

A Controversial Dose of Radiotherapy After Bilateral Girdlestone Procedures



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BACKGROUND

Heterotopic ossification (HO) – formation of bone in soft tissue, is a major complication after lower extremity trauma, hip arthroplasty, and central nervous system (CNS) injury.¹

Neurogenic heterotopic ossification occurs primarily after traumatic brain injury or spinal cord injury (SCI);² incidence of clinically significant HO in spinal cord injury is approximately 20-30%.² The mechanism, while not entirely elucidated, involves concomitant CNS and peripheral injury, leading to local inflammatory and hypoxic microenvironment in soft tissue, and a resultant release of multiple factors that alter the balance of osteoblastic and osteoclastic activity.²

The Girdlestone procedure is an excision arthroplasty of the hip indicated for hardware loosening, prosthetic infections, recurrent dislocations, and HO.

Radiotherapy has been used since the 1970s as a prophylactic measure to deter the progression of HO, with post-surgical radiotherapy having been shown to be more effective than nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs after major hip procedures.³

We present a unique case of unilateral radiotherapy in a patient who underwent surgeries for bilateral hip HO during acute inpatient rehabilitation (AIR), with a focus on functional outcomes.

CASE DESCRIPTION

While in AIR for functional upgrade, the patient developed bilateral hip pain and significant loss of range of motion; ensuing imaging revealed extensive heterotopic ossification (HO) in bilateral hip joints. At that time, he was independent in eating and grooming, but required maximum-assist for bathing, moderate-assist for upper extremity dressing, and total-assistance for lower extremity dressing, toileting, and toilet/tub transfers.

After undergoing a staged bilateral Girdlestone procedure followed by prophylactic radiation on the left, the patient progressed to setup-assistance for eating, grooming, and upper extremity dressing, maximum-assist for lower extremity dressing, and total-assistance for bathing, toileting, and toilet/tub transfers. After 9 weeks of AIR, he made an outstanding recovery, surpassing his premorbid baseline in nearly all ADLs. He continued to make further gains as an outpatient, when use of a slide board was cleared.

DISCUSSION

The Girdlestone procedure can be used to treat heterotopic ossification but is often a difficult decision and associated with significant blood loss and emotionally difficult for patients. While post-surgical radiotherapy to the surgical bed has been shown to deter HO progression, it remains a controversial adjunct treatment given the risks of radiation, including poor incision healing.

In this case, because the postoperative course of the right hip was complicated by reankyloses, the left hip was subsequently irradiated to avoid a similar outcome. Given the patient's marked functional recovery, this case uniquely supports the potential benefits of adjunct radiation therapy in the treatment of HO.

OURSE

50-year-old man with 4-year history of traumatic T5 paraplegia

Acute Inpatient Rehabilitation
1 month

Develops bilateral hip pain & loss of range of motion Imaging reveals extensive HO in bilateral hips

> Right Girdlestone procedure Complication: re-ankylosis

Acute Inpatient Rehabilitation

1.5 months

Left Girdlestone procedure
Prophylactic radiation with single dose of 8-Gy

Acute Inpatient Rehabilitation
2 months

CONCLUSIONS

- Bilateral Girdlestone procedures with radiation therapy is controversial but can provide an excellent treatment option to restore quality of life and independence in patients with spinal cord injuries.
- This unique case illustrates a favorable outcome and may further benefit other similarly affected patients.



Figure 1: Plain AP radiograph demonstrating extensive osseous proliferation and deformity of the bilateral hips with complete osseous fusion across the hip injury.



Figure 2: Status post bilateral Girdlestone procedures with adjacent right-sided heterotopic noted.

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