



Queensland Government

Total Hip Arthroplasty (Hip Replacement) The Prince Charles Hospital

(Affix identification label here)

URN:

Family name:

Given name(s):

Address:

Date of birth:

Sex: M F I

A. Interpreter / cultural needs

- An Interpreter Service is required? Yes No
If Yes, is a qualified Interpreter present? Yes No
A Cultural Support Person is required? Yes No
If Yes, is a Cultural Support Person present? Yes No

B. Condition and treatment

The doctor has explained that you have the following condition: *(Doctor to document in patient's own words)*

.....

This condition requires the following procedure. *(Doctor to document - include site and/or side where relevant to the procedure)*

.....

Left hip Yes No

Right hip Yes No

The following will be performed:

A total hip arthroplasty is the removal of damaged areas of bone from the hip joint and replacement with an artificial ball and socket joint. The head of the femur (thighbone), which is shaped like a ball, is replaced with an artificial ball and stem. The stem fits into the thighbone and bone cement is usually used to fix the stem in place. The socket, which is part of the pelvis and shaped like a small bowl, is replaced with an artificial cup.

C. Risks of a total hip arthroplasty (hip replacement)

There are risks and complications with this procedure. They include but are not limited to the following.

General risks:

- Small areas of the lung can collapse, increasing the risk of chest infection. This may need antibiotics and physiotherapy.
- Increased risk in obese people of wound infection, chest infection, heart and lung complications, and thrombosis.
- Heart attack or stroke could occur due to the strain on the heart.
- Blood clot in the leg (DVT) causing pain and swelling. In rare cases part of the clot may break off and go to the lungs.
- Death as a result of this procedure is possible.

Specific risks:

- Blood clots can form in the legs. Drugs and compression stockings are usually used to help prevent this. The clots can break off and travel to the lungs and can cause death.

- Infection after hip replacement. This may require further surgery and possibly the new hip to be removed.
- A tube (catheter) into the bladder at the time of surgery. Sometimes the bladder may not empty after the catheter is removed and may have to be re-inserted.
- The bowel may become paralysed after the surgery causing pain, bloating, nausea and vomiting. This will require further treatment.
- The hip joint can dislocate. The hip can usually be put back in without surgery. A brace may be worn for some weeks.
- The joint may break during surgery. A second operation will be required to repair the break.
- The nerves around the hip joint may be injured during the surgery. This causes pain, and/ or paralysis, which can cause permanent disability.
- The artificial joint may loosen which can happen over time.
- The leg length may be different to the non-operated side. Further treatment will be required to correct the length.
- Possible bleeding into the wound after the surgery. This may be painful and require surgical drainage, or become infected, needing antibiotics.
- The wound may not heal properly and can become red, thickened and painful. This can be disfiguring.
- There is a risk that the leg may have to be amputated due to poor blood supply or infection.
- Infection can spread to the artificial hip joint from other areas in the body. To prevent this, you will need antibiotics before other procedures and dental work.
- The hip joint may fail within five years of surgery. Further surgery will be required to correct the cause of the failure.

D. Significant risks and procedure options

(Doctor to document in space provided. Continue in Medical Record if necessary.)

.....

E. Risks of not having this procedure

(Doctor to document in space provided. Continue in Medical Record if necessary.)

.....

F. Anaesthetic

This procedure may require an anaesthetic. *(Doctor to document type of anaesthetic discussed)*

.....

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(Hip Replacement)
The Prince Charles Hospital**

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G. Patient consent

I acknowledge that the doctor has explained;

- my medical condition and the proposed procedure, including additional treatment if the doctor finds something unexpected. I understand the risks, including the risks that are specific to me.
- the anaesthetic required for this procedure. I understand the risks, including the risks that are specific to me.
- other relevant procedure/treatment options and their associated risks.
- my prognosis and the risks of not having the procedure.
- that no guarantee has been made that the procedure will improve my condition even though it has been carried out with due professional care.
- the procedure may include a blood transfusion.
- tissues and blood may be removed and could be used for diagnosis or management of my condition, stored and disposed of sensitively by the hospital.
- if immediate life-threatening events happen during the procedure, they will be treated based on my discussions with the doctor or my Acute Resuscitation Plan.
- a doctor other than the Consultant may conduct the procedure. I understand this could be a doctor undergoing further training.

