

Knee Replacement Procedures

In an arthritic knee, your cartilage has worn down and you're "bone on bone." With no protection, the bony surfaces become rough and grind against each other, causing discomfort, stiffness, and pain.

What is Knee Replacement?

If non-surgical options haven't worked, you might need a knee replacement, a surgical procedure to resurface a damaged knee. Generally speaking, your surgeon removes the arthritic surfaces of your knee, replacing them with implants. Depending on your knee, you might benefit from:

- **Total Knee Replacement**, which addresses arthritis of your femur (thighbone), tibia (lower leg bone), or kneecap (patella).
- **Partial Knee Replacement**, which might be appropriate for patients who have arthritis in just one area of the joint.

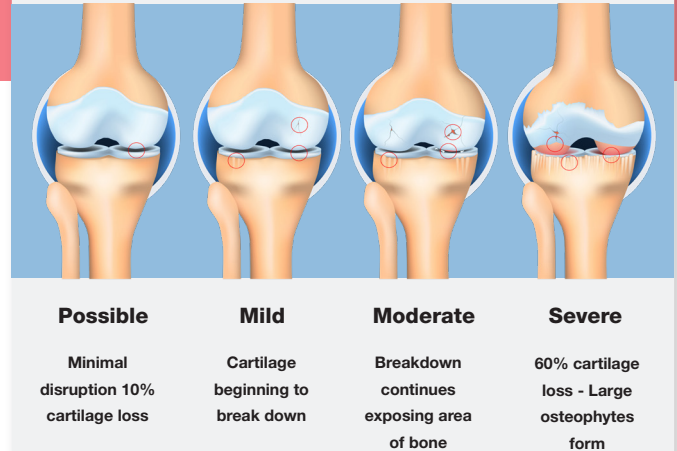
Surgical Approach

The knee joint is usually accessed through an incision directly over the front of the knee, with an effort to minimize soft tissue disruption as much as possible.

Don't put off seeing a doctor for your knee pain. The UR Medicine Orthopaedics and Physical Performance team has the widest range of treatment options in Upstate New York to help you get back to a life in motion and doing what you love. Contact us, and together we'll form a plan.

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STAGES OF OSTEOARTHRITIS



TOTAL KNEE REPLACEMENT

