

Total Knee Arthroplasty

Information Packet

This packet contains information regarding your upcoming surgery. We look forward to helping you in any way we can and have created this packet to inform you of what you can expect throughout this process.



Please spend some time reviewing this information yourself and with your loved ones.

Your safety is our biggest concern. We want all our patients to have the best outcome following the surgery. If you have additional questions, please give us a call at (361) 881-3582.

Sincerely,
Dr. Klimisch & Staff

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Your Orthopedic Team

Dr. Justin J. Klimisch, M.D.

Dr. Klimisch is a board-certified orthopedic surgeon who is fellowship trained in adult reconstruction and joint replacement surgery. He is trained in the latest evidence-based hip and knee surgical techniques. Dr. Klimisch utilizes computer navigation during total knee arthroplasty's (replacements) which allows for precise positioning of the joint implants.

Information We Need (Personal/ Medical)

There are a lot of moving parts in preparation for surgery. We will need information from you that you may need to repeat several times, **this is necessary** to ensure quality care and meet the insurance guidelines for your procedure.

Please have the following information available:

- **Someone designated to be your primary contact.** This person will receive information from our office and relay it to family members or friends.
- A list of **your doctors** as well as what you see them for.
- A list of **ALL your past & current medical conditions.** (EX: diabetes, high blood pressure, cancer, etc.)
- A list of all your **prescriptions and over the counter medications**, including vitamins and supplements. We will also need dosage and frequency.
- A list of any **past surgeries** as well as the dates.
- A list of any **allergies to medications** or any **adverse reactions you may have had to anesthesia** in the past.
- Your **insurance information** and the **ID cards**.
- Information about any **legal arrangements** you have made. This would include a legal will or durable power of attorney. The hospital will need this information during your pre-admission appointment.

Pre-Operative Testing and Clearances

PRE-OPERATIVE EVALUATIONS

When you are scheduled for your total knee replacement surgery, you will be asked to have a complete physical examination/ surgical clearance by your primary care provider **several weeks before the surgery** to assess your health and identify any conditions that could potentially interfere with your surgery. **It is the patient's responsibility to schedule this appointment.**

If you see **any specialists**, (i.e. cardiologist, pulmonologist, oncologist etc.) you may be also required to visit with them prior to your surgery for **medical clearance**.

You will need **testing and bloodwork** done in preparation for your surgery. Our surgical coordinator will set up this appointment for you at our office.

DENTAL EVALUATION

The incidence of infection after knee replacement is very low, however, it can occur if bacteria enters your bloodstream. Treatment of dental diseases (tooth extraction, dental abscesses, periodontal work) should be considered ***before*** surgery. **You should not** schedule any dental work for 8 weeks after surgery.

URINARY EVALUATION

A preoperative urological evaluation should be considered if you have a history of recent or frequent urinary infections. For men with prostate disease, required treatment should be considered prior to your surgery.

PLEASE INFORM THE OFFICE OF ANY CHANGES IN HEALTH.

If you aren't feeling well, believe you have any infection, or if you are currently taking antibiotics this may require a change in your surgical date.

Getting in Shape for Surgery.

The physical preparations you make can affect the outcome of the surgery and your recovery time. Here are a few suggestions:

- If you smoke, you should cut down or quit altogether. Smoking changes blood flow patterns which can lead to blood clots (DVTs) and can cause issues with wound healing.
- If you drink on a regular basis, you should cut back slowly until you completely *stop all alcoholic drinks at least one week prior* to the surgery. Alcohol withdrawal is a serious medical condition, and alcohol reacts poorly with anesthesia.
- Be honest and let your physician/medical team know about all narcotics and/or illicit drugs that you use. Certain substances can have an impact on your recovery and make it harder for your medical team to control your pain after the surgery.
- **Eat a well-balanced diet.** If you are diabetic, it is very important to have your sugar levels under control. Uncontrolled diabetes can lead to decreased healing and increased risk of infection.
- **Pre-surgical exercises and stretches** can help strengthen your body and **prepare you for the surgery.** You will need to use the strength in your upper body to be able to use the walker/crutches after the surgery. Also, stretches for your lower body will help you maintain the strength of your leg muscles and help familiarize you with the rehab stretches that you will be performing after the surgery.

