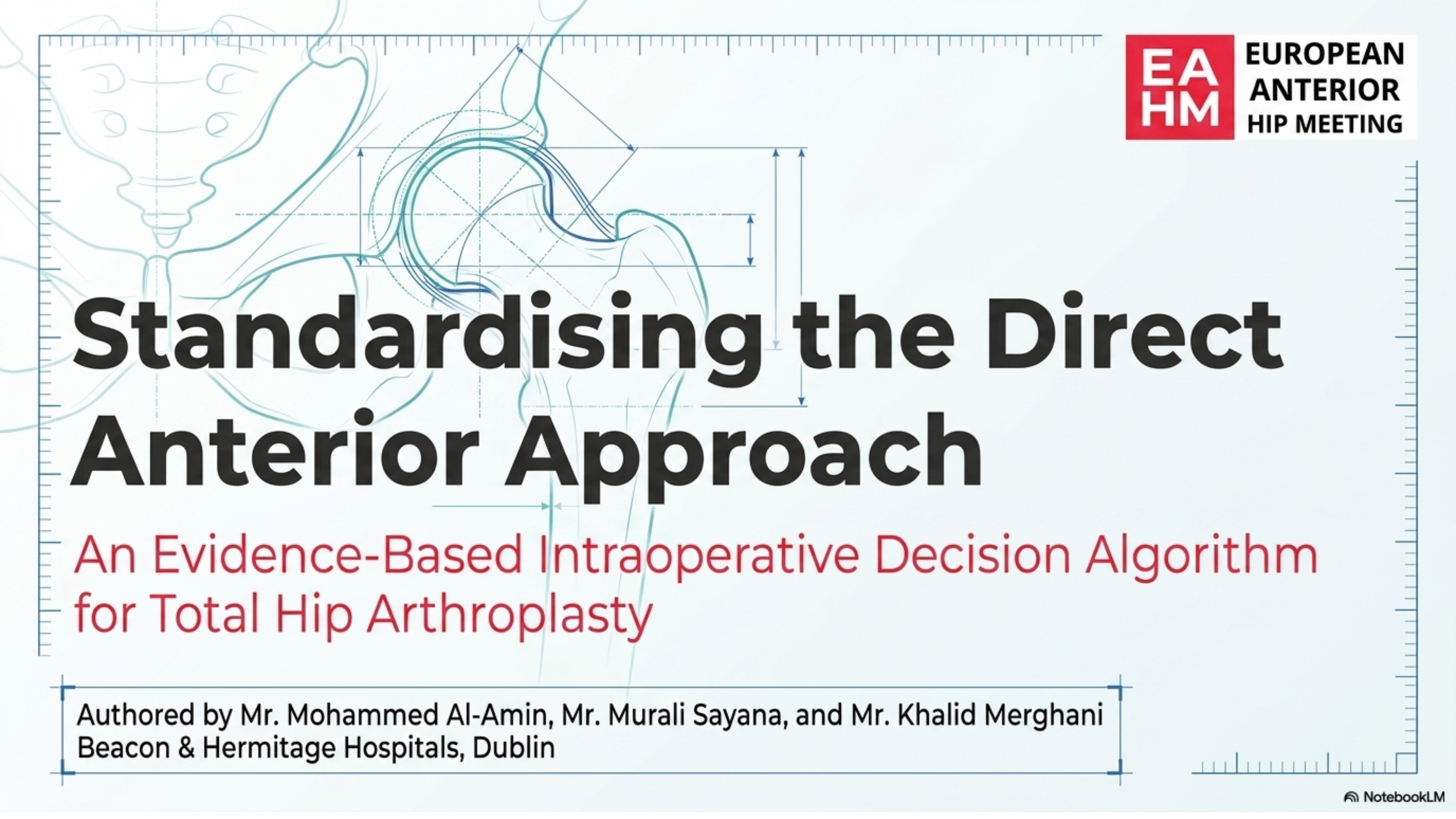


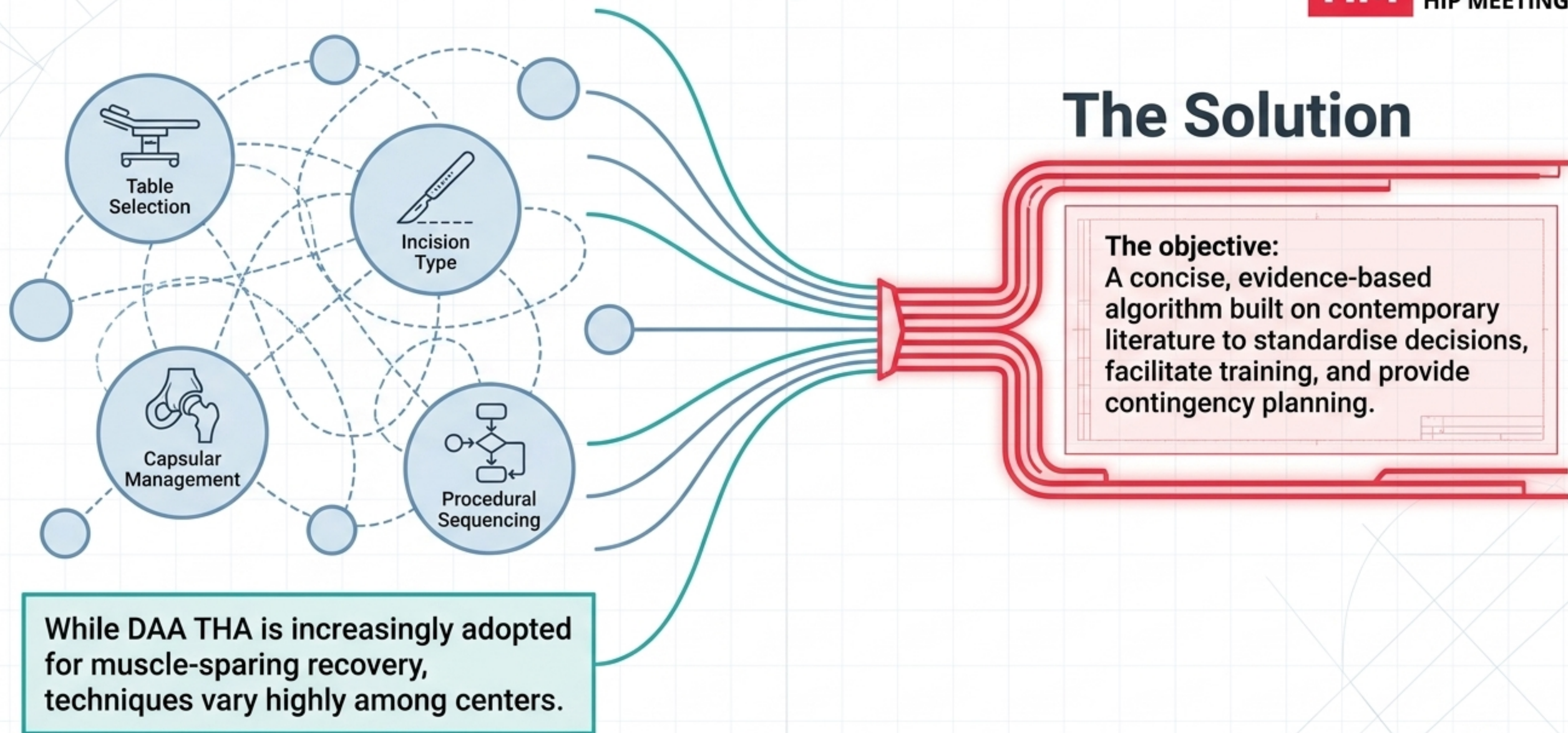


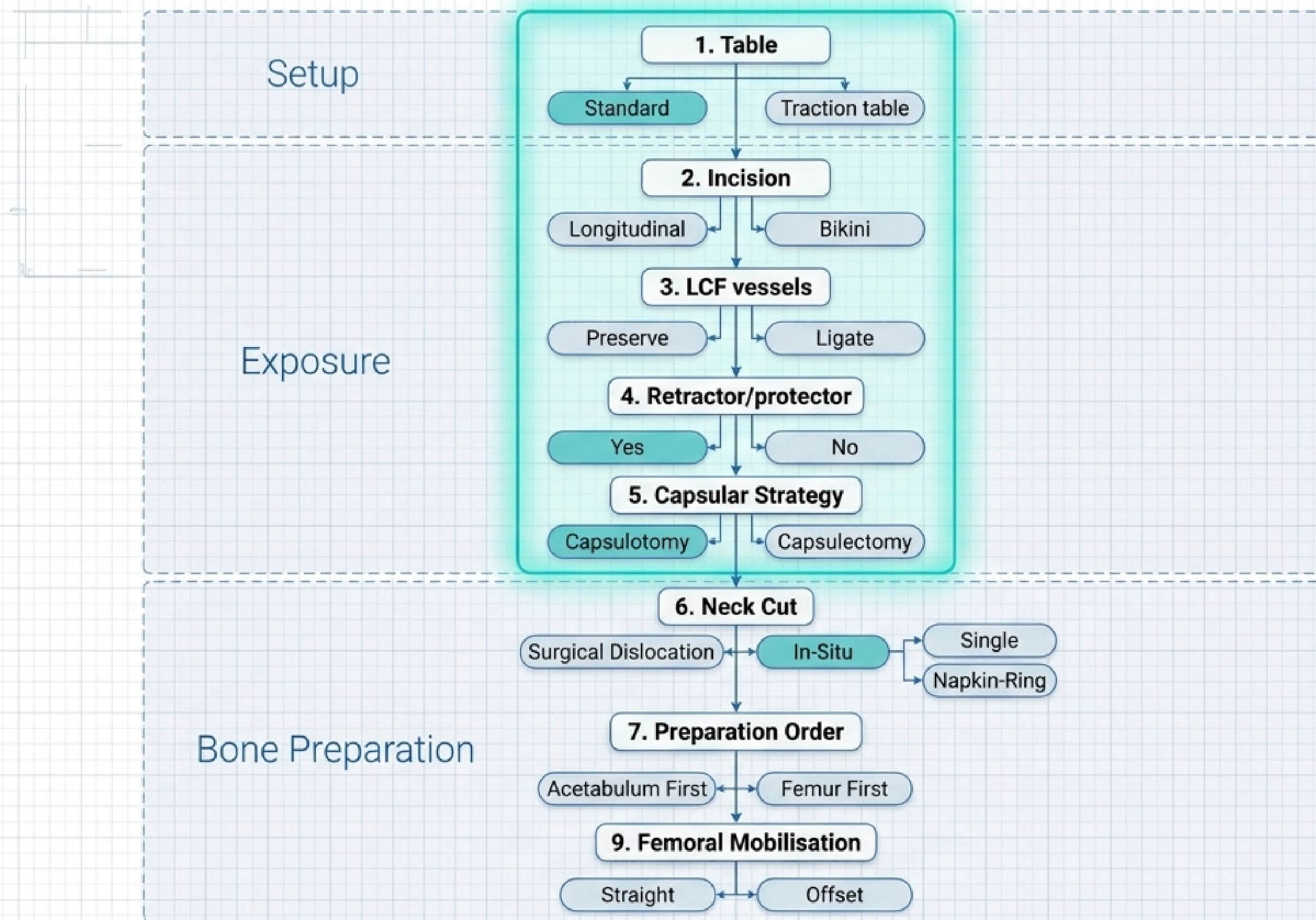
Standardising the Direct Anterior Approach

An Evidence-Based Intraoperative Decision Algorithm for Total Hip Arthroplasty

Authored by Mr. Mohammed Al-Amin, Mr. Murali Sayana, and Mr. Khalid Merghani
