

Does surgical approach influence mid- to long-term patient-reported outcomes after primary total hip replacement? A comparison of the 3 main surgical approaches

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Background: The most effective surgical approach to total hip replacement (THR) remains controversial. Most studies that have compared approaches have reported only short-term outcome data. It is therefore unclear in the literature if a particular surgical approach offers long-term advantages. The aim of this study was to determine the effect of the 3 main surgical approaches to THR on patient-reported outcomes 5 years after surgery.

Methods: All patients who underwent a THR for osteoarthritis or osteonecrosis between 2008 and 2012 by an anterior, posterior or lateral approach at The Ottawa Hospital in Ontario, Canada, were included in the study. All preoperative and postoperative scores for the Hip Disability and Osteoarthritis Outcome Score (HOOS) and Western Ontario and MacMaster Universities Osteoarthritis Index (WOMAC) questionnaires were recorded. Analysis of covariance was used to study the relationship between the amount of change in scores on the HOOS and WOMAC subscales (dependent variables) and the surgical approach. The confounding factors of age, sex, American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) class, Charnley classification and body mass index were included in the analysis.

Results: There were 138 patients (37.6%) in the posterior approach group, 104 (28.3%) in the lateral approach group and 125 (34.1%) in the anterior approach group. There were no significant differences among the 3 groups in terms of Charnley classification, body mass index, sex, ASA class, surgical side and preoperative functional scores. We did not observe any significant differences in the amount of change in the scores for HOOS and WOMAC subscales among the 3 groups. There were also no differences in the final postoperative scores.

Conclusion: Our findings suggest that the choice of surgical approach in primary THR surgery without revision has no influence on functional outcomes and quality of life after 5 years. Further studies are needed to assess how patient age and sex may influence the functional outcome of individual surgical approaches.

Contexte : L'approche chirurgicale la plus efficace pour l'arthroplastie totale de la hanche (ATH) n'a pas été déterminée. La plupart des études qui ont comparé les différentes approches n'ont fait état que de données à court terme. Donc, la littérature nous renseigne peu sur leurs bienfaits à long terme. Le but de cette étude est de vérifier l'effet des 3 principales approches chirurgicales pour l'ATH sur les paramètres rapportés par les patients 5 ans après la chirurgie.

Méthodes : Tous les patients soumis à une ATH pour arthrose ou ostéonécrose entre 2008 et 2012 par approche antérieure, postérieure ou latérale à l'Hôpital d'Ottawa, en Ontario, au Canada, ont été inclus dans l'étude; et tous les scores préopératoires et postopératoires des questionnaires HOOS (Hip Disability and Osteoarthritis Outcome Score) et WOMAC (Western Ontario and MacMaster Universities Osteoarthritis Index) ont été enregistrés. L'analyse de covariance a servi à étudier le lien entre l'ampleur des changements aux scores des sous-échelles HOOS et WOMAC (variables dépendantes) et l'approche chirurgicale. L'analyse a aussi tenu compte de facteurs de confusion tels que l'âge, le sexe, la classe ASA (American Society of Anesthesiologists), classification de Charnley et indice de masse corporelle.

Résultats : Le groupe soumis à l'approche postérieure comptait 138 patients (37,6 %), à l'approche latérale 104 (28,3 %) et à l'approche antérieure 125 (34,1 %). Il n'y avait pas de différences significatives entre les 3 groupes aux plans de la classification de Charnley, de l'indice de masse corporelle, du sexe, de la classe ASA, du côté où la chirurgie a été effectuée et des paramètres fonctionnels préopératoires. Nous n'avons observé aucune différence significative quant à l'ampleur du changement aux scores des sous-échelles HOOS et WOMAC entre les 3 groupes; il en est allé de même pour les scores postopératoires finaux.

Conclusion : Selon nos observations, le choix de l'approche chirurgicale pour l'ATH primaire sans révision n'exerce aucune influence sur les paramètres fonctionnels et la qualité de vie après 5 ans. Il faudra procéder à d'autres études pour évaluer l'influence potentielle de l'âge et du sexe sur les paramètres fonctionnels des différentes approches.

