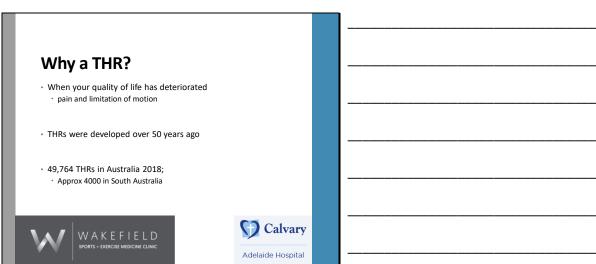
# Total Hip Replacement Pre-operative Education WAKEFIELD SPORTS - EXERCISE MEDICINE CLINIC Adelaide Hospital

Slide 2



Slide 3



### **Our locations**

### **Arthritis**

- · The most frequent source of debilitating pain is arthritis
  - ~ 30% of people have some form of arthritis
- · Most common form is osteoarthritis,
  - A progressive loss of the bearing surface of the hip (joint cartilage)
  - Leaves the underlying bones unprotected from wearing against each other
  - As the bearing surface of the hip deteriorates, pain and immobility will usually occur





### Slide 5

### **Arthritis**

- It primarily occurs in people of retirement age
- · Younger people may have arthritis from other conditions:
  - · Previous injury to the joint
  - Inflammatory arthritis
  - Rheumatoid arthritis





### Slide 6

### When to consider a THR

- When conservative methods of treatment fail to provide adequate symptom relief
- THRs have been proven to provide long term relief
- Total joint replacement surgery is usually a remarkably successful procedure that has transformed the lives of many people

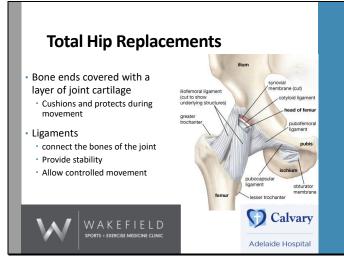




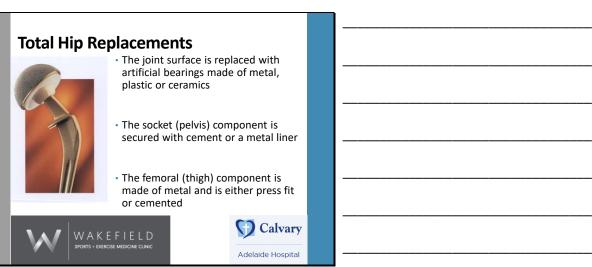
### **Our locations**

# Total Hip Replacements The hip joint is a major weight bearing joint A "ball and socket" joint allows movement in multiple directions Pelvis Socket Ball The ball is formed by the femur (thigh bone) The socket is formed by the pelvis WAKEFIELD SMOOTH Cartilage Calvary Adelaide Hospital

### Slide 8



### Slide 9



### **Our locations**

# **Risks and Complications**

- THR is a major surgical procedure
- All surgical procedures involve some risks which will be discussed with you by your orthopaedic surgeon
- · Dislocation first 6 weeks





Slide 11

# **Risks and Complications**

- Dislocation
  - · Posterior > Lateral > Anterior Approach
- Precautions
  - Bending
  - Sitting in low chairs
    - (hip flexion >90°)
  - Rolling onto side
  - Twisting
  - Lunging ant / lat approach



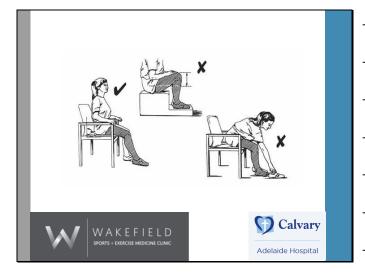


Adelaide Hospital

Slide 12



### **Our locations**



Slide 14

# **Risks and Complications**

- · All joint replacements wear with time
- As a rough guide, 85% of hip replacements will last at least 15 years
- The amount of wear and loosening is proportional to your activity





