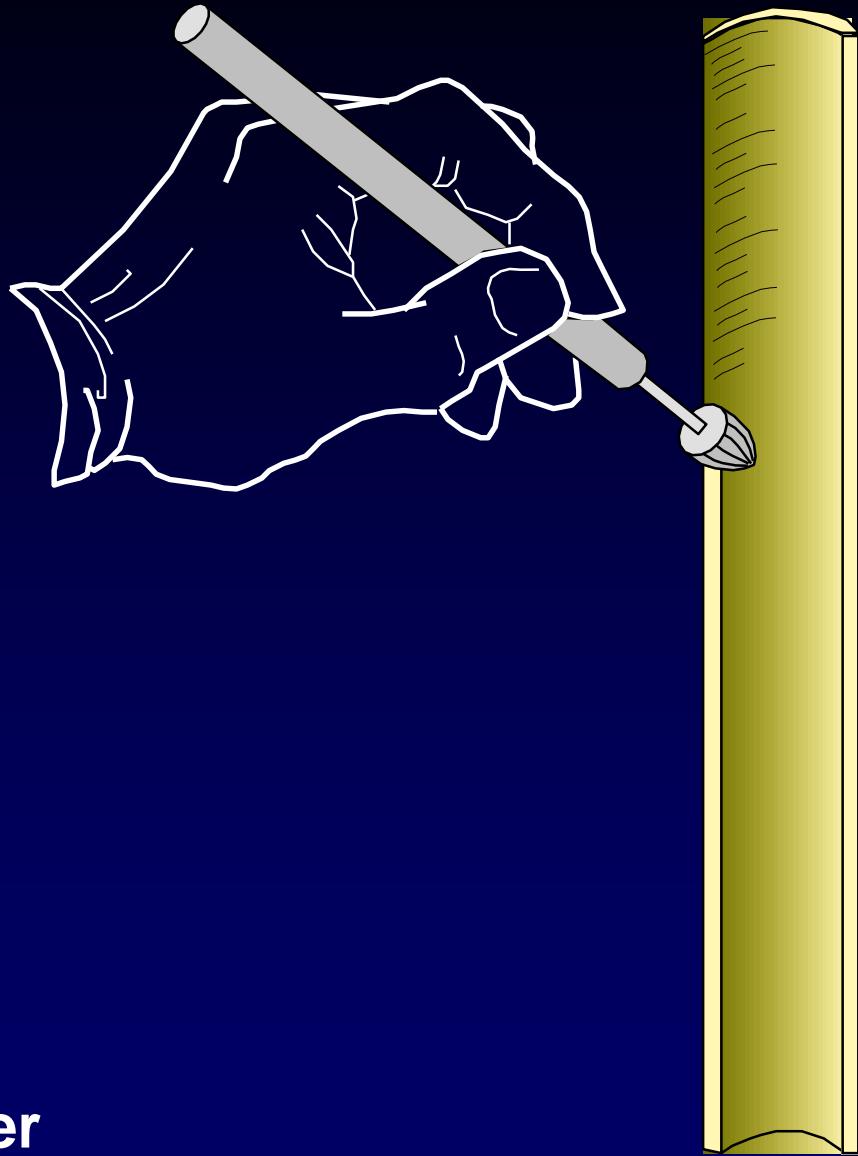
<sup>c</sup> Department of Surgery and Cancer, Division of Surgery, Imperial College London, B-block Hammersmith Hospital, Du-Cane Road, London, W12 0HS, UK

Conclusions hampered by lack of standardization in testing procedures and measurements.

