Cemented versus Cementless Hemiarthroplasty for Femoral Neck Fractures: A Meta-Analysis of Randomized Controlled Trials

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Purpose: The purpose of this study was to perform a meta-analysis of the randomized controlled trials (RCTs) to compare the outcomes following cemented and cementless hemiarthroplasty for femoral neck fractures.

Methods: A literature search of 3 databases was performed based on the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses guidelines. RCTs comparing cemented and cementless hemiarthroplasty for femoral neck fractures were included. Clinical outcomes were compared using Revman, and a P value <0.05 was considered to be statistically significant.

Results: Nine RCTs with 3177 patients were included. Overall, 24.2% of patients treated with a cemented hemiarthroplasty and 28.6% of patients treated with cementless hemiarthroplasty died within 1 year (P = 0.01), but there was no significant difference in perioperative mortality or mortality at 30 days (P>0.05 for both). There was also a significantly lower rate of periprosthetic fractures with cemented hemiarthroplasty (0.9% vs 4.8%, P<0.0001), but there was no significant difference in the rate of revision surgery, dislocations, or wound infections between groups (P>0.05). Cementless hemiarthroplasty resulted in significantly faster operative times (61.7 vs 69.5 minutes, P = 0.007).

Conclusion: The current Level I evidence in the literature shows that cemented hemiarthroplasty for femoral neck fractures offers results in lower mortality at 1 year than cementless hemiarthroplasty, improved 1-year mortality rates, and less periprosthetic fracture compared to press-fit hemiarthroplasty. Despite the increase in operative time, cemented hemiarthroplasty offers compelling clinical advantages compared to cementless hemiarthroplasty for surgical management of displaced femoral neck fractures in the elderly.