Slide 15

# **Risks and Complications**

Leg Length Discrepancy

- Actual vs. Perceived
- Expect Settling over 6/12 12/12
- Custom Shoe Raises if >2cm after 6/52
- Discuss with surgeon





### **Our locations**

# What to Expect Before the Surgery



Slide 17

### The Wellness model

"A joint replacement patient is not a sick person, but rather a well person who has had an operation to improve their mobility"





Slide 18

# The Wellness model

 Therefore, you will be encouraged to actively participate in decisions regarding your care and physical involvement in your recovery





### **Our locations**

# What do I bring to hospital?

- Your medications
  - · in their original packaging
- Current X-rays of your hip
- · Toiletries and night attire
- Well fitting non slip shoes or slippers
- · Your current mobility aides
  - Frame / Walking stick
- · Comfortable loose fitting day clothing
  - You will get dressed on Day 2





### Slide 20

# **Before Surgery**

- · You may require a number of tests including
  - blood test
  - electrical recording of your heart (ECG)
    - · Please request a copy and bring in on admission
  - chest x-rays or updated x-rays of your hip



- The Anaesthetist will speak to you before your surgery
- · You will require a Preadmission Clinic appointment
- speaking with a nurse over the phone





### Slide 21

## **Before Surgery**



- There are a number of important things you can do prior to coming into hospital:
- Prepare your home and arrange assistance from family and friends to help you recover once you return ie. Cooking meals to freeze

  Clear all walkways as you will be using a walking frame, crutches or a stick
  - Remove loose mats inside, and garden hoses etc to prevent tripping
  - Move frequently used items from very low or high cupboards for easier access





### **Our locations**

# **Before Surgery**

- · Check the height of your furniture
  - Measure against the back of your knee
    - Lounge Chairs
    - Kitchen Chairs
    - Bed
- Organise transport
  - · Car to Home





### Slide 23

# **Before Surgery**

- There are a number of important things you can do prior to coming into hospital:
  - Smokers: it is important to stop 1 or 2 weeks prior to surgery
  - Stop taking some medications at least 10 days prior to surgery
    - Anti-inflammatory drugs such as
    - Aspirin (i.e. Astrix, Cartia, Disprin etc.),
    - $\,\,^{\circ}\,$  Brufen, Nurofen, Voltaren, Mobic, Celebrex (to name a few).
    - Fish oil
  - If you are taking any medication to thin the blood like Warfarin or Eliquis or Xarelto, you should discuss this prior to your surgery.





### Slide 24

# **Before Surgery**

- KEEP FIT AND ACTIVE
  - Maintain joint movement
  - Maintain muscle strength
  - Maintain aerobic fitness
- Within your comfort levels!







### **Our locations**

# **What to Expect After Surgery**



### Slide 26

## **After Surgery**

- Surgery is normally performed under a spinal with local anaesthetic, or general anaesthetic.
  - Your anaesthetist will discuss the preferred options for you.
- The operation usually takes 1-2 hours
- Then you will spend approximately 1 hour in recovery.





### Slide 27

# **After Surgery**

- You will wake up in Recovery
  - you will stay here until you are medically safe to return to the ward.
- You will be monitored closely for 24 hours
  - Your blood pressure will be taken every hour on the first night.
- You may feel nauseated from some of the medications





### **Our locations**

# **After Surgery**

- You will have multiple attachments when you first return to the ward dependent on your surgeon:
  - · A drip for fluids
- Oxygen
- Catheter
- · Charnley pillow (triangular wedge)
- Foot pumps/calf compressors for circulation
- These will be removed as soon as appropriate
- Lie flat on back 6 weeks
- · Ask your surgeon about his preference





### Slide 29

# **Pain Management**

- It is normal to be frightened by the idea of pain
  - · Hurt does not equal Harm
  - Fear / Anxiety exacerbates pain
- Pain will slow down your recovery, so it must be treated.





