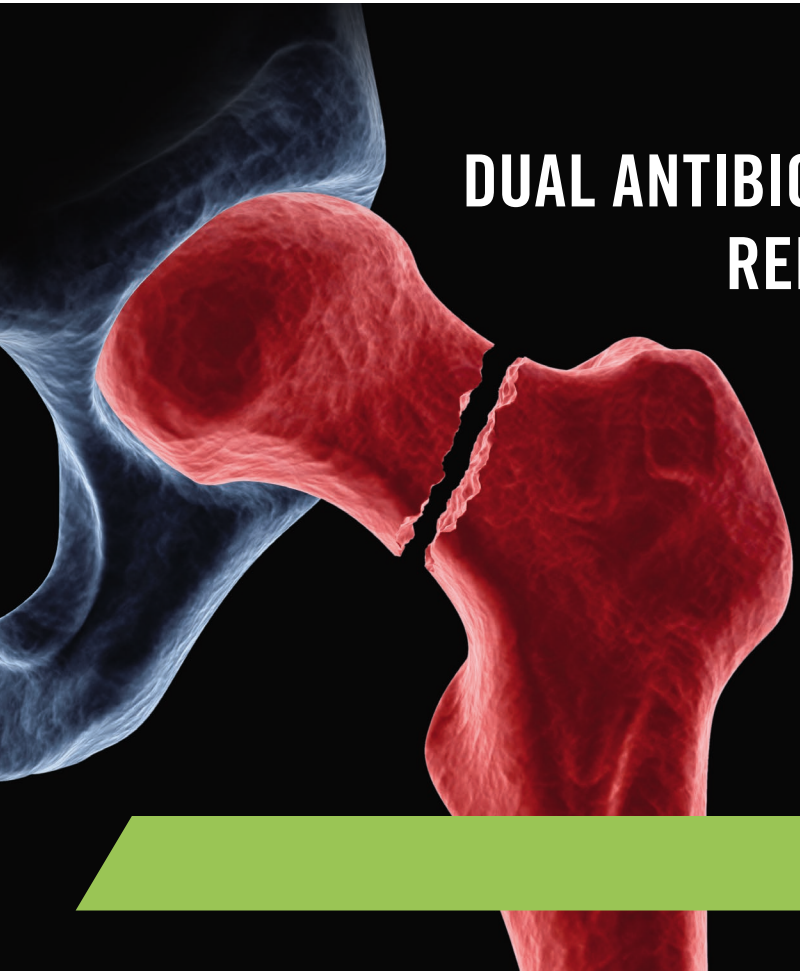

STUDY OVERVIEW

DUAL ANTIBIOTIC-LOADED BONE CEMENT REDUCES RISK FOR INFECTION IN HEMIARTHROPLASTIES AFTER FEMUR FRACTURE

COPAL® G+C DEMONSTRATES A SIMILAR LEVEL OF INFECTION RATES (1.1 – 1.2 %) ACROSS ALL STUDIES[1–4]

STUDY OVERVIEW

PJI rate in % according to bone cement use

Study author	Sprowson et al. 2016	Tyas et al. 2018	Savage et al. 2019	Agni et al. 2023
Indication	Femur fracture	Femur fracture	Femur fracture	Femur fracture
Study design	Randomized prospective trial	Retrospective study	Retro- and prospective study	Randomized prospective trial
Location	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	United Kingdom
Patients included	n=848	n=1,941	n=206*	n=4,936
Follow-up	12 months	n.a.	12 months	90 days
Study arms	SALBC (PALACOS® R+G) vs. DALBC (COPAL® G+C)	SALBC (PALACOS® R+G) vs. DALBC (COPAL® G+C)	SALBC (OPTIPAC®) vs. DALBC (COPAL® G+C)	SALBC (PALACOS® R+G) vs. DALBC (COPAL® G+C)
Evidence level	Level II	Level III	Level III	Level I
PJI rate in %	3.5 vs. 1.1	3.4 vs. 1.2	2.8 vs. 0	1.7 vs. 1.2
Risk reduction	-69 %	-65 %	n.a.	-29 %
Significance level	yes	yes	n.a.	no

* including 26 total hip arthroplasty cases

SALBC (low-dose single antibiotic-loaded bone cement) DALBC (high-dose dual antibiotic-loaded bone cement)

More study details on www.herae.us/clinical-evidence-fnof

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1. Sprowson AP, et al. Bone Joint J 2016; 98-B: 1534 – 1541. | 2. Tyas B, et al. J. Bone Joint Infect 2018; 3: 123 – 129. | 3. Savage P, et al. Ann R Coll Surg Engl 2019; 101: 514 – 518. | 4. Agni NR, et al. Lancet 2023; 402: 196 – 202.