The top 100 most cited articles on total hip arthroplasty: a bibliometric analysis

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Abstract

Background: Over the past few decades, more and more articles about total hip arthroplasty have been published. We noticed, however, little is known about the characteristics and qualities of these studies.

Methods: The databases of Web of Science Core Collection, BIOSIS Citation Index, MEDLINE, etc. were utilized for the identification of articles published from 1990 to May 2019. Total hip arthroplasty–related articles were identified, and the 100 most cited articles were selected for subsequent analysis of citation count, citation density (citations/article age), authorship, theme, geographic distribution, time-related flux, level of evidence, and network analysis.

Results: The selected 100 articles were published mainly in the 1990s (46%) and 2000s (47%) with almost equal amount. Citations per article ranged from 994 to 191. Leading countries were the USA followed by Canada, England, and Sweden, all located in North America and Western Europe. The most highlighted study themes were postoperative thrombosis and surgical methods and materials. The most common level of evidence was level III (35%). The network analysis connoted that radiography, acetabulum, reoperation, and bone cement had a high degree of centrality in the 1990s, while cement had a high degree of centrality in the 2000s and 2010s.

Conclusions: The time, area, and theme distribution of the top 100 most cited articles in the total hip arthroplasty have been thoroughly analyzed. It is noticeable that postoperative thromboembolism currently plays a major role in the field of total hip arthroplasty researches. However, most of them focus on the effectiveness of different treatments and drugs; little is known about its underlying mechanisms and influencing factors.

Keywords: Total hip arthroplasty, Total hip replacement, Bibliometric analysis

Introduction

Total hip arthroplasty has evolved greatly in the last century. Since the early attempts to replace the hip joint by Sir John Charnley during the late nineteenth century, there have been many advances over the years. Over the years, much research has been done to explore and advance this therapeutic method. It has been demonstrated that total hip arthroplasty is an effective therapy for several hip diseases such as necrosis of the femoral head [1–3], hip osteoarthritis [4–6], and femoral neck fracture [7–9]. Amid hundreds of research topics in total hip arthroplasty, postoperative outcomes and surgical methods and materials remain the major focus.

There is a unique tool, called bibliometric analysis, for analyzing the qualities and characteristics of published articles. It was first published in the JAMA in 1987, and it has been widely used across diverse fields to evaluate and estimate the importance of published articles or trends in the research spotlight [10–12].

The aim of this study was to investigate the 100 most cited publications in the field of total hip arthroplasty, highlighting intellectual milestones in the field, and analyzing the qualities and characteristics of the most cited original papers over the past 30 years.

Material and methods

Search strategy and criteria

Articles were identified by searching the Web of Science Core Collection, BIOSIS Citation Index, KCI-Korean Journal Database, MEDLINE, Russian Science Citation Index, and SciELO Citation Index to retrieve all articles.
related to total hip arthroplasty. The search was performed by two independent researchers at the same time to enhance the search sensitivity. The search terms used were the following: “total hip arthroplast*” OR “total hip prosthesis implantation*” OR “total hip replacement*”.

The search was conducted in May 2019 and yielded a total of 24,146 results. Then, filtering the search results by “journal articles,” the results were 22,832. Only original articles were included. Thus, review articles, systematic reviews, meta-analyses, and guidelines were excluded while registry data were accepted. All articles cited less than 120 times were excluded to reduce the number of articles necessitating subsequent screening. This resulted in 628 articles included for analysis. Two independent investigators reviewed the title and the abstract of all included articles. Articles that met the following criteria were included: (1) basic study, animal study, and clinical trials related to any aspect of total hip arthroplasty; (2) the clinical therapeutic, prognostic, diagnostic, epidemiological studies of total hip arthroplasty; (3) the registry data in relevant institutions; (4) articles investigating materials or properties related to total hip arthroplasty. Disagreement between the two reviewers was discussed to reach an agreement. After the title and abstract review, there were 262 articles remaining. These articles were ranked in descending order of citations and the first 100 most cited articles were included in this analysis (Fig. 1).

Data extraction
All articles were reviewed by two independent well-trained investigators. The following information was listed for all articles: the journal name, publication date, first author, year of publication, geographic origin, total number of citations of the article, overall citation rate (total citations/article age), research theme, and level of evidence (methodology has been described elsewhere [13]).