Areas needing more research:

strut grafts: length vs fit, ideal location

relative benefits of locking vs. non-locking plates



**Chandler**

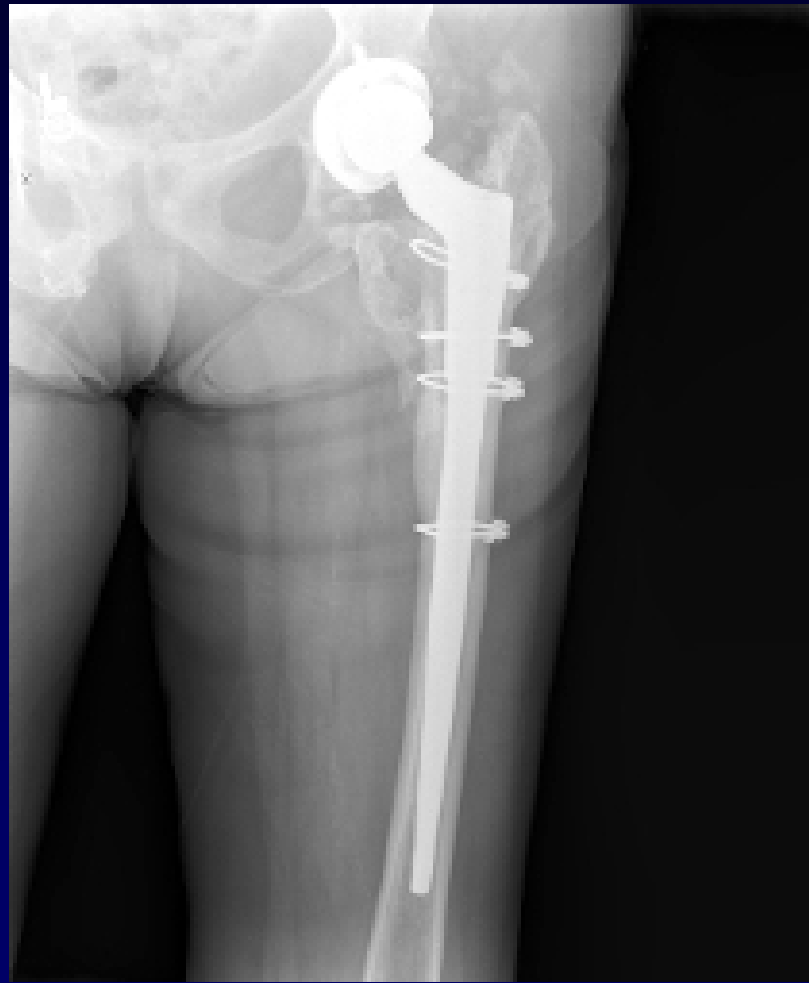
# WELL FIXED PROSTHESIS

## Maintain components



# LOOSE PROSTHESIS

Revise components



# PERIPROSTHETIC FRACTURE

**Avoid:**

- **Stress Risers**
- **Transition Zones**
- **Hoop Stresses**
- **Excessive Force**





# Summary

- Challenging fractures to treat
- Patients are usually elderly with multiple medical comorbidities
- Prevention is key
- Surgeon should know exact pattern of fracture, prosthesis stability, and bone quality



Duncan C; Masri B. Inst Course Lect 44:293-304, 1995.