Total hip replacement (THR) has become one of the most commonly performed orthopedic surgical procedures, and levels of patient satisfaction are generally high.¹ Nevertheless, some controversy still exists regarding the choice of surgical approach to optimize patient function and avoid complications, such as dislocation. Although the posterior and lateral approaches have been the most commonly performed approaches in the last decade,² there has been a growing interest in the anterior approach, which is now being used by 30% of surgeons in North America.³ It is clear from the literature that each approach has advantages and disadvantages with respect to risk of dislocation,⁴⁻⁶ paresthesias,⁷⁻⁹ perioperative fractures^{10,11} and early function.¹²⁻¹⁴ However, most of the clinical reports published to date have focused on comparing the short-term outcomes of the anterior and posterior approaches,¹² with functional differences attenuating over time.¹⁵

There has been little research comparing the mid- to long-term outcomes of the 3 main surgical approaches to THR (lateral, anterior, posterior). This is especially relevant as implant-related failures are unlikely to occur before the 15-year mark.¹⁶ As such, it is imperative to understand how choice of surgical approach may influence long-term patient-reported outcomes and quality of life. Even more importantly, with government funding agencies placing a growing emphasis on the provision of high-quality care, institutions are now being asked to collect data on patient-reported outcomes as a condition of funding.^{17,18} Consequently, it is important to report on the expected patient-reported outcomes of THR as a function of surgical approach. The primary aim of this study was to determine if the surgical approach affects long-term patient-reported outcomes for patients with a well-functioning primary THR.

METHODS

This was a retrospective review of prospectively collected data for THR performed by arthroplasty surgeons at a large tertiary care institution in Ontario, Canada. All primary THRs performed between 2008 and 2012 were queried from the database of The Ottawa Hospital. Patients who had a primary diagnosis of degenerative arthritis or osteonecrosis and who completed the Hip Disability and Osteoarthritis Outcome Score (HOOS) questionnaire and the Western Ontario and MacMaster Universities Osteoarthritis Index (WOMAC) at the preoperative and 5-year postoperative time points were included. Given the volume of cases done annually and the cumulative accumulation of cases, in 2010 we moved to randomly sampling 1 of every 5 patients who completed the preoperative questionnaires for completion of the follow-up questionnaires after surgery. Our exclusion criteria were previous hip surgery, history of infection, a reoperation, rheumatoid arthritis and posttraumatic arthritis. Seven high-volume

surgeons performed the procedures on the patients in the study cohort. In our department, surgeons usually perform the approach with which they are most comfortable, even if in some cases they could have chosen a different surgical approach for reasons that are difficult to describe in a retrospective study.

Description of surgical approaches

With the modified lateral or Hardinge approach, the patient was in the lateral decubitus position. The iliotibial band was split in line with the skin incision, and the anterior one-third of the fibres of the gluteus medius and gluteus minimus were reflected anteriorly, exposing the femoral neck and anterior joint capsule. Capsulectomy was performed anteriorly and superiorly. The abductors were then repaired with nonabsorbable heavy sutures. Patients were allowed to weight bear as tolerated with assistive devices.

With the anterior approach, the patient was in the supine position on either a positioning or a regular table.¹⁹ A single straight incision was performed 2 cm lateral to the anterior superior iliac spine and centred over the greater trochanter. The incision was then developed in the superior gluteal–femoral internervous path, with dissection occurring within the tensor fascia sheath. The fascia over the rectus femoris was released and the rectus femoris was mobilized medially. The reflected part of the rectus femoris was partially released and a lateral capsulectomy was then performed. Subsequently, the femoral neck cut was done in situ and the leg was externally rotated to permit excision of the femoral head. To facilitate mobilization of the femur, the capsule was released for the inferomedial calcar. The piriformis was not released as a general rule, but the obturator internus and externus were. However, we were not able to confirm this without a doubt because of the retrospective nature of the study. The release of the capsule could have led to a piriformis section in some cases.