Statistical analysis
The Shapiro-Wilk test was used to test the distribution of individual variables for normality. Normally distributed data are presented as mean ± standard deviation. Comparison between means was performed using one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA), and post-hoc testing was undertaken when necessary. Time-dependent trends were tested using the Mann-Kendall trend test. Correlation between variables was performed using the Spearman rank or Pearson tests. A $P < 0.05$ was considered to
| Rank | Article                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Citations |
|------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1    | Eriksson BI, Bonnich LJ, Friedman RJ, Haas S, Huismen MV, Kakkar AK, Bandel TJ, Beckmann H, Muehlihoefer F, Misselwitz F, Geerts W, Grp PS (2008) Rivaroxaban versus enoxaparin for thromboprophylaxis after hip arthroplasty. New England Journal of Medicine 358 (26): 2765-2775. doi:10.1056/NEJMoa805374                                                                                               | 994       |
| 2    | Eriksson BI, Dahl OE, Rosencher N, Kurfth AA, van Dijk CN, Frostick SP, Prins MH, Hettiarachchi R, Hantel S, Schnee J, Bueller HR, Grp R-NS (2007) Dabigatran etexilate for prevention of venous thromboembolism after total hip replacement: a randomised, double-blind, non-inferiority trial. Lancet 370 (9591):949-956. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(07)61445-7 | 834       |
| 3    | Kakkar AK, Brenner B, Dahl OE, Eriksson BI, Mouret P, Munz P, Soglian AG, Pap AF, Misselwitz F, Haas S, Investigators R (2008) Duration extended rivaroxaban versus short-term enoxaparin for the prevention of venous thromboembolism after total hip arthroplasty: a double-blind, randomised controlled trial. Lancet 372 (9632):31-39. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(08)60880-6 | 777       |
| 4    | Willert HG, Buchhorn GH, Fayyazi A, Flury R, Windler M, Koster G, Lohmann CH (2005) Metal-on-metal bearings and hypersensitivity in patients with artificial hip joints - A clinical and histomorphological study. Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery-American Volume 87A (1):28-36. doi:10.2106/JBJS.A.02039                                           | 710       |
| 5    | Brandbaum BE, Callaghan JJ, Galante JO, Rubash HE, Toorns RE, Welch RB (1999) An analysis of blood management in patients having a total hip or knee arthroplasty. Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery-American Volume 81A (1):2-10. doi:10.2106/00004623-199901000-00002                        | 614       |
| 6    | Schmied H, Kurz A, Sessler DI, Kozeck S, Reiter A (1996) Mild hypothermia increases blood loss and transfusion requirements during total hip arthroplasty. Lancet (London, England) 347 (8997):289-292. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(96)80466-3 | 562       |
| 7    | McKellop H, Shen FW, Lu B, Campbell P, Salovey R (1999) Development of an extremely wear-resistant ultra high molecular weight polyethylene for total hip replacements. Journal of Orthopaedic Research 17 (2):157-167. doi:10.1002/jor.11007.2033 | 522       |
| 8    | Malchau H, Herberts P, Ahnfelt L (1993) Prognosis of total hip replacement in Sweden. Follow-up of 92.675 operations performed 1978-1993. Acta orthopaedica Scandinavica 64 (5):497-506. doi:10.3109/14618749309993879    | 520       |
| 9    | Tsukayama DT, Estrada R, Gustilo RB (1996) Incidence of theatre arthroplasty. A study of the treatment of one hundred and six infections. The Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery American Volume 78 (4):512-523. doi:10.2106/00004623-199604000-00005                       | 506       |
| 10   | Amstutz HC, Beaule PE, Dorey FJ, Le Duff MJ, Campbell PA, Gruen TA (2004) Metal-on-metal hybrid surface arthroplasty. Two to six-year follow-up study. Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery-American Volume 86A (1):28-39. doi:10.2106/00004623-200401000-00006                        | 482       |
| 11   | Spangehl MJ, Nasr BA, O’Connell JX, Duncan CP (1999) Prospective analysis of preoperative and intraoperative investigations for the diagnosis of infection at the sites of two hundred and two revision total hip arthroplasties. Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery-American Volume 81A (5):672-683. doi:10.2106/00004623-199905000-00008                     | 473       |
| 12   | Mahomed NN, Barrett JA, Katz JN, Phillips CB, Losina E, Lew RA, Guadagnoli E, Harris WHt, Poss R, Baron JA (2003) Rates and outcomes of primary and revision total hip replacement in the United States Medicare population. Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery-American Volume 85A (1):27-32. doi:10.2106/00004623-200301000-00005 | 471       |
| 13   | Lassen MR, Gallus A, Raskob GE, Pineo G, Chen D, Ramirez LM, Investigators A-, (2010) Apixaban versus Enoxaparin for Thromboprophylaxis after Hip Replacement. New England Journal of Medicine 363 (26):2487-2498. doi:10.1056/NEJMoA0803885                | 464       |
| 14   | Fortin PR, Clarke AE, Joseph L, Liang MH, Tanzer M, Ferland D, Phillips C, Partridge AJ, Bellispe P, Fossel AH, Mahomed N, Sledge CB, Katz JN (1999) Outcomes of total hip and knee replacement - Preoperative functional status predicts outcomes at six months after surgery. Arthritis and Rheumatism 42 (8):1722-1728. doi:10.1002/1529-0131(199908)42:8<1722::AID-ARD2214>3.0.CO;2-r | 461       |
| 15   | Katz JN, Losina E, Barrett J, Phillips CB, Mahomed NN, Lew RA, Guadagnoli E, Harris WHt, Poss R, Baron JA (2003) Association between hospital and surgeon procedure volume and outcomes of total hip replacement in the United States Medicare population. Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery-American Volume 85A (11):1622-1629. doi:10.2106/00004623-200311000-00002 | 442       |
| 16   | White RH, Romano PS, Zhou H, Rodrigo J, Bargar W (1998) Incidence and time course of thromboembolic outcomes following total hip or knee arthroplasty. Archives of internal medicine 158 (14):1525-1531. doi:10.1001/archinte.158.14.1525                     | 416       |
| 17   | Berry DJ, Harnsen WS, Cabanela ME, Morey BF (2002) Twenty-five-year survivorship of two thousand consecutive primary Charnley total hip replacements - Factors affecting survivorship of acetabular and femoral components. Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery-American Volume 84A (2):171-177. doi:10.2106/00004623-200202000-00002               | 414       |
| 18   | Laupacis A, Bourne R, Rorabeck C, Feehy D, Wong C, Tugwell P, Leslie K, Bullas R (1993) The effect of elective total hip replacement the health-related quality of life. The Journal of Bone and joint surgery American Volume 75 (11):1619-1626. doi:10.2106/00004623-199311000-00006 | 412       |
| 19   | Planes A, Voichelle N, Darmon JY, Fagola M, Bellaud M, Huet Y (1996) Risk of deep-venous thrombosis after hospital discharge in patients having undergone total hip replacement: double-blind randomised comparison of enoxaparin versus placebo. Lancet (London, England) 348 (9022):224-228. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(96)61453-5 | 398       |
| 20   | Schulte KR, Callaghan JJ, Kelley SS, Johnston RC (1993) The outcome of Charnley total hip arthroplasty with cement after a minimum twenty-year follow-up. The results of one surgeon. The Journal of bone and joint surgery American Volume 75 (7):961-975. doi:10.2106/00004623-199307000-00002 | 395       |
| 21   | Bergqvist D, Benoni G, Bjorgell O, Fredin H, Hedlund U, Nicolas S, Nilsson P, Nylander G (1996) Low-molecular-weight heparin                                                                                                          | 389       |
Table 1  List of the 100 top-cited articles in total hip arthroplasty research (Continued)

