

What Is a Hip Replacement?

Fast Facts: An Easy-to-Read Series of Publications for the Public

Hip replacement surgery removes damaged or diseased parts of a hip joint and replaces them with new, man-made parts. The goals of this surgery are to:

- Relieve pain
- Help the hip joint work better
- Improve walking and other movements.

Who Should Have Hip Replacement Surgery?

The most common reason for hip replacement is osteoarthritis in the hip joint. Your doctor might also suggest this surgery if you have:

- Rheumatoid arthritis (a disease that causes joint pain, stiffness, and swelling)
- Osteonecrosis (a disease that causes the bone in joints to die)
- Injury of the hip joint
- Bone tumors that break down the hip joint.

Your doctor will likely suggest other treatments first, including:

- Walking aids, such as a cane
- An exercise program
- Physical therapy
- Medications.

These treatments may decrease hip pain and improve function. Sometimes the pain remains and makes daily activities hard to do. In this case, your doctor may order an x ray to look at the damage to the joint. If the x ray shows damage and your hip joint hurts, you may need a hip replacement.

Healthy, active people often have very good results after hip replacement surgery. But your doctor may not suggest this surgery if you have:

- A disease that causes severe muscle weakness
- Parkinson's disease
- A high risk of infection
- Poor health.

How Should I Prepare for Surgery?

To prepare for surgery, you can:

- Learn what to expect before, during, and after surgery.

U.S. Department of Health
and Human Services
Public Health Service

National Institute of
Arthritis and
Musculoskeletal and
Skin Diseases
National Institutes of Health
1 AMS Circle
Bethesda, MD 20892-3675

Phone: 301-495-4484
Toll free: 877-22-NIAMS
TTY: 301-565-2966
Fax: 301-718-6366
Email:
NIAMSinfo@mail.nih.gov
Website:
www.niams.nih.gov



National Institute of
Arthritis and Musculoskeletal
and Skin Diseases

- Ask the doctor for booklets about the surgery.
- Ask someone to drive you to and from the hospital.
- Arrange for someone to help you for a week or two after coming home from the hospital.
- Put things you need in one place at home (for instance, put the remote control, radio, telephone, medicine, tissues, and wastebasket next to your chair or bed).
- Place items you use every day at arm level to avoid reaching up or bending down.
- Stock up on food.
- Make and freeze meals.

What Should I Do After Surgery?

Soon after surgery, you will meet a respiratory therapist and a physical therapist. The respiratory therapist may ask you to breathe deeply, cough, or blow into a device to check your lungs. Deep breathing helps to keep fluid out of your lungs after surgery.

The physical therapist will teach you how to sit up, bend over, and walk with your new hip. The therapist will also teach you simple exercises to help you get better. In some cases, within 1 to 2 days after surgery, you may be able to sit on the edge of the bed, stand, and even walk with help.

Usually people do not spend more than 3 to 5 days in the hospital after hip replacement surgery. To be completely well takes about 3 to 6 months, based on:

- The type of surgery
- Your health
- How quickly exercises help.

After you go home, be sure to follow the doctor's instructions. Tips for getting better quickly are:

- Work with a physical therapist.
- Wear an apron to carry things around the house. This leaves your hands and arms free for balance or to use crutches.
- Use a long-handled "reacher" to turn on lights or grab things you need. Your nurse at the hospital may give you one or tell you where to buy one.

What Problems Can Happen After Hip Replacement Surgery?

The most common problem soon after hip replacement surgery is hip dislocation. Because man-made hips are smaller than normal ones, the ball can come out of the socket. This can happen if you are in certain positions, such as pulling the knees up to the chest.

Sometimes, a person's body reacts to the man-made joint. If that happens, there is usually inflammation (or swelling), and then special cells might eat away some of the bone, causing the joint to loosen. To treat this problem, your doctor may suggest medicines or surgery to replace the joint. Most people who have hip joints replaced do not need more surgery. Researchers are trying out joints made of different materials that last longer and cause less inflammation.

Less common problems after surgery are:

- Infection
- Blood clots
- Bone growth past the normal edges of the bone.

Risks of problems after hip replacement surgery are much lower than they used to be.

Will Exercise Help After a Total Hip Replacement?

Exercise can reduce joint pain and stiffness. It can increase muscle strength and joint range of motion (how much you can move the joint). Most physical therapists begin with exercises that:

- Increase range of motion
- Make muscles strong.

Your doctor or physical therapist will decide when you can do harder exercises. Your doctor may say not to jog or play basketball or tennis. These can damage or loosen the new hip joint.

Exercise goals after hip replacement surgery are to:

- Increase muscle strength
- Increase your blood circulation and overall fitness
- Avoid injuring the new joint.

The types of exercise that may help you meet these goals are:

- Walking
- Bicycling (on a bike machine)
- Swimming
- Cross-country skiing.

What Research Is Being Done on Hip Replacement Surgery?

To improve hip replacement surgery, researchers are studying:

- Which patients are more likely to do well after a hip replacement.
- New ways to do hip replacement surgery.
- How to make better man-made hip joints.
- Ways to keep the body from rejecting the man-made hip joints.
- Ways to reduce swelling after hip replacement surgery.
- How to improve recovery programs used after surgery.

For More Information About Hip Replacement Surgery and Other Related Conditions:

National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases (NIAMS)

Information Clearinghouse

National Institutes of Health

1 AMS Circle

Bethesda, MD 20892–3675

Phone: 301–495–4484

Toll free: 877–22–NIAMS (226–4267)

TTY: 301–565–2966

Fax: 301–718–6366

Email: NIAMSinfo@mail.nih.gov

Website: www.niams.nih.gov

The information in this fact sheet was summarized in easy-to-read format from information in a more detailed NIAMS publication. To order the Hip Replacement Q&A full-text version, please contact the NIAMS using the contact information above. To view the complete text or to order online, visit www.niams.nih.gov.

For Your Information

This publication may contain information about medications used to treat the health condition discussed here. When this publication was printed, we included the most up-to-date (accurate) information available. Occasionally, new information on medication is released.

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