### Slide 30

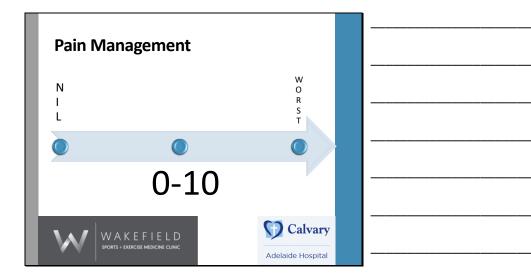
# **Pain Management**

- · As a 'well patient'
- · Communicate with your nurses about your pain levels
- · Ask for pain relief when you need it,
- Know when your pain relief is due





### **Our locations**



### Slide 32

# Pain Management Types of pain relief that you will be offered. Tablets Paracetamol / Codeine / Tramadol / Endone / Palexia Injections Fentanyl / Morphine Patient Controlled Analgesia [PCA] Fentanyl / Morphine

### Slide 33

# Pain Management A femoral nerve block in the groin will numb the front of your leg you may have minimal pain for the first day. When your leg is numb, is also knocks out the power to your thigh muscles it is important that you don't attempt to stand unassisted You will only have one good leg to stand on WAKEFIELD STORTS - EXERCISE MEDICANE CLINIC Adelaide Hospital

### **Our locations**

# **Bowel Preparation**

- Some pain relieving medications can lead to constipation
  - It is important to prevent or treat constipation early
- · Medication for your bowels will be offered from day 1
  - $\boldsymbol{\cdot}$  It is important that you take it, even if you are not constipated
  - · Natural ways to treat constipation include
  - · high fibre foods bran, prunes and other stone fruits
  - Drink plenty of water
  - Regular activity
- It is advisable to commence a laxative (e.g. movicol) prior to a planned admission, if you are prone to constipation.





### Slide 35

### **Pressure Area Care**

- · A pressure area is a skin injury due to immobility
- Pressure builds between the mattress / skin / bone cutting off the blood supply in the skin
  - Any area without a lot of fat between the bone and the skin is at risk of a pressure injury
- Common places include:
  - heels, bottom, shoulder blades, back of head and elbows.
- It is important that you change your position regularly
- · Alternatively, you will need to pad out these prominent points





### Slide 36

### After surgery

- Exercises begin immediately
- Ankle exercises and deep breathing exercises begin on the day of surgery
- Hip movements are introduced from day 1 and are gradually increased over the following days
- You will start walking with the physiotherapist on the first or second day with a frame





### **Our locations**

# Swelling management

- Rest
- Ice Packs
  - Crushed ice
  - Frozen peas
- Compression
  - Stockings
- Elevate Legs







### Slide 38

# What are my responsibilities as a "well patient"?

Actively participate in your exercise sessions,

"Do the work!"





### Slide 39

# Exercises Respiratory care Deep Breathing Semi – inclined positioning Circulatory care Muscle pump Elevated limbs Begin on Day of Surgery Hourly on return to the ward

### **Our locations**

Adelaide Hospital

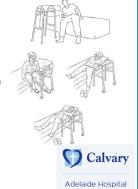
### **Exercises** Range of Motion Hip Bend Day 1 Hip Slide Day 3 Muscle contraction Buttocks Day 1 Thighs Day 1 **Bed Mobility** Bottom Lifts Day 1 Side-side Day 2 Calvary Adelaide Hospital

### Slide 41

# Getting in & out of bed

- Day 1
  - Stand beside bed with frame and 2 person assist
  - Sit on edge of bed for meals
- Day 2
- Walk with frame and 1 person assist to sit on chair and toilet
- Day 3
  - · Get moving independently





