

Coordinating Committee in Orthopaedics & Traumatology Effective date: 19 April 2021

Effective date: 19 April 2021 Document no.: PILIC0005E version2.0 Version 2.0 Page 1 of 2

Total Hip Replacement (全髖關節置換術)

# Total Hip Replacement

#### Introduction

Total hip replacement consists of acetabulum cup, ball head and femoral stem. They are usually made of metal alloy, polyethylene or ceramic.

#### Indication

- Osteonecrosis
- Degeneration arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, or other arthritis
- Femoral head or neck fracture
- Others

## The Procedure

- Excise damaged joint
- Insert and fix up the artificial joint

## **Risk and Complication**

#### Risk of Anesthesia

Please consult your anesthetist

## General Complications

Heart attack, chest disease, deep vein thrombosis, pulmonary embolism etc.
If severe, can be fatal

#### Specific Complications

- In the occurrence of serious complications: Revision Surgery (longetivity mechanical wear is expected, loosening of Prosthesis, may need revision surgery later)
- Infection (Deep seated infection and may need revision surgery)
- Dislocation
- Nerve Palsy (Major nerve sciatic nerve / femoral nerve)
- Bleeding
- Vascular Injury (May result loss of a limb)
- Fracture (can occur in intra-operative and post-operative period)
- Problem in wound healing (Persistent discharge from wound, wound edge necrosis, wound dehiscence, which may require further surgery)
- Bone cement complications
- Stiffness
- Residual Leg Length Difference
- Persistent limp and walk with aids



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## **Before the Procedure**

- Treat and optimize existing disease conditions, e.g. Ischemic heart disease, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, anemia, lung disease
- Look for and treat any infection of the teeth, urinary tract, respiratory tract and skin infection of the feet. You must tell your doctor about these as early as possible.
- Stop eating and drinking few hours before surgery

## **After the Procedure**

- Follow medical professionals' instructions to prevent dislocation
- Deep breathing exercise to prevent lung complication
- Exercises of toes and ankles of both lower limbs to prevent venous thrombosis
- Start walking exercise when pain improves

## **Possible Additional Procedure**

Extra-procedures or treatment may be required if complications arise.

- Deterioration of pre-existing disease leading to worsening of symptoms
- Others

## **Alternative Treatment**

 Conservative treatment including analgesics, modify daily activities, using walking aid for pain relief

## **Follow Up**

- Avoid excessive hip flexion to prevent dislocation
- Avoid crossing of legs to prevent dislocation
- Others

#### Remarks

This is general information only and the list of complications is not exhaustive. Other unforeseen complications may occasionally occur. The actual risks may be different for different patients. During the operation, unpredictable condition may arise, and additional procedures may be performed if necessary. For further information, please contact your doctor.