

TOTAL JOINT REPLACEMENT IN THE HEMOPHILIACS.. Robert B. Duthie, Nuffield Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Oxford University.

Haemarthrosis making up 85% of all bleeds in the haemophilic, most commonly affects the knee, the elbow and the ankle joint. However, it is the arthropathy in the hip joint which has produced the most serious disability requiring total joint replacement. Major reconstructive surgery in the haemophiliac is based upon the following principles: (i) healing of soft tissues must occur per primum. (ii) the surgical technique must be standard without any need for revision or secondary procedures. (iii) the factor replacement therapy programme should be of sufficient amount and duration to cover both healing and mobilization. (iv) the presence of antibodies to either Factor VIII or IX is an absolute contradiction. Sixteen haemophilic patients have received a bicomponent total hip replacement.

## CLINICAL DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

### IB Oral Surgery

Oral Surgery and Dental Treatment for Hemophiliacs.

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The dental needs of hemophilic patients should be managed routinely by conventional dental treatment. Unfortunately many patients do not receive optimal dental care. Consequently such patients develop complications requiring oral surgical procedures. Management of oral surgery for the hemophiliac is based on:

1. Thorough preoperative evaluation in conjunction with the hematology service.
2. Surgical treatment including antifibrinolytic therapy and local hemostatic measures.
3. Postoperative management of complications and followup.