

A Patient's Guide to **Artificial Joint Replacement of the Ankle**



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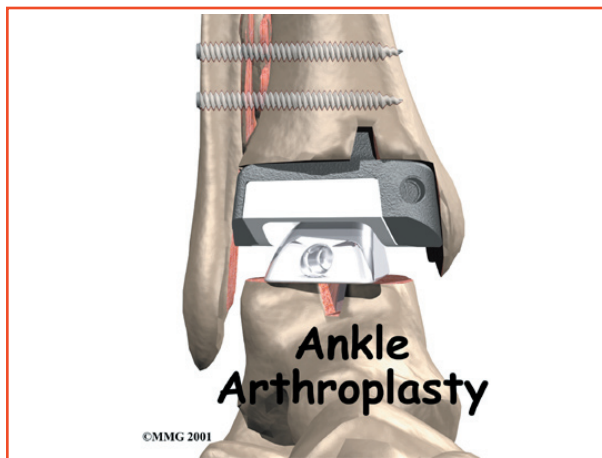


Woodward Coleman, M.D., F.A.C.S. specializes in joint reconstruction, complex fractures, surgery of nerves and arteries, repair and reconstruction of tendons, and fingertip reconstruction. He is Board Certified in Plastic Surgery with additional qualification in surgery of the hand.

Dr. Coleman is a graduate of Millsaps College in Jackson, Mississippi. He earned his Doctor of Medicine at the University of Mississippi. He completed a five-year general surgery residency at the University of South Carolina. Dr. Coleman was then chosen for a fellowship at the Christine Kleinert Institute for Hand and Microsurgery in Louisville, Kentucky. Only eight American Surgeons and six international surgeons throughout the world are chosen to train in this prestigious program. After completion of a full hand fellowship, he continued with a residency in plastic and reconstructive surgery that included further microsurgery training with Dr. Harry Bunckie, considered the pioneering grandfather of microsurgery.



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Introduction

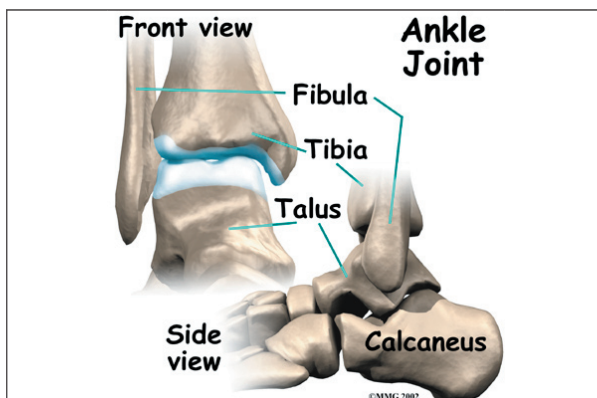
Surgery to replace the ankle joint with an artificial joint (called *ankle arthroplasty*) is becoming more common. This surgery is not done as often as replacement of the knee or hip joints. Still, when necessary, this operation can reduce the pain from arthritis of the ankle. Recent advances in the design of the artificial ankle and changes in the way the operation is performed have made artificial ankle replacement a growing alternative to ankle fusion for the treatment of ankle arthritis.

This guide will help you understand

- why artificial ankle replacement becomes necessary
- what happens during surgery
- what to expect after treatment

Anatomy

How does the ankle joint work?



The ankle joint is made up of three bones: the lower end of the *tibia* (shinbone), the *fibula* (the small bone of the lower leg), and the *talus*, the bone that fits into the socket formed by the tibia and fibula. The talus sits on top of the *calcaneus* (the heelbone). The talus moves mainly in one direction. It works like a hinge to allow your foot to move up and down.

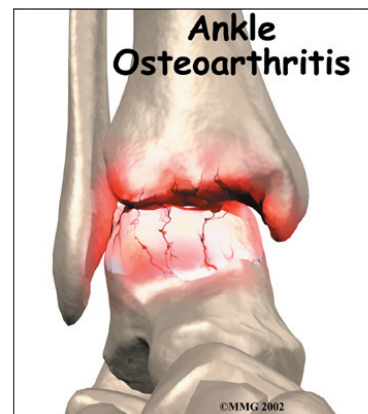
Ligaments on both sides of the ankle joint help hold the bones together. Many *tendons* cross the ankle to move the ankle and the toes. (Ligaments connect bone to bone, while tendons connect muscle to bone.) The large *Achilles tendon* at the back of the ankle is the most powerful tendon in the foot. It connects the calf muscles to the heelbone and gives the foot the power for walking, running, and jumping.

