

Greater Dallas Orthopaedics

Reconstructive Orthopaedic Surgery

Primary Joint Replacement

Joints are replaced with metal and polyethylene to provide pain relief and correct deformity. Arthritis is the leading condition for which a joint replacement is needed. Arthritis can be caused by wear of the joint over time, previous trauma to the joint, infection, or diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, gout, psoriasis, crohn's disease, avascular necrosis, and others.

In general, hip and knee replacements are inpatient procedures where the patient stays in the hospital for two to three days. If necessary, a brief stay at a rehab hospital may follow. Shoulder and elbow replacement patients can often go home the following day, and outpatient rehab is ordered.

Revision Joint replacement

Unfortunately, joint replacement procedures can fail for a variety of reasons, and often revision surgery is required to restore function. Dislocation, infection, and loosening are the main problems that often require revision surgery. In general, revision cases are more difficult than the initial joint replacement; therefore, the recovery period is longer and there is a greater chance of complications.

Revision surgery takes longer (2-3 hours) as opposed to primary surgery (1-2 HRS) and the hospital stay can be longer (3-7 days).

Revision of:

Hip, knee, shoulder, elbow implants

Use of hinged implant, megaprosthesis

Treatment of recurrent dislocation/instability

Use of Achilles tendon allograft to reconstruct abductor

Treatment of infected total joint replacement

Any joint replacement can become infected. Treatment of these difficult problems requires expertise to achieve optimal outcome

2 stage revision

The joint is removed and a temporary spacer is inserted. Often, an articulating spacer is preferred to allow weight bearing and range of motion. Antibiotics are administered for at least 6 weeks. After two weeks off antibiotics, the joint is aspirated to make sure the infection is gone. If the aspirate looks fine, then a revision total joint replacement is performed

Treatment of complex and basic fractures

Periprosthetic fracture

Complex articular fractures, especially needing replacement

Hip fracture

Treatment of tendon ruptures

Primary rupture of the Achilles, patellar, and quadriceps tendon

Secondary reconstruction for neglected ruptures

Reconstruction for failed repair of tendon rupture

Periprosthetic tendon rupture

Extensor mechanism rupture after TKR

Extensor Mechanism Allograft

Treatment of avascular necrosis

Core decompression,

Bisphosphonates

JOINT REPLACEMENT'

FREE FIBULA GRAFTING