

A Patient's Guide to **Interposition Arthroplasty of the Elbow**



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Advanced Orthopaedic Associates



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!

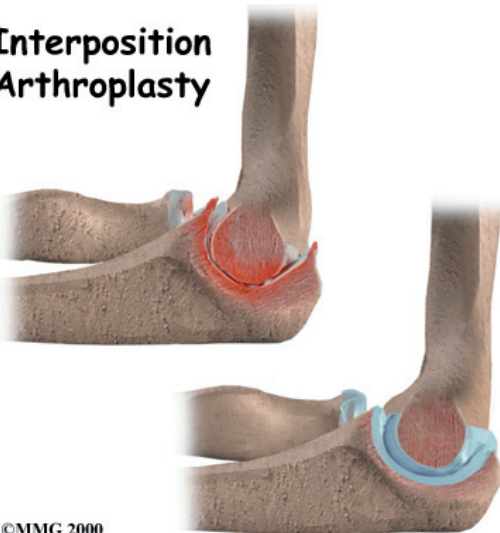
So, if you or someone you know are facing surgery or treatment for an orthopaedic problem, we encourage you to view the topics and illustrations that relate to your specific condition.

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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Interposition Arthroplasty



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Introduction

Elbow arthritis may be surgically treated with a procedure called *interposition arthroplasty*. The term *interposition* means that new tissue is placed between the damaged surfaces of the elbow joint. In this surgery, tissue is taken from another source to fill in the space in the elbow joint. The soft tissue forms a false joint. This surgery has best results in younger people with healthy tissue around the elbow joint.

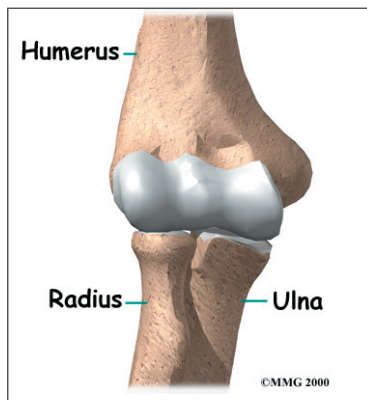
This guide will help you understand

- which parts of the elbow are involved
- why this type of surgery is used
- what happens during the procedure
- what to expect before and after surgery

Anatomy

Which parts of the elbow joint are involved?

The elbow joint is made up of **three bones**: the *humerus* bone of the

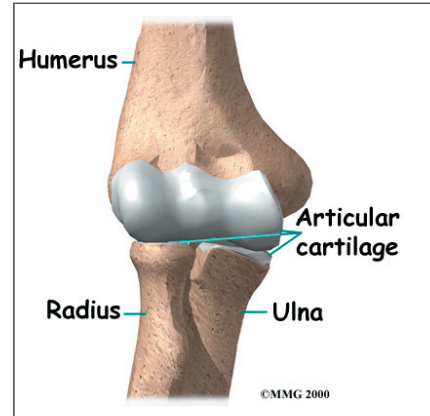


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upper arm, and the *ulna* and *radius* bones of the forearm.

The ulna and the humerus meet at the elbow and form a hinge. This hinge allows the arm to straighten and bend. The large *triceps* muscle in the back of the arm attaches to the point of the ulna (the *olecranon*). When this muscle contracts, it straightens out the elbow. The *biceps* muscle in the front of the arm contracts to bend the elbow.

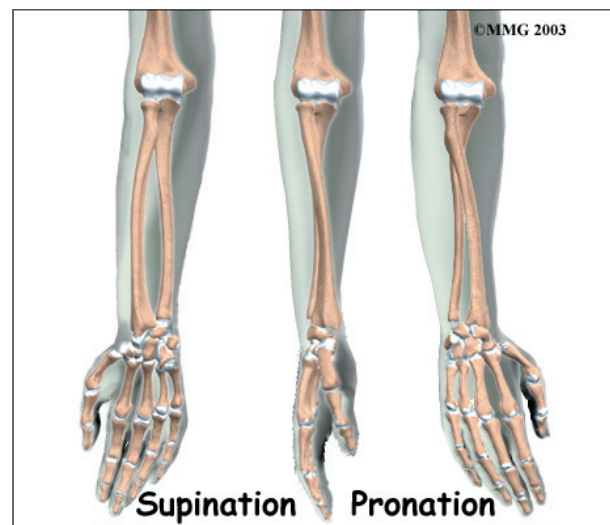
Inside the elbow joint, the bones are covered with **articular cartilage**. Articular cartilage is a slick, smooth material. It