For the posterior approach, the iliotibial band was split in line with the gluteus maximus muscle. The short external rotators (piriformis, gemelli and obturator externus) were released and tagged for intraosseous repair at the end of the surgery. The gluteus maximus sling was not released.

Statistical analysis

The final patient sample was compared with the entire population using *t* tests and χ^2 analyses to determine its representativeness for age, sex, surgery side, body mass index (BMI), American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) class and approach. We also analyzed the representativeness of the preoperative scores for patient-reported outcome measures (PROMs) for patients in the final

sample compared with those of all patients who had preoperative PROM scores. The characteristics of patients in the final sample were also compared between approaches with analysis of variance and χ^2 analyses. Analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) was used to study the relationship between the amount of change in scores for the HOOS, WOMAC and 12-item Short Form Health Survey (SF-12) subscales (dependent variables) and the approach used, by also including the confounding factors of age, sex, ASA score, Charnley score and BMI. ANCOVAs were performed for each PROM subscale. Using a priori ANCOVA fixed effects to detect a moderate effect size of 0.25 between the 3 approaches with 5 covariates, with an α of 0.05 and a β of 0.95, we determined that a sample of at least 210 patients was needed. A p value of 0.05 was used for the level of significance in all analyses. The power calculation was performed in G*Power version 3.1.9.2 (Universität Düsseldorf), and SPSS version 24.0 (IBM) was used for all statistical analyses.

RESULTS

The study flow chart is presented in Figure 1. A total of 1895 patients underwent a primary THR for degenerative osteoarthritis or osteonecrosis during the study period. Among these patients, 369 (19.5%) had PROM scores for the preoperative and 5-year postoperative time points. Two patients were further excluded because they underwent subsequent surgeries (1 neck fracture of a modular stem among the patients who underwent the anterior approach and an aseptic loosening of the acetabular cup among the posterior group), leaving us with 367 patients in the final sample: 138 patients (37.6%) in the posterior group, 104 (28.3%) in the lateral group and 125 (34.1%) in the anterior group. The characteristics of the entire THR population and the final sample of patients are described in Table 1. There were no significant differences between the whole THR population and the final sample in terms of sex, surgery side and BMI. However, patients in the final

sample were younger and were in better physical health (as measured by ASA class) than the whole population. Patients in the final sample had significantly less pain and better functional scores than patients who completed only preoperative PROMs (Table 1), but the differences were under the minimal detectable change for these instruments.^{17,18}

The mean follow-up for the study cohort was 5.3 years (range 5–7 yr): 277 patients at 5 years, 63 patients at 6 years and 27 patients at 7 years. The 3 groups were contemporaneous. Table 2 summarizes the demographic data for the 3 surgical approaches. Age was the only variable that differed significantly among the groups, with patients who received the anterior approach being younger. The preoperative PROM scores, health status (according to the Charnley classification), BMI and ASA class did not differ ($p < 0.05$).

For the covariates, only ASA class was significantly associated with the change in all PROM scores (except the scores for the mental component of the SF-12 instrument) ($p < 0.05$). Sex was