I have been given the following Patient Information Sheet/s:

- About Your Anaesthetic OR**
- Epidural & Spinal Anaesthetic**
- Blood & Blood Products Transfusion**
- Total Hip Arthroplasty (Hip Replacement)
The Prince Charles Hospital**

- I was able to ask questions and raise concerns with the doctor about my condition, the proposed procedure and its risks, and my treatment options. My questions and concerns have been discussed and answered to my satisfaction.
- I understand I have the right to change my mind at any time, including after I have signed this form but, preferably following a discussion with my doctor.
- I understand that image/s or video footage may be recorded as part of and during my procedure and that these image/s or video/s will assist the doctor to provide appropriate treatment.

On the basis of the above statements,

I request to have the procedure

Name of Patient:

Signature:

Date:

Patients who lack capacity to provide consent

Consent must be obtained from a substitute decision maker/s in the order below.

Does the patient have an Advance Health Directive (AHD)?

Yes ▶ Location of the original or certified copy of the AHD:

No ▶ Name of Substitute Decision Maker/s:

Signature:

Relationship to patient:

Date: PH No:

Source of decision making authority (tick one):

- Tribunal-appointed Guardian
- Attorney/s for health matters under Enduring Power of Attorney or AHD
- Statutory Health Attorney
- If none of these, the Adult Guardian has provided consent. Ph 1300 QLD OAG (753 624)

H. Doctor/delegate Statement

I have explained to the patient all the above points under the Patient Consent section (G) and I am of the opinion that the patient/substitute decision-maker has understood the information.

Name of Doctor/delegate:

Designation:

Signature:

Date:

I. Interpreter's statement

I have given a sight translation in

.....
(state the patient's language here) of the consent form and assisted in the provision of any verbal and written information given to the patient/parent or guardian/substitute decision-maker by the doctor.

Name of Interpreter:

Signature:

Date:

Consent Information - Patient Copy Total Hip Arthroplasty (Hip Replacement)

The Prince Charles Hospital

1. What do I need to know about this condition?

The hip is a "ball and socket" joint. The ball is formed by the head of the thighbone (femur) which fits snugly into the cup shaped bone in the pelvis (acetabulum).

The bones are coated in cartilage, which acts as a cushion between the two bones and allows movement.

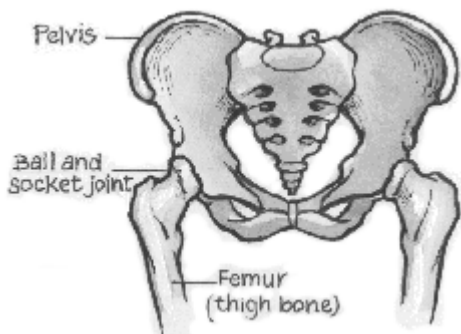


Diagram of hips and pelvis

The aim of total hip replacement is to relieve pain and improve movement. Total hip replacements are usually performed for people who have arthritis that is getting worse and is no longer responding to other treatments.

The most common type of arthritis is osteo-arthritis, which happens with aging, congenital abnormality of the hip joint, or previous injury to the hip joint.

2. What do I need to know about this procedure?

The hip joint is a ball and socket joint. The ball is the head of the thighbone and fits into the socket, which is part of the pelvis.

A total hip replacement removes the damaged areas of bone. An artificial ball and stem which fits into the thigh bone replace the head of the femur. The socket is replaced with an artificial cup. The artificial joint is called a prosthesis.

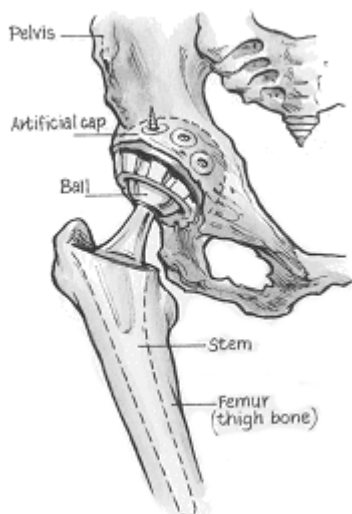


Diagram of hip prosthesis

Usually, bone cement is used to fix the prosthesis into the bone. In other cases, a prosthesis is used which allows bone to grow onto the outer surface of the prosthesis.