# Slide 42

# **Out of Bed Activity**

- ${}^{\raisebox{-3pt}{\text{\circle*{1.5}}}}$  You will be encouraged to sit out of bed from the  $1^{\text{st}}$  day onwards
  - Meals / Toileting / Showering
  - Time limited <30mins each occasion
- You will get dressed into normal clothes from the 2<sup>nd</sup> day onwards





### **Our locations**

# Walking Day 1 In your room 2x <5mins (~10mins of activity)</li> Day 2 Into the corridor 4x <5mins (~20mins of activity)</li> Day 3 Increase distances daily 6x <5mins (~30mins of activity)</li>

Adelaide Hospital

### Slide 44

# Walking Aids Frame Rollator Wheel walker Gutter / Forearm Support Crutches Elbow (Canadian) Walking Stick WAKEFIELD SPORTS - DERRICHE MEDICINE CLINIC

**Gait education** 

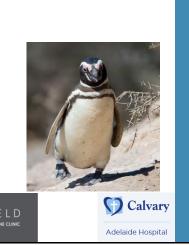
Erect Posture

Pelvis steady

Stride forwards

Lift knees

### Slide 45



City: Ground Floor, 120 Angas Street, Adelaide | Phone 08 8232 5566

North Adelaide: Next Gen - 1st Floor, War Memorial Drive | Phone 08 8221 7000

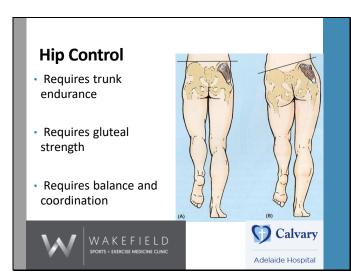
Dulwich Family Practice: 62 Dulwich Avenue, Dulwich | Phone 08 8139 2444

Email physio@wakefieldsports.com.au | Web www.wakefieldsports.com.au

**Our locations** 

# Balance Regain confidence Gradually reduce support Challenge body awareness Eyes Ears Muscles Joints WAKEFIELD SPORTS - EXERCISE MEDICINE CLINIC Adelaide Hospital

### Slide 47



### Slide 48



### **Our locations**

# **Equipment**

- Monkey Bar
  - Bed Mobility
- Raised Bed
- · Chair Raises
  - Lounge
  - Toilet
  - Shower







### Slide 50

# **Equipment**

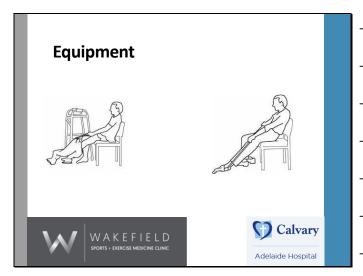
- Long handled
- Shoe horn
- Toe wiper
- Tongs / Pick up stick
- Leg lifter
- Sock / Stocking applicator
- Ribbon and Clips





Adelaide Hospital

### Slide 51



### **Our locations**

# **Equipment Hire**

- Equip4Living
  - •57 Magill Rd, Stepney: 8362 6422
- HomeCare Equipment
  - •2/27 ANZAC Highway, Keswick: 8338 7988
- Medimart
  - •44 John Rice Ave Elizabeth Vale: 7079 8777
- Mobility SA
  - •37 Kalimna Rd Nuriootpa: 8562 2541





### Slide 53

# What to expect after surgery

- · Most people will go home after approximately 3 days
- Need to be walking independently with a suitable aid
- Equipment requirements need to be discussed
   ordered prior to discharge





### Slide 54

# **Going home**

 Once you know what your discharge day is, please plan for somebody to pick you up at 9.30am on that day.