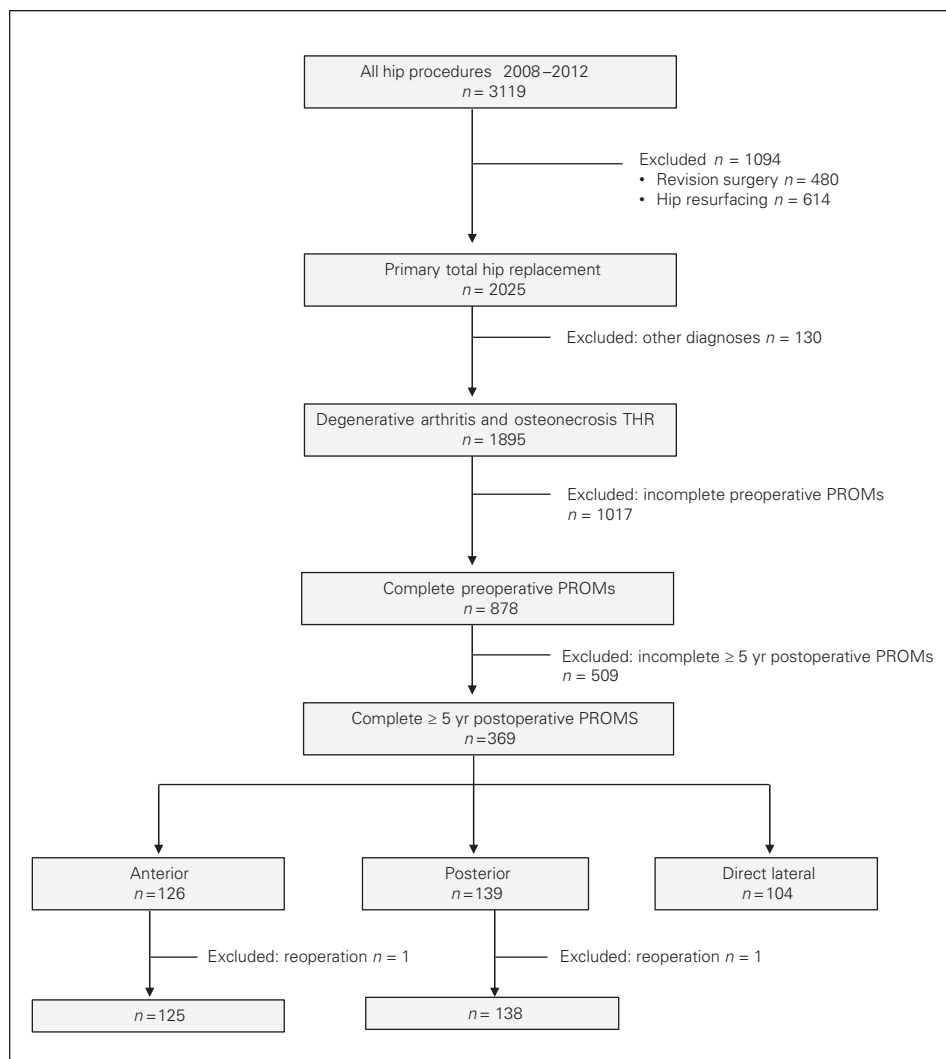


Fig. 1. Study flow chart. PROMs = patient-reported outcome measures; THR = total hip replacement.

associated with 3 outcomes (WOMAC pain, $p = 0.014$; WOMAC function/HOOS activities of daily living, $p = 0.019$; HOOS pain, $p = 0.032$). Age was associated with 2 outcomes (WOMAC pain, $p = 0.029$; HOOS symptoms, $p = 0.022$). BMI and Charnley score were not associated with any outcome changes ($p > 0.05$). The improvement in scores was excellent among the 3 groups, with a minimum improvement of 115% for the pain HOOS subscale and improvement of up to 254% for the HOOS hip-related quality of life subscale. We did not observe any significant differences in the amount of change in scores on the HOOS and WOMAC subscales among the groups, controlling for any confounding factors. There was also no difference in the postoperative final scores on the HOOS and WOMAC subscales among the 3 groups, again controlling for confounding factors (Table 3). There was a tendency, which was not statistically significant, for patients who underwent the lateral approach to have more improvements in their preoperative symptoms ($p = 0.06$) and in their scores on the SF-12 mental subscale ($p = 0.053$).

DISCUSSION

The benefits of THR in terms of functional improvement are excellent, and this orthopedic intervention has

improved the lives of millions of patients worldwide.²⁰ It is associated with excellent short- and long-term patient-reported outcomes. These results have been achieved through tremendous advances in preventing infection, improving the durability of biomaterials and designing implants that optimize biomechanics.²¹ Another key to the success of THR in terms of minimizing recovery time and improving patient function is the choice of surgical approach. This is especially relevant in the past decade, where patient expectations and the influence of surgical approach on short-term outcomes and speed of recovery have been a strong focus.²² Nevertheless, studies looking at the impact of surgical approach on mid- to long-term functional outcomes are limited (Table 4).^{15,23–27} Our single-centre observational study shows that the anterior, lateral and posterior surgical approaches provide comparable improvements in scores on PROMs at long-term follow-up.

