

Excia (cementless) Total Conventional Hip Investigation

Note: This analysis compares the Excia (cless) femoral stem prosthesis with all other total conventional hip prostheses.

This prosthesis has been identified as having a significantly higher rate of revision. For a detailed explanation of the process used by the Registry that results in identification of prostheses that have a higher than anticipated rate of revision please refer to the Prostheses with Higher than Anticipated Rates of Revision chapter of the most recent AOANJRR Annual Report, <https://aoanjrr.sahmri.com/annual-reports-2026>.

Note: Procedures using metal/metal prostheses with head size larger than 32mm are excluded from the comparator. Procedures using prostheses with no recorded use in 2025 are excluded from the comparator.

TABLE 1
Revision Rate of Primary Total Conventional Hip Replacement

The revision rate of the Excia (cless) total conventional hip prosthesis is compared to all other total conventional hip prostheses.

Table 1: Revision Rates of Primary Total Conventional Hip Replacement

Component	N Revised	N Total	Obs. Years	Revisions/100 Obs. Yrs (95% CI)
Excia (cless)	32	486	4204	0.76 (0.52, 1.07)
Other Total Conventional Hip	19687	568324	3621174	0.54 (0.54, 0.55)
TOTAL	19719	568810	3625378	0.54 (0.54, 0.55)

Note: Prostheses no longer used in 2025 are excluded from the comparator. Procedures using metal/metal prostheses with head size larger than 32mm are excluded from the comparator.

TABLE 2

Yearly Cumulative Percent Revision of Primary Total Conventional Hip Replacement

The yearly cumulative percent revision of the Excia (cless) total conventional hip prosthesis is compared to all other total conventional hip prostheses.

Table 2: Yearly Cumulative Percent Revision (95% CI) of Primary Total Conventional Hip Replacement

CPR	1 Yr	2 Yrs	3 Yrs	4 Yrs	5 Yrs	6 Yrs
Excia (cless)	4.2 (2.7, 6.4)	4.8 (3.2, 7.2)	5.3 (3.6, 7.7)	5.5 (3.8, 8.0)	5.8 (4.0, 8.3)	6.0 (4.2, 8.6)
Other Total Conventional Hip	1.7 (1.7, 1.8)	2.1 (2.1, 2.2)	2.5 (2.4, 2.5)	2.7 (2.7, 2.8)	3.0 (3.0, 3.1)	3.3 (3.2, 3.3)

CPR	7 Yrs	8 Yrs	9 Yrs	10 Yrs	11 Yrs	12 Yrs
Excia (cless)	6.0 (4.2, 8.6)	6.0 (4.2, 8.6)	7.1 (5.0, 10.0)	7.1 (5.0, 10.0)	7.7 (5.4, 10.8)	7.7 (5.4, 10.8)
Other Total Conventional Hip	3.5 (3.5, 3.6)	3.8 (3.7, 3.9)	4.1 (4.0, 4.2)	4.4 (4.3, 4.5)	4.7 (4.6, 4.8)	5.1 (5.0, 5.2)

CPR	13 Yrs	14 Yrs	15 Yrs	16 Yrs	17 Yrs	18 Yrs
Excia (cless)	7.7 (5.4, 10.8)	7.7 (5.4, 10.8)				
Other Total Conventional Hip	5.4 (5.3, 5.5)	5.8 (5.7, 5.9)	6.2 (6.1, 6.3)	6.6 (6.5, 6.7)	7.0 (6.8, 7.1)	7.3 (7.1, 7.5)

CPR	19 Yrs	20 Yrs	21 Yrs	22 Yrs	23 Yrs	24 Yrs	25 Yrs
Excia (cless)							
Other Total Conventional Hip	7.7 (7.5, 7.9)	8.0 (7.8, 8.2)	8.6 (8.3, 8.9)	9.0 (8.7, 9.4)	9.6 (9.1, 10.0)	9.6 (9.2, 10.1)	10.3 (9.4, 11.2)

Note: Prostheses no longer used in 2025 are excluded from the comparator. Procedures using metal/metal prostheses with head size larger than 32mm are excluded from the comparator.

