

High-dose dual-antibiotic loaded cement for hip hemiarthroplasty in the UK (WHiTE 8)

Coordinated by the
University of Oxford



4936

(60+ years, with intracapsular hip fracture undergoing cemented hemiarthroplasty) recruited in **26 hospitals** in the UK



2453 single antibiotic loaded cement



Randomised



2483 high dose dual antibiotic loaded cement

38 participants
1.7% of 2183

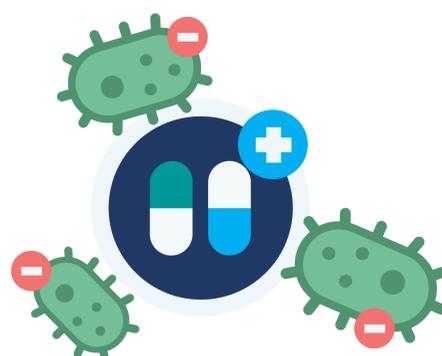
Of the **single-antibiotic loaded cement group** had a **deep SSI** by **90 days** post-randomisation



27 participants
1.2% of 2214

Of the **dual-antibiotic loaded cement group** had a **deep SSI** by **90 days** post-randomisation

Previous evidence indicated that **high-dose dual-antibiotic** loaded bone cement **may reduce the rate of deep SSI** following hemiarthroplasty



High-dose **dual-antibiotic loaded bone cement is more expensive** than standard single-antibiotic loaded cement

Conclusion

In this trial, the use of high-dose **dual-antibiotic** loaded cement **did not significantly reduce** the rate of **deep surgical site deep infection** among people aged 60 years or older receiving a hemiarthroplasty for intracapsular fracture of the hip.



High-dose dual-antibiotic loaded cement **was not cost effective** in treating patients who had a cemented hemiarthroplasty for a fracture of their hip.