Beacon & Hermitage Hospitals, Dublin

Intraoperative Variability





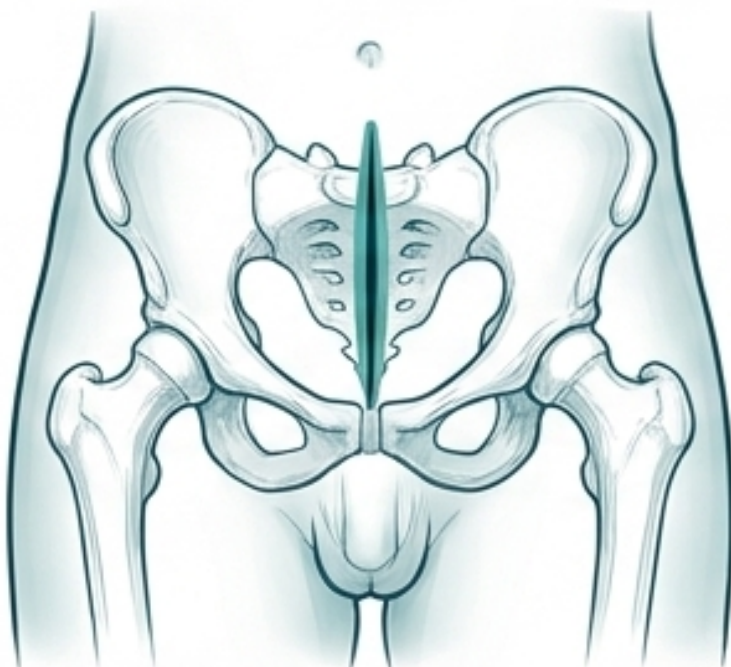
Node 1: Table Setup

A/B Comparison Matrix	Standard Table	Traction Table
Blood Loss	↑	↓
Operative Time	↑	↓
Intraoperative Fractures	↑	↓
Periprosthetic Fracture Rate	↓	↑ (0.15 lower rate)
Complication Rates	⇒ (Similar: Based on 26,353 + 2,258 patients) ⇒	

Clinical Consensus: Choice should be determined by surgeon experience, workflow considerations, and equipment availability rather than expected differences in clinical outcomes.