Inside the joint, the bones are covered with a slick material called *articular cartilage*. Articular cartilage is the material that allows the bones to move smoothly against one another in the joints of the body. The cartilage lining is about one-quarter of an inch thick in most joints that carry body weight, such as the ankle, hip, or knee. It is soft enough to allow for shock absorption but tough enough to last a lifetime, as long as it is not injured.

Rationale

What does the surgeon hope to accomplish?

The symptoms of osteoarthritis of the ankle are pain and reduced movement in the ankle joint. The pain is typically aching in nature and can make walking difficult. Certain movements may cause a grinding or catching sensation as the arthritic bone surfaces move against one another. The ankle joint may



swell. This swelling is worse after heavy use at first, but as the problem grows worse the ankle may stay swollen all the time. Bone spurs, or outgrowths, may form around the edges of the joint and can also be a source of pain and swelling. The benefit of an artificial joint is to ease the symptoms of ankle osteoarthritis and provide you with a mobile joint.

Preparation

What should I do to prepare for surgery?

The decision to proceed with surgery should be made jointly by you and your surgeon only after you feel that you understand as much about the procedure as possible.

Once the decision to proceed with surgery is made, several steps may be needed. Your orthopedic surgeon may suggest a complete physical examination by your medical or family doctor. This is to ensure that you are in the best possible condition to undergo the operation.

You may also need to spend time with the physical therapist who will be managing your rehabilitation after the surgery. One purpose of this preoperative visit is to record a baseline of information. This includes measurements of your current pain levels, functional abilities, and the available movement and strength of each ankle. A second purpose of the preoperative visit is to prepare you for your upcoming surgery. You'll begin to practice using crutches since you will need to use these for several weeks after surgery. Finally, an assessment will be made of any needs you'll have at home once you're released from the hospital.

On the day of your surgery, you will probably be admitted to the hospital early in the morning. You will be instructed to not eat or drink anything after midnight the night before surgery. You should plan on being in the hospital for several nights following surgery. The amount of time a patient spends in the hospital varies. You will need to stay until

your medical condition has stabilized and you can safely use crutches or a walker.

Surgical Procedure

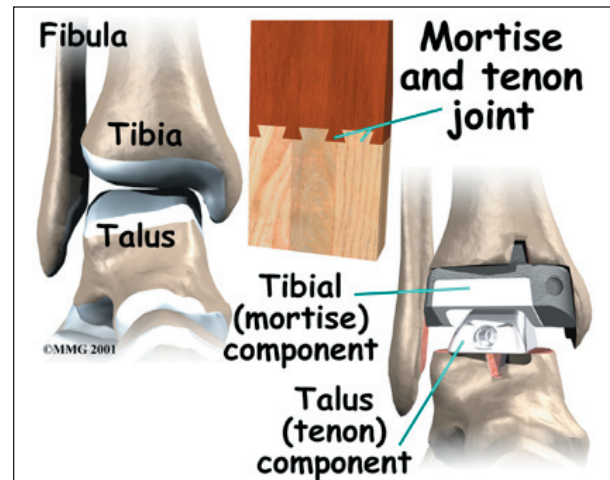
What happens during the operation?

Before we describe the procedure, let's look first at the artificial ankle itself.

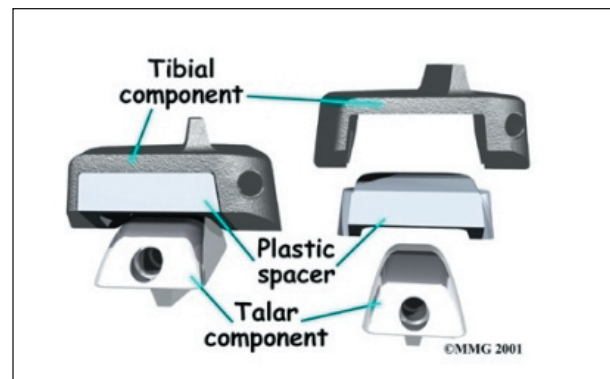
The Artificial Ankle

Each artificial ankle prosthesis is made of two parts:

- The *tibial component* is the part of the artificial joint that replaces the socket portion of the ankle (the top section).
- The *talus component* replaces the top of the talus.

