siris			
schweizerisches implantat register registre suisse des implants registre suizzero delle protesi	VVISSRDL, Medical Registries and Data Linkage stitute of Social and Preventive Medicine (ISPM)		
swiss implant registry Un	viversity of Bern		
Hip Revision – mi	nimal		
= only one answer allowed = multiple a	answers allowed	Patient sticker or filling in master data on sheet wi	th component and cement registration
Admission 3. Height	4. Weight	5. Type of revised arthroplasty	
cm) (^k g	 total hip arthroplasty femoral head/hemiprosthesis 	
Dia manda la dia mta madalan		O other prosthesis type	
6a.Acetabular component	6.b Femoral component	6d. General	7. Class Charnlev
none	none	none	Limitation of walking ability
loosening	loosening	spacer in situ	A unilaterally diseased, opposite hip healthy B bilaterally diseased
periprosthetic fracture	Vancouver A periprosthetic fracture	Girdlestone after hip prosthesis infection	BB bilaterally diseased,
malposition leg length discrepancy	Vancouver B periprosthetic fracture	dislocation/instability	opposite hip prosthesis
implant fracture	malposition leg length discrepancy	metallosis, pseudotumour	U other condition(s) affecting walking
	wear	(ARMD, ALVAL, etc.)	<u> </u>
6c. Prosthesis head	implant fracture	pain of unclear origin	8. Implantation year if before 2012
none		heterotopic ossification	
implant fracture	other diagnoses	femoral head protrusion	S ()
		wear acetabulum	
1. Surgery date 2. Side dd.mm.jjjj right left	3. Responsible surgeon 4. Assisting consultant		5. Morbidity state (ASA) ASA 1 no disturbance ASA 2 mild/moderate ASA 3 severe ASA 4 life-threating ASA 5 moribund Unknown / not documented
6. Intervention	7. Approach	8a. Patient positioning	8b. Operation table
head-/hemiprosthesis to total hip	or stem anterior	Interal position	normal table
conversion with replacement of the head-/hemiprosthesis to total hip	stem	andere Lagerung	
replacement of cup	oposterior transfemoral)
replacement of head	Trochanter osteotomy		
replacement of inlay	other approach	9. Component fixation	10. Technology
osteosynthesis femur		all uncemented	computer navigation cup
osteosynthesis acetabulum		AC uncemented, FE cemented	computer navigation stem
component removal, spacer imp	lantation	AC cemented, FE uncemented	(image guided, CT based)
Girdlestone	,,	reinforcement ring, FE uncemented	*patient specific cutting blocks
prosthesis preserving reoperation	วท	reinforcement ring, FE unchanged* *Cementing information is omitted here	intraoperative fluoroscopy/
11. Additional interventions	12. Cementing technique	13. Individual cement add-ons	14. Component registration
none	1 st generation	by surgeon	yes, if components have been changed
bony acetabular roof plasty	2 nd generation	onne	
proximal femur osteotomy	J Seneration	antibiotics	
ORIF/CRIF acetabulum		specify contrast agent	
ORIF/CRIF femur		specify antibiotics	
Augments			
other additional interventions			

First generation cementing technique: Finger packing, bowl mixing, no medullary plug, no cement pressurization, limited sizes and geometry of components. Second generation cementing technique: Intramedullary plug, cleaning of bone bed, drying of the bone, retrograde cement insertion, multiple sizes and geometry of acet. and fem. components. Third generatin cementing technique: In addition to second generation – vacuum mixing, porosity reduction of cement, pressurization of cement mantle after insertion, centralization of stem within cement mantle.

Abbreviations: AC = acetabular, FE = femoral



B Hip Revision – minimal

	Street				
)	Zip code	Country			
)	City				
)	E-mail				
)	Optional for implant tracking: Place of birth, ADI, Country of birth,	Last name at birth			
Implants used Barcode stickers, supplier, product name, article number, lot number					
) (
Cement used Barcode stickers, supplier, product name, article number, lot number					
		Zip code City E-mail Optional for implant tracking: Place of birth, ADI, Country of birth,			