Node 2: Incision Strategy

Longitudinal Incision

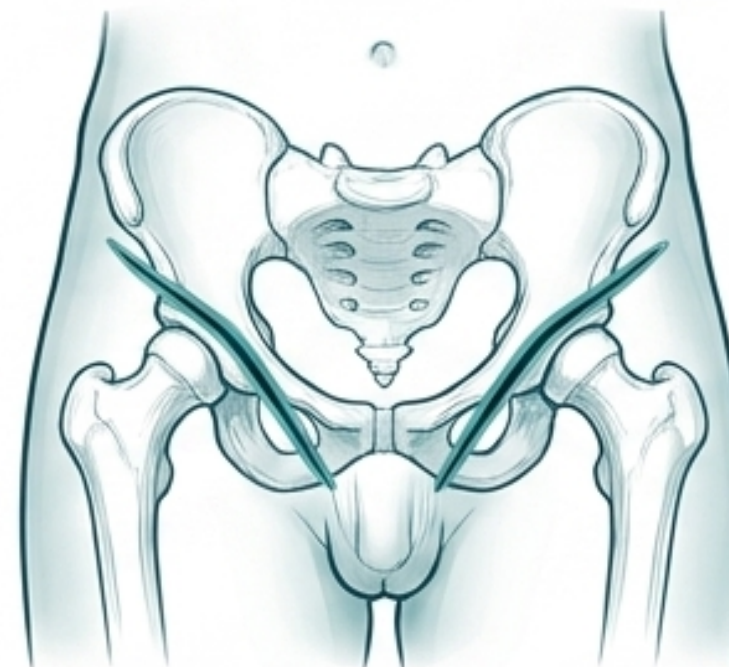


SPECIFICATION

Priority: Extensibility

Note: The preferred approach when operative exposure must be maximized.

Bikini Incision



SPECIFICATION

Priority: Cosmesis

Pros: Improved scar appearance, higher patient satisfaction.

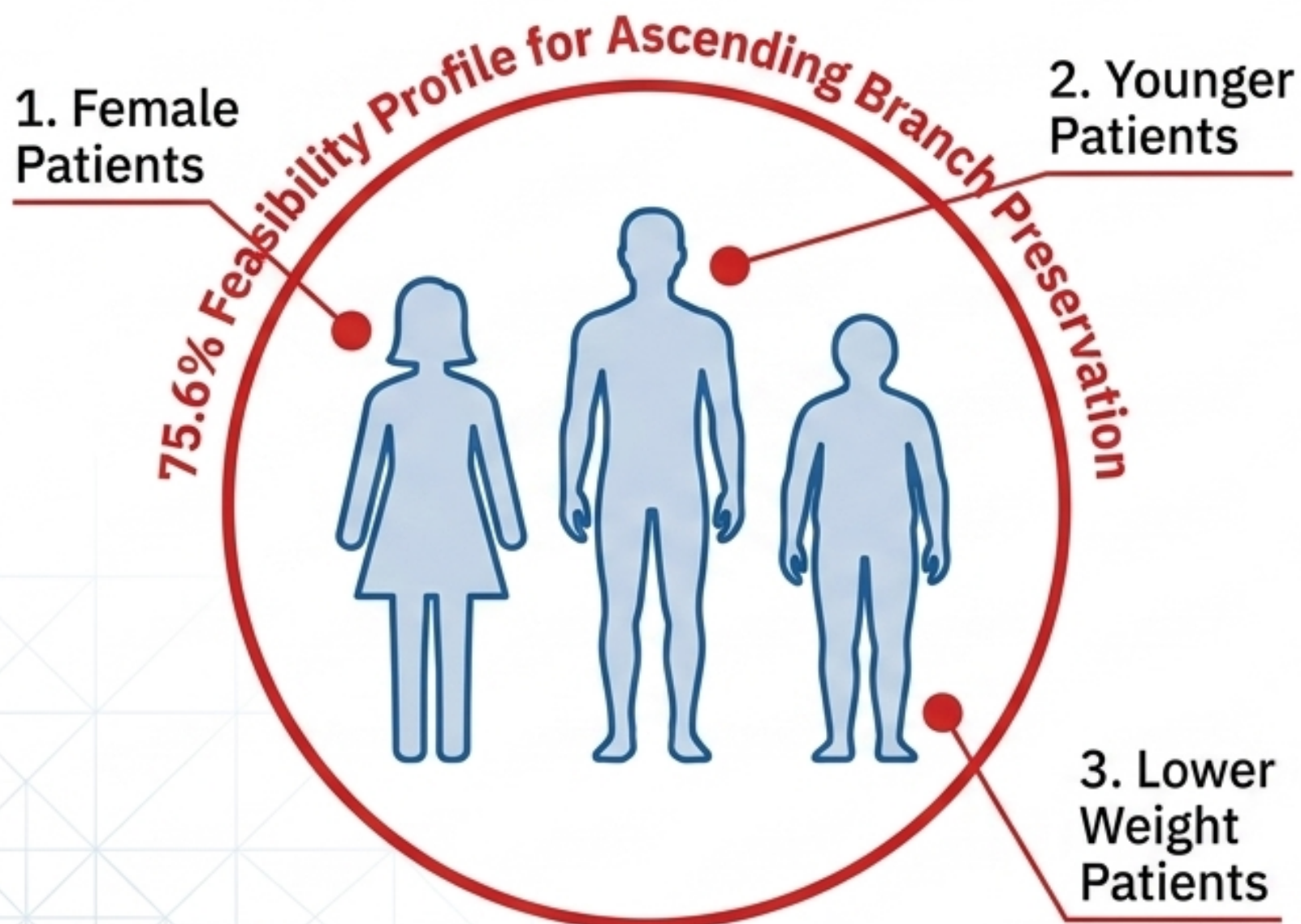
Risks: Higher incidence of LFCN injury, higher risk of wound complications.