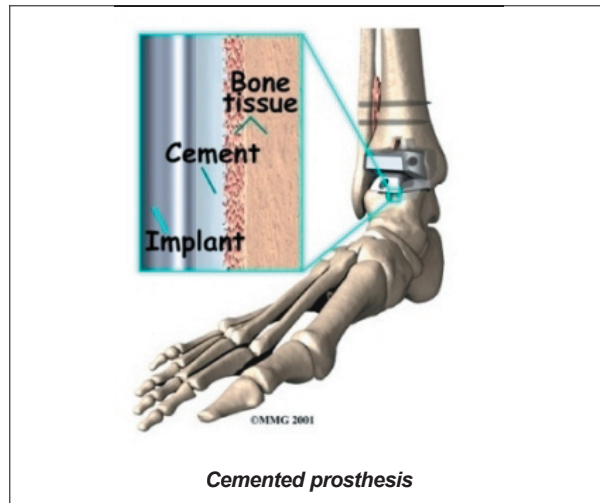


The tibial component is usually made up of two parts: a flat metal piece called a *metal tray* that is attached directly to the tibia bone, and a plastic cup that fits onto the metal piece,

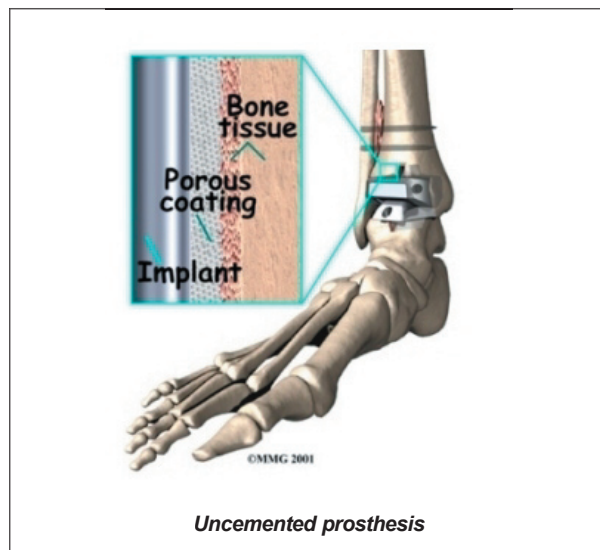


forming a socket for the artificial ankle joint. The talus component is made of metal and fits into the socket of the tibial component.

Your surgeon may use a special type of epoxy cement to attach the metal components to the bone. This is called a ***cemented prosthesis***.



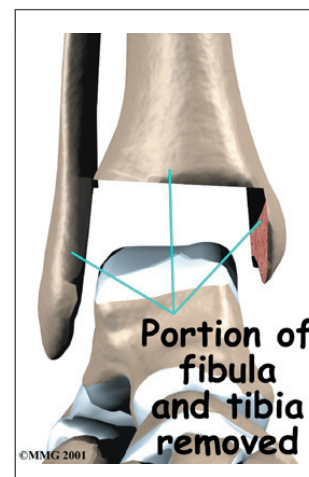
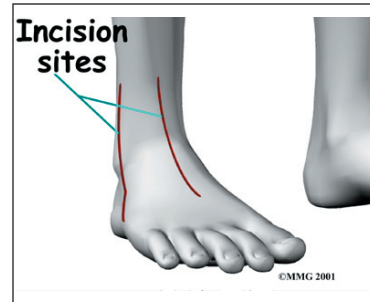
Some surgeons prefer to put the new joint in without using cement. This is called an ***uncemented prosthesis***. The surface of this type of prosthesis bears a fine mesh of holes that allow bone to grow into the mesh and attach the prosthesis to the bone.



Operation

Before surgery you will be placed under either general anesthesia or a spinal type of anesthesia. The surgeon begins the operation

by making an **incision** through the skin on the front of the ankle. Once through the skin, the nerves and blood vessels are protected and moved to the side. The tendons are also moved to the side. An incision is then made into the joint capsule that encloses the ankle joint. The surgeon opens the joint to prepare the surfaces to be replaced.

