



# **BILATERAL ROBOTIC HIP JOINT REPLACEMENT IN A CASE OF ANKYLOSING SPONDYLITIS**

**DR AJINKYA CHAUDHARI**

**UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF DR RAHUL SALUNKHE PROFESSOR  
AND HOD,**

**DR D Y PATIL MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, DIMPRI, PUNE**



# CASE HISTORY

- A 39 year old male c/o pain over bilateral hip regions since 15 years (Rt>Lt) presented to us on 13<sup>th</sup> may 2023
- Pain in both hips was gradual in onset progressive over a period of 15 years and presently has severe pain in both hips with predominant pain in right side.
- The patient due to pain had restriction of daily activities and was not able to walk since 9 years
- He had to use a wheel chair for his day to day activities.
- He also had on and off complaints of back pain.

- FFD of 30° degrees in both the hips.



- All spine movements restricted.
- TLC 7100
- ESR 51
- CRP 32



# ROM RIGHT HIP



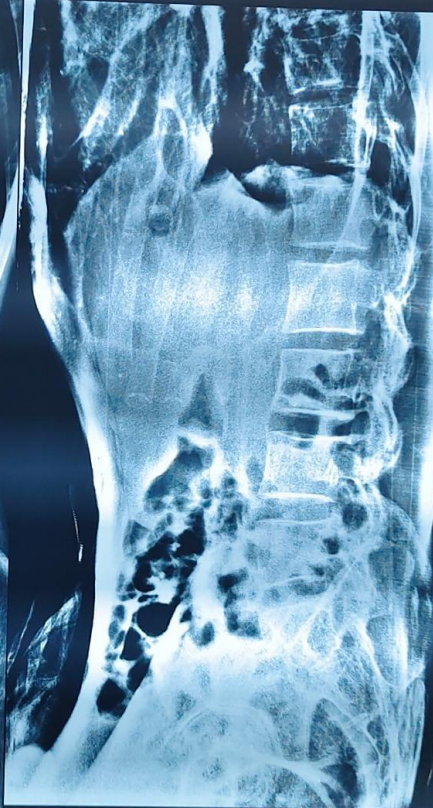
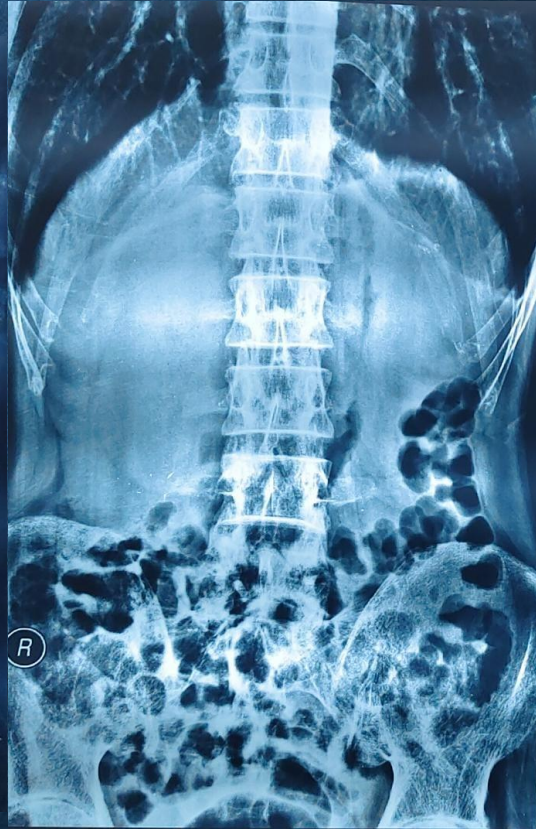
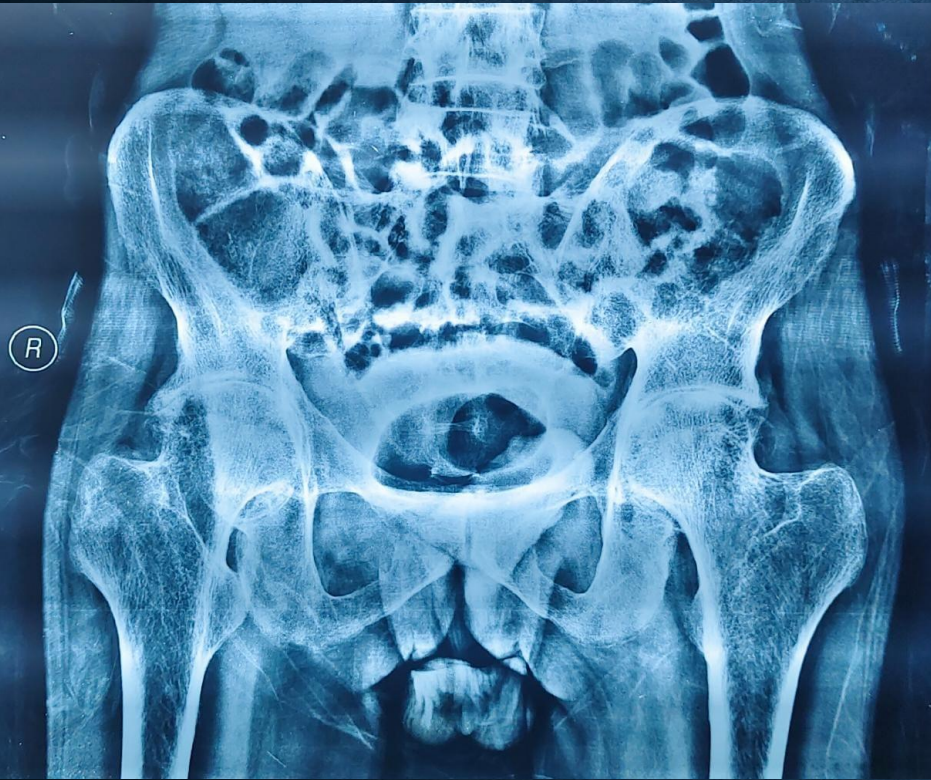
<b>MOVEMENT</b>	<b>RIGHT HIP</b>
<b>FLEXION</b>	10 – 20
<b>ABDUCTION</b>	10
<b>ADDUCTION</b>	5 – 10
<b>INTERNAL ROTATION</b>	External rotation deformity
<b>EXTERNAL ROTATION</b>	15 ( fixed )