Your surgeon will discuss with you the most suitable type of prosthesis for your condition and health. The operation takes 2 – 4 hours.

3. What are the benefits of having this procedure?

The pain should gradually improve making it possible to take up activities, which could not have been done prior to surgery because of pain and stiffness in the hip joint.

4. What are the risks of not having this procedure?

The pain may become so severe that independence with every day activities such as showering, walking, shopping, gardening, climbing stairs, getting out of a chair, may be lost.

5. My anaesthetic

This procedure will require an anaesthetic.

See **About Your Anaesthetic OR Epidural and Spinal Anaesthetic** for information about the anaesthetic and the risks involved. If you have any concerns, discuss these with your doctor.

If you have not been given an information sheet, please ask for one.

6. What are the risks of this specific procedure?

General risks:

- Bleeding could occur and may require a return to the operating room. Bleeding is more common if you have been taking blood thinning drugs such as Warfarin, Aspirin, Clopidogrel (Plavix or Iscover) or Dipyridamole (Persantin or Asasantin).
- Small areas of the lung can collapse, increasing the risk of chest infection. This may need antibiotics and physiotherapy.
- Increased risk in obese people of wound infection, chest infection, heart and lung complications, and thrombosis.
- Heart attack or stroke could occur due to the strain on the heart.
- Blood clot in the leg (DVT) causing pain and swelling. In rare cases part of the clot may break off and go to the lungs.
- Death as a result of this procedure is possible.

Specific risks:

-Continued in table on next page-

Consent Information - Patient Copy

Total Hip Arthroplasty (Hip Replacement)

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The risk	What happens	What can be done about it
Clots in the legs	Blood clots can form in the legs. This can happen in 1 in 2 people, although drugs and compression stockings are usually used to help prevent this.	The clots can break off and travel to the lungs, and can cause death in 2 in 1000 people.
Wound infection	Infection after hip replacement occurs in about 1 in 100 people.	Infection is a major complication. This may require further surgery and possibly, the new hip to be removed.
Dislocation of the hip joint	The hip joint can dislocate in 1 in 50 people.	The hip can usually be put back in without surgery. A brace may be worn to give added support for some weeks. On rare occasions, further surgery may be necessary.
The hip joint may break	The joint may break during surgery in 1 in 1000 people – and increases to 1 in 16 for artificial joints inserted without bone cement. After surgery, the risk is 1 in 1000 for new hip replacements – and increases to 1 in 24 who have a revision of hip replacement.	A second operation may be required to repair the break.
Nerve injury	The nerves around the hip joint may be injured during the surgery in 1 in 100. The risk is higher in those people who have a replacement for congenital dislocation – 1 in 20.	Pain, and/ or paralysis which can cause permanent disability.
Retention of urine and bladder infection	A tube (catheter) into the bladder at the time of surgery. Sometimes the bladder may not empty after the catheter is removed and may have to be re-inserted. A urine infection may happen in 1 in 16 people.	Drugs to relax the bladder and possibly another tube into the bladder. Antibiotics will be given to treat infection.
Blockage of the bowel	The bowel may become paralysed after the surgery causing pain, bloating, nausea and vomiting.	Drugs may be given. A drip may be put into the vein and a tube put up the nose, down the back of the throat and into the stomach until the bowel recovers.
The artificial joint will loosen or wear out	The artificial joint may loosen in 1 in 40, which can happen over time. 9 out of ten hip joint replacements are still working after 10 – 15 years.	Further revision of the hip joint replacement may be required.
Leg length may be different to the un-operated side.	The leg length may be different to the other side.	Further treatment may be required eg. shoe raise and surgery may be necessary to correct the difference.
Bleeding into the wound	Possible bleeding into the wound after the surgery.	This can cause swelling, bruising, blood stained discharge. This may be painful, and require surgical drainage or become infected, needing antibiotics.
Infection around hip joint years later	Infection can spread to the artificial hip joint from other areas in the body.	The hip joint may have to be removed. To prevent this, you will need to have antibiotics before other procedures, operations and dental work.
Failure of the hip joint	The hip joint may fail within five years of surgery (up to 1 in 11 people.).	Further hip revision surgery to correct the cause of the failure.
Increased risk in smokers.	An increased risk of wound infection, chest infection, heart and lung complications, thrombosis	Giving up smoking before operation will help reduce the risk.
Death	Death is extremely rare due to hip replacement.	