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protects the bone ends from friction when they rub together as the elbow moves. Articular cartilage is soft enough to act as a shock absorber. It is tough enough to last a lifetime, if it is not injured.

The connection of the radius to the humerus allows rotation of the forearm. The upper end of the radius is round. It turns against the ulna and the humerus as the forearm and hand turn from palm down (*pronation*) to palm up (*supination*).



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Rationale

What does my surgeon hope to achieve?

The main goal of interposition surgery is to ease the pain of osteoarthritis where the surfaces of the elbow joint are rubbing together. A piece of tendon or other soft tissue forms a spacer that separates the surfaces of the joint. Interposition arthroplasty is different than a fusion surgery. Fusion simply binds the joint together, and the elbow loses much movement. Interposition arthroplasty can help take away pain while allowing the elbow joint to retain some movement.

Preparation

What should I do to prepare for surgery?

The decision to proceed with surgery must be made jointly by you and your surgeon. You need to understand as much about the procedure as possible. If you have concerns or questions, you should talk to your surgeon.

Once you decide on surgery, you need to take several steps. Your surgeon may suggest a complete physical examination by your regular doctor. This exam helps ensure that you are in the best possible condition to undergo the operation.

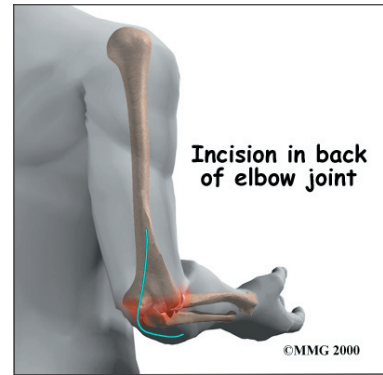
On the day of your surgery, you will probably be admitted to the hospital early in the morning. You shouldn't eat or drink anything after midnight the night before.

Surgical Procedure

What happens during surgery?

Surgery can last up to 90 minutes. Surgery may be done using *general anesthesia*, which puts you completely to sleep, or *local anesthesia*, which numbs only the arm. With a local anesthetic you may be awake during the surgery, but your surgeon will make sure that you won't be able to see the surgery.

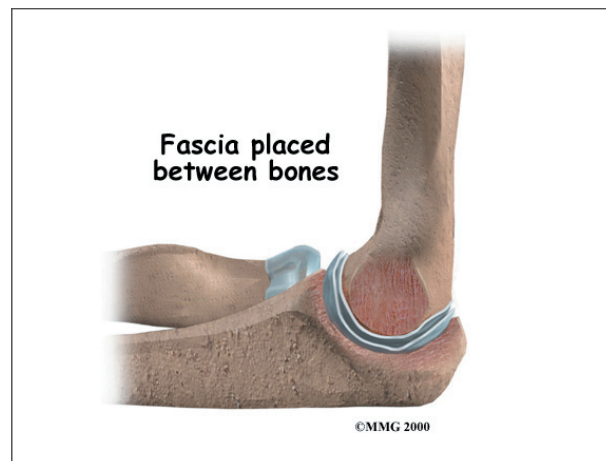
Once you have gotten anesthesia, your surgeon will make sure that the skin of your elbow is free of infection by cleaning it with a germ-killing solution. The surgeon will make an **incision** along the back of your elbow. The incision is made on the back side because most of the blood vessels and nerves are on the inside of the elbow. Entering from the back side helps prevent damage to them.



The tendons and ligaments are then moved out of the way. Special care is taken to move the *ulnar nerve*, which runs along the elbow to the hand. Once the ends of the joint are exposed, scar tissue and *bone spurs* (small points of bone) are removed.