When surgeons decide on the optimal surgical intervention for a given patient, they understand that any surgical approach to the hip carries an inherent risk of damaging the soft tissue envelope (gluteus maximus and external rotators for the posterior approach, abductor muscles for the lateral approach and tensor muscle for the anterior approach),²⁸ which can affect function and long-term

Table 1. Characteristics of study patients and preoperative scores for patient-reported outcome measures

Characteristic or score	No. (%) of patients who underwent THR in 2008–2012*			p value
	All patients n = 1895	Patients who completed preoperative PROMs n = 878	Patients who completed both preoperative and postoperative PROMs n = 367	
Age, mean ± SD	65.16 ± 12.00	—	63.65 ± 10.26	0.003
Sex (male)	805 (42.5)	—	160 (43.6)	0.79
Side (left)	919 (48.5)	—	167 (45.5)	0.20
BMI, mean ± SD	29.25 ± 6.21	—	28.80 ± 5.74	0.10
ASA class				
I	77 (4.1)	—	29 (7.9)	< 0.001
II	934 (49.3)	—	205 (55.9)	—
III	854 (45.1)	—	131 (35.7)	—
IV	30 (1.6)	—	2 (0.50)	—
Approach				
Anterior	456 (24.1)	—	125 (34.1)	< 0.001
Posterior	833 (44.0)	—	138 (37.6)	—
Lateral	606 (32.0)	—	104 (28.3)	—
Preoperative WOMAC score, mean ± SD				
Pain	—	44.26 ± 17.48	46.37 ± 16.98	0.002
Function	—	39.70 ± 17.74	42.12 ± 17.10	0.001
Preoperative HOOS score, mean ± SD				
Pain	—	38.44 ± 16.22	40.49 ± 15.73	0.002
Symptoms	—	40.04 ± 17.93	40.46 ± 17.43	0.53
Sports and recreational function	—	22.80 ± 22.32	23.44 ± 21.46	0.48
Hip-related quality of life	—	21.07 ± 16.61	22.82 ± 16.74	0.009

ASA = American Society of Anesthesiologists; BMI = body mass index; HOOS = Hip Disability and Osteoarthritis Outcome Score; PROMs = patient-report outcome measures; SD = standard deviation; THR = total hip replacement; WOMAC = Western Ontario and McMaster Universities Osteoarthritis Index.
*Unless indicated otherwise.

Table 2. Characteristics and preoperative scores for patient-reported outcome measures, for patients in the final sample, by surgical approach

Characteristic or score	No. (%) of patients;* surgical approach			<i>p</i> value
	Anterior <i>n</i> = 125	Posterior <i>n</i> = 138	Lateral <i>n</i> = 104	
Age, mean ± SD	59.57 ± 9.00	64.54 ± 10.97	67.26 ± 9.10	< 0.001
ASA class				0.11
I	16 (12.8)	9 (6.5)	4 (3.8)	
II	69 (55.2)	78 (56.6)	56 (53.8)	
III	40 (32.0)	51 (37.0)	43 (41.3)	
IV	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (1.0)	
Sex (male)	49 (39.2)	70 (50.7)	42 (40.4)	0.12
BMI, mean ± SD	27.91 ± 4.99	29.38 ± 5.49	29.12 ± 6.62	0.09
Side (left)	60 (48.0)	60 (43.5)	48 (46.2)	0.76
Charnley class				0.89
A	52 (41.6)	62 (44.9)	46 (44.2)	
B	22 (17.6)	18 (13.0)	16 (15.4)	
C	51 (40.8)	58 (42.0)	42 (40.4)	
Preoperative HOOS score, mean ± SD				
Pain	40.86 ± 15.03	41.18 ± 17.24	39.12 ± 14.52	0.58
Hip-related quality of life	21.57 ± 4.96	24.77 ± 19.56	21.78 ± 14.54	0.24
Symptoms	40.14 ± 15.98	42.48 ± 18.78	38.21 ± 17.16	0.17
Sports and recreational function	23.27 ± 21.21	25.95 ± 24.01	20.33 ± 17.62	0.14
Pain	46.40 ± 16.80	47.12 ± 18.09	45.34 ± 15.75	0.72
Preoperative WOMAC function score / HOOS ADL score, mean ± SD	43.21 ± 16.33	43.10 ± 18.07	39.52 ± 16.62	0.19
SF-12				
Mental	51.76 ± 12.82	51.78 ± 13.13	48.92 ± 11.56	0.17
Physical	31.55 ± 8.22	30.22 ± 8.66	29.03 ± 7.01	0.07

