

Waiting for joint surgery: What you can do now



June 25, 2025

Presenters



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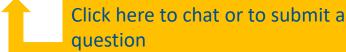


Webinar tips

- Use the Q&A section to ask the presenters your questions.
 Some of the questions will be chosen for the live question period at the end of the webinar.
- Click on the Chat box to connect with other participants and Arthritis Society's Canada's chat moderator.
- If you have issues,
 email arthritistalks@arthritis.ca



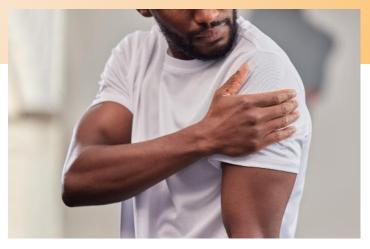




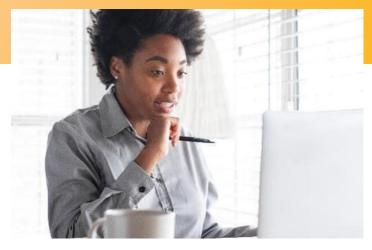




Surgery preparation



Tips & tricks



Q & A

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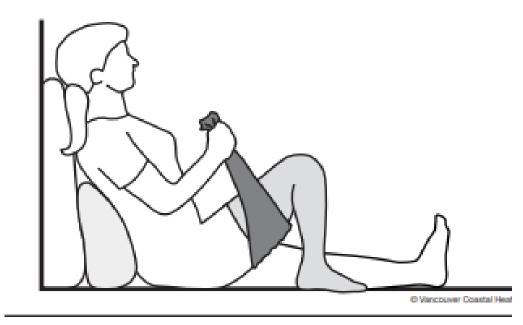


Q: As a physiotherapist, what are your top tips for joint surgery preparation?

Move your joints

- Non-weightbearing exercises
- Gentle movement, 5 to 10 repetitions
 - Bed exercises heel slides
 - Knee bending/straightening
- Within pain limitations, as often as possible







Move your body – motion is lotion!

Limited mobility:

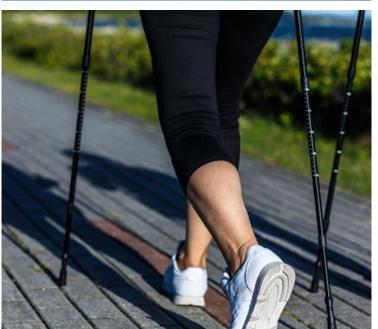
- Walking with walker, pedaller, upper body exercises
- Reduce sitting time

Moderate aerobic exercise:

- Walking cane, walking poles
- Pool exercise
- Bike











Exercise tips

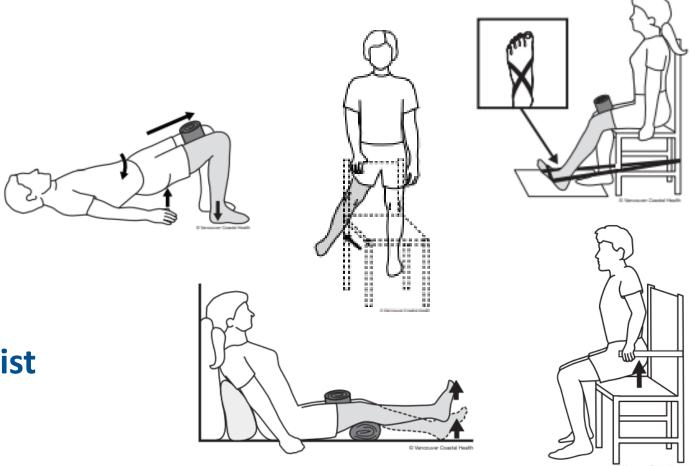
- Break up activity –2, 3, or 4 times a day
- Start small, increase gradually
- Warm up heat, start slowly





Strengthen muscles around the joint

- Quadriceps, glutes
- Arms
- Guidelines
 - 8-15 repetitions
 - Build up to 2 sets
 - Work to fatigue
- Consult a physiotherapist





How you move is important

- Altered movement patterns put stress on your joints and become habits
- Functional exercises,
 e.g. sit to stand
 - Alignment
 - Control





Practice your balance

- Safe but challenging
- Aim for a 30s hold
- Progress as able







How much is too much?