# ROM LEFT HIP



<b>MOVEMENT</b>	<b>LEFT HIP</b>
FLEXION	30 – 50
ABDUCTION	10
ADDUCTION	5 – 10
INTERNAL ROTATION	20
EXTERNAL ROTATION	10







## WHAT IS OUR DIAGNOSIS ?

- Young male
- Associated back pain ( > 3months )
- With associated restricted spine movements
- Severe hip joint destruction and restricted mobility

**ANKYLOSING  
SPONDYLITIS WITH B/L  
HIP JOINT INVOLVEMENT**

# OUR PLAN

# BILATERAL ROBOTIC THR

## OUR GOALS

- Pain relief
- Range of movements
- Ambulation
- Deformity relief
- Posture correction
- rehabilitation



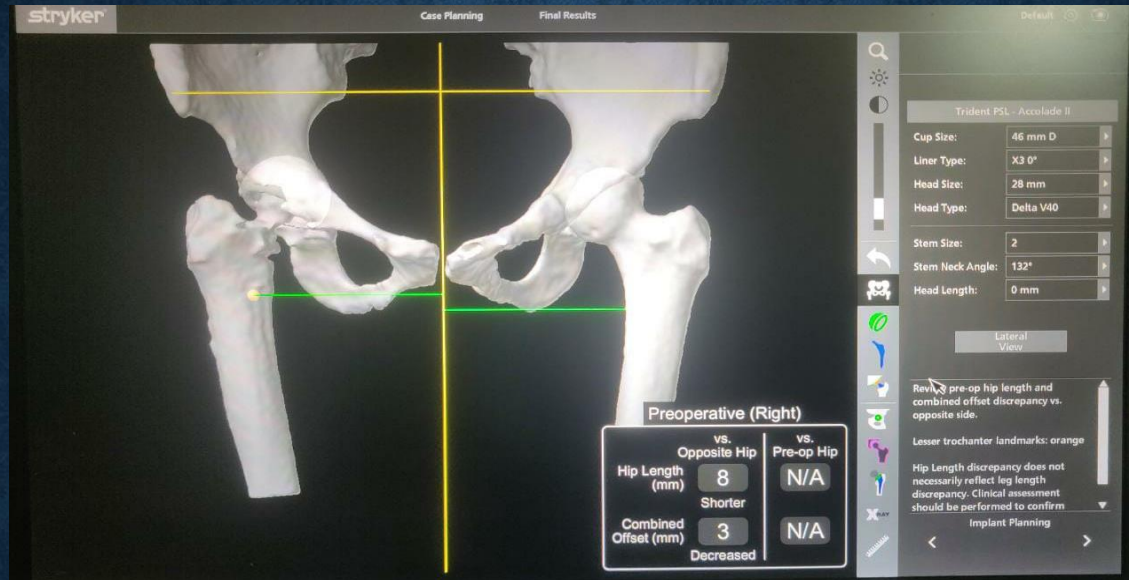
# WHAT MAKES THIS CASE INTERESTING?

- Anaesthesia
- Surgical exposure
- Abnormal spino-pelvic biomechanics
- Femoral neck osteotomy due to difficulty in dislocating a ankylosed hip
- Identifying the true acetabulum
- Proper cup positioning
- Risk of femur fracture due to osteoporosis