Lee S, Bostrom M. Instr Course Lect 2004;53:111-118

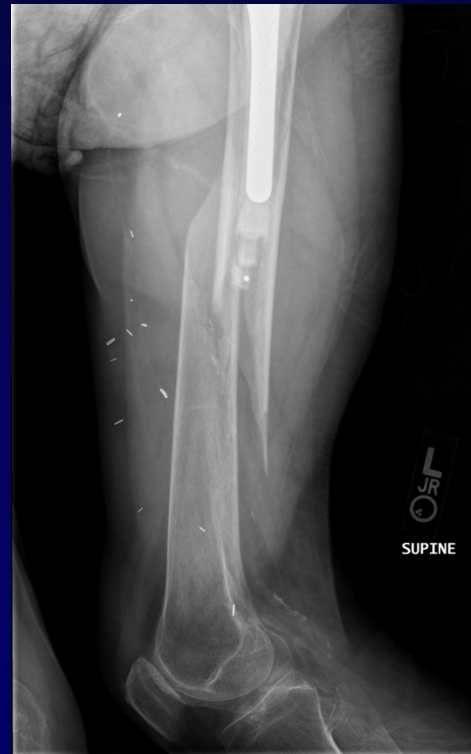
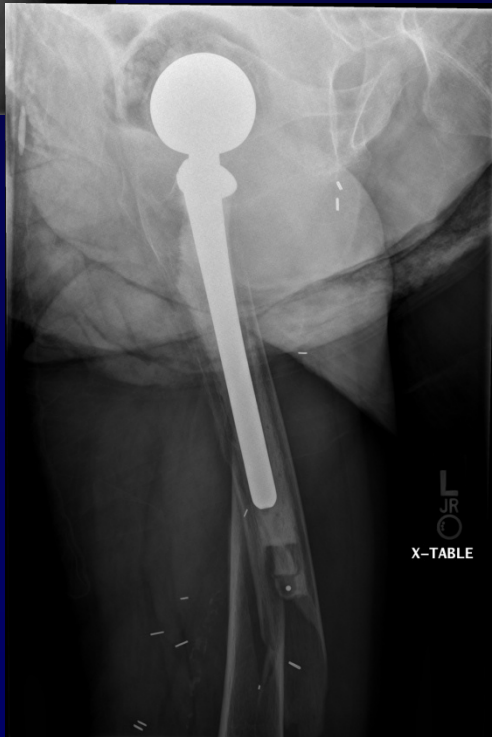
**Thank You**





78yo fell while walking dog

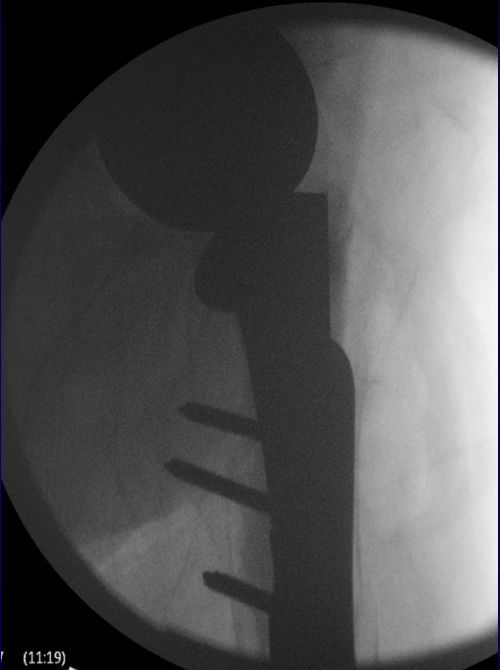
What to do?



