TOTAL HIP REPLACEMENT THE BEARING SURFACE

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Bearing surface?



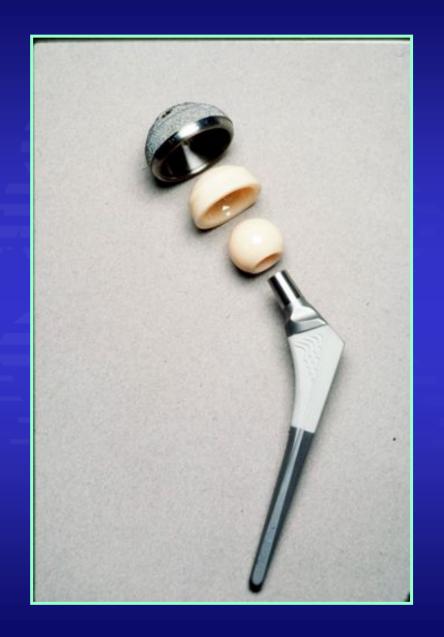
Bits that rub together



Study of bearing surfaces

- Tribology
- Greek
- Ology = study of
- Tribos = to rub







Options

- Femoral head
- Metal
 - ChromiumCobalt
 - Titanium
- Ceramic
 - Alumina
 - Zirconia

Acetabular liner

- Polyethelene
 Standard UHMW
 Highly cross linked
- CeramicAluminaZirconia
- Metal
- Chromium cobalt



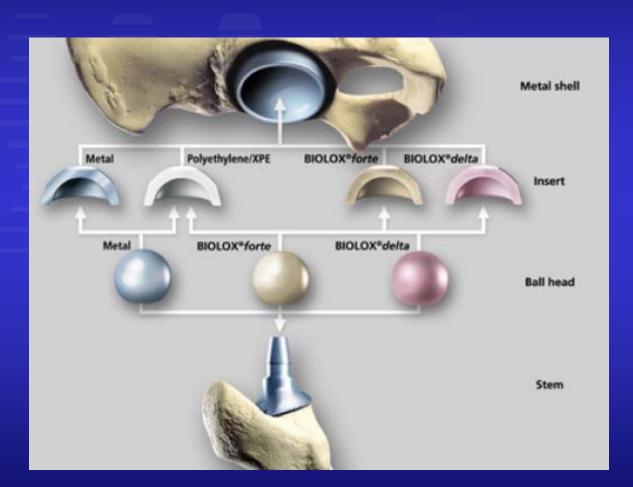


Combinations

- Metal on poly
- Ceramic on poly
- Ceramic on ceramic COC
- Metal on metal MOM
- Metal on ceramic

Hard on hard







In reality

- Chrome cobalt heads
- Ceramic heads
- Poly liners >>> Highly X linked
- Ceramic liners



How do we choose?

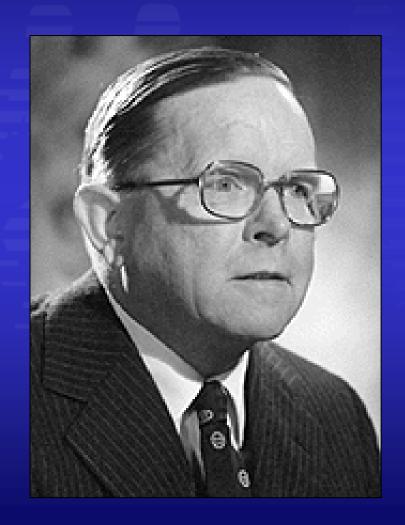
- Age
- Activity
- Head size option
- Neck size option
- Cost
- Past performance



Does what we choose alter post op rehab?