ADL = activities of daily living; ASA = American Society of Anesthesiologists; BMI = body mass index; HOOS = Hip Disability and Osteoarthritis Outcome Score; SD = standard deviation; SF-12 = 12-Item Short Form Survey; WOMAC = Western Ontario and McMaster Universities Osteoarthritis Index.
*Unless indicated otherwise.

outcomes in a negative way. Our results suggest that the 3 approaches can effectively provide patients with similar levels of pain relief and similar quality of life.

This is consistent with some studies on mid- to long-term outcomes that have usually compared 2 approaches (Table 4). Palan and colleagues²³ performed a single-centre study and found no significant differences at 5 years between the posterior and anterior approaches. Our study was also based on data from a single centre, which ensured some homogeneity in regard to the clinical pathways for each approach. This may explain why we also did not find differences when we compared the lateral approach with the anterior or posterior approach. Conversely, a Swedish Hip Arthroplasty Register study²⁹ found that the posterior approach provided better pain relief and satisfaction than the lateral approach at both the 1-year and 6-year postoperative visits. However, these results could be explained by regional procedural differences not captured by registry data. Although the use of data from a single institution reduces the likelihood that procedure-related factors might explain differences in patient-related outcomes, it also limits the generalizability of study results; this highlights the importance of having our results corroborated

by others. Finally, although PROMs are among the key performance indicators for joint arthroplasty, there is evidence that from a biomechanical standpoint, for instance as seen in gait studies,^{30,31} surgical approaches do differ, which may explain why in the short term some approaches may be associated with more rapid recovery,^{32,33} with the differences attenuating over time.³⁴

One possible explanation for the equivalence of patient-reported outcomes among our 3 groups is that early functional differences level off with rehabilitation in the first year, and differences are further minimized among patients of increasing age, who tend to have lower activity levels. Recent biomechanical gait studies found that surgical approach did not affect the outcomes at 1 year postoperatively.³⁵ However, the impact of the surgical approach on the early outcomes is probably influenced by several factors, such as preoperative muscle function and

subsequent damage at the time of surgery. Indeed, it has been shown that the abductor muscle impairment caused by the lateral approach can affect early outcomes.³⁶ Furthermore, the patients who completed both preoperative and postoperative PROMs had significantly less pain and better functional scores at the preoperative time point than patients who only completed preoperative PROMs. Although there were statistically significant differences, they were not found to reach the level of minimal clinically important change, suggesting that the *p* values need to be interpreted with caution. In addition, we do not fully understand the influence of patient age, sex and underlying diagnosis in regard to how surgical approach may affect health-related quality of life outcomes, with a recent study highlighting the finding that men and women do differ in terms of their gait recovery patterns.³⁷ The outcomes associated with a given surgical approach could also be influenced by certain patient characteristics, such as BMI or preoperative gait biomechanics.³⁸

Although it is difficult to specify which THR surgical approach is best, some patients could benefit more than others from any given surgical approach depending on their demographic characteristics. Older age and sex have

