

Types of Musculoskeletal Procedures

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Knee Arthroscopy

Knee arthroscopy may be a surgery which will diagnose and treat problems within the knee. During the surgery, your surgeon will make a very small incision and insert a small camera called an arthroscope into your knee. This allows them to ascertain the within of the joint on a screen. The surgeon can then investigate a problem with the knee and, if necessary, correct the issue by utilizing small instruments inside the arthroscope.

Arthroscopy diagnoses several knee problems, kind of a torn meniscus or a misaligned patella (kneecap). It can also repair the tendons of the joint. This procedure has limited risks and therefore the outlook is sweet for many patients. After surgery recovery time and prognosis will mainly depends upon the severity of the knee problem and thus the complexity of the specified procedure.

Hip Replacement Surgery

While performing the hip replacement surgery, a surgeon eliminates the damaged areas of your hip and replaces them with parts usually built from metal, ceramic and really hard plastic. This artificial joint (prosthesis) helps to decrease pain and improve function.

Hip replacement surgery is also known as total hip arthroplasty, and this surgery might be an option for you if your hip pain interferes with daily activities and nonsurgical treatments haven't helped or aren't any longer effective. Joint inflammation damage is the most common reason to require hip replacement.

Knee Replacement Surgery

Knee replacement, also called knee arthroplasty or total knee replacement, is a surgery to resurface a knee harmed by arthritis. Metal and plastic parts are used to cover the ends of the bones that form the knee, in conjunction with the kneecap. This medical procedure may be considered for someone who has severe joint inflammation or an extreme knee injury.

Shoulder Replacement Surgery

Total shoulder replacement, also referred to as total shoulder arthroplasty, is that the removal of portions of the shoulder, which are

replaced with artificial implants to decrease pain and re-establish range of rotation and mobility. Shoulder replacement therapy is helpful for treating the severe pain and stiffness caused by end-stage arthritis.

Shoulder arthritis may be a condition during which the smooth cartilage that covers of the bones of the shoulder degenerate or disintegrate. In a healthy shoulder, these cartilage surfaces permit the bones to comfortably glide against one another. When these cartilage surfaces disappear, the bones inherit direct contact, increasing friction and causing them to roughen and damage one another. Bone-on bone movement are often quite painful and troublesome. Surgically performed artificial replacement surfaces restore pain-free movement, strength and performance.

Spinal Surgeries

Spinal surgery could also be a procedure that intends to vary a patient's anatomy, like eliminating a ruptured intervertebral disk that's causing pain, with the aim of providing pain relief. Back surgeries differ, with some procedures minimally invasive and allowing quick recovery more extensive and requiring longer recoveries.

With any surgery, there's the danger of complications. But after surgery is performed near the spine and spinal cord, these complications (if they occur) are often very serious. Complications could involve subsequent pain and impairment and thus the necessity for extra surgery. You should discuss the complications related to surgery together with your doctor before surgery. The list of complications provided here isn't intended to be an entire list of complications and isn't a substitute for discussing the risks of surgery together with your doctor. Only your primary care physician can evaluate your condition and inform you of the risks of any medical treatment he or she may recommend.

Arthrodesis

Arthrodesis, also referred to as a joint fusion, the joining of two bones at a joint, is typically completed through medical procedure. In simple terms, the orthopaedic surgeon physically fixes the damaged joint and eliminates the ligament and then balances the bone, so that they can heal together.

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