****Samples of stretches are provided at the end of the packet****

Plan Ahead for your Return Home.

Recovery takes time! Here are some steps you can take now to help you recover faster and minimize stress:

- Arrange for *someone to take you home and stay with you for several days after the surgery.*
- If you normally do the cooking, you should prepare extra food in preparation and freeze it so that you have ready made meals with easy access.
- *Place items around your house that you regularly use at arm level,* so you don't have to reach up or bend down to get to them after the surgery.
- *Make sure you will be able to get around your house safely with a walker or crutches.* This may require borrowing someone's walker to see if you can navigate around furniture. You may need to rearrange furniture.
- *Remove any throw rugs or area rugs that could cause you to slip or trip.* Also, securely fasten any loose cords around the perimeter of the room.
- Consider modifying your bathroom to include a *shower chair, gripping bar or raised toilet.*
- Shop for things to make your life easier after surgery: *long-handled shoe horn, long-handled sponge, grabbing tool etc.*
- *Set up a "recovery center"* where you will spend most of your time. Things like the phone, TV remote, facial tissues, wastebasket, pitcher & glass, reading materials and medications should all be within reach.

Medications

Certain prescribed or over the counter medications will need to be stopped prior to surgery. Your **primary care provider** will need to be involved in this process as well.

One week prior to surgery, you will need to stop any medications that could increase surgical bleeding. These include:

- Aspirin
- Ibuprofen (Advil, Motrin)
- Anti-Inflammatories (Aleve, Naprosyn, Celebrex)
- Indocin

Other medications **will require evaluation from your primary care provider**, who will determine if/when you can discontinue and restart them. Some examples of these are:

- Warfarin/ Coumadin
- Xarelto, Eliquis
- Heparin
- Lovenox/ Enoxaparin
- Plavix, Aggrenox
- Sulfasalazine
- Humira
- Prednisone
- Hormones (testosterone, progesterone, estrogen)



Hibiclens Antiseptic Soap

Prior to surgery, you will need to purchase a bottle of surgical soap called **Hibiclens**. This will help get your skin clean and reduce the risk of infection. It can be found at any pharmacy, and it is over the counter.

You need to shower with the soap twice: the night before surgery **and** the morning of surgery. Use it like you would regular soap and wash from the neck down. **Avoid your face, hair, or private areas.**



Breg Polar Care Ice Machine

We recommend ice machines to all our total knee surgery patients. This is a useful device to help control pain and inflammation. This particular brand can be obtained from our office. **Insurance does not cover this device**; the cost is \$250. This machine cannot be rented, and will be yours to keep. There may be other similar products available on sites like Amazon, eBay, or even Craigslist.

What is the Polar Care Ice Machine?

In general, you put a combination of ice and water into the machine itself. Once plugged into an electrical source, the machine will pump cold water to a sleeve that you will have on your knee. You can freeze water bottles and put them directly into the machine instead of regular ice, which may help it stay colder for longer.



THE POLAR ICE PUMP IS TO BE USED ONLY WHEN YOU TAKE PAIN MEDICINE. Use it for 20 minutes at a time. Do not sleep with pump in use. Use only for pain treatment.

What to Bring to the Hospital.

DO BRING:

- Comfortable clothing. Loose fitting bottoms like gym shorts or pajama bottoms will be more comfortable and easier to check/change dressings over the surgical site.
- Supportive shoes. Avoid wearing any flip flops or shoes that could increase your risk of falls. The best shoes are ones with ankle support. (i.e. tennis shoes)
- Personal care items (i.e. hairbrush, denture care, toothbrush, face wash etc.)
- Copies of your insurance cards, advance medical directives and medical history.