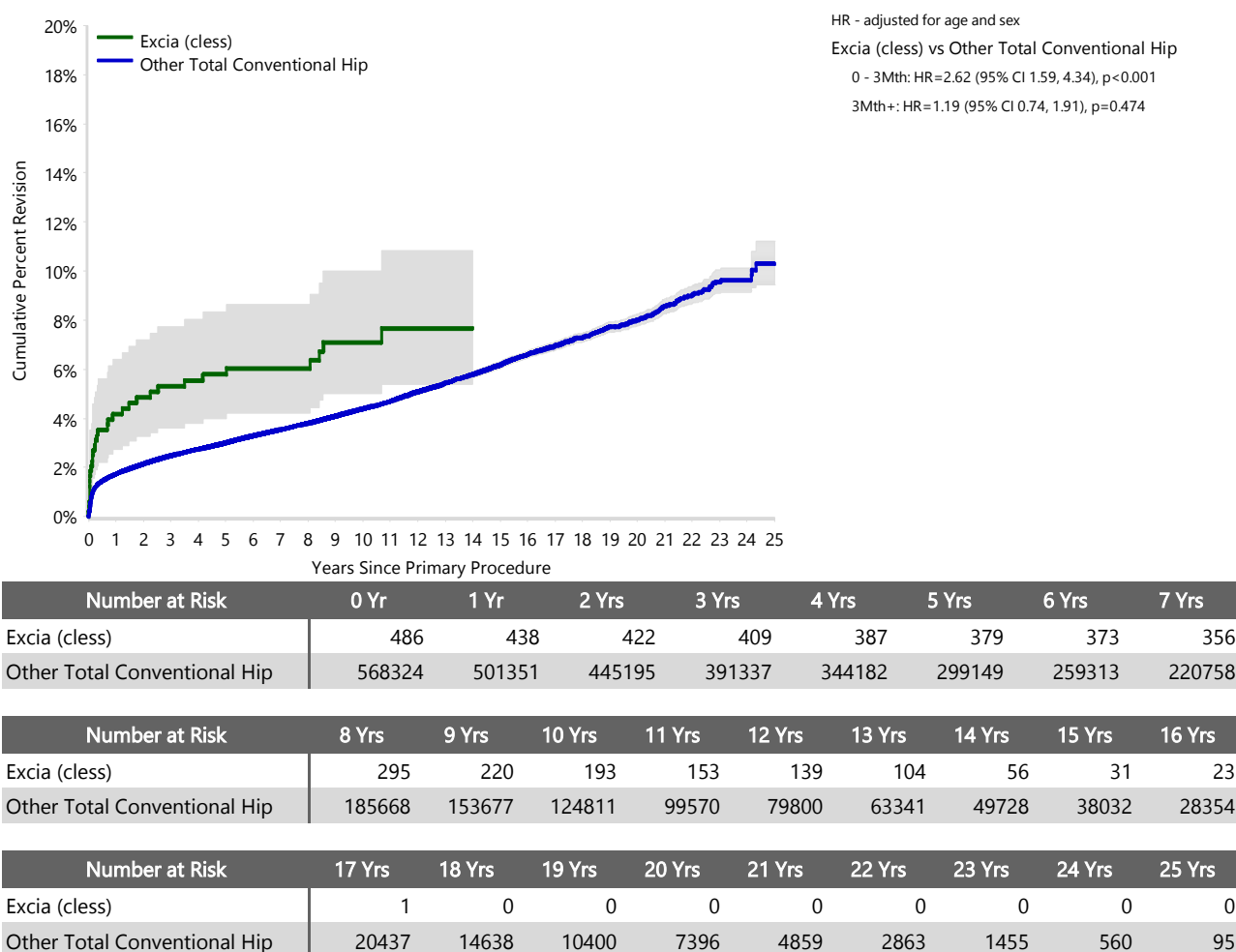
FIGURE 1

Yearly Cumulative Percent Revision of Primary Total Conventional Hip Replacement

The yearly cumulative percent revision of the Excia (cless) total conventional hip prosthesis is compared to all other total conventional hip prostheses. In addition, hazard ratios are reported.

Hazard ratios are reported for specific time periods during which the hazard ratio is constant. This is done to enable more specific and valid comparisons of the risk of revision over time. The pattern of variation in risk has important implications with respect to the underlying reasons for any difference.

Figure 1: Cumulative Percent Revision of Primary Total Conventional Hip Replacement



Note: Prostheses no longer used in 2025 are excluded from the comparator. Procedures using metal/metal prostheses with head size larger than 32mm are excluded from the comparator.

TABLE 3**Primary Diagnosis for Revised Primary Total Conventional Hip Replacement**

This table identifies the diagnosis of the primary procedure which was subsequently revised. This information is provided as there is a variation on outcome depending on the primary diagnosis. It is therefore important when considering the reasons for a higher than anticipated rate of revision that there is identification of the primary diagnosis. This information should be compared to the primary diagnosis for the revisions of all other total conventional hip prostheses.