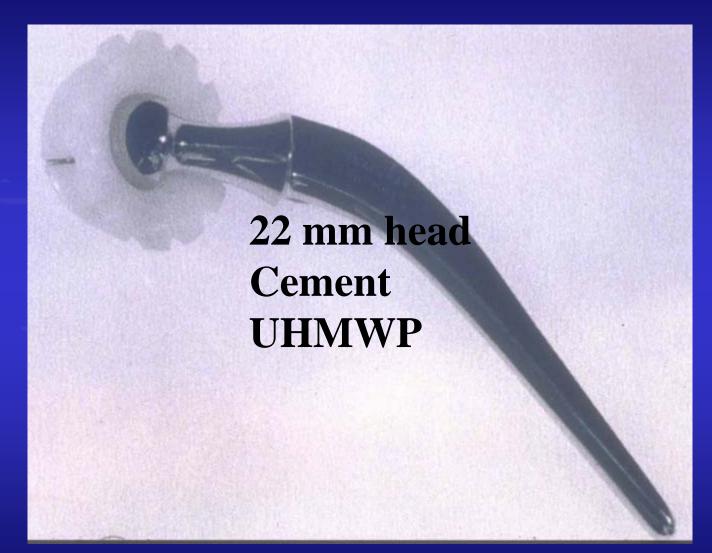
History



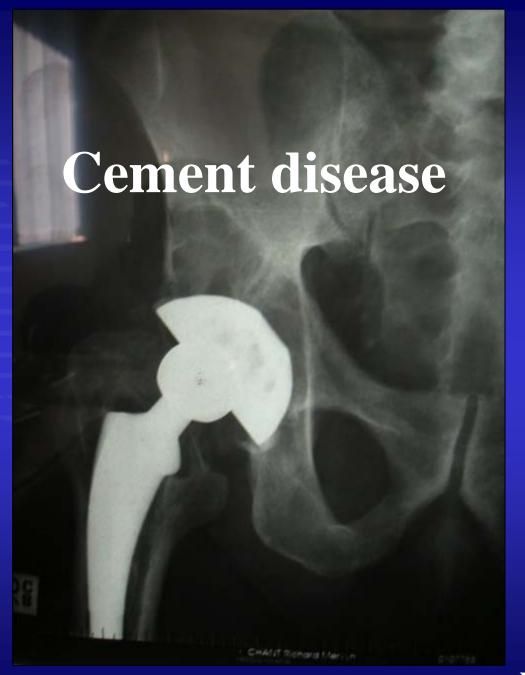




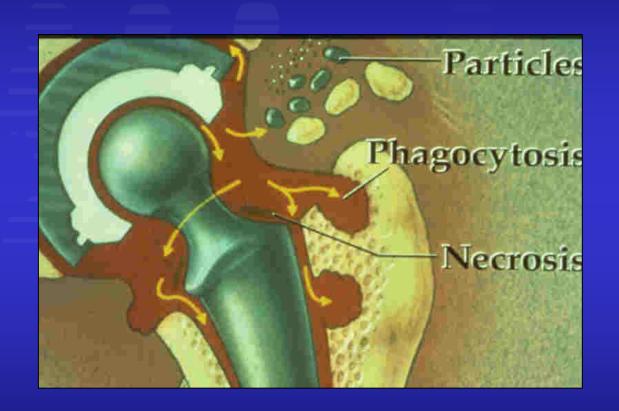














Granuloma seen again

Cement disease



Eliminate cement









Not just cement disease

Any submicron particle

Particle disease



In an uncemented THA the major source of particles in the bearing surface



The major research focus in hip arthroplasty is the bearing surface



Poly debris became the major culprit



Alternate bearing surfaces



Ceramics

- Low wear rates
 - 2-3 microns per yr
 - 200 microns standard poly
- Particles less biologically active