The Tie: Functional Outcomes (HHS, OHS, activity scores) are firmly neutral between both approaches.

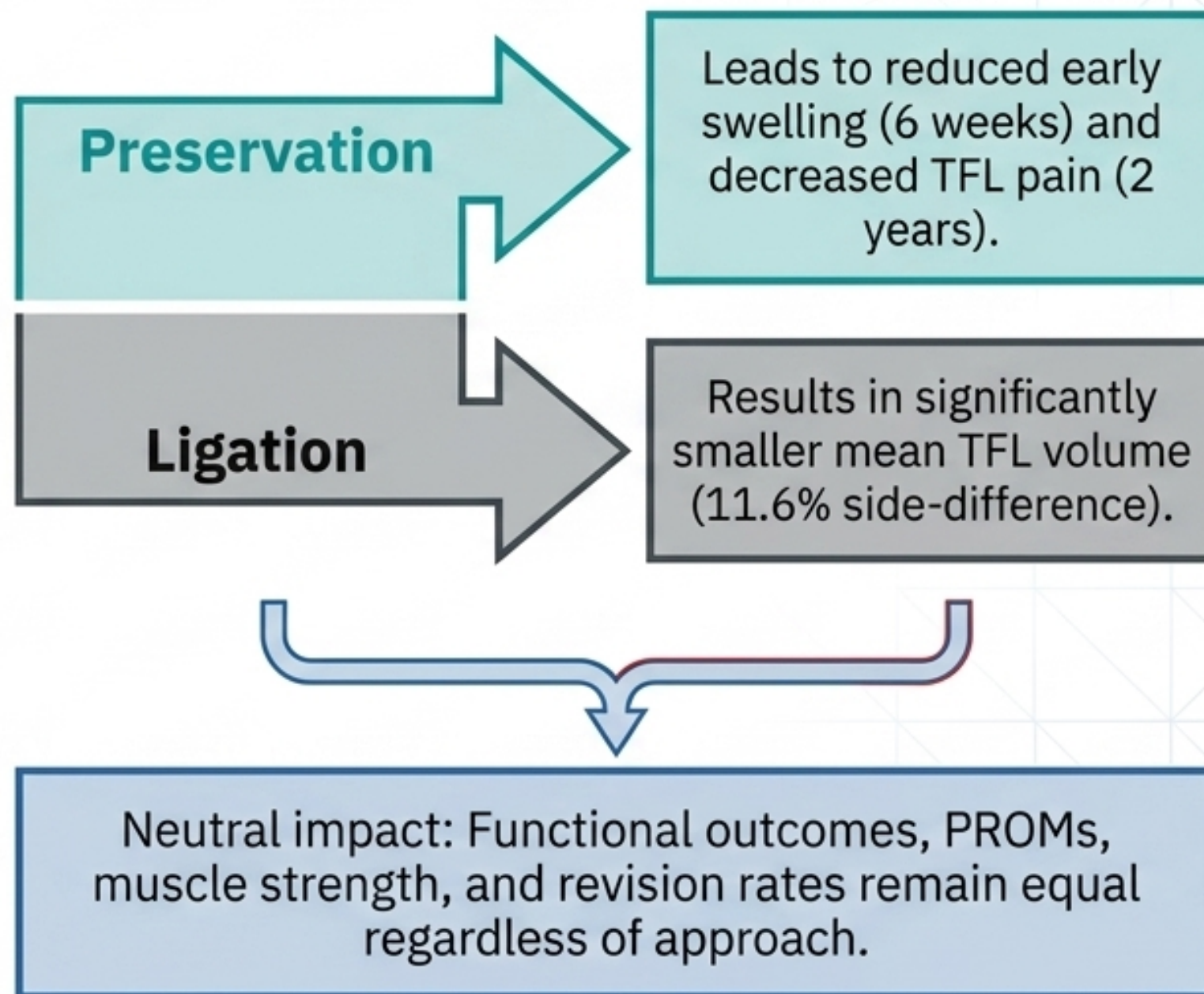
Takeaway: Bikini is highly effective for selected patients under experienced surgeons, but Longitudinal remains the standard when operative exposure must be maximized.