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7. What are some alternative treatments?

Walking aids such as a walking stick

An exercise program can strengthen the muscles around the hip joint and sometimes improve positioning of the hip and relieve pain.

Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, or NSAIDs. Some common NSAIDs are aspirin, ibuprofen and celebrex.

Corticosteroids, such as prednisone or cortisone reduce joint inflammation but can weaken the bones in the joint. Side effects from corticosteroids are increased appetite, weight gain, and lower resistance to infections.

Herbal treatment.

Glucosamine, Chondroitin

Osteotomy. The surgeon cuts the bone at a point away from the damaged joint and tissue and restores the joint to its proper position, which helps to load weight evenly across the joint.

For some people, an osteotomy relieves pain. Recovery from an osteotomy takes 6 to 12 months. The function of the hip joint may get worse and the patient may need more treatment.

8. What do I need to know about my recovery from this procedure?

After the operation, the nursing staff will closely watch you until you have recovered from the anaesthetic. You will then go back to the ward where you will recover until you are well enough to go home, usually 7-10 days after surgery.

If you have any side effects from the anaesthetic, such as headache, nausea, vomiting, you should tell the nurse looking after you, who will be able to give you some medication to help.

- Pain

You can expect to have pain in the operation site. You will have either:

- An injection into your spine – an epidural - which may be joined to a fine tube and a pump which sends painkiller into your spine.
- A patient controlled painkiller which, when you press a button, releases a painkiller into your IV drip.

These pain-killing devices will stay in for 24 – 48 hours depending on the amount of pain you have.

- Diet

You may have a drip in your arm. The drip will be removed by the second day after your operation.

To begin with, you can have small sips of water, then slowly take more until you are eating normally.

- Wound

Your wound will be a cut about 20 to 30 cm down the outer side of your thigh and will be closed with either stitches or clips – depending on your surgeon. The stitches or clips will stay in for 10 to 14 days. A dressing will cover the cut and you will have a drain to

drain any blood and fluid from the wound into a small bag. This is removed 24 to 48 hours after operation – or once the drainage has stopped.

You can shower 1 or 2 days after surgery. A waterproof dressing will be put on over the top. Your dressings will be changed as ordered by the surgeon. You may go home with a dressing covering your wound until your stitches or clips are removed. Continue to keep your wound clean and protected until healed and no seepage is present.

- Lungs and blood supply

It is very important after surgery that you move as soon as possible. You will be shown which of your pre – operation exercises to continue after surgery. Pump your feet backwards and forwards and bend and straighten your non- operated leg at the knee. This prevents blood clots forming in your legs and possibly travelling to your lungs. This can be fatal.

You will start walking the second day after surgery with the use of walking aids. You will be told when you can put your full weight on your new hip. Also, you need to take ten deep breaths every hour, to prevent secretions in the lungs becoming stagnant. If this happens, you may develop a chest infection. At all costs, avoid smoking after surgery as this increases your risk of chest infection.

- Exercise

You will feel tired for a few weeks after surgery. You need to take things easy and return to normal duties, as you feel able to. It takes about 3 months to recover.

You should not drive during the first 3 months and avoid being a passenger for 6 weeks. You will be given exercises to do for a month after your surgery. You will also be shown how to safely climb stairs, shower, dress and toilet yourself.

There are a number of movements to avoid for 3 months.

- never bend your hip past 90degrees (a right angle).
- do not bend down to pick up from the floor.
- do not cross your legs at knees or ankles.
- use pillows between your legs when lying on your back.
- do not lie on your operated hip. To lay on your side, lie on the un-operated side and use several pillows between your legs.

You will be told about these before you go home.

9. How do I look after my hip joint?

Joint replacements can become infected at any time after the surgery from the first post-operative day to many years down the line. You can take the following steps to help prevent infection:

- Take antibiotics before dental or any medical procedure.
- See your doctor to treat all suspected urinary tract infections.

