

SH24: Should anti-platelet medications (aspirin/clopidogrel) be discontinued prior to revision arthroplasty surgery? If, on medical grounds, it is continued, does its continued use result in greater complication rates, and in particular higher rates of PJI?

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Response/Recommendation: Unknown. There is no data in the shoulder literature about the effects of the usage of anti-platelet medications (aspirin/clopidogrel) prior to revision arthroplasty surgery on complication rates. No evidence-based guidelines exist for the perioperative use of clopidogrel even in elective hip and knee arthroplasty patients. However, based on available data, patients undergoing total hip and knee arthroplasty may be safely maintained on clopidogrel without an increased risk of bleeding, bleeding-related wound complications including infections, length of stay, readmission, reoperation, major medical complications, or mortality.²⁻⁸ Further prospective research is warranted to confirm the effects of continuing clopidogrel prior to revision shoulder arthroplasty surgery.

Strength of Recommendation: Insufficient

Rationale:

A comprehensive literature review was performed to identify all studies on the usage of anti-platelet medications (aspirin/clopidogrel) prior to revision arthroplasty surgery. Searches for the terms "Arthroplasty, Replacement", "Clopidogrel", "Dual Anti-Platelet Therapy", "Anticoagulants", "Postoperative Complications", "Hematoma", "Infections" were performed using the search engines PubMed and Google Scholar which were searched through September 2024. Inclusion criteria for our systematic review were all English studies (Level I-IV evidence) that reported on the usage of anti-platelet medications (aspirin/clopidogrel) prior to revision arthroplasty surgery. Exclusion criteria were non-English language articles, nonhuman studies, retracted papers, case reports, review papers, studies with less than <10 patients in the sample size, studies without clinical follow-up/infection rates, and technique papers without patient data. PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) criteria were followed. We identified zero articles from PubMed and zero articles from Google Scholar that met all criteria and could provide any answer to the question.

Searches were separately performed to identify studies for hip or knee arthroplasty on the effects of the usage of anti-platelet medications (aspirin/clopidogrel) prior to revision arthroplasty surgery.

There is no data in the shoulder literature specific to the usage of anti-platelet medications (aspirin/clopidogrel) prior to revision arthroplasty surgery. There are only two studies in the shoulder literature which can be discussed in association with this question.

Cancienne et al. (2020) identified patients who underwent shoulder arthroplasty with an indication for postoperative therapeutic anticoagulation in the case of atrial fibrillation or acute postoperative venous thromboembolism from national insurance database. Those with a prescription for a therapeutic anticoagulant within 2 weeks of surgery were identified and compared with controls without postoperative therapeutic anticoagulant prescriptions. They found out that wound complications and revision rates in patients undergoing shoulder arthroplasty who require postoperative therapeutic anticoagulation were significantly elevated

compared with controls. However, the study included only the following anticoagulant medications: warfarin (Coumadin), enoxaparin (Lovenox), rivaroxaban (Xarelto), fondaparinux, (Arixtra), apixaban (Eliquis), and dabigatran (Pradaxa)¹.

Cheung et al. (2008) retrospectively identified identified 3541 primary shoulder arthroplasties (3103 patients) and 606 revision shoulder arthroplasties (540 patients). Of these, 12 patients (12 shoulders: 11 primary arthroplasties and one revision arthroplasty) underwent reoperation for hematoma formation. They came to the conclusion that high rate of unsatisfactory results are associated with postoperative hematoma formation requiring operative treatment and the possibility of developing a deep infection requiring additional surgery. However, no relation with anti-platelet medications (aspirin/clopidogrel) can be conducted, which makes the results difficult to interpret to answer the question.

Because of the lack of data in shoulder literature, expert recommendations will have to be inferred from data from hip/knee arthroplasty as described above.

References:

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