**RIGHT SIDE PRE OP  
PLAN  
BY DOING A CT SCAN  
& APPROPRIATE PAC  
AND FITNESS**



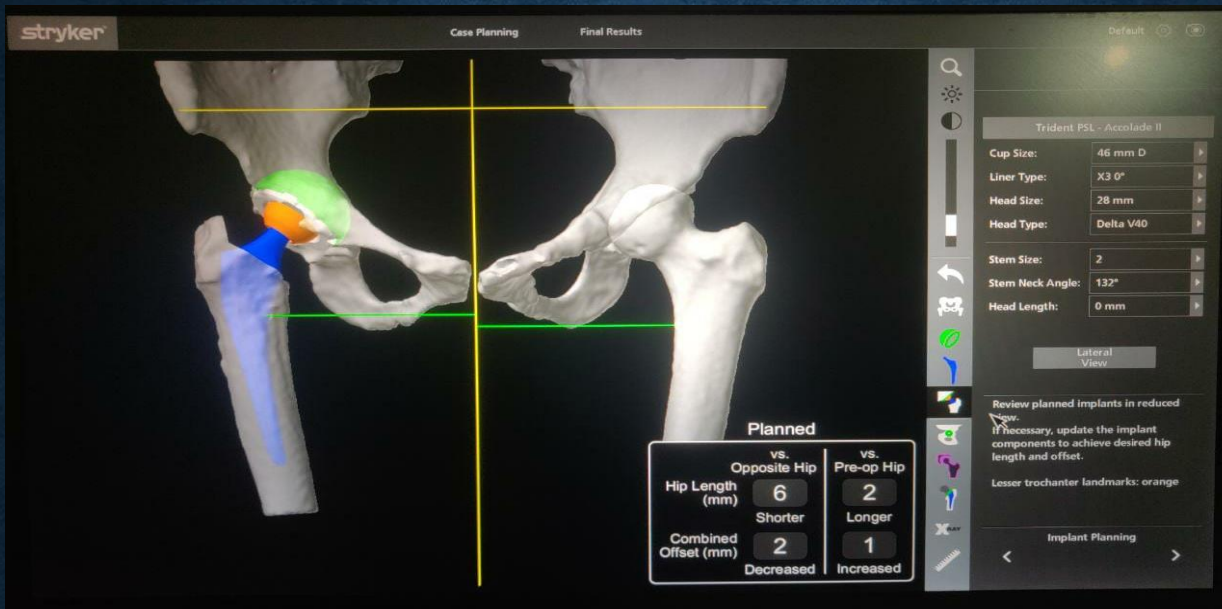


ANTERIOR COVERAGE



POSTERIOR COVERAGE



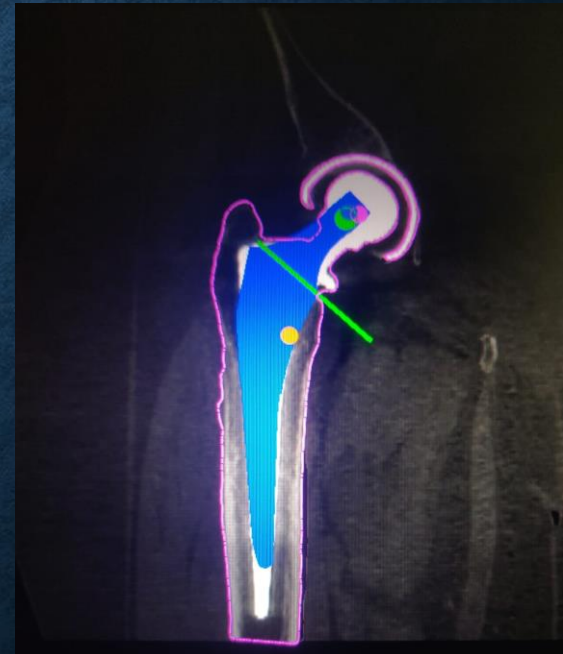


**FINAL CUP AND STEM**

**PLACEMENT**



**MEDIAL**



**STEM SIZE AND**

**PLACEMENT**

**PATIENT WAS OPERATED ON 23<sup>TH</sup>  
MAY 2023 – RIGHT SIDED  
ROBOTIC TOTAL HIP  
REPLACEMENT USING THE  
ANTEROLATERAL APPROACH  
( FOR EXTERNAL ROTATION  
DEFORMITY )  
USING STRYKER UNCEMENTED  
CERAMIC ON POLY IMPLANT  
INTRA OP FINDINGS**