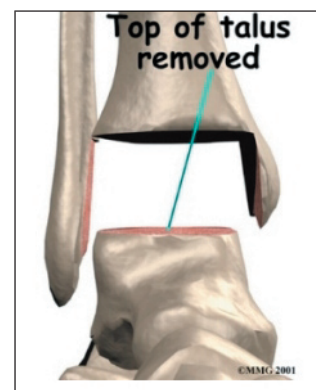


To fit the metal socket in place, the ends of the ankle bones are shaped. The **tibia and fibula** are shaped first. Next, the top of the **talus** is **shaped** so the metal talus component can be inserted. Finally, all the different pieces of the **artificial ankle joint** are

put in place, and the ankle is tested to make sure the pieces fit properly.

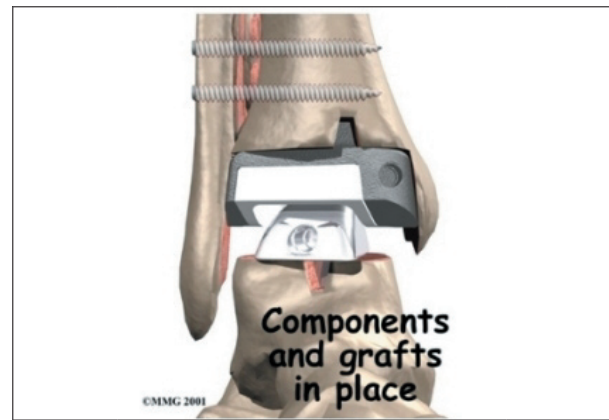
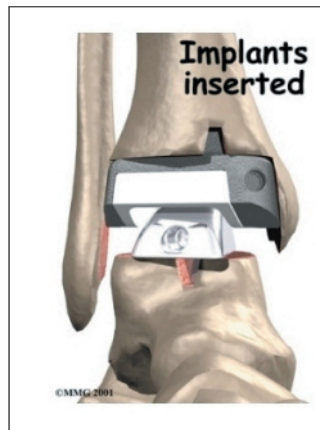
To make sure that the ankle socket or the tibial component fits tightly, **two screws are placed** through the fibula and the tibia just above the artificial ankle joint.

Bone is grafted between the fibula



and tibia to create a fusion between them. This stops any motion between the two bones that could loosen the artificial joint. The bone graft is taken from the bone that was removed from the ankle earlier during the shaping procedure.

When the surgeon feels that everything is satisfactory, the joint capsule is sewn back together, and the skin is stitched together. A large bandage and splint are placed on the lower leg to protect the new ankle joint as your leg heals.



Complications

What might go wrong?

As with all major surgical procedures, complications can occur. This document doesn't provide a complete list of the possible complications, but it does highlight some of the most common problems. Some of the most common complications following artificial ankle replacement are

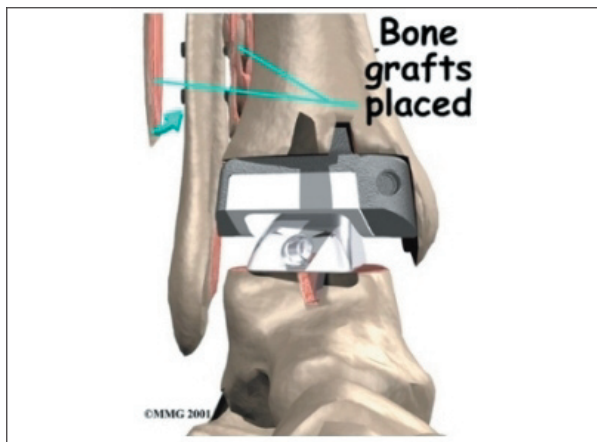
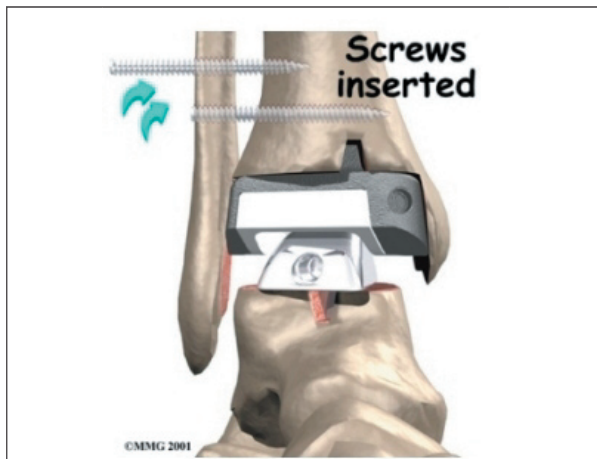
- anesthesia
- infection
- loosening
- nerve injury

Anesthesia

Problems can arise when the anesthesia given during surgery causes a reaction with other drugs the patient is taking. In rare cases, a patient may have problems with the anesthesia itself. In addition, anesthesia can affect lung function because the lungs don't expand as well while a person is under anesthesia. Be sure to discuss the risks and your concerns with your anesthesiologist.