| Rank | Article |
|------|---------|
| 22   | Mulroy RD, Jr., Harris WH (1990) The effect of improved cementing techniques on component loosening in total hip replacement. An 11-year radiographic review. The Journal of bone and joint surgery British volume 72 (5):757-760 | 382 |
| 23   | Chang RW, Pellissier JM, Hazen GB (1996) A cost-effectiveness analysis of total hip arthroplasty for osteoarthritis of the hip. Jama 275 (11):858-865. doi:https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.275.11.858 | 370 |
| 24   | Greenfield S, Apolone G, McNeil BJ, Cleary PD (1993) The importance of co-existent disease in the occurrence of postoperative complications and one-year recovery in patients undergoing total hip replacement. Comorbidity and outcomes after hip replacement. Medical care 31 (2):141-154. doi:https://doi.org/10.1097/00005650-199302000-00005 | 368 |
| 25   | Mahomed NN, Liang MH, Cook EF, Daltroy LH, Forlin PR, Fossel AH, Katz JN (2002) The importance of patient expectations in predicting functional outcomes after total joint arthroplasty. Journal of Rheumatology 29 (6):1273-1279 | 368 |
| 26   | Nilsdotter AK, Lohmander LS, Kibbobo M, Roos EM (2003) Hip disability and osteoarthritis outcome score (HOOS) - validity and responsiveness in total hip replacement. Bmc Musculoskeletal Disorders 4. doi:https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2474-4-10 | 354 |
| 27   | Boven JD, Mortimer ES, Glassman AH, Engh CA, Miller JE, Brooks CE (1992) Producing and avoiding stress shielding. Laboratory and clinical observations of cementless total hip arthroplasty. Clinical orthopaedics and related research (274):79-96 | 341 |
| 28   | Herberts P, Malchau H (2000) Long-term registration has improved the quality of hip replacement - A review of the Swedish THR Register comparing 160,000 cases. Acta Orthopaedica Scandinavica 71 (2):111-121. doi:https://doi.org/10.1080/000164700317413067 | 337 |
| 29   | Kennedy JG, Rogers WB, Softe KE, Sullivan RJ, Griffe DG, Sheehan L (1998) Effect of acetabular component orientation on recurrent dislocation, pelvic osteolysis, polyethylene wear, and component migration. The Journal of arthroplasty 13 (5):530-534. doi:https://doi.org/10.1016/s0883-5403(98)90052-3 | 333 |
| 30   | Eriksson BI, Dahl OE, Buller HR, Hettiarachchi R, Rosencher N, Bravo ML, Ahnfelt L, Piovella F, Stangier J, Kalebo P, Reilly P, Grp BIS (2005) A new oral direct thrombin inhibitor, dabigatran etexilate, compared with enoxaparin for prevention of thromboembolic events following total hip or knee replacement: the BISTRO II randomized trial. Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis 3 (1):103-111. doi:https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1538-7836.2004.01100.x | 330 |
| 31   | McCollum DE, Gray WI (1990) Dislocation after total hip arthroplasty. Causes and prevention. Clinical orthopaedics and related research (261):159-170 | 323 |
| 32   | Eriksson BI, Wille-Jorgensen P, Kallest P, Mear P, Rosencher N, Bosch P, Baur M, Ekman S, Bach D, Lindbrett S, Close P (1997) A comparison of recombinant hirudin with a low-molecular-weight heparin to prevent thromboembolic complications after total hip replacement. The New England journal of medicine 337 (19):1329-1335. doi:https://doi.org/10.1056/nejm199711063371901 | 322 |
| 33   | Maloney WJ, Jastly M, Harris WH, Galante JO, Callaghan JJ (1990) Endosteal erosion in association with stable uncemented femoral components. The Journal of bone and joint surgery American volume 72 (7):1025-1034. doi:https://doi.org/10.2106/jbjs.0004623-199072070-00011 | 308 |
| 34   | O'Boyle CA, McGee H, Hickey A, O'Malley K, Joyce CR (1992) Individual quality of life in patients undergoing hip replacement. Lancet (London, England) 339 (8801):1088-1091. doi:https://doi.org/10.1016/s0140-6736(92)90067-q | 306 |
| 35   | Sehat KR, Evans RL, Newman JJ (2004) Hidden blood loss following hip and knee arthroplasty - Correct management of blood loss should take hidden loss into account. Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery-British Volume 86B (4):561-565. doi:https://doi.org/10.1302/0301-620x.86b4.14508 | 305 |
| 36   | Phillips CB, Barrett JA, Losina E, Mahomed NN, Lingard EA, Guadagnoli E, Baron JA, Harris WH, Poss R, Katz JN (2003) Incidence rates of dislocation, pulmonary embolism, and deep infection during the first six months after elective total hip replacement. Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery-American Volume 85A (1):20-26. doi:https://doi.org/10.2106/jbjs.0301-070x.86b4.14508 | 304 |
| 37   | Smith AJ, Dieppe P, Vernon K, Porter M, Blom AW, Nat joint Registry England W (2012) Failure rates of stemmed metal-on-metal hip replacements: analysis of data from the National joint Registry of England and Wales. Lancet 379 (9822):1199-1204. doi:https://doi.org/10.1016/s0140-6736(11)60353-5 | 297 |
| 38   | Widmer KH, Zurfuhl B (2004) Compliant positioning of total hip components for optimal range of motion. Journal of Orthopaedic Research 22 (4):815-821. doi:https://doi.org/10.1002/jor.20311 | 294 |
| 39   | Cooper HI, Della Valle CJ, Berger RA, Tetreault M, Paprosky WG, Sporer SM, Jacobs JJ (2012) Corrosion at the Head-Neck Taper as a Cause for Adverse Local Tissue Reactions After Total Hip Arthroplasty. Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery-American Volume 94A (18):1655-1661. doi:https://doi.org/10.2106/jbjs.k.01352 | 292 |
| 40   | Zicat B, Engh CA, Gokcen E (1995) Patterns of osteolysis around total hip components inserted with and without cement. The Journal of bone and joint surgery American volume 77 (3):432-439. doi:https://doi.org/10.2106/jbjs.0004623-199905000-00013 | 292 |
| 41   | Turpie AGG, Gallus AS, Hoek JA, Pentasaccharide I (2001) A synthetic pentasaccharide for the prevention of deep-vein thrombosis after total hip replacement. New England Journal of Medicine 344 (9):619-625. doi:https://doi.org/10.1056/nejm200103013440901 | 292 |
| 42   | Jones CA, Voaklander DC, Johnston DW, Suarez-Almazor ME (2000) Health related quality of life outcomes after total hip and knee arthroplasties in a community based population. Journal of Rheumatology 27 (7):1745-1752 | 288 |
| 43   | Lalor PA, Revell PA, Gray AB, Wright S, Railton GT, Freeman MA (1991) Sensitivity to titanium. A cause of implant failure? The Journal of bone and joint surgery British volume 73 (1):25-28 | 283 |
Table 1 List of the 100 top-cited articles in total hip arthroplasty research (Continued)