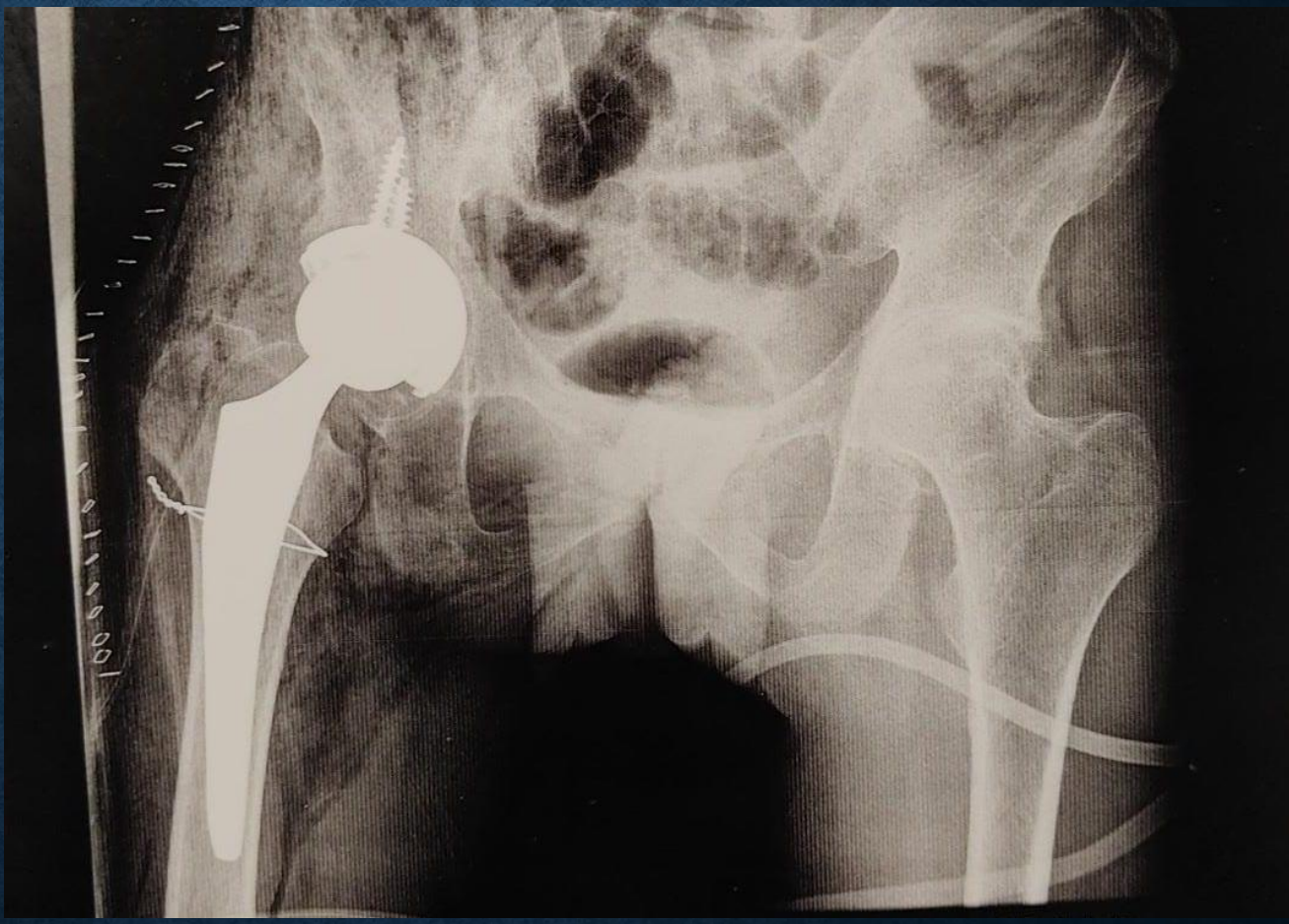


**NECK CUT WITHOUT  
DISLOCATION**



**PIECEMEAL REMOVAL OF FEMORAL  
HEAD**







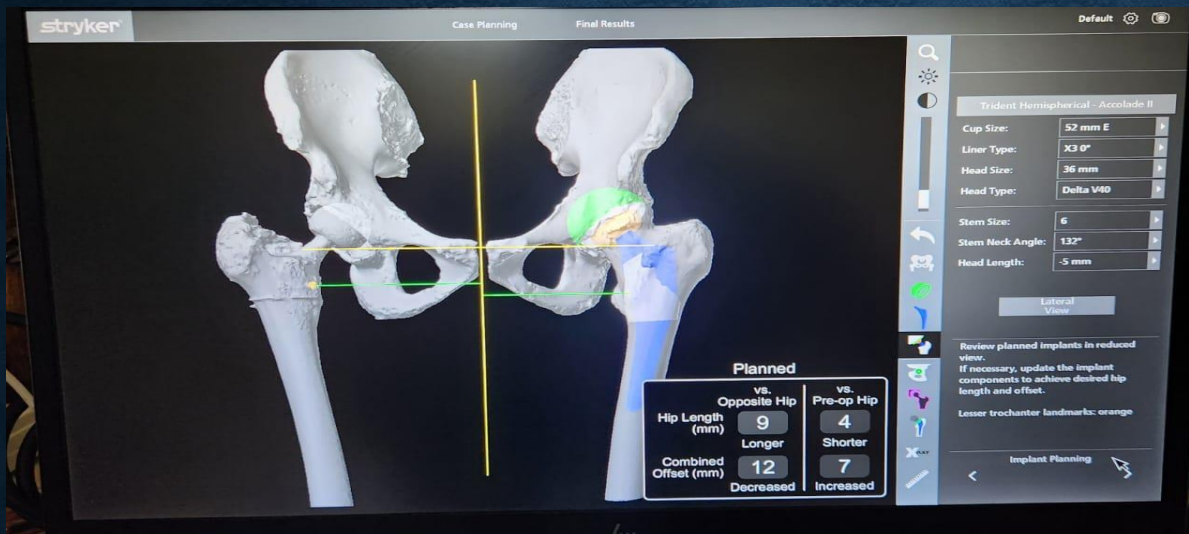


# THE PATIENT PRESENTED TO US FOR THE SECOND TIME ON 30<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2023 FOR HIS LEFT THR.

MOVEMENT	LEFT HIP	RIGHT HIP
FLEXION	30 – 45	100
ABDUCTION	10	40
ADDUCTION	5 – 10	30
INTERNAL ROTATION	20	30
EXTERNAL ROTATION	10	30