Infection

Infection can be a very serious complication following an artificial joint surgery. The chance of getting an infection following artificial ankle replacement is probably two to four percent. This is somewhat higher than the risk of infection after a hip or knee replacement.



Some infections may show up very early, even before you leave the hospital. Others may not become apparent for months, or even years, after the operation. Infection can spread into the artificial joint from other infected areas. Your surgeon may want to make sure that you take antibiotics when you have dental work or surgical procedures on your bladder or colon to reduce the risk of spreading germs to the joint.

Loosening

The major reason that artificial joints eventually fail continues to be a process of loosening of the metal or cement from the bone. Great advances have been made in extending how long an artificial joint will last, but most will eventually loosen and require a revision.

In the past, the artificial ankle has not been considered as successful as the hip and knee replacement. The artificial ankle replacement has a much higher risk of loosening and failure. Many have lasted only five to eight years. The risk of loosening is much higher in younger, more active patients and patients who are overweight. A loose prosthesis is a problem because it causes pain. Once the pain becomes unbearable, another operation will probably be required to either revise the ankle replacement or perform an ankle fusion.

Nerve Injury

All of the nerves and blood vessels that go to the foot travel across the ankle joint. Since the operation is performed so close to these important structures, it is possible to injure either the nerves or the blood vessels during surgery. The result may be temporary if the nerves have been stretched by retractors holding them out of the way. It is rare to have permanent injury to either the nerves or the blood vessels, but it is possible.

After Surgery

What happens after surgery?

Your ankle will probably be placed in a cast

or splint after surgery. A small plastic tube may drain blood from the joint. Draining prevents excessive swelling from the blood. (This excess swelling is sometimes called a *hematoma*.) The draining tube will likely be removed within the first day.

Your surgeon will want to check your ankle within five to seven days. Stitches will be removed after 10 to 14 days, although most of them will have been absorbed into your body. You may have some discomfort after surgery. Your surgeon can give you medication to control any pain.

You should keep your ankle elevated above the level of your heart for several days to avoid swelling and throbbing. Keep it propped up on a stack of pillows when sleeping or sitting.

Rehabilitation

What should I expect during my recovery period?

Most surgeons will recommend that you use crutches or a walker for 10 to 12 weeks following surgery. During this time, you'll wear a cast or ankle splint and will not be permitted to put weight on your foot when standing or walking.

X-rays will be taken several times after your surgery to make sure that the artificial joint has not moved out of place and that the fusion between the fibula and the tibia is forming. When the uncemented type of implant is used, X-rays also help determine whether bone is attaching to the metal implant.

A physical therapist will likely direct your recovery program. Recovery from ankle replacement surgery takes up to three months. When you begin therapy, your therapist will check to make sure you are using your walker or crutches safely and that you are placing only the right amount of weight on your foot.

The first few therapy treatments will focus on controlling the pain and swelling from surgery.

Heat treatments may be used. Your therapist may also use gentle massage and other hands-on treatments to ease muscle spasm and pain.

Range-of-motion exercises are used to maximize the mobility of the new ankle joint. Strengthening exercises help improve stability around the joint. As with any surgery, you need to avoid doing too much, too quickly.

Therapists sometimes design pool therapy programs for patients after artificial ankle joint surgery. Exercising in a swimming pool puts less stress on the new ankle joint, and the buoyancy lets you move and exercise easier. Once you've gotten your pool exercises down and the other parts of your rehab program advance, you may be instructed in an independent program.

Other exercises you'll do are designed to get your leg and ankle working in ways that are similar to your work tasks and daily activities. Your therapist will help you find ways to do your tasks that don't put too much stress on your ankle joint. Before your therapy sessions end, your therapist will teach you a number of ways to avoid future problems.

Your therapist's goal is to help you control your pain, improve your strength and range of motion, and walk smoothly and without a limp. When you are well under way, regular visits to the therapist's office will end. Your therapist will continue to be a resource for you. But you will be in charge of doing your exercises as part of an ongoing home program.

Notes