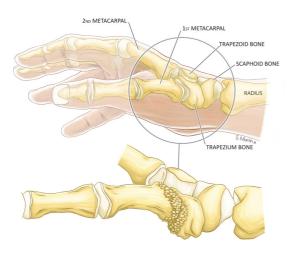


PATIENT BOOKLET

Thumb prosthesis (Trapeziometacarpal total joint replacement) This booklet has been created in association with your surgeon

DEGENERATIVE OSTEOARTHRITIS OF THE BASE OF THE THUMB



Definition

 Wear of the cartilage within the joint between the trapezium and the base of the first metacarpal.

Causes

- Osteoarthritis affects mainly women (80% of the cases) around fifty years of age (pre or peri menopausal).
- · Degenerative osteoarthritis is often heredity.
- The osteoarthritis can be post-traumatic (mostly in men) after an articular fracture of the base of the first metacarpal.

Symptoms

 Pain at the base of the thumb with twisting and pinching, impacting on daily tasks such as opening a bottle or turning a key in a lock.



Non operative treatment

- Resting the joint by immobilisation (e.g. night time splint).
- Anti-inflammatories and analgesics.

Cortisosteroid injection.



Surgical Treatment

Excision of the trapezium (trapeziectomy) with or without ligament reconstruction to stabilise the thumb.
 Interposition implants.
 Total trapeziometacarpal replacement with a prosthesis (thumb prosthesis).

YOUR AGENDA

Pre-operative / Anaesthetic Assessment	
Date:	
Time:	
Surgery	
Date:	
First post-operative follow-up appointment	
Date:	
Time:	
Second post-operative follow-up appointment	
Date:	
Time:	
Third post-operative follow-up appointment	

Date: Time: CMC Patient Booklet - DR-3A-015.01_En

Intervention

- General and/or regional anaesthesia.
- Surgery is made with either a dorsal or palmar incision (scar of 2 3 cm).

Possible complications related to joint replacement

The specific risks of a replacement are dislocation of the implant or loosening.

Post-operative management

- The duration of post-operative immobilisation is variable and depends on surgeons (between 0 and 3 weeks).
- Physio or hand therapy is not always essential. Use of the thumb as able is suggested once comfortable or after a period of splintage.
- Resuming activities requiring strength can be started from the 2nd month.
- This operation result in fast return of mobility of the thumb and in grip/ pinch strength.

FAQ

When do I know if I need a prosthesis?

This decision is dependent on symptoms (persistent pain after non operative treatment) and X-rays which help show if a prosthesis is appropriate.

Why does a surgeon decide to put a prosthesis rather than performing a trapeziectomy?

The prosthesis allows for a better recovery in both pinch and grip strength. It corrects the distortion of the thumb by restoring length and correcting malalignment; furthermore, pain relief is more quickly obtained.

When could I resume my manual activities?

It depends on the type of activity. In the majority of cases, 3 weeks is enough to resume the basic manual activities, such as the use of a computer keyboard.

Will the prosthesis need to be changed in time?

In case of complication, a change of prosthesis or a trapeziectomy remains possible.

Will I have pain after the intervention?

This surgery is not considered as painful, as local anaesthetic is often used to minimise postoperative pain and you may take analgesics and/or anti-inflammatories as tolerated.

Are follow-up visits necessary?

Yes, for the long-term follow-up of the prosthesis.

May I travel after the intervention?

Yes, although it may be reasonable to take your x-rays showing the prosthesis with you (for example photos on your mobile).

Depending on the countries and their safety regulations and metal detector strength, your prosthesis might be detected.

Patient information	Trapeziometacarpal prosthesis information
Sumame	Date of surgery
First Name	Thumb: left right
	OLEM - III anuum / Porous II tamum / n.A. lot nº
Date of Birth	NECK - Stainless steel or Chromium Cobalt / Polyethylene straight ☐ 15° offset ☐
	lot n°high (mm)ninimmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmm
	CUP - Stainless steel / Porous titanium / HA
OMC Patient Booker - DR-3A-01501_En	lot n° diameter (mm)

SURGEON STAMP TRAPEZIOMETACARPAL PROSTHESIS CARD HOLDER