

Allograft Cancellous Bone Transplantation

Allograft cancellous bone transplantation is generally adopted for joint replacement, joint revision, spine fusion and tumor resection surgery. Cancellous bones removed from other persons are transplanted to reconstruct serious skeletal defects encountered in these operations.

I. Source of Cancellous Bone Allografts

Allografts used for implantation are removed from donors during joint replacement procedures. Careful surveillance tests are carried out to ensure the stringent requirements for allograft transplantation are met. The bone tissue is preserved in a freezer at -70°C . Appropriate donor assessment and testing are performed to ascertain that the bone tissue is fit for transplantation. Donors' information will be kept confidential.

II. Risks and Potential Complications

Allograft cancellous bone transplantation is only a supplementary procedure. Risks and potential complications mainly arise from the main procedure (e.g. joint replacement, joint revision, spine fusion and tumor resection, etc.) Complications may occur several days to several years after the surgery. Allograft cancellous bone transplantation may increase the likelihood of or cause the following risks or complications:

1. Wound infection / abscess formation

2. Non-union of the implanted graft with the host bone resulting in surgical failure
3. Transfer of disease (though all donors are tested for hepatitis B and C, HIV and syphilis, graft recipients contracting infectious diseases may rarely occur.)
4. Excessive blood loss
5. Poor wound healing

III. 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.