| Rank | Article                                                                                                                                   | Citations |
|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| 44   | Jolles BM, Zangerl P, Leyvraz PF (2002) Factors predisposing to dislocation after primary total hip arthroplasty - A multivariate analysis. Journal of Arthroplasty 17 (3):282-288. doi:https://doi.org/10.1016/j.arth.2002.03.0266 | 279       |
| 45   | Doorn PF, Campbell PA, Wonnall J, Benya PD, Mclellon HA, Amstutz HC (1998) Metal wear particle characterization from metal on metal total hip replacements: transmission electron microscopy study of periprosthetic tissues and isolated particles. Journal of biomedical materials research 42 (1):103-111. doi:https://doi.org/10.1002/(sici)1097-4636(19981042)1<103::aid-jbm13>3.0.co;2-m | 275       |
| 46   | Ogonda L, Wilson R, Archbold P, Lawlor M, Humphreys P, O'Brien S, Beverland D (2005) A minimal-incision technique in total hip arthroplasty does not improve early postoperative outcomes - A prospective, randomized, controlled trial. Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery-American Volume 87A (4):701-710. doi:https://doi.org/10.2106/jbjs. D.02645 | 266       |
| 47   | Martell JM, Berdia S (1997) Determination of polyethylene wear in total hip replacements with use of digital radiographs. The Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery American Volume 79 (11):1635-1641. doi:https://doi.org/10.2106/00004623-199711000-00004 | 265       |
| 48   | Hamadouche M, Boutin P, Daussange J, Bolander ME, Sedel L (2002) Alumina-on-alumina total hip arthroplasty - A minimum 18.5-year follow-up study. Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery-American Volume 84A (1):69-77. doi:https://doi.org/10.2106/00004623-200201000-00011 | 264       |
| 49   | Anthony PP, Gie GA, Howie CR, Ling RS (1990) Localised endosteal bone lysis in relation to the femoral components of cemented total hip arthroplasties. The Journal of bone and joint surgery British volume 72 (6):971-979 | 264       |
| 50   | Matta JM, Shahidz C, Ferguson T (2005) Single-incision anterior approach for total hip arthroplasty on an orthopaedic table. Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research (441):115-124. doi:https://doi.org/10.1136/blo.0000194309.70518.cb | 260       |
| 51   | Keating JF, Grant A, Masson N, Scott NW, Forbes JF, Scottish Orthopaedic Trials N (2006) Randomized comparison of reduction and fixation, bipolar hemiarthroplasty, and total hip arthroplasty - Treatment of displaced intracapsular hip fractures in healthy older patients. Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery-American Volume 88A (2):249-260. doi:https://doi.org/10.2106/jbjs. E.00215 | 258       |
| 52   | Woolson ST, Mow CS, Syquia JF, Lannin JV, Schurman DJ (2004) Comparison of primary total hip replacements performed with a standard incision or a mini-incision. Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery-American Volume 86A (7):1353-1358. doi:https://doi.org/10.2106/00004623-200407000-00001 | 253       |
| 53   | Eriksson B, Borris L, Dahl OE, Haas S, Huismans MV, Kakkar AK, Mivelazitz F, Kaleb P, Odixa-Hip Study I (2006) Oral, direct Factor Xa inhibition with BAY 59-7939 for the prevention of venous thromboembolism after total hip replacement. Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis 4 (1):121-128. doi:https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1538-7836.2005.01657.x | 253       |
| 54   | Eriksson B, Borris LC, Dahl OE, Haas S, Huismans MV, Kakkar AK, Mivelazitz E, Dierig C, Misselwitz F, Kaleb P, Invest OD-HS (2006) A once-daily, oral, direct Factor Xa inhibitor, rivaroxaban (BAY 59-7939), for thromboprophylaxis after total hip replacement. Circulation 114 (22):2374-2381. doi:https://doi.org/10.1161/circulationaha.106.642074 | 251       |
| 55   | Schinsky MF, Della Valle CJ, Sporer SM, Paprosky WG (2008) Perioperative testing for joint infection in patients undergoing revision total hip arthroplasty. Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery-American Volume 90A (9):1869-1875. doi:https://doi.org/10.2106/jbjs. G.01255 | 247       |
| 56   | Russotti GM, Harris WH (1991) Proximal placement of the acetabular component in total hip arthroplasty. A long-term follow-up study. The Journal of bone and joint surgery American volume 73 (4):587-592. doi:https://doi.org/10.2106/00004623-199173040-00004 | 246       |
| 57   | Geesink RG, Hoefnagels NH (1995) Six-year results of hydroxyapatite-coated total hip replacement. The Journal of bone and joint surgery British volume 77 (4):534-547 | 245       |
| 58   | Soderman P, Malchau H (2001) Is the Harris hip score system useful to study the outcome of total hip replacement? Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research (384):189-197 | 243       |
| 59   | Jacobs JJ, Skipor AK, Black J, Urban RM, Galante JO (1991) Release and excretion of metal in patients who have a total hip-replacement component made of titanium-base alloy. The Journal of bone and joint surgery American volume 73 (10):1475-1486. doi:https://doi.org/10.2106/00004623-199173100-00005 | 243       |
| 60   | Grammatopoulos G, Pandit H, Kwon YM, Guidry-Smith P, Beard DJ, Murray DW, Gill HS (2009) Hip resurfacings revised for inflammatory pseudotumour have a poor outcome. Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery-British Volume 91B (8):1019-1024. doi:https://doi.org/10.1302/0301-620x.91b8.22562 | 242       |
| 61   | Martell JM, Pierson RH, 3rd, Jacobs JJ, Rosenberg AG, Maley M, Galante JO (1993) Primary total hip reconstruction with a titanium fiber-coated prosthesis inserted without cement. The Journal of bone and joint surgery American volume 75 (4):554-571. doi:https://doi.org/10.2106/00004623-199340000-00010 | 236       |
| 62   | Morlock M, Schneider E, Bluym A, Vollmer M, Bergmann G, Muller V, Honi M (2001) Duration and frequency of every day activities in total hip patients. Journal of Biomechanics 34 (7):873-881. doi:https://doi.org/10.1016/s0021-9290(01)00035-5 | 234       |
| 63   | Jones CA, Voaklander DC, Johnston WC, Suarez-Almazor ME (2001) The effect of age on pain, function, and quality of life after total hip and knee arthroplasty. Archives of Internal Medicine 161 (3):454-460. doi:https://doi.org/10.1001/archinte.161.3.454 | 233       |
| 64   | Pagnano W, Hanssen AD, Lewallen DG, Shaugnessy WJ (1996) The effect of superior placement of the acetabular component on the rate of loosening after total hip arthroplasty. The Journal of bone and joint surgery American volume 78 (7):1004-1014. doi:https://doi.org/10.2106/00004623-199607000-00004 | 233       |
| 65   | Korovesis P, Petsinis G, Repanti M, Repantis T (2006) Metallosis after contemporary metal-on-metal total hip arthroplasty - Five to nine-year follow-up. Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery-American Volume 88A (6):1183-1191. doi:https://doi.org/10.2106/jbjs. D.02916 | 232       |
Table 1 List of the 100 top-cited articles in total hip arthroplasty research (Continued)

