

A Patient's Guide to **Joint Injections for Arthritis**



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Welcome to the patient information section of our website!

We are providing this educational service because we believe that it is important for patients to understand their orthopaedic condition and treatment plan.

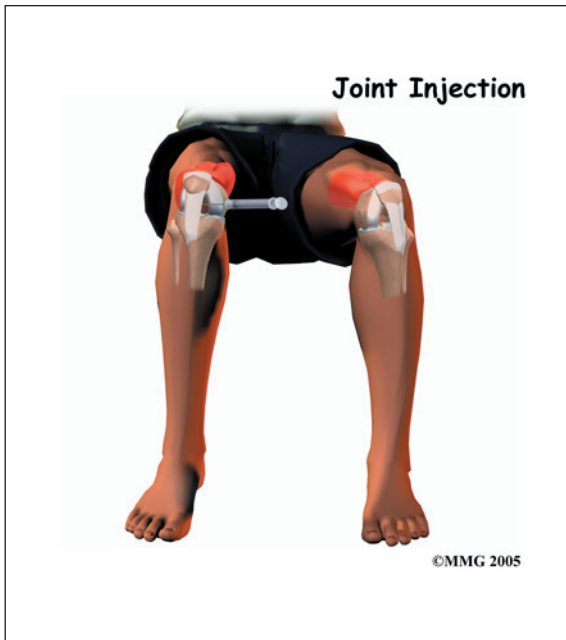
This section provides clear and concise information on a variety of orthopaedic conditions and injuries. You can find information on orthopaedic problems involving virtually every part of the body - From head to toe!

So, if you or someone you know are facing surgery or treatment for an orthopaedic problem, we encourage you to view the topics and illustrations that relate to your specific condition.

There are also booklets available for most of the topics that you may download and print, if you desire. Some of them may take a while to download due to their size, but they are worth the wait!



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Doctors recommend injections of *corticosteroids* (also commonly known as *cortisone*) for many arthritis patients. Cortisone is a powerful anti-inflammatory medication that can reduce joint inflammation. Because the medication is injected directly into the joint, the effects of the medication are concentrated on the painful joint. The injected cortisone can bring the inflammation in the joint under better control and decrease the swelling and pain.

These injections involve putting a needle directly into the joint. Through the needle, your doctor can remove excess *synovial fluid* (the lubricating fluid found in joints) and inject corticosteroid medication to help reduce the inflammation, pain, and swelling.

This process may sound risky. It is actually safe and fast. It involves little or no pain. And therapeutic injections have important benefits. They deliver the medicine to the exact spot that needs it. They also allow you to use lower and fewer doses of oral steroids, which are highly toxic.

Most doctors give only three to four injections per year in large, weight-bearing joints. This includes joints in your knee and hip. However,

patients with arthritis pain that cannot be controlled in other ways can get injections more often.

Complications

The most common side effect from injections is a temporary increase in pain and swelling. Rest, cold packs, and anti-inflammatory drugs help this pain go away within four to twenty-four hours. Studies have shown that about 6 percent of arthritis patients who receive injections in their joints experience this passing pain. It is probably caused by the body's reaction to the corticosteroid crystals in the medicine. If you have problems with pain and swelling after injections, your doctor may want to change the type of corticosteroid in your next injection.

Another fairly common complication is mild, temporary *flushing* (sudden redness of the skin) and agitation. Injections can also make diabetic symptoms worse.

There is a chance that the injection can introduce an infection into the joint. However, the odds of this are very slight. Studies show infections following injections happen from 1 in 1000 to 1 in 1600 times. Still, infections in the joint can be very serious. It is important to have an experienced professional perform the injection.

Some doctors and patients have wondered if the cartilage and other tissues of the joints are damaged by injections into the joint. Studies have not shown this to happen.

Notes