Node 3: LFCA Management

Patient Profile

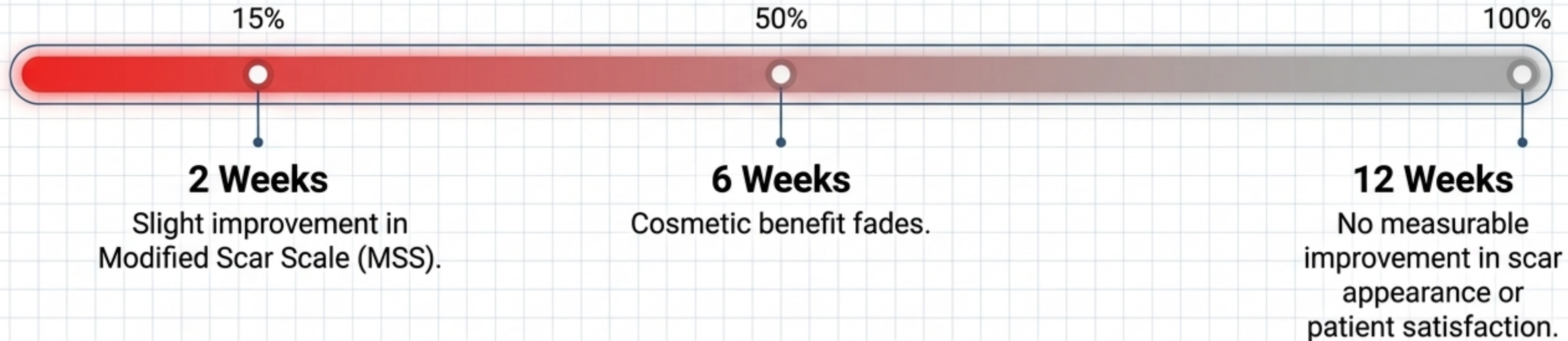


Clinical Impact



Node 4: Ring Wound Retractors

Efficacy Timeline



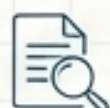
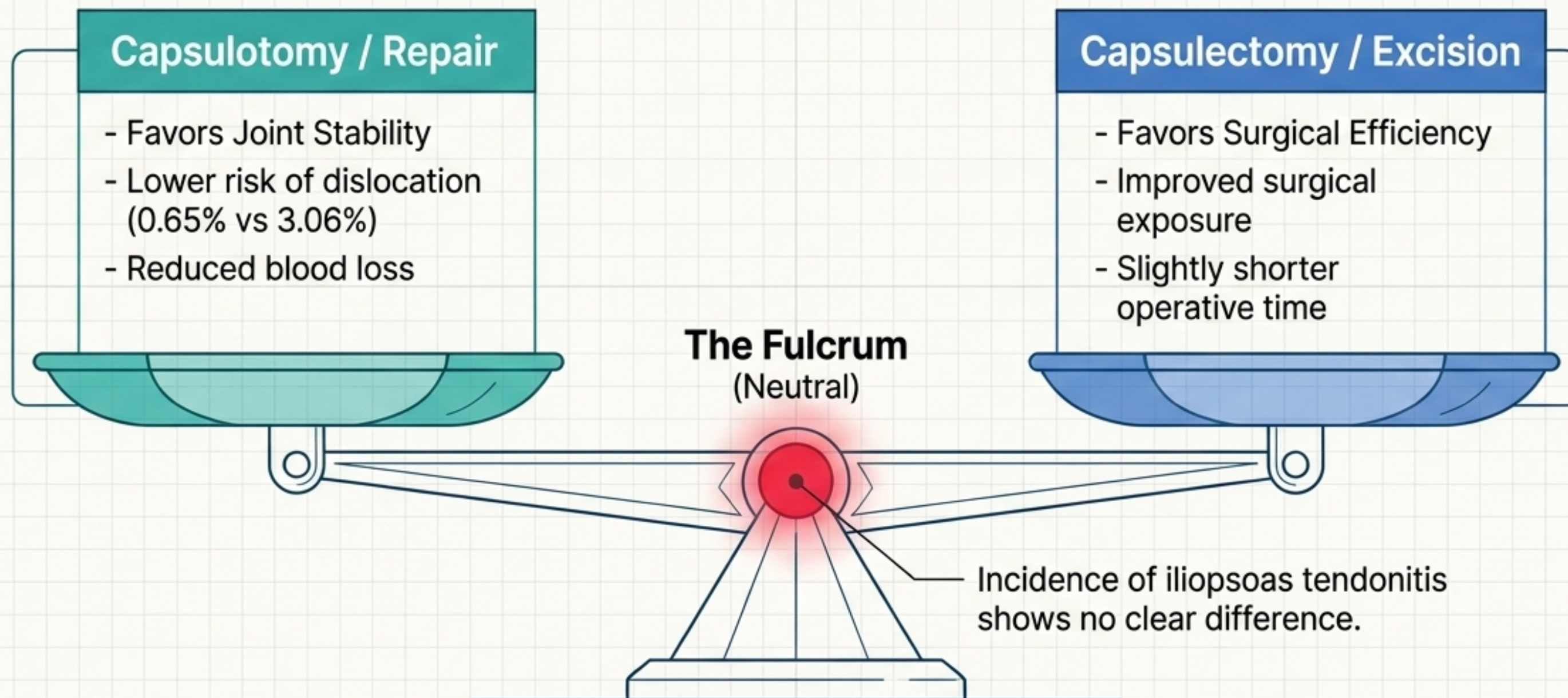
Key Insight Panel