| Rank | Article                                                                 | Citations |
|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| 66   | Mancuso CA, Salvati EA, Johanson NA, Peterson MG, Charlson ME (1997) Patients' expectations and satisfaction with total hip arthroplasty. The Journal of arthroplasty 12 (4):387-396. doi:10.1016/s0883-5403(97)90194-7 | 229       |
| 67   | Urban RM, Jacobs JJ, Gilbert JL, Galante JO (1994) Migration of corrosion products from modular hip prostheses. Particle microanalysis and histopathological findings. The Journal of bone and joint surgery American volume 76 (9):1345-1359. doi:10.2106/00004623-19940900-00009 | 228       |
| 68   | Colwell CW, Collis DK, Paulson R, McCutchen JW, Bigler GT, Lutz S, Hardwick ME (1999) Comparison of enoxaparin and warfarin for the prevention of venous thromboembolic disease after total hip arthroplasty. Evaluation during hospitalization and three months after discharge. Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery American Volume 81A (7):932-940. doi:10.2106/00004623-19990700-00005 | 227       |
| 69   | Stangier J, Eriksson BI, Dahl OE, Ahnfelt L, Nehmiz G, Stahele H, Rathgen K, Sward R (2005) Pharmacokinetic profile of the oral direct thrombin inhibitor dabigatran etexilate in healthy volunteers and patients undergoing total hip replacement. Journal of Clinical Pharmacology 45 (5):555-563. doi:10.1177/009127005274550 | 227       |
| 70   | Eriksson BI, Agnelli G, Cohen AT, Dahl OE, Mouret P, Rosencher N, Eskilson C, Nylander I, Frizon L, Ogren M, Grp MIS (2003) Direct thrombin inhibitor melagatran followed by oral ximelagatran in comparison with enoxaparin for prevention of venous thromboembolism after total hip or knee replacement. The METHRO III study. Thrombosis and Haemostasis 89 (2):288-296 | 225       |
| 71   | Tidermark J, Porzer S, Svensson O, Soderqvist A, Tomkvist H (2003) Internal fixation compared with total hip replacement for displaced femoral neck fractures in the elderly - A randomised, controlled trial. Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery-British Volume 85B (3):380-388. doi:10.1302/0301-620x.85b3.13609 | 224       |
| 72   | Engesaeter LB, Lie SA, Espehaug B, Furnes O, Vollset SE, Havlen L (2003) Antibiotic prophylaxis in total hip arthroplasty - Effects of antibiotic prophylaxis systemically and in bone cement on the revision rate of 22,170 primary hip replacements followed 0-14 years in the Norwegian Arthroplasty Register. Acta Orthopaedica Scandinavica 74 (6):622. doi:10.1080/00016470310181135 | 223       |
| 73   | Furnes O, Lie SA, Espehaug B, Vollset SE, Engesaeter LB, Havlen L (2001) Hip disease and the prognosis of total hip replacements - A review of 53,698 primary total hip replacements reported to the Norwegian Arthroplasty Register 1987-99. Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery-British Volume 83B (4):579-586. doi:10.1302/0301-620x.83b4.11223 | 222       |
| 74   | Kreiners HM, Larson DR, Crowson CS, Kreimers WK, Washington RE, Steiner CA, Jiranek WA, Berry DJ (2015) Prevalence of Total Hip and Knee Replacement in the United States. The Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery-American Volume 97A (17):1386-1397. doi:10.2106/JBJS. N.01141 | 222       |
| 75   | Lieberman JR, Dorey F, Shekelle P, Schumacher L, Thomas BJ, Kilgus DJ, Finerman GA (1996) Differences between patients' and physicians' evaluations of outcome after total hip arthroplasty. The Journal of bone and joint surgery American volume 78 (6):835-838. doi:10.2106/00004623-19960600-00005 | 219       |
| 76   | Alberton GM, High WA, Morrey BF (2002) Dislocationism after revision total hip arthroplasty - An analysis of risk factors and treatment options. Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery-American Volume 84A (10):1788-1792. doi:10.2106/ 00004623-20021000-00008 | 219       |
| 77   | Leyvraz PF, Bachmann F, Hoek J, Buller HR, Postel M, Samama M, Vandenbroek MD (1991) Prevention of deep vein thrombosis after primary hip replacement: randomised comparison between unfractionated heparin and low molecular weight heparin. BMJ (Clinical research ed) 303 (6802):543-548. doi:10.1136/bmj.303.6802.543 | 217       |
| 78   | Shinar AA, Harris WH (1997) Bulk structural autogenous grafts and allografts for reconstruction of the acetabulum in total hip arthroplasty. Sixteen-year-average follow-up. The Journal of bone and joint surgery American volume 79 (2):159-168. doi:10.2106/00004623-19970200-00001 | 215       |
| 79   | Mueck W, Borris LC, Dahl OE, Haas S, Huismann M, Kakkar AK, Kalebo P, Muelhofer E, Mosselwitz F, Eriksson BI (2008) Population pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of once- and twice-daily rivaroxaban for the prevention of venous thromboembolism in patients undergoing total hip replacement. Thrombosis and Haemostasis 99 (3):380-388. doi:10.1111/j.1435-5245.2008.01029.x | 213       |
| 80   | Garbuz DS, Tanzer M, Greidanus NV, Massi BA, Duncan CP (2010) The John Chamley Award Metal-on-Metal Hip Resurfacing versus Large-diameter Head Metal-on-Metal Total Hip Arthroplasty A Randomized Clinical Trial. Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research 468 (2):318-325. doi:10.1007/s11999-009-1029-x | 208       |
| 81   | Hailer NP, Garellick G, Karholm J (2010) Uncemented and cemented primary total hip arthroplasty in the Swedish Hip Arthroplasty Register Evaluation of 170,413 operations. Acta Orthopaedica 81 (1):34-41. doi:10.3109/17453671003685840 | 208       |
| 82   | Warwick D, Williams MH, Bannister GC (1995) Death and thromboembolic disease after total hip replacement. A series of 1162 cases with no routine chemical prophylaxis. The Journal of bone and joint surgery British volume 77 (1):6-13 | 207       |
| 83   | Kim YH, Kim VE (1993) Uncemented porous-coated anatomic total hip replacement. Results at six years in a consecutive series. The Journal of bone and joint surgery British volume 75 (1):6-13 | 207       |
| 84   | Sochart DH (1999) Relationship of acetabular wear to osteolysis and loosening in total hip arthroplasty. Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research 363 (2):150-150 | 206       |
| 85   | Baker RP, Squires B, Gargan MF, Bannister GC (2006) Total hip arthroplasty and hemiarthroplasty in mobile, independent patients with a displaced intracapsular fracture of the femoral neck - A randomized, controlled trial. Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery American Volume 88A (12):2583-2589. doi:10.2106/JBJS.E.01373 | 206       |
be statistically significant. Analysis was performed using IBM SPSS Statistics, Version 20.0. The Ucinet for windows, version 6.212 was used to perform the degree of centrality analysis [14].

