

OS29lite Total Elbow Replacement

Further information

You can get more information about this procedure from www.aboutmyhealth.org

You can get information locally from the Senior Nurse at the Horder Centre,
St John's Road, Crowborough,
East Sussex, TN6 1XP.
Tel: 01892 665577
info@hordercentre.co.uk

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www.rcsed.ac.uk



This document will give you information about a total elbow replacement. If you have any questions, you should ask your GP or other relevant health professional.

What is arthritis?

Arthritis is a group of conditions that causes damage to one or more joints.

The most common type of arthritis is osteoarthritis, where there is gradual wear and tear of a joint. Some other types of arthritis are associated with inflammation of the joints.

Arthritis eventually wears away the normal cartilage covering the surface of the joint and the bone underneath becomes damaged. This causes pain and stiffness in the joint.

What are the benefits of surgery?

If your elbow replacement is successful, you should have less pain and be able to move your arm more easily.

Are there any alternatives to a total elbow replacement?

Simple painkillers such as paracetamol and anti-inflammatory painkillers such as ibuprofen can help control the pain. Supplements to your diet may also help relieve your symptoms. You should check with your doctor before you take supplements.

Regular moderate exercise can help to reduce stiffness in your elbow.

A steroid injection into your elbow can sometimes reduce pain and stiffness.

Sometimes it is possible to have a smaller operation to remove inflamed tissue.

All of these measures become less effective as your arthritis gets worse.

What does the operation involve?

A variety of anaesthetic techniques are possible. The operation usually takes between an hour and an hour and a half.

Your surgeon will make a cut on the back of your elbow joint and remove the damaged joint surfaces. They will then replace these with an artificial elbow joint made with metal, plastic, ceramic, or a combination of these materials (see figure 1). The elbow replacement is fixed into the bone using acrylic cement.

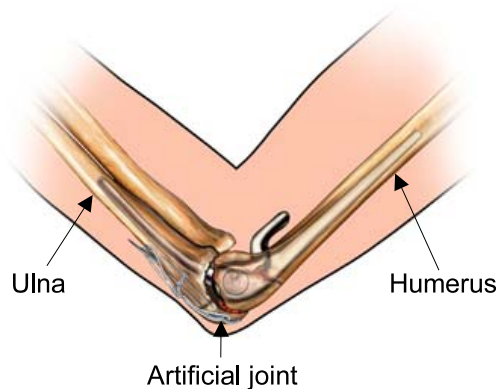


Figure 1

Elbow replacement in the right arm

What complications can happen?

1 General complications

- Pain
- Bleeding
- Infection of the surgical site (wound)
- Unsightly scarring
- Chest infection
- Heart attack
- Stroke

2 Specific complications

- Damage to nerves
- Infection
- Loosening
- Dislocation
- Fracture
- Severe pain, stiffness and loss of use of the hand (Complex Regional Pain Syndrome)

How soon will I recover?

You should be able to go home after three to five days.

You will need to use a support for the elbow for six weeks.

Regular exercise should help you to return to normal activities as soon as possible. Before you start exercising, you should ask a member of the healthcare team or your GP for advice.

Most people make a good recovery, have less pain and can move their elbow better. An artificial elbow never feels quite the same as a normal elbow. It is unlikely that you will be able to fully straighten your elbow.

An elbow replacement can wear out with time.

Summary

An elbow replacement is usually suitable for people who have rheumatoid arthritis. If you suffer severe pain, stiffness and disability, an elbow replacement should reduce your pain and help you to move your arm more easily.

Acknowledgements

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