



# Direct Anterior Total Hip, Significantly Lower Rates of Deep Vein Thrombosis and Pulmonary Embolism

SHANE TAYLOR, ALEXANDER CAUGHRAN, ALISINA SHAHI, JON LASH

# Disclosures

- ▶ No conflicts of interest to disclose



# Introduction

- ▶ Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT) and Pulmonary Embolism (PE), together referred to as Venous Thromboembolism (VTE) are serious, potentially fatal complications of Total Hip Arthroplasty (THA)
- ▶ There are many factors that are associated with increased risk of VTE
  - ▶ Hypercoagulable disorders
  - ▶ Prior VTE
  - ▶ Obesity
  - ▶ Delay in ambulation



# Purpose

- ▶ Looking to investigate if surgical approach is associated with a change in incidence of VTE

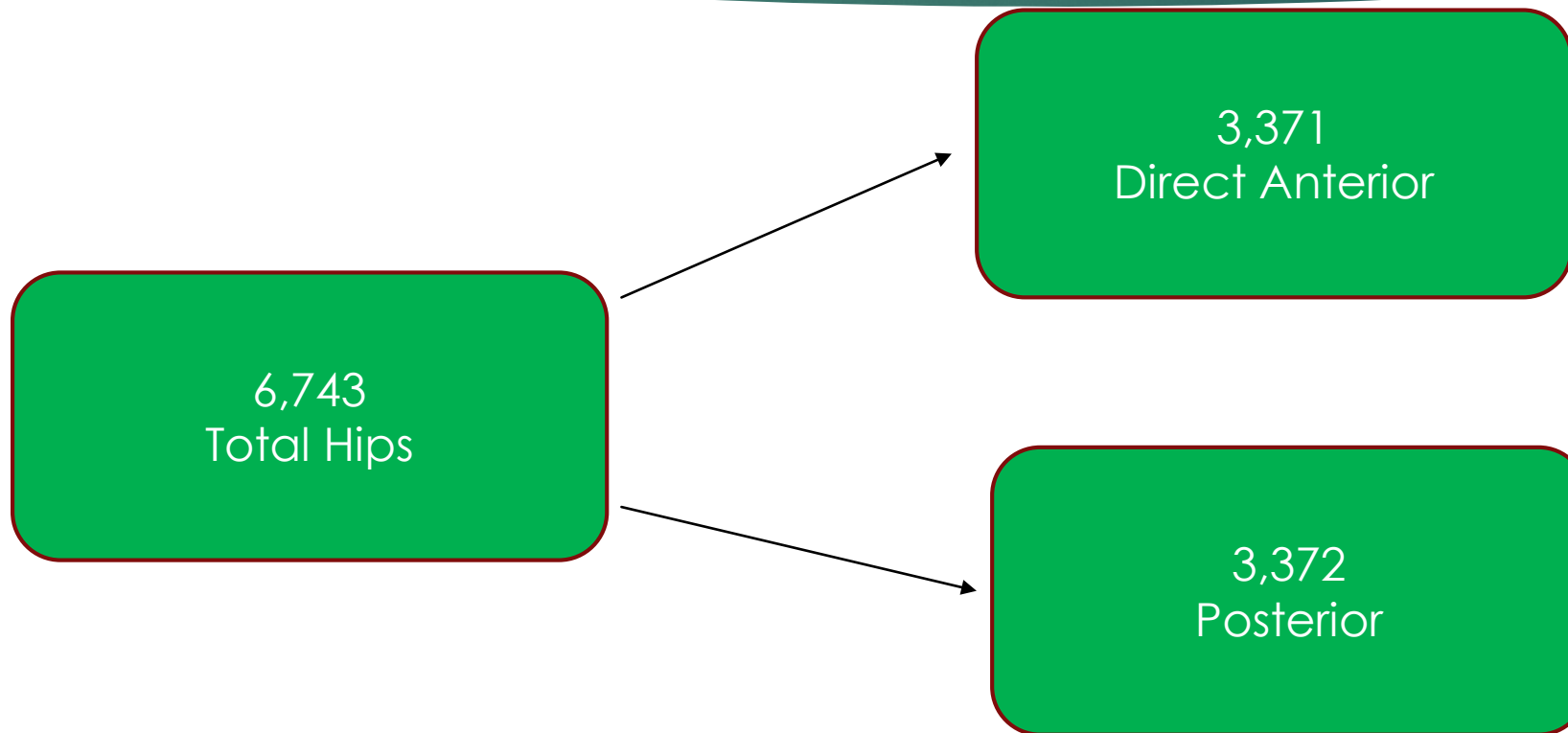


# Methods

- ▶ Conducted a retrospective multicenter review of all primary and revision THAs that were performed between 2010 to 2018
- ▶ Looking for VTEs diagnosed within 90 days from surgery
- ▶ Risk factors associated with VTE
  - ▶ Primary vs revision
  - ▶ Surgical approach
  - ▶ History of VTE
  - ▶ Hypercoagulable disorders
  - ▶ Gender
  - ▶ Age
  - ▶ BMI
- ▶ Data analyzed using multivariate regression model to assess for risk factors
- ▶ Then a bivariate analysis to compare incidence of VTE between surgical approaches



# Demographics



# Results

- ▶ Overall rate of DVT was 3.8%
- ▶ Patients that underwent direct anterior THA had a significantly lower incidence of VTE (2.6% vs 4.4%,  $p=0.0002$ )

Risk Factor	Odds Ratio
Hypercoagulable Disorder	5.2
Prior VTE	4.4
Age >70	3.3
Female Gender	3.1
BMI >35	2.4
Revision THA	2.1

# Limitations

- ▶ Retrospective Study
- ▶ Only captured symptomatic VTE
- ▶ Only recognized patients that returned to our facilities
- ▶ Time to ambulation



# Conclusion

- ▶ There has been a lot of research and interest in the direct anterior THA and this shows that it also is associated with decreased incidence of VTE
- ▶ Also demonstrate other risk factors associated with VTE and recommend optimizing modifiable risk factors prior to surgery