DO NOT BRING:



- Your medications. You only need to bring your medications to the hospital for your pre-admission appointment. During your hospital stay, you will be provided your regular at home medications.
- Any valuables. There will be a lot of people coming in and out of your hospital room during your stay. To minimize the risk of anything lost or stolen, please leave everything of value at home (EX: jewelry and money).

Diabetes/ Glucose Policy.

Uncontrolled diabetes can lead to severe postoperative complications such as poor wound healing and increased risk of infection. If you are diabetic, it is important to have both your Hemoglobin A1c (HgbA1c) and blood glucose levels under control *before, during and after* your knee surgery to minimize these risks.

To reduce complications and **ensure a good surgical outcome**, the hospital (in conjunction with your surgeon) has implemented this glucose policy:

- Anyone with an elevated HgbA1c or known history of diabetes will have a finger stick glucose (sugar) check the morning of surgery. If it is greater than 180, the patient's surgery will be *automatically canceled, without exception*.
- Any patient that has their surgery canceled due to increased blood glucose levels (>180), will have to demonstrate tight diabetic control with a HgbA1c of 7 or less before being rescheduled for their surgery. This will require a **repeat visit** with either their primary care provider or endocrinologist.

****To lower chances of cancellation, discuss your diabetic control with your *treating doctor at your preoperative clearance appointment*. Make sure your current treatment regimen (medicine, diet and exercise plan) is adequately controlling your diabetes. ****

The Day of Surgery.

You will need to arrive at the hospital at **5:00 am the morning of surgery**, unless otherwise specified. You will check in at the same location of your pre-admission appointment.

★ You will be asked to **sign a surgical consent**, outlining the procedure and its potential risks/complications. This is considered an elective procedure and there are potential risks/complications associated with it. These include but are not limited to: pain, bleeding, infection, damage to adjacent nerves, tissues, ligaments or bone, failure of the procedure, need for additional procedures, DVT (blood clot in the extremities), PE (blood clot in the lungs), stroke, heart attack, and death.

★ You will meet with members of the anesthesiology team who will review your medical history and discuss anesthesia options. We typically use general anesthesia, which means you will be completely asleep during the procedure. In addition, you will likely have a local nerve block performed to help with pain control both during and after the procedure.

★ ***The procedure itself takes, on average, 45 minutes to 1 hour.*** Dr. Klimisch will remove all the damaged cartilage and bone and position the new metal prosthesis to restore alignment and function to your knee.

★ Although never anticipated, in the event of an emergency we would like the option of using blood or blood products. There is a very strict screening process for these products; however, there is still a remote risk for contracting blood borne diseases (i.e. hepatitis, HIV). If you prefer not to consent to the use of blood or blood products, please let the hospital know so appropriate forms can be filled out and signed.

★ After the surgery is over, Dr. Klimisch will visit with any family members or friends that you have in the waiting room. You will be taken from the operating room directly to the recovery room where you will remain until fully awakened from anesthesia.

★ **Once fully recovered from the anesthesia, you will be taken to the orthopedic unit of the hospital.** All rooms are private rooms. Your family and friends are welcome to visit you in your hospital room.

Your Hospital Stay.

Length of Stay

Due to incredible advancements in surgical technique, the typical patient will only stay **one night in the hospital**. This will help reduce your risk of hospital-acquired infection or other complications.



Physical Therapy

While you are in the hospital, you can expect to have several sessions of physical therapy. Typically, you will be able to put as much weight down on your new knee as you feel comfortable. While walking, you will use a walker or crutches for assistance. The physical therapist will also assess the safety of your return home.

Medical Care

A Hospitalist, who is a trained physician, will provide you with general medical care during your stay. They will continue your home medications as indicated and treat new medical conditions if they occur.

Pain Management

The goals of postoperative pain management are to enable you to do the required physical therapy and to **minimize pain and stress**. You will be provided with appropriate prescriptions at discharge for pain management.

Diet

All patients, while in the hospital, will be on an “orthopedic diet” once able to tolerate solids. This diet is **higher in protein and low in carbs, sugar and salt**. It will help normalize your sugar levels to optimize your healing.

