

Impact of Pancreatitis on Postoperative Complications in Total Hip Arthroplasty with Minimum Two Year Surveillance

Study Design: Retrospective Analysis

Objective: Pancreatitis is a common condition in western populations. The relationship between pancreatitis and post-operative surgical complications for total hip arthroplasty (THA) is poorly characterized. Our goal is to identify the impact of Pancreatitis on 2-year postoperative outcomes following THA.

Methods: The New York Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System was queried to identify patients who underwent THA with at least a 2-year follow-up. Controlling for variables such as age, sex and obesity designation, differences in post-operative outcomes in a cohort diagnosed with pancreatitis were compared to a control. Demographics and rates of 2-year postoperative surgical and medical complications were compared utilizing Chi Square, T-test and logistical regression analysis.

Results: A cohort of 54 pancreatitis patients and 54 non-pancreatitis patients was identified. Pancreatitis and non-pancreatitis patients had comparable ages (63.56 vs 34.85 years) and sex (48.1% vs 57.4% female) distributions. Pancreatitis patients had higher rates of surgical complications (2.7 [1.2–6.0]; $p=0.013$), blood transfusions (2.9 [1.3–6.5]; $p=0.008$), medical complications (5.4 [1.8–16.1]; $p=0.003$), and acute renal failure (4.3 [1.1–16.9]; $p=0.035$) (all, $p<0.05$).

Conclusions: Pancreatitis patients who undergo THA, experienced higher rates of certain surgical complications, particularly requiring more blood transfusions than a control cohort. These patients also experienced higher rates of medical complications, particularly acute renal failure. These findings should be taken into consideration to optimize pancreatitis patients prior to THA.

Keywords: Total Hip Arthroplasty; Pancreatitis; Acute Pancreatitis; Chronic Pancreatitis; Surgical Complications