

ABOGRAFT

Antibiotic Impregnated Bone Graft
to reduce infection after hip replacement



Study in short



Aim: To investigate whether antibiotic impregnated bone graft can decrease the risk of infection 2 years after hip arthroplasty, compared to controls treated with placebo impregnated bone graft.



Patient: Hip arthroplasty patients requiring bone graft



Randomisation:

Treatment: Vancomycin (1g) dissolved in 8ml tobramycin added to bone graft

Placebo: 8 ml NaCl (0.9%) added to bone graft



Double blinded: which treatment is received is unknown to both patient and medical team.



Study outcomes

Primary: Reoperation due to infection or a diagnosed prosthetic joint infection with bacteria that are sensitive to either vancomycin or tobramycin within two years after hip arthroplasty.

Secondary:

- Time and cause for reoperation of PJI for any reason within 2 and 5 years
- Time and cause for implant revision due to any reason within 2 and 5 years
- Type of microbe and antibiotic resistance pattern for cases complicated with postoperative infection

Safety outcomes

- Differences in adverse events
- Differences in rate of revision due to aseptic loosening

Data collection



Registry PROM (2x): Prior to surgery and 1 year after (*questionnaires*)

Data on re-operations and joint infections (2x): Data about re-operations and prosthetic joint infections is collected at 2 and at 5 years after surgery

Adverse events (3x): At day of the surgical procedure, discharge, and wound control follow-up

More information



www.abograft.se

Jörg Schilcher (sponsor)

Daphne Wezenberg (study coordinator)

jorg.schilcher@liu.se

daphne.wezenberg@liu.se

Want to be kept updated? Fill in the [form](#) via the QR-code!