Table 3: Primary Diagnosis for Revised Primary Total Conventional Hip Replacement

Primary Diagnosis	Excia (class)		Other Total Conventional Hip	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Osteoarthritis	31	96.9	16283	82.7
Fractured Neck Of Femur	1	3.1	1520	7.7
Osteonecrosis			844	4.3
Developmental Dysplasia			321	1.6
Rheumatoid Arthritis			201	1.0
Failed Internal Fixation			165	0.8
Tumour			157	0.8
Other Inflammatory Arthritis			102	0.5
Fracture/Dislocation			60	0.3
Other			21	0.1
Arthrodesis Takedown			13	0.1
TOTAL	32	100.0	19687	100.0

Note: Prostheses no longer used in 2025 are excluded from the comparator. Procedures using metal/metal prostheses with head size larger than 32mm are excluded from the comparator.

TABLE 4

Reasons for Revision

This is reported in two ways: a percentage of primary procedures revised and as a percentage of all revision procedures.

% Primaries Revised: This shows the proportional contribution of each revision diagnosis as a percentage of the total number of primary procedures. This percentage can be used to approximate the risk of being revised for that diagnosis. Differing percentages between groups, with the same distribution of follow up time, may identify problems of concern.

% Revisions: The number of revisions for each diagnosis is expressed as a percentage of the total number of revisions. This shows the distribution of reasons for revision within a group but cannot be used as a comparison between groups.

Table 4: Primary Total Conventional Hip Replacement - Reason for Revision (Follow-up Limited to 17.1 Years)

Revision Diagnosis	Number	Excia (class)		Other Total Conventional Hip		
		% Primaries Revised	% Revisions	Number	% Primaries Revised	% Revisions
Infection	5	1.0	15.6	4985	0.9	25.6
Prosthesis Dislocation/Instability	5	1.0	15.6	4357	0.8	22.4
Fracture	6	1.2	18.8	4306	0.8	22.1
Loosening	12	2.5	37.5	3571	0.6	18.3
Pain				337	0.1	1.7
Leg Length Discrepancy	1	0.2	3.1	306	0.1	1.6
Malposition	1	0.2	3.1	279	0.0	1.4
Implant Breakage Stem				206	0.0	1.1
Lysis				185	0.0	0.9
Implant Breakage Acetabular Insert				125	0.0	0.6
Incorrect Sizing	1	0.2	3.1	96	0.0	0.5
Wear Acetabular Insert				95	0.0	0.5
Metal Related Pathology				81	0.0	0.4
Implant Breakage Acetabular				71	0.0	0.4
Wear Head				47	0.0	0.2
Tumour				46	0.0	0.2
Heterotopic Bone				26	0.0	0.1
Implant Breakage Head				23	0.0	0.1
Wear Acetabulum				6	0.0	0.0
Osteonecrosis				4	0.0	0.0
Synovitis				2	0.0	0.0
Progression Of Disease				1	0.0	0.0
Other	1	0.2	3.1	320	0.1	1.6
N Revision	32	6.6	100.0	19475	3.4	100.0
N Primary	486			568324		

Note: This table is restricted to revisions within 17.1 years for all groups to allow a time-matched comparison of revisions.

Note: Prostheses no longer used in 2025 are excluded from the comparator. Procedures using metal/metal prostheses with head size larger than 32mm are excluded from the comparator.

FIGURE 2

Cumulative Incidence Revision Diagnosis of Primary Total Conventional Hip Replacement

This figure details the cumulative incidence of the most common reasons for revision. The five most common reasons for revision are included as long as each of these reasons account for more than 10 procedures or at least 5% of all revisions for the Excia (cless) total conventional hip prosthesis. A comparative graph is provided of the cumulative incidence for the same reasons for revisions for all other total conventional hip prostheses.

Figure 2: Cumulative Incidence Revision Diagnosis for Primary Total Conventional Hip Replacement