Risks & Recovery Complications.

There is no way to eliminate all surgical risks. However, knowing about signs and symptoms of potential surgical complications can help your surgical and medical team address and treat them quicker. These are some of the common complications that can occur:

#1 Blood Clots

Cause: Blood clots can form in your extremities as a result of decreased mobility and/or from vessel injury. Blood clots in the extremities can also break loose and travel to your lungs.

Symptoms: Increased pain in your calf/foot/leg, increased swelling, increased redness and warmth in lower leg.

Prevention: early mobilization (walking), *compression stockings on both legs*, ankle pumps, medication to help thin the blood postoperatively.

#2 Infection

Cause: Infection can occur in the wound or deep into the prosthetic device

Symptoms: Increased redness and warmth directly surrounding the incision, foul smelling or suspicious looking drainage from the incision, or a fever over 100 °F.

Prevention: Stay clean and healthy. *Antibiotics will be given before and after your surgery while you're still at the hospital.* Keep inflammation as low as possible. Contact the office immediately if you notice any changes in the wound.

#3 Pneumonia/ Atelectasis

Cause: an accumulation of mucus in the airways during and after surgery due to shallow breathing and not being able to clear the mucous (i.e. cough)

Symptoms: post operative fever, shortness of breath, decreased lung sounds

Prevention: You will be given and shown how to use an incentive spirometer (IS) during your hospital stay to help open up your airways.

#4 Constipation

Cause: Decreased activity of the digestive system due to anesthesia or narcotic pain medication

Symptoms: Pressure/pain in the stomach, rounded and distended abdomen, unable to pass gas or have a bowel movement, decreased bowel sounds

Prevention: *Drink a lot of water to keep hydrated.* You will also be prescribed a stool softener to take on a daily basis. If you are without a bowel movement 4-5 days after surgery, you may be advised to use a laxative or suppository.

Discharge Expectations.

The typical patient will go home with home health/physical therapy services.

There are special circumstances that may require a patient to be discharged to a rehab or skilled nursing facility. However, if possible, we want our patients to recover in the comfort of their own home. Home health providers will make *visits to your home up to 5 days a week* to provide wound care/dressing changes as well as *begin physical therapy* in accordance with our protocol.

Discharge instructions can and will vary from patient to patient but below are a few of the general instructions that you can expect:

- *A walker will be needed after the surgery to use for assistance when walking.*
- *Dressing changes should be performed 2-3 times a week. You will not have any staples or stitches on the outside of the incision. Sterile surgical “glue” will be applied to the outside of the wound to allow for a more cosmetic closure as well as protect the wound from germs.*
- *Keep the surgical incision dry for the first 2 weeks. When showering, we recommend using saran wrap (i.e. Glad Press & Seal) to cover the wound. Avoid baths, pools or hot tubs until the incision is completely healed.*
- *Only use your pain medication as needed and within the prescribed guidelines to help control the pain and allow you to perform your physical therapy stretches.*
- *Keep the operative leg rested, iced down and elevated to help reduce swelling. Minimize walking and/or standing for long periods of time. (i.e. you are allowed to be a couch potato for the first few weeks after surgery 😊)*
- *Start on your range of motion stretches for knee extension (straightening) and flexion (bending). Work on these stretches at least 3-4 times/day.*

Discharge Medications.

You will be sent home with several medication prescriptions when you leave the hospital. The types and dosages of medications will vary from person to person. But in general, these are the types of medications you can expect:

→ Pain Medication

- ◆ You will be prescribed medication(s) to *help control your postoperative pain* in a way that best suits your needs. These will often include narcotic pain medications. It is our protocol to gradually step down your dosages of narcotic pain medication throughout the postoperative course. If you regularly use narcotic pain medication for other chronic conditions, you may need to receive prescriptions from your regular treating doctor once we begin to step down your dosage.