**Results**

We retrieved the 100 most cited articles on total hip arthroplasty and listed them in (Table 1). The number of citations ranges from 191 to 994, and a majority of articles were published in the 1990s (46%) and 2000s (47%). However, articles published since 2010 only accounted for 7% (Fig. 2). The year with the highest number of journals was 2003 (n = 8). The mean number of citations was 312 overall, 315 in the 1990s, 316 in the 2000s, and 269 in the 2010s. The Mann-Kendall trend test showed no time-dependent trend in the publication time of articles (P = 0.4162) but an increasing trend between the citation density and the time (P = 5.854E−14) (Fig. 3). The Spearman rank revealed a positive correlation between time and citation density (r = 0.695, P < 0.01). The Shapiro-Wilk test and the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test both indicated an abnormal distribution of the citation data.

These articles were distributed in 15 countries, led by the USA (n = 37) followed by Sweden (n = 15), England (n = 14), Canada (n = 11), and so on. The distribution is demonstrated on the world map (Fig. 4). Almost all of the articles came from two regions: North America and Western Europe. Only 3 articles scattered in other areas: Australia and South Korea. The articles from the USA

### Table 1 List of the 100 top-cited articles in total hip arthroplasty research (Continued)

| Rank | Article                                                                 | Citations |
|------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| 87   | Bertin KC, Rottinger H (2004) Anterolateral mini-incision hip replacement surgery - A modified Watson-Jones approach. Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research (429):248-255. doi:https://doi.org/10.1097/01.blo.0000150294.81825.8c | 205       |
| 88   | Hull RD, Raskob GE, Gent M, McLoughlin D, Julian D, Smith FC, Dale NI, Reed-Davis R, Lofthouse RN, Anderson C (1990) Effectiveness of intermittent pneumatic leg compression for preventing deep vein thrombosis after total hip replacement. Jama 263 (17):2313-2317. doig:https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.263.17.2313 | 203       |
| 89   | Joshi AB, Porter ML, Trail IA, Hunt LP, Murphy JC, Harding K (1993) Long-term results of Charnley low-friction arthroplasty in young patients. The Journal of bone and joint surgery British volume 75 (4):616-623 | 201       |
| 90   | Santavirta S, Holkka V, Eskola A, Konttinen YT, Paavilainen T, Tallroth K (1990) Aggressive granulomatous lesions in cementless total hip arthroplasty. The Journal of bone and joint surgery British volume 72 (201):980-984 | 201       |
| 91   | Karlson EW, Mandl LA, Aweh GN, Sangha O, Liang MH, Goodstein F (2003) Total hip replacement due to osteoarthritis: The importance of age, obesity, and other modifiable risk factors. American Journal of Medicine 114 (2):93-98. doi:https://doi.org/10.1016/s0002-9343(02)01447-x | 201       |
| 92   | Espehaug B, Engesaeter LB, Vollset SE, Havelin LI, Langeland N (1997) Antibiotic prophylaxis in total hip arthroplasty. Review of 10, 905 primary cemented total hip replacements reported to the Norwegian arthroplasty register, 1987 to 1995. The Journal of bone and joint surgery British volume 79 (200):590-595. doi:https://doi.org/10.1302/0301-620x.79b4.7420 | 200       |
| 93   | Pollard TCB, Baker RP, Eastaugh-Waring SJ, Bannister GC (2006) Treatment of the young active patient with osteoarthritis of the hip - A five- to seven-year comparison of hybrid total hip arthroplasty and metal-on-metal resurfacing. Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery-British Volume 88 (5):592-600. doi:https://doi.org/10.1302/0301-620x.88b5.17354 | 200       |
| 94   | Jaramaz B, DiGioia AM, 3rd, Blackwell M, Nikou C (1998) Computer assisted measurement of cup placement in total hip replacement. Clinical orthopaedics and related research, version 6.212 was used to perform the degree of centrality analysis [14]. | 197       |
| 95   | Blomfeldt R, Tornkvist H, Eriksson K, Soderqvist A, Ponzer S, Tidermark J (2007) A randomised controlled trial comparing bipolar hemiarthroplasty with total hip replacement for displaced intracapsular fractures of the femoral neck in elderly patients. Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery-British Volume 89 (2):160-165. doi:https://doi.org/10.1302/0301-620x.89b2.18576 | 197       |
