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Proximal femur and total femur resections

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Endoprosthesis replacements of the proximal or total femur are often required in the treatment of patients with primary or secondary bone tumors. Modular tumor prostheses allow a reconstruction of the resulting bone defect. In most cases long-term limb salvage can be achieved. However, local recurrence is much more common in patients with proximal femur tumors in comparison to patients with tumors around the knee and can result in secondary amputation. Also in periprosthetic infection sometimes a secondary amputation cannot be avoided. The most common complication in proximal and total femur replacement is the dislocation of the hip. This presentation summarizes the dislocation rates depending on the different types of articulation (total hip arthroplasty, monopolar or bipolar head) and the methods of capsular reconstruction and soft tissue reattachment. Finally, the functional outcome of patients receiving a proximal or total femur replacement is mentioned.

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