Nerve Injury following THA

Andreea Lupu
ST3 Wansbeck
Teaching Freeman Hospital Oct 2011

Overview

- Nerve injury
- Background
- Diagnosis
- Prognosis
- Management
- Preventative measures

Nerve Injury- Seddon Classification

Neuropraxia

- Minor injury (conduction block)
- All anatomic structures intact

Axonotmesis

- Axon disruption
- Intact connective tissue

Neurotmesis

- Complete disruption of all layers
- Worst outcome

Mechanism of Injury

- Compression
 - Subfascial haematoma
- Stretch
 - Pre-existing nerve mobility
 - Intra-operative traction
 - Excessive leg lengthening
- Ischaemia
- Transection

Background

- Incidence
 - Primary total hip arthroplasty 1-2%
 - Revision arthroplasty 3-8%
 - DDH patients 5.8%

 Cochrane r/v no difference in nerve injury incidence between posterior & lateral approaches

Background

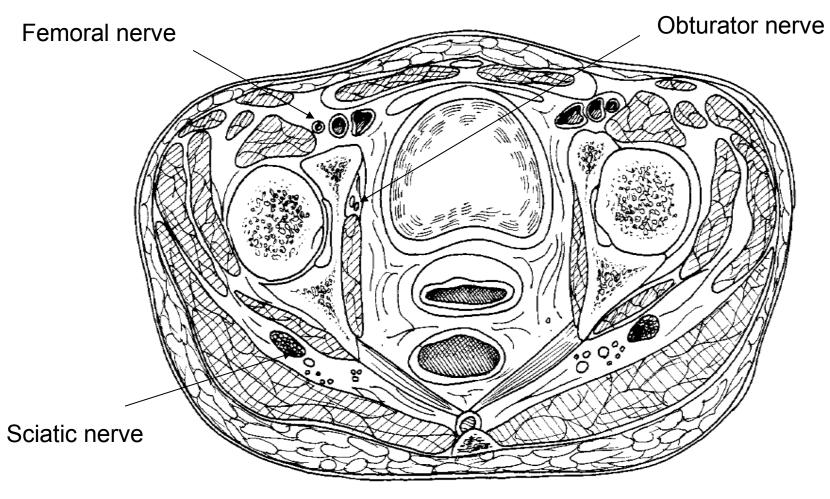
Main peripheral nerves affected

- Sciatic
 - Common Peroneal division > tibial
- Superior gluteal nerve
- Femoral
- Obturator

Other Nerves

- Peripheral nerves (position related)
- Central nerve damage
- Gentamicin induced CN VIII

Cross section pelvis at level of hip joint



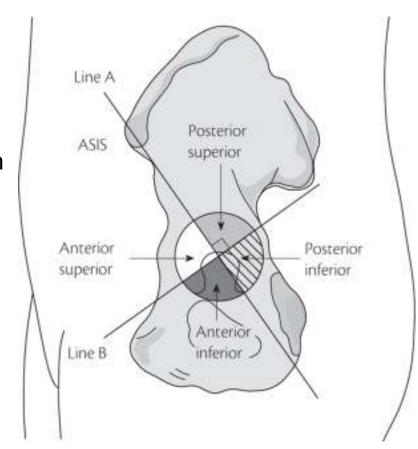
Acetabular quadrant system

PS:

- Sciatic n
- Superior gluteal n

AS:

- Sciatic n
- Inf gluteal n
- Internal pudental n



PI:

ext iliac vessels

AI:

- Obturator n

Sciatic nerve injury

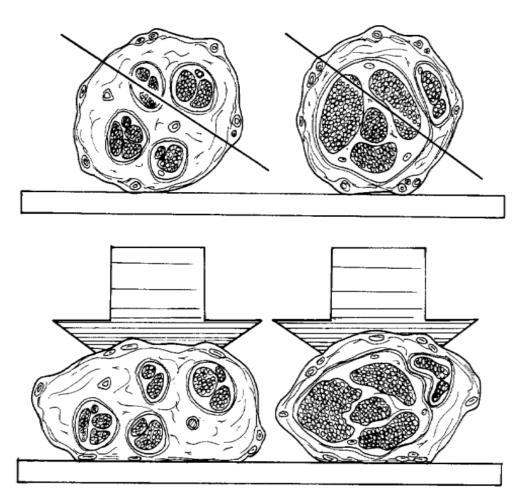
- L4-S3 nerve roots
- Tibial & peroneal divisions
 - Peroneal division most at risk
- Mol
 - Posterior acetabular retractors
 - Anterior or lateral traction on the femur
 - 50% palsies unknown cause
- Diagnosis
 - Foot drop
 - Weak plantar flexion & inversion (tibial)
 - Sensory loss

