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
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