Total joint arthroplasty, in particular, total hip arthroscopy (THA), has had a revolutionary role in markedly improving patient the quality of life. No consensus has been reached on the superiority of bone cement for implant stability versus biological fixation with bone ingrowth in cementless THA has been a controversial issue for since many years. Although immediate cement fixation in very old people the elderly or in those with poor bone stock strength might may allow provide a quicker return to daily activities, cementless implants have gained more popularity over the years. It is a well-accepted fact that cementless acetabular components are The relative superiority of cementless acetabular component over cemented component ones is nowadays a well-accepted fact. However, both cemented and cementless femoral stems, however, have very been reported to show good long-term outcomes reports both in cemented and cementless forms. Aseptic loosening is a long-term complication of THA. Various efforts have been made to decrease the rate incidence of loosening this complication, including 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, an increasing number of studies are reporting its the long-term results, including with impressive prosthesis survival rates, are being reported more and more. This purpose of this study is aimed to evaluate the efficacy and survival rate of prosthesis survival in an Iranian society, which has in a unique cultural lifestyle and social aspects that differ from those in western societies. This study included is a small group number of cases patients with unique social habits and customs 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-term tract survival period record of over 20 years. Ranawat reported a survival rate of 90% for the Charnley prosthesis reported by Ranawat had 90% survival with regard to of the femoral component, whereas Harris reported a
survival rate of had about approximately 80% survival, with revisions mainly on the acetabular side.