

Bisphosphonates Increase the Risk of Periprosthetic Fracture after Total Hip Arthroplasty

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INTRODUCTION: Osteoporosis is common among patients undergoing primary total hip arthroplasty (THA), yet it remains unclear whether bisphosphonate treatment can lower the risk of complications in these patients. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effect of bisphosphonates on osteoporotic patients undergoing primary THA.

METHODS: Using a large national insurance database, 30,137 patients with osteoporosis prior to primary unilateral THA were identified during 2010-2020. Bisphosphonate users were defined as patients who began bisphosphonate treatment at least 6 months prior to surgery. Patients requiring THA for tumor or fracture were excluded, as were patients using corticosteroids or other medications for osteoporosis. Bisphosphonate users and bisphosphonate naïve patients were matched 1:1 based on age, gender, Elixhauser comorbidity index, and a history of obesity, rheumatoid arthritis, tobacco use, and alcohol abuse. Kaplan-Meier and multivariate analysis were used to compare two-year outcomes between groups, with a significance level of p<0.05.

RESULTS: Among matched cohorts of 9,844 patients undergoing primary THA (Table 1), bisphosphonate use was associated with a significantly higher two-year rate of periprosthetic fracture (odds ratio [OR] 1.29, 95% confidence interval [CI] 1.04-1.61, p=0.022, Figure 1). There was a trend toward increased risk of any revision with bisphosphonate use (OR 1.19, CI 1.00-1.41, p=0.056). Among matched cohorts of 1,865 patients undergoing uncemented THA, bisphosphonate users experienced a higher rate of periprosthetic fracture (2.3% vs. 1.4%, p=0.089), although this did not reach statistical significance with the numbers available (Table 2). There were no significant differences in two-year outcomes between matched groups of 302 bisphosphonate users and bisphosphonate naïve patients after cemented THA with the sample size available for study (Tables 3 and 4).

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION: In osteoporotic patients, bisphosphonate use prior to primary THA is an independent risk factor for periprosthetic fracture. Additional long-term data is needed to determine if cemented fixation is the optimal treatment strategy for these patients.

Figure 1. Kaplan-Meier plot showing survival rates with periprosthetic fracture after primary total hip arthroplasty in the combined cohort (non-matched 95% confidence interval).

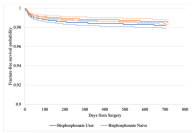


Table 1. Demographics and two-year outcomes in matched cohorts undergoing primary THA

ALL THA PATIENTS				
	Bisphosphonate Users	Bisphosphonate Naïve	p-value	
DEMOGRAPHICS				
Gender	526 (54.0%)	526 (54.0%)	1.000	
Female	526 (54.0%)	526 (54.0%)		
Age (mean ± std dev)	68.5 ± 8.1	68.5 ± 8.1	0.999	
Age (range)	45-94	45-94		
Elixhauser Index (mean ± std dev)	1.00 ± 1.11	1.00 ± 1.11	0.999	
Obesity	100 (10.3%)	100 (10.3%)	0.999	
Rheumatoid Arthritis	10 (1.0%)	10 (1.0%)	0.999	
Alcohol Abuse	10 (1.0%)	10 (1.0%)	0.999	
Tobacco Use	10 (1.0%)	10 (1.0%)	0.999	
2-YEAR OUTCOMES				
Periprosthetic Fracture	10 (1.0%)	10 (1.0%)	0.022	
Any Revision	10 (1.0%)	10 (1.0%)	0.056	
Dislocation	10 (1.0%)	10 (1.0%)	0.999	
Reoperation	10 (1.0%)	10 (1.0%)	0.999	
Mortality	10 (1.0%)	10 (1.0%)	0.999	

Table 2. Demographics and two-year outcomes in matched cohorts undergoing uncemented THA

UNCEMENTED THA				
	Bisphosphonate Users	Bisphosphonate Naïve	p-value	
DEMOGRAPHICS				
Gender	170 (90.0%)	170 (90.0%)	1.000	
Female	170 (90.0%)	170 (90.0%)		
Age (mean ± std dev)	71.5 ± 6.8	71.5 ± 6.8	0.999	
Age (range)	55-94	55-94		
Elixhauser Index (mean ± std dev)	1.00 ± 1.11	1.00 ± 1.11	0.999	
Obesity	20 (10.5%)	20 (10.5%)	0.999	
Rheumatoid Arthritis	2 (1.1%)	2 (1.1%)	0.999	
Alcohol Abuse	2 (1.1%)	2 (1.1%)	0.999	
Tobacco Use	2 (1.1%)	2 (1.1%)	0.999	
2-YEAR OUTCOMES				
Periprosthetic Fracture	10 (5.9%)	10 (5.9%)	0.089	
Any Revision	10 (5.9%)	10 (5.9%)	0.999	
Dislocation	10 (5.9%)	10 (5.9%)	0.999	
Reoperation	10 (5.9%)	10 (5.9%)	0.999	
Mortality	10 (5.9%)	10 (5.9%)	0.999	

Table 3. Demographics and two-year outcomes in matched cohorts undergoing cemented THA

CEMENTED THA				
	Bisphosphonate Users	Bisphosphonate Naïve	p-value	
DEMOGRAPHICS				
Gender	200 (67.0%)	200 (67.0%)	1.000	
Female	200 (67.0%)	200 (67.0%)		
Age (mean ± std dev)	71.5 ± 6.8	71.5 ± 6.8	0.999	
Age (range)	55-94	55-94		
Elixhauser Index (mean ± std dev)	1.00 ± 1.11	1.00 ± 1.11	0.999	
Obesity	20 (10.5%)	20 (10.5%)	0.999	
Rheumatoid Arthritis	2 (1.1%)	2 (1.1%)	0.999	
Alcohol Abuse	2 (1.1%)	2 (1.1%)	0.999	
Tobacco Use	2 (1.1%)	2 (1.1%)	0.999	
2-YEAR OUTCOMES				
Periprosthetic Fracture	10 (5.0%)	10 (5.0%)	0.999	
Any Revision	10 (5.0%)	10 (5.0%)	0.999	
Dislocation	10 (5.0%)	10 (5.0%)	0.999	
Reoperation	10 (5.0%)	10 (5.0%)	0.999	
Mortality	10 (5.0%)	10 (5.0%)	0.999	

Table 4. Survival (Kaplan-Meier) in two-year outcomes after THA with and without use of bisphosphonate

	ALL THA	UNCEMENTED THA	CEMENTED THA
Survival (Kaplan-Meier)	1.00 (0.00-1.00)	1.00 (0.00-1.00)	1.00 (0.00-1.00)
Periprosthetic Fracture	0.02 (0.00-0.04)	0.06 (0.00-0.12)	0.05 (0.00-0.10)
Any Revision	0.03 (0.00-0.06)	0.06 (0.00-0.12)	0.05 (0.00-0.10)
Dislocation	0.01 (0.00-0.02)	0.01 (0.00-0.02)	0.01 (0.00-0.02)
Reoperation	0.01 (0.00-0.02)	0.01 (0.00-0.02)	0.01 (0.00-0.02)
Mortality	0.01 (0.00-0.02)	0.01 (0.00-0.02)	0.01 (0.00-0.02)