

Questions to ask your doctor

Having trouble knowing where to start? These starter questions will help you talk about your ankle pain with your doctor. They'll also help you and your doctor determine if ankle replacement makes sense for you.

- Which pain relief options may work as well for me as joint replacement?
- How much relief will ankle replacement give me?
- Am I eligible for ankle replacement?
- How is ankle replacement done?
- What should I expect after the surgery?
- How much pain will I feel after surgery, and how is it managed?
- What are the risks or complications of ankle replacement?
- Will I have mobility restrictions? For how long?
- How long will I be in the hospital?
- How long before I can return to my normal activities?
- When will I be able to drive?
- Is ankle replacement surgery covered by my insurance?
- Which company's joint replacement products would you use for me? Why?
- Will you be performing the surgery?
- · How many ankle replacements have you performed?

Important information

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT ANKLE REPLACEMENT

Indications: The Scandinavian Total Ankle Replacement (STAR Ankle) is indicated for use as a non-cemented implant to replace a painful arthritic ankle joint due to osteoarthritis, post-traumatic arthritis or rheumatoid arthritis.

Contra-Indications: Active or prior deep infection in the ankle joint or adjacent bones, Skeletal immaturity, Bone stock inadequate to support the device including: Severe osteoperotic or osteopenia condition or other conditions resulting in poor bone quality, Avascular necrosis of the talus, Prior surgery and / or injury that has adversely affected ankle bone quality, Malalignment or severe deformity of involved or adjacent anatomic structures including: Hindfoot or forefoot malalignment precluding plantigrade foot, Significant malalignment of the knee joint. Insufficient ligament support that cannot be repaired with soft tissue stabilization, Neuromuscular disease resulting in lack of normal muscle function about the affected ankle, Lower extremity vascular insufficiency demonstrated by Doppler arterial pressure, Charcot joint or peripheral neuropathy that may lead to Charcot joint of the affected ankle, Prior arthrodesis at the ankle joint, Poor skin and soft tissue quality about the surgical site.

Common Side Effects from Total Ankle Replacement Surgery: For the first two weeks after surgery it is normal to have a moderate amount of pain. You may need to use pain medicine(s). This pain may slowly decrease over time, but it is not unusual to experience some discomfort for up to three months and swelling may continue for up to a year after surgery. Contact your surgeon right away if at any time you notice: Fluid leaking from your wound, Redness around your wound, Pain or swelling that starts suddenly (especially after an ankle twist or fall) or Severe pain after the initial two weeks following your surgery.

The T2 Ankle Arthrodesis Nail is intended for tibiotalocalcaneal arthrodesis (fusion) and to provide stabilization of the hindfoot and ankle including the transverse tarsal joints coupling the mid-foot to the hindfoot. Examples of specific indications include: Post-traumatic or primary arthrosis, previously infected arthrosis (second degree), revision of Failed Ankle arthrodesis, failed Total Ankle Replacement, avascular Necrosis of the Talus (requiring tibiocalcaneal arthrodesis), Neuroarthropathy or Neuromuscular Deformity or other neuromuscular disease with severe deformity or instability of the ankle, rheumatoid arthritis with severe deformity such as rheumatoid hindfoot, osteoarthritis, nonunions or pseudarthrosis of hindfoot and distal tibia, malunited tibial pilon fracture, charcot foot, severe endstage degenerative arthritis, severe defects after tumor resection pantalar arthrodesis.

Contraindications: The physician's education, training and professional judgement must be relied upon to choose the most appropriate device and treatment. Conditions presenting an increased risk of failure include: any active or suspected latent infection or marked local inflammation in or about the affected area. Compromised vascularity that would inhibit adequate blood supply to the fracture or the operative site. Bone stock compromised by disease, infection or prior implantation that can not provide adequate support and/or fixation of the devices. Material sensitivity, documented or suspected. Obesity. An overweight or obese patient can produce loads on the implant that can lead to failure of the fixation of the device or to failure of the device itself. Patients having inadequate tissue coverage over the operative site. Implant utilization that would interfere with anatomical structures or physiological performance. Any mental or neuromuscular disorder which would create an unacceptable risk of fixation failure or complications in postoperative care. Other medical or surgical conditions which would preclude the potential benefit of surgery. The T2 Ankle Arthrodesis Nail should NOT be used if following conditions are present: tibial malalignment of > 10° in any plane, severe vascular deficiency, osteomyelitis or soft tissue infection.

The information presented is for educational purposes only. Stryker is not dispensing medical advice. Please speak to your doctor to decide if joint replacement surgery is right for you. Only your doctor can make the medical judgment which products and treatments are right for your own individual condition. As with any surgery, joint replacement carries certain risks. Your surgeon will explain all the possible complications of the surgery, as well as side effects. Additionally, the lifetime of a joint replacement is not infinite and varies with each individual. Also, each patient will experience a different postoperative activity level, depending on their own individual clinical factors. Your doctor will help counsel you about how to best maintain your activities in order to potentially prolong the lifetime of the device. Such strategies include not engaging in high-impact activities, such as running, as well as maintaining a healthy weight.

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