RCT data (50 primary DAA THAs) indicates routine use of ring wound retractors for cosmetic benefit is unsupported. Meticulous soft-tissue handling and careful wound closure remain the critical factors.



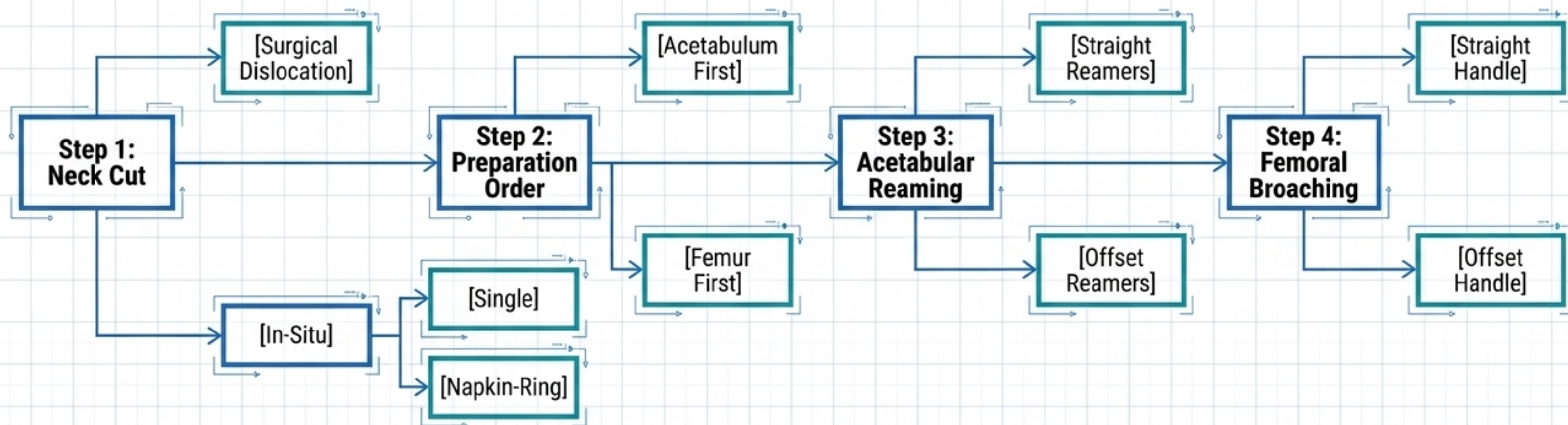
Horizon Note: Prospective clinical trial underway at University of Miami (results expected 2028).