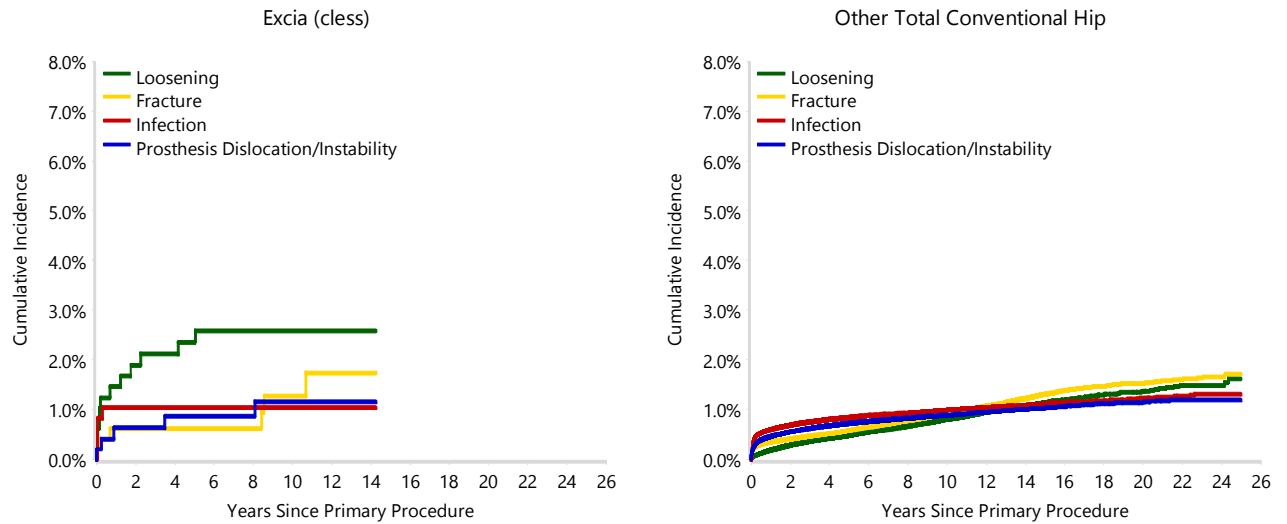


TABLE 5

Type of Revision Performed for Primary Total Conventional Hip Replacement

This analysis identifies the components used in the revision of the Excia (cless) total conventional hip prosthesis and compares it to the components used in the revision of all other total conventional hip prostheses.

The reason this analysis is undertaken is to identify whether there is one or more components which are being replaced that differ from the components replaced for revisions of all other total conventional hip prostheses i.e. is there a difference in the type of revision undertaken for the Excia (cless) total conventional hip prosthesis compared to all other total conventional hip prostheses.

Table 5: Primary Total Conventional Hip Replacement - Type of Revision (Follow-up Limited to 17.1 Years)

Type of Revision	Excia (cless)		Other Total Conventional Hip	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Femoral Component	10	31.3	6590	33.8
Acetabular Component	7	21.9	3254	16.7
THR (Femoral/Acetabular)	2	6.3	2255	11.6
Cement Spacer			556	2.9
Removal of Prostheses			91	0.5
Reinsertion of Components			27	0.1
Total Femoral			12	0.1
Bipolar Head and Femoral			10	0.1
N Major	19	59.4	12795	65.7
Head/Insert	8	25.0	5320	27.3
Head Only	4	12.5	908	4.7
Minor Components	1	3.1	282	1.4
Insert Only			167	0.9
Bipolar Only			1	0.0
Cement Only			1	0.0
Head/Neck/Insert			1	0.0
N Minor	13	40.6	6680	34.3
TOTAL	32	100.0	19475	100.0

Note: This table is restricted to revisions within 17.1 years for all groups to allow a time-matched comparison of revisions.

Note: Prostheses no longer used in 2025 are excluded from the comparator. Procedures using metal/metal prostheses with head size larger than 32mm are excluded from the comparator.

TABLE 6**Revision Rates of Excia (cless) Primary Total Conventional Hip Replacement by Fixation**

This analysis is provided as some prostheses have more than one fixation option. Additionally there are prostheses where an alternative to the recommended approach to fixation was used e.g. a cementless prosthesis that has been cemented or vice-versa.

Table 6: Revised Number of Excia (cless) Primary Total Conventional Hip Replacement by Fixation

Fixation	N Revised	N Total
Cementless	32	484
Hybrid (Femur Cemented)	0	2
TOTAL	32	486

TABLE 7**Revision Rates of Excia (cless) Primary Total Conventional Hip Replacement by Bearing Surface**

This analysis is provided as some prostheses are combined with a variety of bearing surfaces. All bearing surfaces used with this prosthesis are listed.

Table 7: Revised Number of Excia (cless) Primary Total Conventional Hip Replacement by Bearing Surface

Bearing Surface	N Revised	N Total
Ceramic/Ceramic	23	333
Ceramic/Non XLPE	1	10
Ceramic/XLPE	0	1
Ceramic/XLPE + Antioxidant	5	89
Metal/Metal	1	1
Metal/Non XLPE	0	21
Metal/XLPE + Antioxidant	2	31
TOTAL	32	486

TABLE 8**Revision Rates of Excia (cless) Primary Total Conventional Hip Replacement by Approach**

This analysis is provided as some prostheses are used with a variety of surgical approaches. All surgical approaches used with this prosthesis are listed.