Then the surgeon shapes the ends of the elbow joint. This is done to make space for new tissue between the joint surfaces.

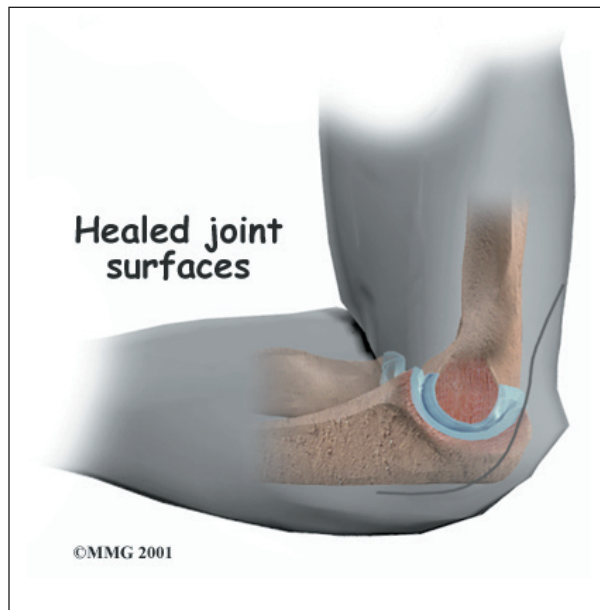
The surgeon then removes a rectangular-shaped piece of *fascia tissue* from the side of your thigh. (Fascia is a flat connective tissue that wraps around your muscles and organs.) This sheet of tissue is folded three times and sewn onto the end of the humerus bone. The



new tissue **forms a pad** to separate the joint surfaces of the elbow.

Once the new piece of tissue is in place, the soft tissues over the joint are sewn back together.

Metal pins are then placed through the humerus and ulna bones. The pins stick out through the skin. A hinged elbow brace is attached to the pins to hold the surfaces of the elbow joint slightly apart. This device is worn for four to six weeks after surgery.



Complications

What might go wrong?

As with all surgical procedures, complications can occur. This is not intended to be a complete list of complications. Some of the most common complications are

- anesthesia
- infection
- nerve or blood vessel damage

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

Any operation carries a small risk of infection. Interposition arthroplasty of the elbow is no different. You will probably be given antibiotics before the operation to reduce the risk of infection. If an infection occurs, you will most likely need more antibiotics to cure it. You may need additional operations to drain the infection if it involves the area around the arthroplasty.

Nerve or Blood Vessel Damage

All of the nerves and blood vessels that go to the elbow travel across or near the elbow joint. Because the operation is performed so close to the nerves and vessels, it is possible to injure them during surgery. If the injury was caused by retractors stretching the nerves out of the way, the symptoms are usually temporary. Permanent injury to the nerves or blood vessels is rare, but it can happen.

After Surgery

What do I need to know after surgery?

After surgery, your elbow will be bandaged and supported by a movable splint. The splint holds the surfaces of the joint apart slightly as they heal. Your surgeon will want to check your elbow within five to seven days. Stitches will be removed after 10 to 14 days, though most of them will have been absorbed into your body. You may have some discomfort after surgery. Your surgeon can give you pain medicine to control the discomfort.

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

Rehabilitation

What should I expect during my recovery period?

After surgery, you'll wear the elbow brace for up to six weeks to give your elbow time to heal. Then you will probably see a physical or occupational therapist to direct your recovery program. You will need to attend therapy sessions for one to two months, and you should expect full recovery to take up to four months.

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.

Then you'll begin gentle range-of-motion exercises, which may include active elbow movements and passive stretching.

Strengthening exercises are used to give extra stability to the elbow joint. As with any surgery, you need to avoid doing too much, too quickly.

Some of the exercises you'll do are designed to get your arm 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 elbow 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 keep control your pain, improve your strength, and maximize your range of motion. When you are well under way, regular visits to your therapist's office will end. Your therapist will continue to be a resource for you. But you will be in charge of your own exercises as part of an ongoing home program.

Notes