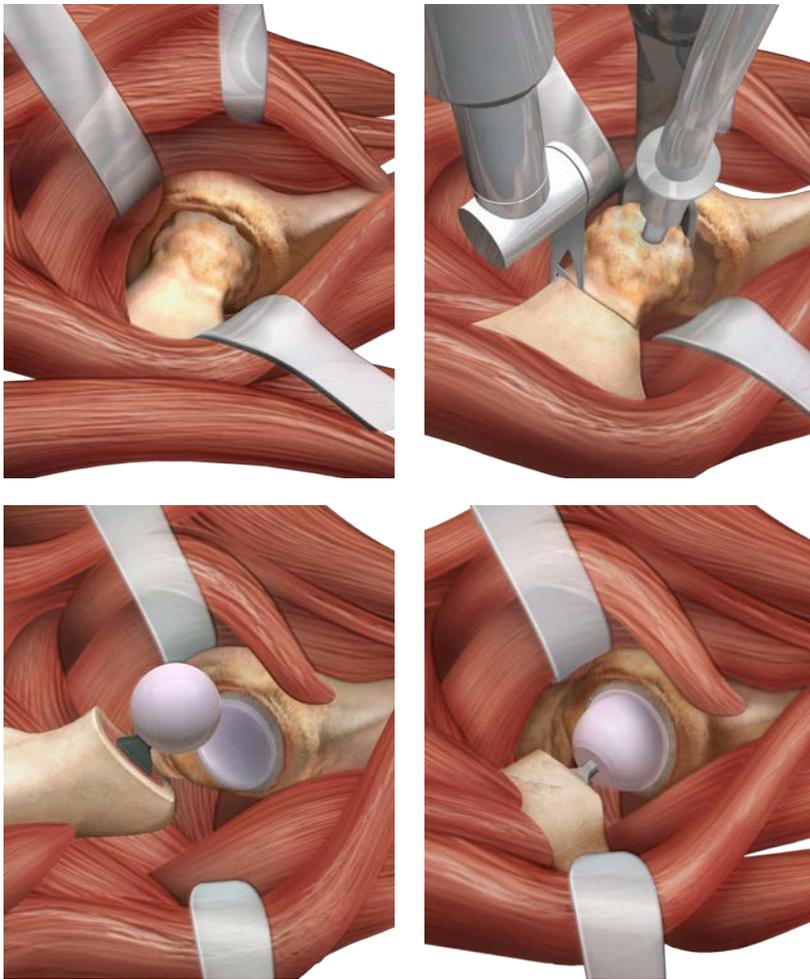


TOTAL HIP REPLACEMENT - Direct Anterior Approach

OVERVIEW

This surgery replaces diseased and damaged portions of the hip with implants designed to restore function to the hip joint. The surgeon uses an incision on the anterolateral part of the hip, instead of a more traditional incision on the side or back of the joint.

The anterior incision allows the surgeon to work between the major muscles of the hip instead of cutting through them or detaching them from the hip or femur. By preserving muscle tissue, the anterior approach may minimize recovery time.



PROCEDURE

1. Damaged Bone Removed

After the femur is dislocated from the acetabulum (hip socket), the surgeon makes a neck cut and removes the damaged ball.

2. Hip Socket Cleaned

Damaged cartilage and bone are removed from the hip socket.

3. Metal Cup Inserted

A metal cup is pressed into the hip socket.

4. Liner Inserted

A polyethylene liner is locked into the metal cup, and the artificial socket is complete.

5. Femur Prepared

The surgeon now rotates the femur using the hana[®] table, exposing the end.

6. Implant Inserted

A titanium implant with stem is inserted into the femur.

7. X-ray is Taken

Dr. Johnson places the new hip joint in position and takes an X-ray to ensure precision fit and length.

8. Ball Attached

The ceramic ball component is then permanently attached to the stem.

9. Relocate the Joint

The new ball and socket components are relocated in place to form the new hip joint.

10. End of Procedure

The parted muscle curtain is then allowed to fall back together naturally and the incision is sutured.

AFTER CARE

An overnight hospital stay is often required, and patients will receive physical therapy.