









## Living with a knee prosthesis

Once the first two months of the rehabilitation period are over, one can lead a normal life again. The current knee arthroplasties ensure painless full mobility of the knee joint so that daily activities as well as sports activities can be resumed without risk.

The materials used for knee prostheses are continuously improved to reduce wear. However, there is no material that does not wear out. Therefore, a triennial check with radiography is recommended by your surgeon.

## Infections and antibiotics

Laryngitis, bronchitis, urinary tract infection, sinusitis, skin infections and others are disorders that can possibly cause infection of the prosthetic material. In case of the slightest signs of infection, consult your doctor for an investigation and possibly a prescription for antibiotics.

## Dentist and antibiotics

Have your dentist regularly check your teeth. Your dentist will further inform you about antibiotics that you should take in certain dental procedures.

## Pedicure

This should be little aggressive and performed by a professional.

## Injections

Avoid intramuscular or subcutaneous injections in the vicinity of the prosthesis. These can be responsible for infections of the prosthetic material.

## Medical examinations and antibiotics

Some studies in the hospital such as gastroscopy, colonoscopy and others are best done under the protection of antibiotics. Inform your specialist in time that you have a knee prosthesis.

## Late complications

### Infections

If the scar becomes red, warm and painful or you have a fever and your operated knee is painful, you should contact your surgeon as soon as possible. It is better not to blindly give antibiotics (ie without first determining which germ is responsible for the infection). Your surgeon will coordinate the necessary examinations to identify the germ before starting antibiotics.