→ Anticoagulant (blood thinner)

- ◆ *To help protect you* from developing a DVT (blood clot in your extremities) or a PE (pulmonary embolism), we will start you on a blood thinner. If you are considered a “low risk” patient, you will likely be prescribed an aspirin regimen. “High risk” patients will be given high potency blood thinners (eliquis, xarelto, lovenox, or Coumadin/warfarin).

→ Iron (Ferrous Sulfate)

- ◆ This will help *replenish your blood levels* that can drop from the surgery.

→ Stool Softener (Colace)

- ◆ A common side effect of narcotic pain medication is constipation. This medication can be taken daily to help make it easier to have a bowel movement.

→ Pepcid (Famotidine)

- ◆ This may be given to help protect your stomach from drugs given after surgery.

Home Health and Physical Therapy.

Most patients are discharged from the hospital with Home Health services. Home Health is usually provided for the **first 2 weeks postoperatively**. You will have both skilled nurses and physical therapists visit your home for treatment. The nurses will be assessing the wound and performing vital checks. They will notify us if they notice anything out of the ordinary with your recovery.

We have reviewed our post-op expectations and goals to our local home health agencies. *If you do not feel like your providers are following Dr. Klimisch's protocols, please call our office so we can address the situation.*

Physical Therapy

A physical therapist will come to your house to work with you on stretches for bending and straightening the knee for **6 weeks**, they will help you work towards your ROM goal of your knee. It is important to *continue the stretches you are shown several times a day for the first 6 weeks.*

The best way to achieve full extension (straightening) of the knee is to elevate the leg with a pillow or rolled towel placed under your ankle. *Never allow any pillow to rest directly under the knee.*

There are several ways to work on flexion (bending) of the knee. While seated you can use the non-operative leg to help pull the operative leg back. You can also use a towel, sheet or belt to do this as well.

Typically, you will be allowed to put full weight down on your new knee. However, it is important that *for the first 6 weeks that you take it easy on your knee and rest it as much as possible.* This means to avoid walking or standing on your leg for long periods of time. This will help reduce the amount of swelling and inflammation on the operative leg.

Range of Motion Goals.



Once your knee surgery is complete and while you are still asleep from the anesthesia, Dr. Klimisch will measure the range of motion (ROM) of your new knee. This will become your ROM Goal. This measurement will be used to assess your postoperative progress.

What happens if I don't reach my ROM Goal?

If you are not making significant progress toward your ROM goal, you may be given more physical therapy. If your ROM progress is inhibited due to increased swelling, you may be advised to rest the knee.

If despite increased physical therapy and/or rest you are still unable to achieve your ROM goal, a manipulation of your knee under anesthesia may be warranted.

It is important to work hard and be diligent about doing your stretches several times a day to ensure a full recovery!

Your Recovery at Home.

Current 10-year survival rates for fixed and mobile bearing total knee replacements range from 95%– 98%. The success of your surgery will also depend on how well you follow your postoperative instructions at home.

Compression Stockings (anti-embolism hose)

You will need to wear the thigh high compression stockings you are given from the hospital on both legs for **the first 2 weeks after surgery**. They need to be on for **23 hours/day**. You can remove them to shower but will need to be worn at all other times (including sleeping). Once you return for your 2 weeks post operative appointment, we will allow you to remove the stocking from the non-operative leg.

Swelling

Swelling of the operative leg is a normal part of the postoperative course. Normally, swelling will gradually accumulate throughout the day as you do more activities on your feet. Any activity that leaves your feet on the floor for long periods of time (sitting upright in a chair, walking) can lead to increased swelling. To help reduce the swelling accumulation, it is important to **keep your leg elevated and wear the compressions stockings**. It is very normal for swelling to persist for several months after the surgery.

Temperature/Fever

Your temperature may be slightly elevated for several days after the surgery. However, if fever persists above 101°F and is accompanied by chills, sweats, increased pain or drainage of the incision, you should contact the office immediately. Remember, you may notice general warmth to your knee for several months after the surgery, this is part of the body's self-healing inflammatory response.

Your Recovery at Home (2).

