



Procedure Information Sheet

Introduction

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

Indication

1. Osteonecrosis.
2. Degeneration arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, or other arthritis.
3. Femoral head or neck fracture.
4. Others _____

The Operation / Procedure

1. Operation is done under general anesthesia or spinal anesthesia.
2. Prophylaxis antibiotic may be need for the operation.
3. Excise damaged joint.
4. Insert and fix up the artificial joint.
5. At the end of the procedure, drain(s) may be inserted for drainage of haematoma.

Before the Operation / Procedure

1. A written consent is required.
2. Fasting for 6 – 8 hours before operation.
3. Inform doctors about drug allergy, your regular medications or other medical conditions.
4. Treat and optimize existing disease conditions, e.g. heart disease, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, anaemia, asthma, etc.
5. Look for and treat any infection of the teeth, urinary tract, respiratory tract and skin infection of the feet. Inform doctor about these as early as possible.
6. Blood tests, ECG and X-rays of the appropriate regions before operation.

After the Operation / Procedure

1. Follow medical professionals' instructions, avoid excessive hip flexion to prevent dislocation.
2. Avoid crossing of legs to prevent dislocation.
3. Deep breathing exercise to prevent lung complication.
4. Exercises of toes and ankles of both lower limbs to prevent venous thrombosis.
5. Start walking exercise when pain improves.
6. Extra-procedures or treatment may be required if complications arise.
7. Deterioration of pre-existing disease leading to worsening of symptoms.
8. Our Infection Control Nurse may contact you by phone to enquire of your wound condition 90 days after discharged.

Risk and Complication

1. Heart attack, chest disease, deep vein thrombosis, pulmonary embolism etc. If severe, can be Fatal.
2. Wound infection.
3. Bleeding, haematoma, healing problem, scarring.
4. Joint dislocation.
5. Fracture, nerve damage, blood vessels damage leading to paralysis or loss of limb.
6. Leg length difference.
7. Wear and loosening.
8. Consult anesthetist for the risks of anesthesia.

Patient's Label
Patient Name: _____
Hospital No: _____
Episode No: _____



Alternative Treatment / Investigation

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

Disclaimer

This leaflet only provides general information pertaining to this operation / procedure. While common risks and complications are described, the list is not exhaustive, and the degree of risk could also vary between patients. Please contact your doctor for detailed information and specific enquiry.

Reference

Smart Patient Website of Hospital Authority, Procedure Information Sheet: Total Hip Replacement (4/2019)

Patient's Signature: _____ Date: _____

<p>Patient's Label Patient Name: _____ Hospital No: _____ Episode No: _____</p>