Table 8: Revised Number of Excia (cless) Primary Total Conventional Hip Replacement by Approach

Approach	N Revised	N Total
Anterior	4	101
Lateral	0	37
Posterior	8	135
TOTAL	12	273

Note: Excludes 213 procedures with no approach recorded

TABLE 9

Revision Rates of Primary Total Conventional Hip Replacement by State

This enables a state by state variation to be identified for the Excia (cless) total conventional hip prosthesis and provides the comparative data for each of the states for all other total conventional hip prostheses.

The purpose of this analysis is to determine if the higher than anticipated rate of revision has widespread distribution between states. If there is widespread distribution then the reason for the higher than anticipated rate of revision is unlikely to be surgeon specific. If the prosthesis has been used in only a small number of states it is not possible to distinguish if the higher than anticipated rate of revision is related to the prosthesis, surgeon, technique or patient.

Table 9: Revised Number of Primary Total Conventional Hip Replacement by State

Component	State	N Revised	N Total
Excia (cless)	NSW	27	393
	VIC	2	36
	QLD	0	14
	WA	3	43
Other Total Conventional Hip	NSW	5498	166806
	VIC	4851	146523
	QLD	3968	104345
	WA	2507	64903
	SA	1887	52084
	TAS	439	18269
	ACT/NT	537	15394
TOTAL		19719	568810

Note: Prostheses no longer used in 2025 are excluded from the comparator. Procedures using metal/metal prostheses with head size larger than 32mm are excluded from the comparator.

TABLE 10**Number of Revisions of Excia (cless) Primary Total Conventional Hip Replacement by Year of Implant**

This analysis details the number of prostheses reported each year to the Registry for the Excia (cless) total conventional hip prosthesis. It also provides the subsequent number of revisions of the primaries reported in that year.

Primary procedures performed in later years have had less follow up time therefore the number revised is expected to be less than the number revised in earlier years. For example, a primary procedure performed in 2025 has a maximum of one year to be revised, whereas a primary procedure performed in 2023 has a maximum of three years to be revised.

Table 10: Number of Revisions of Excia (cless) Primary Total Conventional Hip Replacement by Year of Implant

Year of Implant	Number Revised	Total Number
2008	3	6
2009	4	34
2010	0	8
2011	3	47
2012	5	58
2013	1	38
2014	3	17
2015	3	42
2016	4	35
2017	0	65
2018	3	66
2019	0	10
2022	0	18
2023	1	6
2024	2	13
2025	0	23
TOTAL	32	486

TABLE 11

Revision Rates of Excia (cless) Primary Total Conventional Hip Replacement by Catalogue Number Range

Many prostheses have a number of catalogue ranges. The catalogue range is specific to particular design features; more than one catalogue range usually indicates a minor difference in design in a particular Excia (cless) prosthesis.

This analysis has been undertaken to determine if the revision rate varies according to the catalogue number range.

Model	Catalogue Range	Catalogue Description	Cement	Material
Femoral Stem				
Excia	NK198T-NK208T	PLASMAPORE STEM	NO	METAL
Excia	NK598T-NK608T	PLASMAPORE LATERALISED STEM	NO	METAL
Excia	NU208T-NU220T	EXCIA T PLASMAPORE STANDARD T 12/14	NO	METAL
Excia	NU228T-NU240T	EXCIA TL PLASMAPORE LATERAL TL 12/14	NO	METAL

Table 11: Revised Number of Excia (cless) Primary Total Conventional Hip Replacement by Catalogue Number Range

Femoral Stem Range	N Revised	N Total
NK198T-NK208T	10	86
NK598T-NK608T	15	186
NU208T-NU220T	5	86
NU228T-NU240T	2	128
TOTAL	32	486

TABLE 12

Revision Rates of Excia (cless) Primary Total Conventional Hip Replacement by Component

A prosthesis may be combined with multiple components. This analysis has been undertaken to determine if the revision rate varies according to the component with which it is combined.

Table 12: Revised Number of Excia (cless) Primary Total Conventional Hip Replacement by Acetabular Component

Acetabular Component	N Revised	N Total
2000 Plus	0	1
Adept	1	1
Agilis	1	20
DeltaLox	4	31
Fin II	0	1
Logical G	0	3
Plasmacup	13	164
Plasmafit	13	262
Regenerex	0	1
Trident (Shell)	0	1
Trinity	0	1
TOTAL	32	486