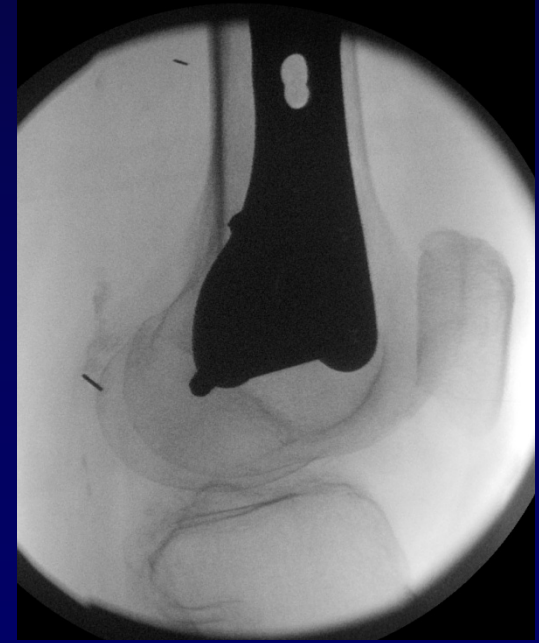


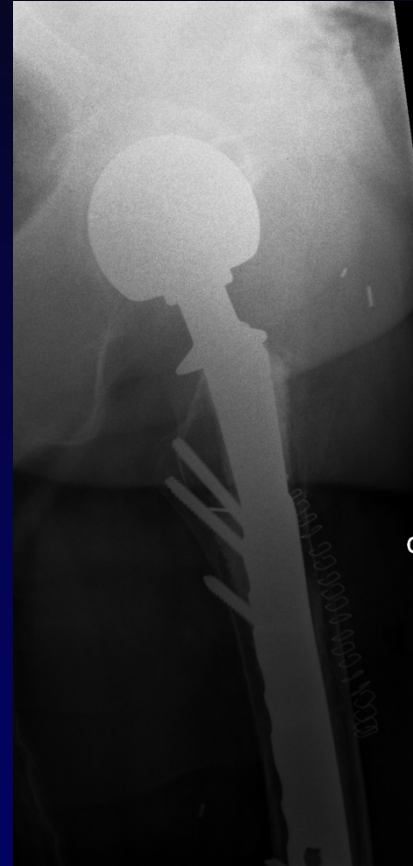
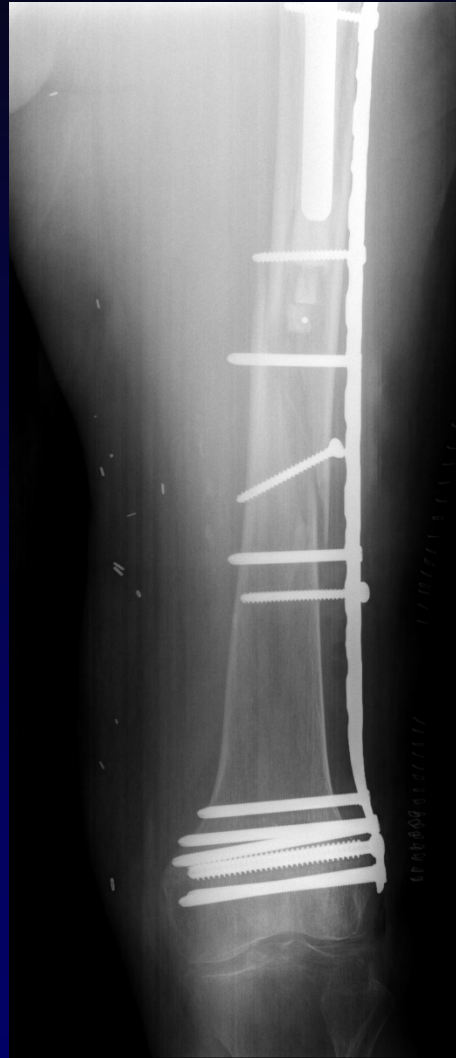
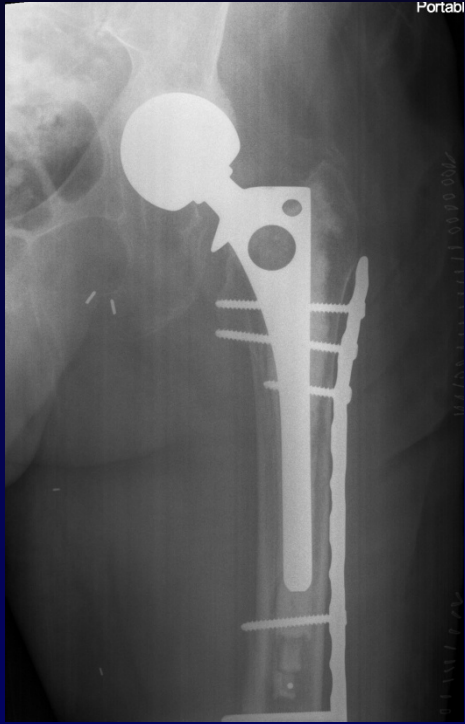


11:17



(11:19)







67yo with previous  
ORIF and THA. No history of  
pain prior to fall after slipping  
on ice





What to do?



