Total joint arthroplasty, in particular THA, has had a revolutionary role in improving patient quality of life. The use of bone cement for implant stability versus the adoption of biological fixation with bone ingrowth in cementless THA has been a controversial issue for many years. Although immediate cement fixation in very old people, the elderly or in those with poor bone stock strength might provide a quicker return to daily activities, cementless implants have gained more popularity over the years. The relative superiority of cementless acetabular components over cemented ones is nowadays a well-accepted fact. However, the femoral stem, however, has very good long-term outcome reports both in cemented and cementless forms. Aseptic loosening is a long-term complication of THA. Efforts to decrease the rate incidence of loosening have included the use of newer materials, improvement in the design of the implant design, and modification of operative techniques. After following reports on the mid-term follow-up results of cementless THA, the long-term results with impressive survival rates are being increasingly reported. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the efficacy and survival rate of prosthesis survival in an Iranian society, which has unique cultural lifestyle and social differences in social aspects compared to western societies.

This included a small group of cases patients at a mid-term follow-up for porous-coated hip arthroplasty in a society with unique social habits and customs. The All cemented prostheses have a long-time true survival period of over 20 years. The Charnley prosthesis reported by Ranawat had a 90% survival rate with revision mainly on the acetabular side. whereas the Harris reported a survival rate of approximately 80% survival with revisions mainly on the acetabular side.