

**Traumatic Hip Joint Dislocation**  
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**Extended Abstract**

**Abstract about traumatic hip joint dislocation:**

Whether you've got simply begun exploring treatment choices or have already determined to endure hip replacement surgery, this info can assist you perceive the advantages and limitations of total hip replacement. this text describes however a traditional hip works, the causes of hip pain, what to expect from hip replacement surgery, and what exercises and activities can facilitate restore your quality and strength, and modify you to come back to everyday activities.

If your hip has been broken by inflammatory disease, a fracture, or alternative conditions, common activities like walking or getting into and out of a chair is also painful and tough. Your hip is also stiff, and it's going to be exhausting to place on your shoes and socks. you'll even feel uncomfortable whereas resting.

If medications, changes in your everyday activities, and also the use of walking supports don't adequately facilitate your symptoms, you'll think about hip replacement surgery. Hip replacement surgery may be a safe and effective procedure which will relieve your pain, increase motion, and assist you revisit to enjoying traditional, everyday activities

First performed in 1960, hip replacement surgery is altogether one amongst one in every of the foremost winning operations in all of drugs. Since 1960, enhancements in joint replacement surgical techniques and technology have greatly exaggerated the effectiveness of total hip replacement. in line with the Agency for aid analysis and Quality, over three hundred,000 total hip replacements ar performed annually within the u. s..

**Anatomy**

The hip is one among the body's largest joints. it's a ball-and-socket joint. The socket is created by the socket, that is an element of the big pelvis bone. The ball is that the limb head, that is that the higher finish of the thighbone (thighbone). The bone surfaces of the ball and socket ar coated with articular animal tissue, a swish tissue that cushions the ends of the bones and allows them to maneuver simply. A thin tissue known as membrane surrounds the enarthrodial joint. during a healthy hip, this membrane makes atiny low quantity of fluid that lubricates the animal tissue and eliminates the majority friction throughout hip movement. Bands of tissue known as ligaments (the hip capsule) connect the ball to the socket and supply stability to the joint.

**Common Causes of Hip Pain**

The most common explanation for chronic hip pain and incapacity is inflammatory disease. arthritis, autoimmune disease, and traumatic inflammatory {disease} ar the foremost common varieties of this disease. • Osteoarthritis. this can be associate degree age-related "wear and tear" sort of inflammatory disease. it always happens in individuals fifty years

aged and older and sometimes in people with a case history of inflammatory disease. The

animal tissue artifact the bones of the hip wears away. The bones then rub against one another, inflicting hip pain and stiffness. arthritis may additionally be caused or accelerated by delicate irregularities in however the hip developed in childhood. • Rheumatoid inflammatory disease. this can be associate degree autoimmune disorder during which the membrane becomes inflamed and thickened. This chronic inflammation will injury the animal tissue, resulting in pain and stiffness. {rheumatoid inflammatory disease|atrophicarthritis|rheumatism|arthritis|autoimmunedisease|autoimmune disorder} is that the most typical sort of a bunch of disorders termed "inflammatory arthritis." • Post-traumatic inflammatory disease. this will follow a heavy hip injury or fracture. The animal tissue might become broken and cause hip pain and stiffness over time. • Avascular death. associate degree injury to the hip, like a dislocation or fracture, might limit the blood offer to the limb head. this can be known as avascular death (also ordinarily observed as "osteonecrosis"). the shortage of blood might cause the surface of the bone to collapse, and inflammatory disease can result. Some diseases may also cause avascular death. • Childhood hip malady. Some infants and youngsters have hip issues. even if the issues ar with success treated throughout childhood, they'll still cause inflammatory disease in a while in life. This happens as a result of the hip might not grow commonly, and also the joint surfaces are affected.

## Description

In a total hip replacement (also known as total hip arthroplasty), the broken bone and animal tissue is removed and replaced with prosthetic parts. • The broken limb head is removed and replaced with a metal stem that's placed into the hollow center of the thighbone. The limb stem is also either cemented or "press fit" into the bone.

- A metal or ceramic ball is placed on the higher a part of the stem. This ball replaces the broken limb head that was removed.
- The broken animal tissue surface of the socket (acetabulum) is removed and replaced with a metal socket. Screws or cement ar generally accustomed hold the socket in situ.
- A plastic, ceramic, or metal spacer is inserted between the new ball and also the socket to permit for a swish flying surface.

## Realistic Expectations

An important think about deciding whether or not to own hip replacement surgery knows what the procedure will and can't do. the majority World Health Organization endure hip replacement surgery expertise a dramatic reduction of hip pain and a big improvement in their ability to perform the common activities of daily living. With traditional use and activity, the fabric between the pinnacle and also the socket of each hip replacement implant begins to wear. Excessive activity or being overweight might speed up this traditional wear and cause the hip replacement to loosen and become painful. Therefore, most surgeons advise against high-impact activities like running, jogging, jumping, or alternative high-impact sports. Realistic activities following total hip replacement embrace unlimited walking, swimming, golf, driving, hiking, biking, dancing, and alternative low-impact sports.

### **Medications**

Tell your orthopedic medicos regarding the medications you're taking. He or she or your medical care doctor can advise {you that|you which of them|you which ones} medications you must stop taking and which you'll still take before surgery. **Weight Loss** If you're overweight, your doctor might raise you to lose some weight before surgery to attenuate the strain on your new hip and probably decrease the risks of surgery.

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### **Implant elements**

Many different styles of styles and materials are presently employed in artificial hip joints. All of them accommodates 2 basic elements: the ball element (made of extremely polished robust metal or ceramic material) and therefore the socket component (a sturdy cup of plastic, ceramic or metal, which can have associated degree outer metal shell). The prosthetic elements could also be "press fit" into the bone to permit your bone to grow onto the elements or they will be cemented into place. The choice to press work or to cement the elements relies on variety of things, like the standard and strength of your bone. A mix of a cemented stem and a non-cemented socket can also be used. Your orthopedic operating surgeon can select the sort of corrective that best meets your wants.

Traumatic hip joint dislocation is a common trauma in Afghanistan so I have done my descriptive research on 75 patients above 15 for three years from 1/3/1395 to 29/11/1397. Traumatic hip joint dislocation is a fatal injury if not treated properly will result in disability. It is more common in young people from 15 to 30 years old and males are affected more than females. Excellent results occurred in 57.3%. Patients stayed in hospital for 5 to 10 days after the reduction and applied balance traction. Most dislocations were posterior and caused due to road traffic accidents. Reduction was done under short IV anesthesia.