

# **Complicaciones en artroscopia de cadera. Artroscopia fallida de cadera y artroscopia de revisión.**

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## **Abstract**

Hip arthroscopy is a safe and less invasive surgical technique. Major complications such as infections, fractures, dislocations or avascular necrosis are exceptional. Minor complications are more frequent, such as pudendal paraesthesias, labral damage, or chondral lesions. These complications are mostly related with the positioning of the patient and the surgical technique. Even if the clinical consequences are not so significant, emphasis must be made on preventing these iatrogenic lesions by optimising the details for a safe positioning of the patient, as well as the optimal surgical technique.

Failure or unsatisfactory results after hip arthroscopy can be a consequence of poor patient selection, progression of chondral damage, or failure to correct the bony alteration causing femoroacetabular impingement. The insufficient resection either at the acetabular or femoral side leads to a persistent impingement. It is one of the main causes for revision hip arthroscopy. The excessive or non-anatomical resection at the acetabular or femoral side can cause hip instability or femoral neck fractures. Essential to prevent these complications are the detailed planning of the amount of bony resection, as well as the correct surgical technique.