Driving

You can resume driving **when your knee bends sufficiently so you can enter and sit comfortably in the car** and when your muscle control provides adequate reaction time for braking and acceleration. We do not recommend that you drive while still walking with a walker. When you have enough stability and balance to walk with just a cane, you may be able to start driving. It is also very important to not drive under the influence of narcotic pain medication. Typically, patients do not drive until after 6 weeks.

Clicking

You are now the proud owner of a new artificial knee! These devices are made out of a special metal and plastic that can make a clicking sound as you move the knee or walk. This is normal and does not mean anything is wrong with the knee.

Recovery Take Home Points.

#1 Control Swelling



Swelling will inhibit your progress and increase your pain. During the **first 6 weeks following your surgery**, it is important to stay off of your feet as much as possible. The more you walk/stand on your feet, the more your swelling will increase. Keep your operative leg **elevated and iced for most of the day**.

A machine that circulates cold water can be useful and easy to use throughout the day.

#2 Stretches for ROM

The ***two most important stretches*** to perform after surgery are ones that help you achieve full extension (straightening) and full flexion (bending) of your knee. Although you will have structured physical therapy sessions, you will **still need to work on these stretches on your own every day**.

Start with ***2-3 sessions of knee stretches each day and work up to 5-8 sessions***. During each session, work on bending and straightening your knee for approximately 15-20 minutes.

After stretching, ***PUT ICE BACK ON*** and let your knee rest again.

This repeating cycle of rest/ice & ROM stretches will optimize your overall results!!

Follow-up Appointments.

After surgery, you can expect **several follow-up appointments**. If you have any injuries to your new knee (such as falls) or are developing symptoms that may be suspicious for infection, you may need to be seen in between your regularly scheduled appointments.



- **2 Week Post-Op** The surgical “glue” will be removed from the incision and the wound will be assessed. We will measure your **range of motion** to see how far you can bend and straighten your knee. Typically, your home health nursing services will end at this point, and you will continue home physical therapy. **Flexion** should be at a minimum of 90° at this visit.
- **6 Week Post-Op** Dr. Klimisch will **assess range of motion** once again. If you are not making significant progress towards your set range of motion goal, then more physical therapy may be prescribed for you. If you are at or very close to your goal and swelling is well controlled, you may be allowed to return to work under light duty restrictions.
- **3 Months Post-Op** This is considered your last visit of the postoperative course. If you have met your range of motion goal and your swelling/pain is reduced, you may be allowed to return to work full duty. Remember that you may still experience stiffness and swelling in that knee for several months up to 1 year following the surgery. *It is important to continue with your stretches.*

Life After Knee Replacement.

Activities of Daily Living

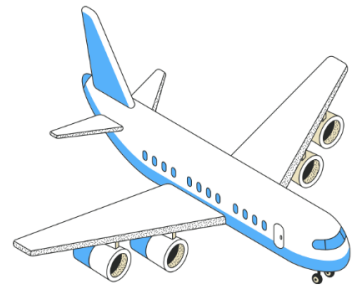
In general, you should be able to return to just about every activity that you were able to perform before your surgery once fully healed. To increase the longevity of your prosthetic device, it is recommended that you **avoid high impact activities**. High impact activities, such as running, can cause the plastic insert to wear quicker. Instead **focus on low impact activities** such as: swimming/water aerobics, bicycling, walking, or using an elliptical trainer.

Travel

It is not recommended to travel long distances within the first 6 weeks of your surgery. Foreign/international travel should be avoided for the first 3 months. When driving, it is recommended that you **stop every 2 hours to get out of the vehicle and stretch your legs**.

During flights, try to get up and walk down the airplane aisle to prevent stiffness. It is also recommended that you wear compression stockings and perform ankle pumps to help increase circulation and decrease your risk of developing a blood clot.

You will be given a prosthetic device identification card after your surgery that you can carry with you to show to airport security if needed.