Sounds like the solution





But

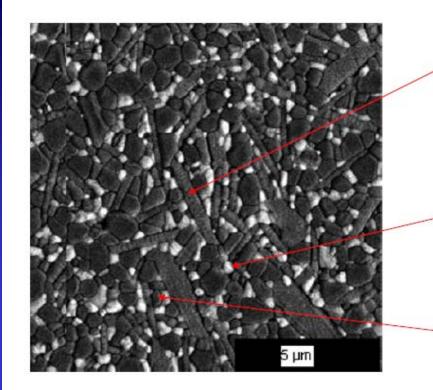










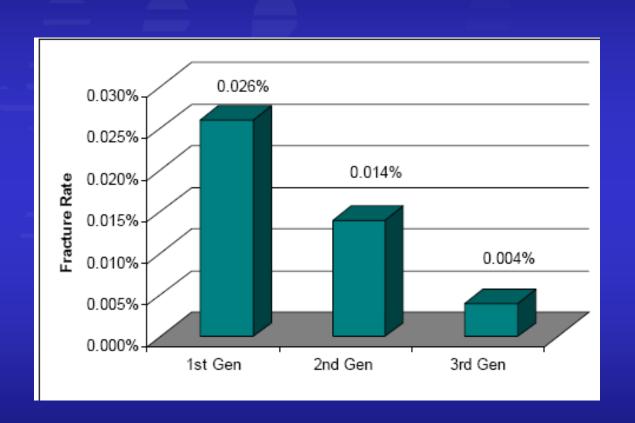


Large oxide growth platelets

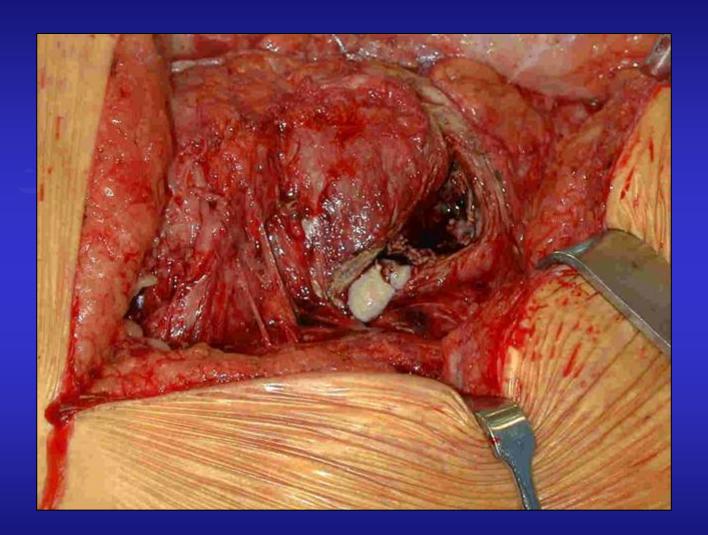
Zirconia (Y-TZP*) nano particles

Alumina matrix

Property	Biolox® <i>forte</i>	Biolox® <i>delta</i>	
Density (g/cm³)	3.98	≥ 4.36	
Grain Size of Alumina matrix (µm)	< 1.8	≤ 1.5	
4-Point Bend Strength (MPa)	580	1000	
Fracture Toughness (MPam½)	2.78	5.7	r Allen Turnbull
Young's Modulus (GPa)	380	350	nd Knee Surgery

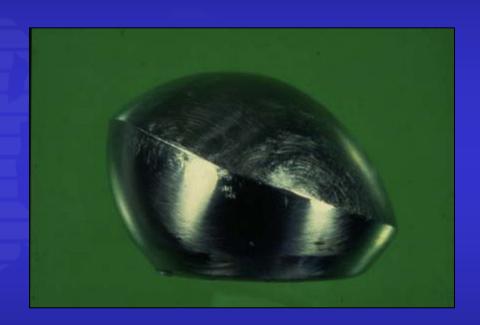














Also





Squeaking

- Edge loading
- Beware instability





Metal on metal

- Low wear rates
- Cant fracture
- Vary neck length
- Can be thinner than ceramic
- Use big head sizes
- Greater ROM without risk of dislocation



Very attractive



But

- High failure rates in past
- Due to manufacture rather than wear



Manufacturing problems overcome

- New metals
- Better machining



Great enthusiasm

- Media
- Surgeon promotion
- Everybody wanted one
- Patients insisting



Until

Higher than expected failure rates reported



Issues

- Loosening
- Elevated chromium cobalt ions
- Metallosis
- Synovitis
- Bone lysis
- Necrosis
- Pseudo tumours







Now

- No body wants one
- No one wants to put them in



Highly crossed linked poly

- Low wear rates
- Implies less granuloma
- More forgiving
 - Position
 - Impingement
- No fracture
- No ions



But

- X linking require radiation
- Produces free radicals
- Participate in x linking
- Any free radical left over oxidises
- Oxidation weakens poly



So

 Solution is to eliminate any free radical not involved in x linking



Done by

- Heating
 - Melting or annealing



But this

- Alters crystalline structure of poly
- Poly weakened



???

- Annealing
- Vit D



Big heads ??

- Reduce dislocation
- Improve ROM



Reality

- Head sizes above 36 mm
- Don't reduce dislocation
- Don't increase ROM



And

 Almost all modes of failure increase with head sizes over 36 mm



Thank you

