Summary of research proposal LROI

Title:
Re-revision surgery in reverse total shoulder arthroplasty; a review from the Dutch Arthroplasty Register

Authors: MPJ van den Bekerom, A Naryapragi, D Boulidam, A Macken, G Buijze

Abstract:
With the exponential increase in reverse total shoulder arthroplasty (rTSA), complications and demand for (re-)revision surgery are expected to increase. Indications for revision surgery include aseptic glenoid loosening, infection, periprosthetic fracture, instability and cuff failure.

A substantial socioeconomic- and health burden is observed in patients undergoing (re-) revision surgery. Revision surgery increases the risk of future complications and re-revisions. Hence, it is crucial to prevent additional surgery in these patients. However, studies presenting numbers of re-revision rates and associated risk factors after rTSA are sparse. Furthermore, in the decision making for re-revision surgery, accurate analyses of implant survival after a first revision is important.

This study aims to report the re-revision rate, identify risk factors associated with re-revision, and analyse implant survival of revision rTSA in the Netherlands, documented in the Dutch Arthroplasty Register.

Patient characteristics and indications for re-revision surgery will be reported. Logistic regression models will be used to analyse risk factors for re-revision surgery. An implant survival analysis in revision arthroplasty will be performed using the Kaplan-Meier method.

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