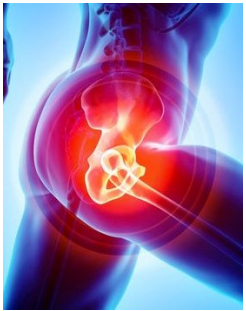




TYPES OF HIP SURGERY

If hip pain is getting the best of you, it may be time to consider surgery. CMC is here to help you better understand the various surgeries available.



For hip related pain, there are many conservative treatments to manage your pain and mobility such as physical therapy, lifestyle adjustments, anti-inflammatory medications, and injections. But if these aren't enough and you are finding everyday activities increasingly difficult, it may be time to consider surgery. There are various surgical options to meet your needs.

POSTERIOR TOTAL HIP REPLACEMENT

The incision is made on the side of the hip with the total hip components placed from the back. In this approach, your surgeon will cut the muscles and other soft tissue at the back of the hip to remove the damaged area and insert the new implant. Historically this has been deemed the “gold-standard” and safest approach to the hip.

ANTERIOR TOTAL HIP REPLACEMENT

Anterior hip replacement can offer a faster recovery time in select patients with few, if any, mobility restrictions immediately after surgery. This is done using a specially-designed surgical table that helps the surgeon reach and replace the hip joint from the front of the hip. Dislocation risks can be reduced with this approach and leg length can be more accurately controlled with intraoperative radiographs and computerized navigation.

PARTIAL HIP REPLACEMENT

With a partial hip replacement only the ball of the hip joint is replaced, leaving the socket intact. Its primary use is to treat fractures and other traumatic hip injuries where the ball is cracked and cannot be pinned. Partial hip replacement is not typically used to treat degenerative conditions where both parts of the joint have been damaged.

REVISION OF TOTAL HIP REPLACEMENT

Revision hip surgery replaces worn artificial hip parts and damaged bone with new components in order to restore normal joint stability. Since it is repeat surgery, a revision is more complex and often requires a special type of implant. The bone is not as strong when an implant is removed and the ligaments and capsule surrounding the hip may be damaged. A revision prosthesis helps address these problems because the surgeon can use custom implants to provide better support for the prosthesis.

HIP RESURFACING

Hip resurfacing replaces diseased and damaged portions of the hip with restorative implants in an attempt to preserve more of the natural bone. The hip socket can be replaced with an artificial cup and the damaged hip ball with a prosthetic cap. This surgery is typically considered for individuals under the age of 60.