Table 3. Patient-reported outcomes at final follow-up, by surgical approach

Instrument; subscale	Measure	Surgical approach			p value
		Anterior	Posterior	Lateral	
HOOS					
Pain	Amount of change in score; mean ± SD	46.89 ± 19.41	47.61 ± 23.32	50.32 ± 18.95	0.20
	Final score (absolute value), mean ± SD	87.75 ± 16.28	88.79 ± 14.95	89.44 ± 15.33	
	% increase	115	116	129	
Hip-related quality of life	Amount of change in score, mean ± SD	54.88 ± 25.26	53.46 ± 29.31	52.78 ± 24.22	0.85
	Final score (absolute value), mean ± SD	76.45 ± 23.632	78.23 ± 21.85	74.56 ± 24.24	
	% increase	254	216	242	
Symptoms	Amount of change in score, mean ± SD	46.4 ± 18.77	44.94 ± 22.76	49.75 ± 20.73	0.06
	Final score (absolute value), mean ± SD	86.54 ± 14.68	87.42 ± 14.47	87.96 ± 15.51	
	% increase	116	106	130	
Sports and recreational function	Amount of change in score, mean ± SD	55.68 ± 30.09	51.64 ± 33.05	50.55 ± 33.73	0.80
	Final score (absolute value), mean ± SD	78.95 ± 24.50	77.59 ± 24.62	70.88 ± 30.47	
	% increase	239	199	249	
WOMAC pain	Amount of change in score, mean ± SD	43.47 ± 19.35	43.09 ± 22.65	45.72 ± 18.53	0.23
	Final score (absolute value), mean ± SD	89.87 ± 15.05	90.21 ± 14.07	91.05 ± 13.84	
	% increase	94	91	100	
WOMAC function / HOOS ADL	Amount of change in score, mean ± SD	46.18 ± 19.03	44.62 ± 22.82	46.09 ± 20.74	0.83
	Final score (absolute value), mean ± SD	89.39 ± 15.77	87.72 ± 15.99	85.61 ± 17.93	
	% increase	107	104	117	
SF-12					
Mental	Amount of change in score, mean ± SD	3.34 ± 12.05	2.37 ± 11.73	6.56 ± 11.34	0.05
	Final score (absolute value), mean ± SD	55.1 ± 8.08	54.15 ± 9.68	55.48 ± 7.84	
	% increase	6	5	13	
Physical	Amount of change in score, mean ± SD	15.64 ± 10.54	13.65 ± 12.18	14.65 ± 9.90	0.52
	Final score (absolute value), mean ± SD	47.19 ± 10.64	43.87 ± 11.22	43.68 ± 10.70	
	% increase	50	45	50	

ADL = activities of daily living; ASA = American Society of Anesthesiologists; BMI = body mass index; HOOS = Hip Disability and Osteoarthritis Outcome Score; SD = standard deviation; SF-12 = 12-Item Short Form Survey; WOMAC = Western Ontario and McMaster Universities Osteoarthritis Index.

been shown to be associated with lower functional outcomes, as well as higher BMI.^{39,40} Furthermore, several studies have demonstrated that specific surgical approaches could lead to better outcomes for some subgroups of patients: Müller and colleagues⁴¹ suggested that a mini-invasive approach for patients who are older than 70 years and have a BMI over 25 kg/m² can reduce muscle atrophy and fatty infiltration and produce better outcomes. In addition, women do not have the same hip musculature as men⁴² and use of a muscle-sparing approach should be considered for them. Little information is available in the literature on the role of bone geometry (fem-

oral offset, acetabulum anteversion, neck-shaft angle) in the choice of surgical approach, even though some authors have highlighted the advantage of some approaches for specific pathologies, such as hip dysplasia.⁴³ Unfortunately, because of the sample size in our study, we were not able to conduct subgroup analyses looking at the impact of surgical approach with respect to specific patient characteristics such as sex, age or BMI. Finally, the ceiling effect common to the PROMs could conceal some improvements when patients score well at baseline, which makes it more difficult to measure the effect of the THR as a treatment for osteoarthritis in some cases.⁴⁴

Table 4. Literature published in the last 20 years assessing functional outcomes by surgical approach with a minimum of 1-year follow-up

