

## Abstract

Third Annual US Comprehensive Course on Total Hip Resurfacing Arthroplasty.  
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### SESSION 7: TIPS TO GET STARTED

#### My Three Tips

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## 1. Get adequate exposure

- a. Use the approach you use for THA
- b. Visit surgeons and watch their videos
- c. Place the acetabular component in THR prior to head resection
- d. Thin flexible females with Crowe I dysplasia are the easiest cases
- e. Start with a large incision
- f. Keys to exposure of the posterior approach:
  - Cut capsule 360 degrees every time
  - Create adequate superior pocket

## 2. Correct the Femoral deformity

- a. Recognize the deformity and correct it towards normal
  - Cam FAI, Dysplasia, LCP
- b. Place the center of the prosthetic head over the center of the neck
  - Don't use the patients head as a guide
  - Use implant company guides only as an adjunct
  - Use a guide that keys off the neck
- c. A high pin starting point allows a valgus stem
  - Typically 1 cm superior and slt anterior to LT
  - A low starting point will result in either a notch or a varus stem
- d. Measured resection
  - The head neck junction is a variable landmark
  - Resect 6mm off the apex and replace it with 6mm of implant
  - Lengthen or shorten deformities as needed

## 3. Place the Acetabular component properly

- a. Avoid inclination greater than 60 degrees
  - High ion levels and local tissue reactions
  - Lower limit of inclination not established
  - Intraoperative XR 30-45 degrees
- b. Bury anterior superior corner; match the natural anteversion
  - Avoid impingement
  - Exception: Dysplasia with oblong defect AS
- c. Retain anterior inferior bone coverage
  - Avoid psoas tendonitis
- d. Cup exposed superior posterior is not a problem
- e. Ream to the quadrilateral plate
  - If you aren't deep enough you can't meet the other objectives
- f. XR are unreliable
  - Highly dependent on positioning
  - Impossible to measure anteversion
  - We need 3D imaging to get this right