Node 5: Capsular Strategy



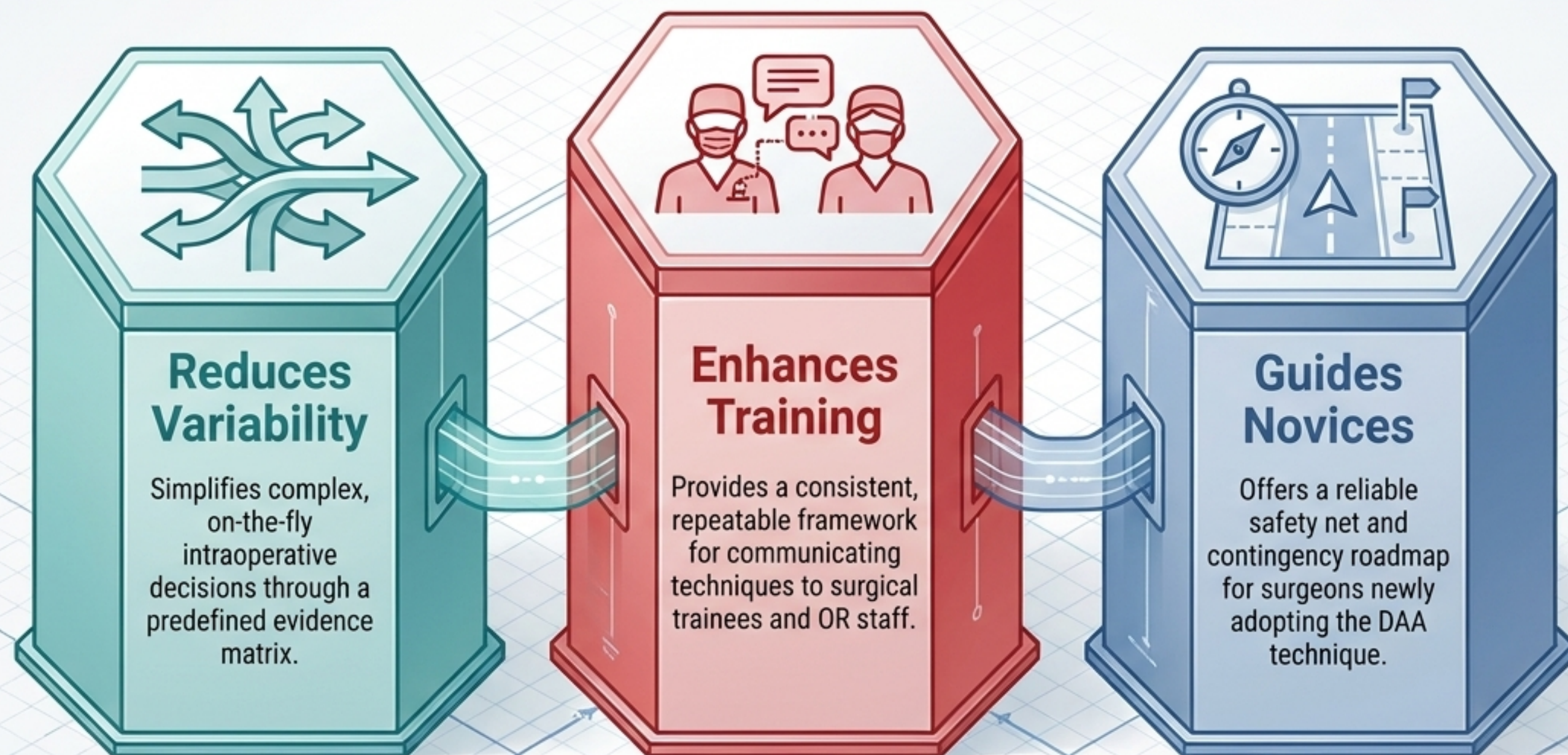
Note: Data primarily from retrospective observational studies; lacks prospective randomized trials.

Nodes 6–9: Bone Preparation Framework



Final bone preparation nodes emphasize flexible equipment adaptation while maintaining a standardized procedural sequence.

Conclusion: The Value of Standardisation



Next Steps: Prospective multicentre validation is required to assess efficiency, complication rates, and implant positioning.

Presenter Contact

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Dublin, Ireland



Scan for Full Research
and Reference Links

Key Literature Base



Sarraj (2020) -
Table Setup



Ramadanov (2024) -
Direct Comparisons



Butler (2022) -
Incision Protocols



Bell (2025) -
LFCA Preservation



Matar (2024) -
Ascending Branch
Feasibility



Miranda (2021) -
Capsular
Management