| 96   | Bozic KJ, Lau E, Kurtz S, Ong K, Rubash H, Vail TP, Berry DJ (2012) Patient-Related Risk Factors for Periprosthetic Joint Infection and Postoperative Mortality Following Total Hip Arthroplasty in Medicare Patients. Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery-American Volume 84A (9):794-800. doi:https://doi.org/10.2106/jbjs.k.00072 | 194       |
| 97   | Brodner W, Bitzan P, Meisinger V, Kaider A, Gottsauner-Wolf F, Kotz R (2003) Serum cobalt levels after metal-on-metal total hip arthroplasty. Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery-American Volume 85A (11):2168-2173. doi:https://doi.org/10.2106/00004623-200311000-00017 | 194       |
| 98   | Callaghan JJ, Albright JC, Goetz DD, Olejniczak JP, Johnston RC (2000) Charnley total hip arthroplasty with cement - Minimum twenty-five-year follow-up. Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery-American Volume 82A (4):487-497. doi:https://doi.org/10.2106/00004623-200004000-00004 | 193       |
| 99   | Siguiet T, Siguiet M, Brumpt B (2004) Mini-incision anterior approach does not increase dislocation rate - A study of 1037 total hip replacements. Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research (426):164-173. doi:https://doi.org/10.1097/01.blo.0000136651.21191.9f | 191       |
| 100  | Saleh K, Olson M, Resig S, Berndshady B, Kuskowski M, Goe T, Robinson H, Schmidt R, McElfresh E (2002) Predictors of wound infection in hip and knee joint replacement: results from a 20 year surveillance program. Journal of Orthopaedic Research 20 (3):506-515. doi:https://doi.org/10.1016/s0736-0266(01)00153-x | 191       |
were mainly published in The Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery-American Volume and articles from the UK were mainly published in The Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery-British Volume.

All of the articles were published in 21 journals. Thirty-six articles were published in The Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery-American Volume, followed by The Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery-British Volume (n = 15), Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research (n = 9), Lancet (n = 5), New England Journal of Medicine (n = 5), and the rest of them as shown in (Table 2).

The first author with the most articles and their basic information is listed in Table 3. Eriksson BI, from Sweden, had 7 fist authorships mainly in the field of thrombogenesis. The total citations of his selected articles were 3209.

The top 100 most cited articles focused principally on the following themes: postoperative thrombosis (n = 19), surgical methods and materials (n = 17), joint materials (5), preoperative status of the patient (n = 6), postoperative infection (n = 6), joint dislocation (n = 6), evaluation method (n = 5), patient psychology (n = 3), epidemiological investigation (n = 3), surgical bleeding and blood transfusion (n = 3) and new technique evaluation (n = 3) (Fig. 5). The most mentioned theme was postoperative thrombosis (n = 19), followed by surgical methods and materials (n = 17). One-way ANOVA revealed no significant difference in citations per article among the various themes (P = 0.296) (Fig. 6).

The largest number of articles were level III evidence (n = 35), with a mean number of 304 ± 116 citations per article, followed by the number of articles which represented level II (n = 25) and level IV (n = 25), with a mean number of 269 ± 216 and 281 ± 97 respectively. No significant difference in citations per article among the various levels of evidence has been found by using the one-way ANOVA (Fig. 7).

Network analysis of the author’s key words or subject terms has been done in two periods of article published time: in the 1990s (46 articles) and in the 2000s and 2010s (54 articles). The result indicated that “follow-up study, radiography, acetabulum, reoperation, and bone cements” had a high degree of centrality in the 1990s
Fig. 8), while “cement” had a high degree of centrality in the 2000s and 2010s (Fig. 9).