Dental Visits

Although rare, it is possible that bacteria from the mouth can enter the bloodstream during a dental procedure and cause your new knee to become infected. Because of this, you will be advised to ***take antibiotics 1 hour prior to any dental procedure (this includes regular teeth cleaning)***. Remember not to schedule any dental work in the first 8 weeks following the surgery. Please call our office 1 to 2 weeks prior to your dental appointment to request antibiotics.

Dr. Klimisch's

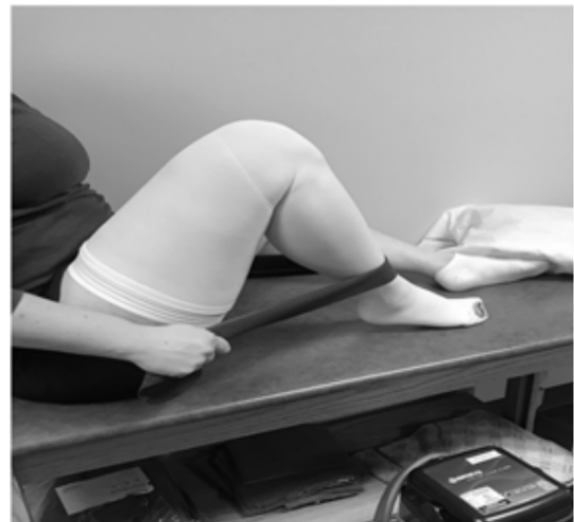
Pre/ Post Operative Stretches

- Perform these stretches **2 times a day** before surgery
- Perform these stretches **5 times a day** after surgery.
- Hold each direction for **two minutes**.
- **Perform while seated.**



Knee Extension

- Push down on the top of the knee using your hands to get your knee flat to the surface.



Knee Flexion

- Use a towel, band, belt, etc. around your ankle and pull to bend your knee.
- Lift your heel **off the surface** to allow for better movement.

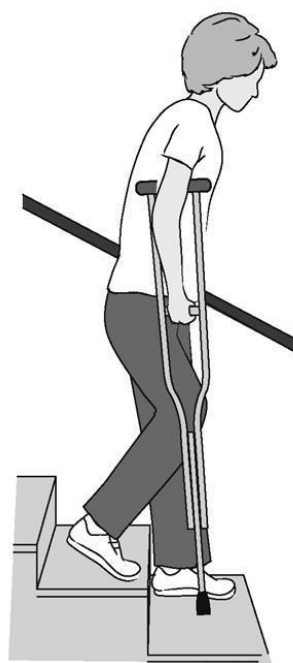
*****Doing these stretches before surgery will help with your recovery afterwards. *****

Stair Climbing and Descending

The ability to go up and down stairs requires strength and flexibility. **At first, you will need a handrail for support and will be able to go only one step at a time. Always lead up the stairs with your good knee and go down the stairs with your healing/operated knee.** You may need someone to help you climb/descend stairs until you have regained most of your strength and mobility.

Stair climbing is an excellent strengthening and endurance activity. **Do not try to climb steps higher than the standard height (7 inches)** and always use a handrail for balance. As you become stronger and more mobile, you can begin climbing stairs foot over foot.

Use your
non-operative
leg to go **up**
stairs.



Use your
operative leg to
go **down** stairs.

Helpful Resources!

→ **Dr. Klimisch's Website**

<http://www.justinklimischmd.com>

→ **Implant Information- Smith & Nephew**

<http://www.smith-nephew.com/patient/treatments/knee-treatments/knee-replacement/>

→ **American Association of Hip and Knee Surgeons- Care for Hips & Knees**

<https://hipknee.aahks.org/total-knee-replacement/>

→ **American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons- Total Knee Replacement**

<http://orthoinfo.aaos.org/topic.cfm?topic=a00389>

→ **Patient Information- Total Knee Replacement**

<http://www.uptodate.com/contents/total-knee-replacement-artroplasty-beyond-the-basics>



If you have any questions before, during or after your knee surgery, please do not hesitate to call our office.

Congratulations on your new knee!

Justin Klimisch, M.D.

Adult Reconstruction and Joint Replacement

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