



In hip arthroplasty a standardized modern cementing technique has been established

With the introduction and enhancement of modern cementing technique the long-term results for cemented hip stems were steadily improved. The femoral and the acetabula implants are fixed with bone cement (fully cemented) or hybrid procedures (cemented stem with uncemented cup) are performed. After choosing an implant design and fixation method, the surgeon decides on a surgical approach. The elements of modern cementing technique are approach-independent, therefore can and should be performed in any cemented hip arthroplasty procedure to guarantee long implant survival.

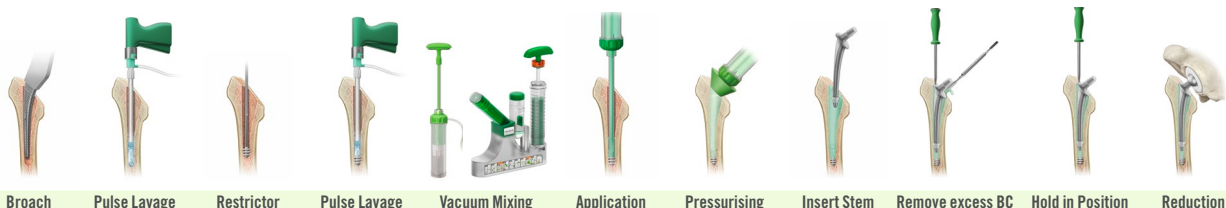
Steps of hip stem fixation and modern cementing technique

- After cutting off the femoral neck, opening of the canal and sequential **broaching** according to the size of the prosthesis of choice the bone bed is prepared for cementing.

CAVE: At least 2–4 mm of cancellous bone should be saved after broaching to allow optimal interdigitation of bone and bone cement!
- The bone bed is cleaned with **pulse lavage**, to remove bone marrow, debris and blood. Some surgeons additionally remove the osseous debris with a brush prior to lavage.
- A **cement restrictor** is placed in the femoral canal (approx. 1–2 cm distal to the tip of the stem). A **second lavage** is performed to minimize bleeding. Then, the bone bed is dried. Some surgeons additionally use gauze soaked with hemostatic solution to further minimize bleeding. It is possible to use suction catheter to remove blood from restrictor directly before application of bone cement.
- Meanwhile the bone cement is prepared by the operating theatre staff. **Mixing of bone cement under vacuum** is highly recommended.
- Bone cement is applied using a cement gun in a retrograde manner (**retrograde application**), which means the tip of the nozzle is placed against the restrictor/distal plug and injection of bone cement is started. The nozzle is withdrawn very slowly, it should rather be lifted up by the bone cement in the femoral canal than pulled out.
- As soon as the femoral canal is filled with bone cement, a femoral seal is used for prolonged proximal **pressurisation** to create a compact bone cement mantle and good interdigitation into the cancellous bone.
- The hip stem is placed in the bone cement while applying **continuous manual pressure** so that a thin boundary layer can form between the prosthesis and the bone cement.

TIP: Implant placement using gentle pressure instead of hammering
- After insertion of the implant all cement **residue must be removed**.
- The stem is aligned according to the preoperative planning and **held in position**.

CAVE: The prosthesis must not be moved until the bone cement is completely hardened!



Cementation of the acetabulum component

- To allow additional interlocking of bone cement and acetabulum, the sclerosis is opened and multiple **drillings** are made in the acetabular roof.
- Bone bed is prepared using **pulse lavage** and bone cement is **mixed under vacuum**.
- After application of the bone cement it is **pressurized** to achieve adequate penetration. Insert the implant, **remove bone cement residue** and **hold implant in position** until bone cement is hardened.

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