**Discussion**

This is the first bibliometric analysis of total hip arthroplasty papers. Several significant findings can be drawn from this analysis of the top 100 most cited papers published on total hip arthroplasty. The maximum number of citations only reached 994, and this was a paper on anticoagulation. One explanation is that the current analysis only focuses on articles published from 1990 to 2019. Therefore, there may not be enough time for the articles to be thoroughly cited. Majority of the top-cited articles were published in the 1990s with a similar number in the 2000s and only 5 articles published since 2010 made the top 100 most cited. A phenomenon known as “obliteration by incorporation” [15] was not demonstrated in our analysis. The regional distribution of articles has also been demonstrated. Majority of the articles originated from two major regions: North America and Western Europe. There are several reasons for this phenomenon: (1) total hip arthroplasty surgery originated in the USA in the 1960s; hence, they started to study it earlier and in greater detail; (2) Sweden was the first country to establish an artificial joint registry and they continue to analyze the data annually, Finland, Norway, and Denmark also established a joint registry system increasing their publications; (3) countries such as the USA, England, and Sweden have a fairly developed economy to support medical research; it has previously been demonstrated that there is a weak correlation
between the gross domestic product (GDP) per capita of a country and their research achievements [16]. It is of great importance that the achievements in these countries are shared worldwide so that everyone can benefit from their research advances.

This article also examined the theme distribution of the most cited articles. Surgical methods and materials, and postoperative thrombosis were the top two. The former has always been a research hotspot since the artificial joint replacement was invented [17–19]. Researchers share advances in how they improve joint stability and surgical prognosis through modifying the artificial joint or changing the materials. The degree of centrality analysis of the author’s key words also indicated that “cement” has a high degree of centrality both in the 1990s and again in the 2000s. Using or not using cement during operation is still a controversial issue [20–22], which needs to be further explored in the future. Postoperative thrombosis has also been at the center of research interest [23]. Postoperative thrombosis is one of the important complications following total hip arthroplasty, which has a great impact on the prognosis of patients. In fact, blood clots that form after surgery have been of interest to researchers since very early years [24–27]. Up to now, thrombus formation after surgery is still widely investigated in different research fields including hip arthroplasty [28–30].

The level of evidence analysis demonstrated that the level of evidence ranged between I and IV, mainly level II, III, and IV. These are relatively high and evenly distributed, which is different from other bibliometric studies [31, 32]. This may be because researchers have

| Frequent first authors | No. of articles | Author’s Affiliation |
|------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Eriksson BI            | 7               | Sahlgrenska Univ Hosp Ostra, Dept Orthopaed, SE-41685 Gothenburg, Sweden |
| Jones CA               | 2               | Univ Alberta, Fac Pharm, Dept Publ Hlth Sci, Edmonton, AB T6G 2 N2, Canada |
| Mahomed NN             | 2               | Univ British Columbia, Dept Orthopaed, Vancouver, BC V6Z 3E3, Canada |
| Martell JM             | 2               | Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Rush-Presbyterian-St. Luke’s Medical Center, Chicago, Illinois 60612, USA |

Fig. 5 The themes distribution of all the articles. The most mentioned theme was postoperative thrombosis (n = 19), followed by surgical methods and materials (n = 17)
invested more in total hip arthroplasty study in the past 30 years because it is a significant advancement in the treatment of pain and morbidity and has become the focus of people’s attention. In the future, with the increasing demand for quality of life and the increasing problem of an aging population in some countries, especially in China, it is expected that total hip arthroplasty surgery will increase more rapidly, as will the related research articles. Older people are more likely to have hip problems; therefore, the aging population issue will
promote the development of total hip replacement in these countries.

Of all the articles selected, the top three cited were all about post-operative thrombosis prevention. In first place is the research of Eriksson, BI. et al., published in the New England Journal of Medicine, which compared the effect of rivaroxaban and enoxaparin on preventing postoperative thrombosis. The results showed that in total hip replacement patients, once-daily oral administration of 10 mg rivaroxaban was more effective in preventing thrombosis than once-daily subcutaneous injection of 40 mg enoxaparin [33]. The article with the second most citations is another research article by Eriksson, BI. et al., published in the Lancet. They compared the efficacy of dabigatran etexilate and enoxaparin in preventing thrombosis after total hip surgery. It has been proved that oral dabigatran etexilate is as effective and safe as enoxaparin in reducing the risk of venous thromboembolism after total hip replacement [34].

Actually, in the preliminary analysis, articles published on total hip arthroplasty were included from 1950 to 2019. Not surprisingly, the result showed that most of the top-cited articles were about surgical materials and prognosis. The most cited article was a study by DeLee, J G et al. in 1976, which reached 2289 citations. They explored the radiological separation of acetabular cement junctions after total hip arthroplasty and the result showed that the
application of cement was not the explanation for the demarcation of the cement-bone junction; therefore, they concluded that there is no fundamental defect in the principle of using cement for acetabular components [35]. This research was of great importance in promoting the use of cement in total hip arthroplasty. Although these articles are of great significance, the current bibliographic analysis aimed to focus on the most important advances in total hip arthroplasty over the last 30 years. From the 1990s onwards, there were more and more articles published on postoperative thromboembolism prevention, and they were becoming more topical and influential.

This analysis yielded some valuable information, but there were limitations. While articles were filtered by how much they were cited, which overlooks the newly published articles that are significant in this field but have yet to reach high citation levels. Hence, it is biased towards historical articles. At the same time, only published articles were included while meeting records, textbooks, meta-analysis and reviews were excluded, which may result in omission bias.

Conclusion
This article highlights the top 100 most cited articles in the total hip arthroplasty over the last 30 years, including their time and area of distribution, their research topic, their authorship as well as their level of evidence. This analysis sheds light on the spotlights and characteristics of total hip arthroplasty research since 1990 to 2019. Furthermore, we have noticed that, currently, postoperative thromboembolism plays a major role in the field of total hip arthroplasty. However, no one has really solved this tough problem. Meanwhile, most of them were focus on the clinical trial while the basic laboratory research was insufficient, which calls for more researches based on this topic. Thus, in the future, the prevention and management of thrombosis after total hip arthroplasty should be further investigated, especially the basic mechanisms.

Abbreviations
ANOVA: Analysis of variance; GDP: Gross domestic product

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Authors’ contributions
All authors contributed to the study conception and design. TH conceived and designed the work. Material preparation and data collection and analysis were performed by WZ, NT, XL, DMG, GH, and TH. The first draft of the manuscript was written by WZ, and all authors commented on previous versions of the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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