Fact sheet

Central Adelaide Orthopaedics – Hip & Knee Service

Clinical Information Sheet

Clinical Condition	Hip Osteoarthritis
Eligibility	Activity related pain in hips; may present as pain in the groin, outer hip, buttock and/or pain radiating down thigh to knee joint. Decreased joint mobility. May have stiffness in affected joint that lasts no longer than 30 minutes.
Priority	Semi-Urgent: in presence of protrusio visible on x-ray or signs of avascular necrosis with flattening of the femoral head visible on x-ray. Referrals should be faxed to the RAH on (08) 8222 2751 or the TQEH on (08) 8222 7244. Non-Urgent: Osteoarthritis of the hip joint visible on x-ray. Can present on x-ray as loss of joint space, osteophytic lipping, bone on bone. Referrals should be faxed to the RAH on (08) 8222 2751 or the TQEH on (08) 8222 7244.
Differential Diagnoses	Trochanteric Bursitis Gout Rheumatoid Arthritis Septic Arthritis Fracture Malignancy Buttock and/or Outer Thigh pain may be a reflection of spinal issues causing pain to radiate down
Information required with referral	 History: Duration of symptoms Characteristics of pain – location, night pain, etc. Response to analgesia Height, Weight & Body Mass Index Use of natural anti-inflammatories (e.g. high dose fish oil) Level of mobility - walking distance; walking aid Function – ADLs History of infective processes (e.g. poor dental hygiene, recurrent UTI's, etc.) Brief medical history Current medications – in-particular, blood thinning medication Relevant psycho-social issues Exam: Exclude back pathology as cause of pain Confirm origin of pain is from hip Other medical and allied health practitioners the patient has seen concerning this problem



X-ray: AP Pelvis centred on pubis, AP hip (patella facing up), cross table lateral hip joint Upon attendance to appointment, patient will be required to bring plain x-rays (views mentioned above) from within the previous 6 months to establish current bony structure
Use of simple analgesia as tolerated including a regular paracetamol product (e.g. Panadol® Osteo) and oral NSAIDs if tolerated Use of natural anti-inflammatories (e.g. high dose fish oil) Consider hydrotherapy, swimming or cycling for a low-impact exercise alternative Use of mobility aids (e.g. walking stick or frame) Weight loss measures — A BMI <40 is preferable for surgery (due to significantly increased complication rate associated with higher BMI's. Decision will be at surgeon's discretion.) Use of self-care aids (e.g. raised furniture, toilet seat raiser, pick-up stick, etc.) Home modifications (e.g. hand rails and/or or ramps)
For discharge to GP if non-operative management to be pursued. Red flags that should trigger referral back for review: pain in affected joint no-longer managed non-operatively
http://www.arthritisaustralia.com.au/images/stories/documents/info_shee ts/2013/OsteoArthritis.pdf http://www.orthoanswer.org/hip/hip-osteoarthritis/definition.html https://www.myjointpain.org.au/factsheets/hips/ http://orthoinfo.aaos.org/topic.cfm?topic=A00213 http://www.sahealth.sa.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/public+content/sa+healt h+internet/healthy+living/healthy+weight/healthy+weight+loss+tips http://www.niams.nih.gov/health_info/hip_replacement/default.asp

For more information

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