Sciatic nerve anatomy

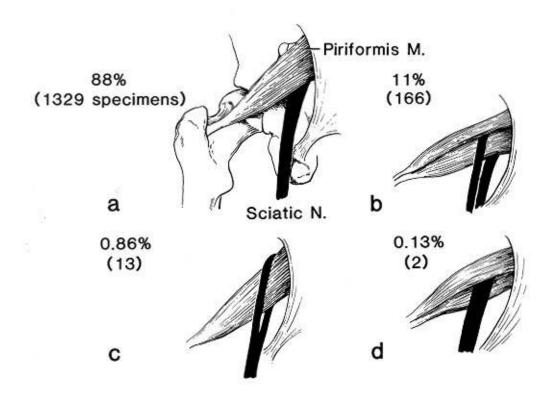
Tibial Division

Peroneal Division

Transection and compression effect on the sciatic nerve



Relation of Sciatic Nerve to Piriformis Muscle In 1510 Extremities Studied



Superior Gluteal nerve

- L4-S1 roots
- MOI
 - Lateral & Post approaches
- Diagnosis
 - Positive Trendelenburg
 - Weak abduction

Femoral Nerve

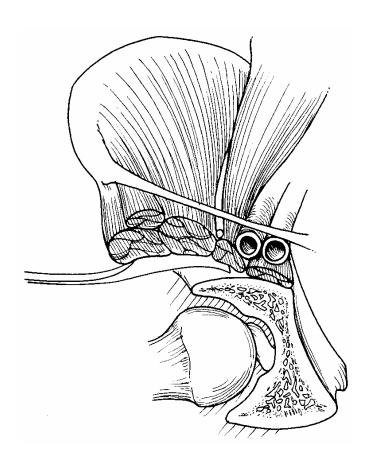
L2-L4 roots

Mol:

-Ant acetabular retractor & anterolateral approach

Diagnosis:

- Thigh pain
- Loss of sensation
- Quads weakness



Obturator nerve

- L2-L4 roots
- MOI
 - Cement, screws, reamers breech anterior acetabular quadrants
- Diagnosis
 - Persistent pain in groin or thigh
 - ADDuctor weakness

Management

- Immediate
- Intra operative:
 - Repair transected nerve
- Post operative:
 - Investigations:
 - USS (?haematoma)
 - Back to theatre:
 - New progressive signs & symptoms
 - Excessive leg lengthening

Management

- Intermediate:
- Further investigations
 - 3 months following injury
 - EMG studies
 - Objective measure of nerve damage
 - Monitor progress of nerve recovery

Management

Long term

- Watch and wait
- Physiotherapy
 - Improve muscle function & stretch antagonist
- Orthoses
- Analgesia
- Counselling
 - Pain clinic referral

Prognosis

- Poor prognostic indicators:
- Injury factors
 - Large nerve
 - Great distance from end organ
 - Poor local tissues (scar, vascularity, infection, tension)
 - Blunt trauma
- Patient factors
 - Elderly
 - Multiple co-morbidities
 - Smokers, steroids, diabetes, alcohol, spinal stenosis, hypothyroidism

Prevention

Pre operative planning

- Identify at risk patients
- Template
- Test and document nerve function

Intra operative

- Careful dissection & haemostasis
- Identify and protect nerve, regular checks
- Careful use of instruments
- Avoid anterior quadrant screws
- Leg length measuring device

Case Study

- 74yr lady
- Right hip THR for OA
- PMH: troch bursitis, MI, mastectomy, HTN
- o/e pre-op: antalgic gait, stiff, no distal neurological deficit
- Intra-op
 - Cement gun broke
 - Excessive lengthening

Day 1 post op

- Foot drop
- >2cm lengthening
- Decision made to revise stem day 2 post op



Revised





Currently

- Hip working well
- Marginal nerve improvement
- Foot orthosis
- Had nerve conduction studies at 4months post injury: typical pattern of sciatic nerve injury at the hip joint
- Continue with conservative mx

References

- De Hart MM, Riley LH: Nerve injuries in Total Hip arthroplasty. J Am Acad Orthop Surg 1999;7:101-111
- Jolles BM., Bogoch ER.. Posterior versus lateral surgical approach for total hip arthroplasty in adults with osteoarthritis. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2006, Issue 3. Art. No.: CD003828. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD003828.pub3
- Novak et al 2011; Peripheral nerve injuries http://emedicine.medscape.com/article/1270360-overview#a0112
- Farrell et al 2005 Motor nerve palsy following primary total hip arthroplasty http://www.jbjs.org/article.aspx?Volume=87&page=2619
- Mudd et al 2010; Ototoxicity http://emedicine.medscape.com/article/857679-overview
- - xTBvyRsYBmH8=&h=468&w=540&sz=50&hl=en&start=5&zoom=1&tbnid=RbDU3C_LLCOThM:&tbnh=114&tbnw =132&ei=2oeuTp6RMs_C8QPyw72iCw&prev=/search%3Fq%3Dsciatic%2Bnerve%2Bvariants%26um%3D1%26hl %3Den%26safe%3Dactive%26sa%3DN%26tbm%3Disch&um=1&itbs=1