**LT SIDE PRE OP PLAN  
BY DOING A CT SCAN  
AND APPROPRIATE PAC  
AND FITNESS FOR  
SURGERY**



**FINAL IMPLANT POSITIONING**



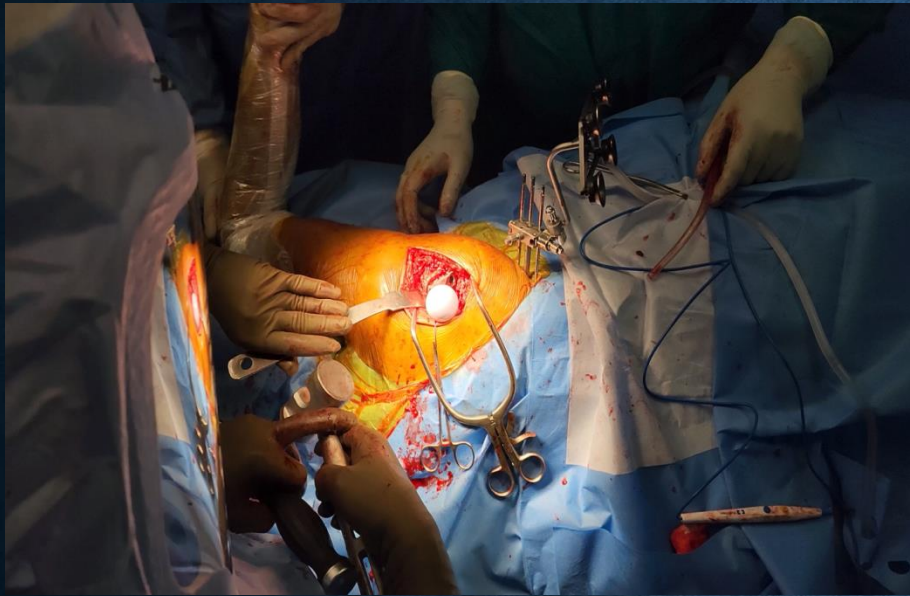
**ACETABULAR COVERAGE AND MEDIAL WALL**



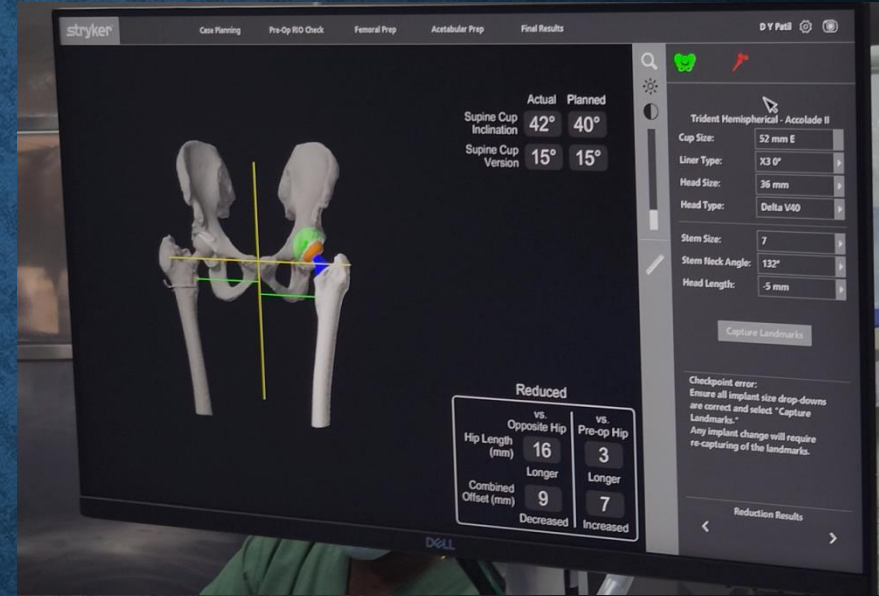
**FEMORAL NECK RESECTION**



PATIENT WAS OPERATED ON **5<sup>TH</sup>**  
**JULY 2023** – LEFT SIDED  
ROBOTIC TOTAL HIP  
REPLACEMENT USING THE  
**POSTEROLATERAL APPROACH**  
USING STRYKER UNCEMENTED  
CERAMIC ON POLY IMPLANT



**STEM INSERTION WITH CERAMIC HEAD**



**FINAL COMPONENT POSITIONING**





# WALKING VIDEO AFTER BILATERAL ROBOTIC THR





- Ankylosing spondylitis (AS) is a chronic inflammatory-type arthritis that forms part of the group of spondyloarthritides.
- Spine and pelvis .
- onset is 20 – 30
- Male predominance.
- 50 – 70 % have bilateral hip involvement
- The hip disease progression seems more significant in males with younger age of onset.
- DMARDs

# UNDERLYING PATHOLOGY

- Inflammation with **pathological new bone formation** is characteristic of AS with hip and spine involvement
- **Synovial and capsular inflammation** responsible for pain and decreased movement, with other incompletely specified mechanisms, eventually leads to hip degeneration in AS.
- The hip joint radiographs reveal **concentric osteoproliferation and acetabular erosion.**



- Most AS hips have **fixed deformities with stiff spines** and loss of spinopelvic mobility.
- Flexion, abduction or extension deformities
- The individuals are unable to sit comfortably due to the absence of a normal **spinopelvic mobility** pattern that occurs from standing to sitting position.
- Arthroplasty on a single side alone will not restore mobility and independence to this group of patients.

- Disability is predominantly due to decreased mobility resulting in stiffness and activity restriction.
- Hips with ankylosis require
  - *in situ* **femoral neck osteotomy**,
  - identification of **acetabular margins**,
  - identification of **true acetabular floor** to achieve correct acetabular component placement.
- **Acetabular anteversion** of 15-25 degrees needs to be reduced in these hips with decreased spinopelvic mobility.



# CONCLUSION

- Bilateral total hip arthroplasty is a safe and effective treatment of advanced hip disease in AS.
- Debate still exists on the ideal prosthesis, fixation method and approach to use and depends ultimately varies from patient to patient
- Cementless and cemented THA have shown good long-term results.
- A careful pre operative planning is necessary for a good outcome.
- Robotics help in accurate planning and placement of the components precisely to get good functional outcomes.



Thank You