

Comparison of the results of simultaneous bilateral knee replacement in one session with two consecutive sessions in one hospitalization period

Abstract

Background: The knee joint is one of the most important joints in the body that is affected by various inflammatory and degenerative diseases, which ultimately cause the destruction of articular cartilage and loss of proper joint function. Replacement of the knee joint is one of the ultimate solutions for diseases. Knee with joint destruction and clinical signs of pain, deformity and limited mobility. Knee replacement is one of the most successful orthopedic surgeries

Objective: Comparison of the results of simultaneous bilateral knee replacement in one session with two consecutive sessions in one hospitalization period.

Methods and materials: In this study, 180 patients who underwent bilateral knee replacement surgery in 1398. In two groups of 90 people were included in the study. The required information for each patient including age, sex, changes in hemoglobin, length of hospital stay, changes in ROM and coagulation events, and site infection were collected through a study of patients' records. After collecting data, patients' information was analyzed.

Results: 78 people (43.3%) were men and the rest were women. The mean age of those who underwent surgery was 61.92 ± 4.10 years. Patients who underwent surgery in one session had HGB changes, required blood transfusions, total surgery time, and shorter hospital stay than surgery in the session, and this difference was statistically significant. However, there was no difference between the two methods in terms of infection and range of motion. Also, 3 cases of TIA were observed in two-stage surgery.

Conclusion: Due to the fact that simultaneous bilateral surgery imposes less stress on the patient and reduces the need for blood transfusions, and also reduces the hospitalization time imposed on the patient and the hospital saves in patients with Proper heart condition simultaneous bilateral surgery to be the preferred treatment

Keywords: Knee Replacement, hospitalization period, Osteoarthritis