E-Poster

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Medium Term Outcomes of Total Hip Arthroplasty in Patients With Post-Polio Residual Paralysis

Topic: Health Conditions (Nervous System, Musculoskeletal System, Cardiopulmonary System)

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BACKGROUND

Poliomyelitis, a viral disease impacting the nervous system and both upper and lower limbs, can lead to complications like severe coxarthrosis. Total hip arthroplasty (THA) for these patients is a controversial treatment option due to the elevated risk of postoperative problems. This study aims to evaluate the radiological and clinical mid-term outcomes of THA in patients with residual paralysis following polio.

METHODS

We present a retrospective review of nine patients with severe coxarthrosis secondary to post-polio paralysis who underwent uncemented THA between 2021 and 2024. All surgeries were performed by the same surgeon. Clinical assessments using the UCLA Activity Scale (UCLA), Harris Hip Score (HHS) and Postel-Merle d'Aubigné index (PMA) were conducted preoperatively, at six months, and annually following surgery.

RESULTS

The patients had a median age of 49 years, with a median follow-up of 39 months (range: 28-42 months). All patients experienced significant clinical improvement following surgery. The mean HHS significantly increased from 43.9 (range: 19-67) to 89.3 (range: 55-100) ($p < 0.001$). Similarly, the mean UCLA activity score improved significantly from 5.5 (range: 1-9) preoperatively to 7.6 (range: 1-10) postoperatively ($p < 0.001$). The PMA score also showed improvement, increasing from 7.2 to 14.8 at 1 year of follow-up. Radiological evaluation revealed no evidence of osteolysis or implant migration.

CONCLUSION

Although THA in patients with post-polio residual paralysis is a challenging procedure with a significant complication rate, the potential for predictable clinical improvement makes it a viable option for surgeons treating severe coxarthrosis, particularly in patients with moderate functional expectations.

Statement of Disclosures

None

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