### **Our locations**

# **Going home**

- In extenuating circumstances, some patients may require extra physio support at home using a rehabilitation in the home (RITH) program
- Your need for this will be assessed throughout your stay in hospital
- We use the Risk Assessment Prediction Tool (RAPT) to assist us in predicting your needs





Slide 56

### Rehabilitation when home

- You are encouraged to seek guidance with your rehabilitation once you are home
- Community based Physiotherapists
  - · Home Exercise Programs
  - Balance and Walking programs
  - Manual therapies
  - Hydrotherapy
  - Gym





Slide 57

### **Hydrotherapy**

Benefits of water based exercises:

- Buoyancy → Reduced weight bearing load
- Drag 

  Resistance through water
- Individual or group activity
- Falls Risk lessened

Accessible in the community

- Once wound healed
  - Check with your surgeon





### **Our locations**

# **Hydrotherapy**

- North East Paragon Fitness Centre; The ARC
- North Trinity College; Northcare
- · South West Griffith Rehabilitation
- · South FMC; Repat, Physio One Plympton Park
- City Next Generation: WSC
- · West AAMI stadium, Physio One, Woodville
- East Eastwood Physiotherapy





Slide 59

# **Activity progressions at home**

- Sitting duration (maximum)
- Week 1: 30mins each occasion
- · Week 2: 60mins each occasion
- Week 3: 90mins each occasion
  - NB Sitting considered activity not rest for 3/52
- · Walking / Standing duration (maximum)
  - Week 1: 5 mins each occasion
  - Week 2: 10 mins each occasion
  - Week 3: 15 mins each





Slide 60

## **Walking Distances**

- · Graduated return to activity
  - Regular short distances (6xday initially)
- Develop your walking tolerance
  - · Inside the house
  - Perimeter of the house
  - · Boundary of the house block
- Letterbox Progressions

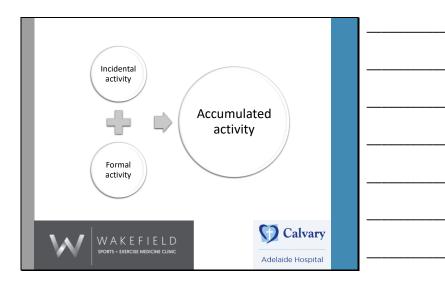




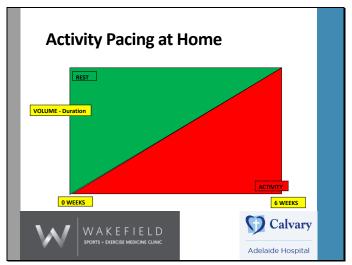
### **Our locations**

# Activity Tolerance Indication from the body that it is no longer tolerating the activity you have chosen Early Cue: Stiff / Tight / Tired / Decline in quality Settles quickly with rest Late Cue: Swollen and heavy Settles slowly with rest Too Late Cue: Sore Prolonged time to settle

### Slide 62



### Slide 63



### **Our locations**

# **Activity at Home**

- Some discomfort is common for the initial months and paracetamol tablets are occasionally required.
- We encourage you to be active in order to maintain your fitness and muscle tone.
- It is generally 3-4 months before you can resume low impact activities such as unrestricted walking, golfing, bowling and swimming.





### Slide 65

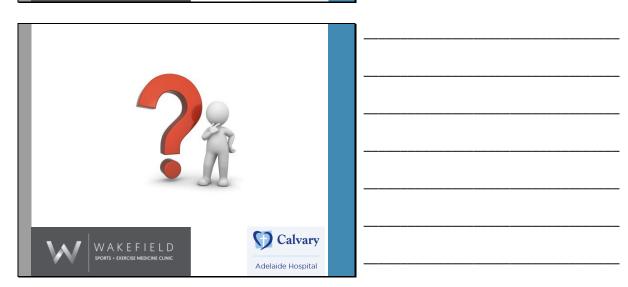
# **Activity at Home**

- Depending upon the physical demands
  - Work may be resumed 1-3 months following surgery
- Driving may be resumed once you are
- · Able to fully weight-bear
- Ceased your strong medication
- · Can stop the car in an emergency
  - Usually 4-6 weeks (check with your surgeon & insurance company)





### Slide 66



### **Our locations**