Study	Follow-up, yr	Approaches compared	No. of patients	Instrument(s) used	Clinical results: approach favoured
Palan et al. 2009 ²³	5	Posterior	301	Oxford Hip Score	No differences
		Anterolateral	498		
Restrepo et al. 2010 ²⁴	2	Anterior	50	WOMAC, SF-36	No differences
		Direct lateral	50		
Smith et al. 2012 ²⁵	1–3	Posterior	665	WOMAC	Posterior
		Anterolateral	246		
Lindgren et al. 2014 ²⁶	6	Posterior	3310	EQ-5D	Posterior
		Direct lateral	1652		
Reichert et al. 2015 ²⁷	3.3–6.7	Minimally invasive anterior	85	HHS, UCLA, SF-36	No differences
		Direct lateral	86		
Araújo et al. 2017 ¹⁵	2	Posterior	46	HOOS	No differences
		Anterolateral	48		
Our study	5–7	Anterior	125	WOMAC, HOOS, SF-12	No differences
		Direct lateral	104		
		Posterior	138		

EQ-5D = EuroQuol 5-Dimension; HHS = Harris Hip Score; HOOS = Hip Disability and Osteoarthritis Outcome Score; SF-12 = 12-Item Short Form Survey; SF-36 = 36-Item Short Form Survey; UCLA = University of California, Los Angeles, activity score; WOMAC = Western Ontario and McMaster Universities Osteoarthritis Index.

Limitations

This study has several limitations. First, the results do not mean that every patient who undergoes a THR by any approach will have the same long-term outcomes. Other factors, including muscle atrophy and gait imbalances, which may be aggravated with particular surgical approaches,⁴⁵ should be considered before a surgical approach is chosen. Unfortunately, our study and the current literature are still unable to address this interesting concern. In addition, we excluded patients who underwent revision surgery and thus were not able to determine whether the different surgical approaches might be associated with different revision rates,²⁹ which have an impact on functional outcomes. We were unable to comment on the risk of instability associated with each surgical approach, either because patients who experienced instability were excluded (because they underwent revision surgery) or because our sample was too small. The question of how patients were selected for each approach leads to an important concern. The 7 surgeons involved in this study usually each perform a single surgical approach, depending on their personal opinions and their comfort level with the different approaches. It is possible that they may have switched to another approach for patients who had a particular anatomy or some other specific characteristic, but this is difficult to ascertain in a retrospective study. Nevertheless, apart from a slight difference in terms of mean age, the patients who underwent the 3 approaches had similar demographic characteristics, which reveals good homogeneity among the groups. Another limitation is the impact of adjacent joint arthritis

and/or other joint replacement on patient-reported outcome measures. We tried to address this by controlling for the Charnley classification, which did not show differences among the 3 approaches. Moreover, even if we had controlled for the most important confounders using a multivariate analysis model, there would still have been some relevant cofounders that could potentially have led to a bias, such as smoking, socioeconomic status or femoral head diameter. However, we do not have any reason to think that these parameters might be unequally distributed among the 3 groups. Our study cohort represented 19.5% of the complete cohort. This level of compliance (in terms of percentage) in follow-up is comparable with that in the Swedish Hip Arthroplasty Register study: their loss to follow-up was greater than 80% after 1 year.²⁶ The fact that not all patients have PROM scores was predetermined as in 2010 we instituted a protocol whereby 1 in 5 patients who returned their preoperative questionnaire would be asked to complete their PROMs at follow-up. Postoperative PROMs are, however, missing at random, and our statistical power was sufficient. The differences between the original and final groups were for physical health status (ASA class), age and preoperative scores on the WOMAC and HOOS instruments. Although the differences were statistically significant, they were not clinically relevant. The difference in age was only 2 years. The differences in WOMAC and HOOS scores were under the minimal detectable change of these instruments.^{5,6} Nevertheless, patients in the final sample tended to be healthier, as determined by ASA score. Finally, a greater percentage of patients in the anterior approach group (27.4%) completed PROMs than patients

in the posterior approach (16.6%) and lateral approach (17.2%) groups. Therefore, the results for patients in the anterior approach group are more representative than those of the other groups.

CONCLUSION

Our study provides valuable information about the significant benefits that the 3 most common surgical approaches to THR provide in regard to patient-reported outcomes at long-term follow-up. Further studies are needed to assess the role of implant design as well as prehabilitation protocols in further optimizing recovery in both the short and long term.

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