- Pain during activity can be normal
- More pain does NOT mean more damage to the joint
- Pay attention to moderate-severe pain, or long-lasting pain, and then modify your activities
- Taking pain meds before activity can help you to be more active
- Ice afterwards







Q: From an occupational therapist's perspective, how can people set themselves up for a successful surgery?

Be prepared for recovery: Set up your home

Many things can be arranged well in advance of surgery date:

- Ensure accessibility throughout your home
- Arrange necessary equipment before surgery
- Line up supports for after surgery
- Plan for meals and groceries





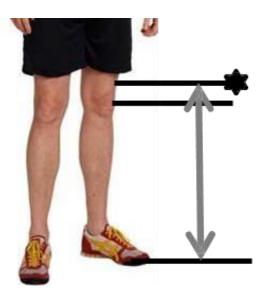


Equipment to help before and after surgery





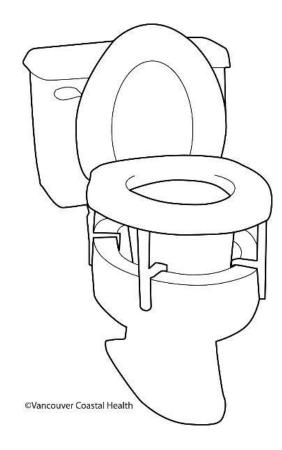






Equipment for self-care















Q: How does nutrition play a role in preparing for and recovering from surgery?

Malnutrition can delay healing and recovery

If you have not been eating well, it could delay your recovery and wound healing.

If you have lost weight without wanting to within the last 6 months, please identify the reasons why.

Have you lost 10% of your body weight?

Get a referral to see a Registered Dietitian



How a registered dietitian can help you



Assess reasons for the unintended weight loss



Identify nutritional inadequacies

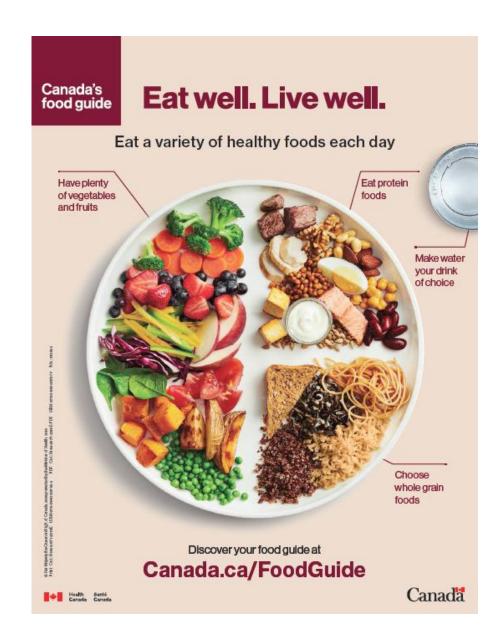


Make suggestions and a plan to help you improve your nutrition, taking into consideration who cooks, your preferences, your finances and making it work for you.



www.canada.ca/FoodGuide

- Does your eating resemble the new Healthy Plate?
- For how many meals of your day?
- For how many days of the week?





What to pay attention to:

- Protein needs increase for healing
- Calories increase to allow protein to work
- Vitamins and minerals Vitamin C, B, and D, Zinc, Magnesium, Iron, and calcium are involved in healing (consider taking a multivitamin/mineral supplement)
- Omega 3 fats healthy fats help reduce inflammation
- Fibre helps counter constipation caused by pain medication
- Fluids essential for healing, fibre function, circulation, infection prevention, and maintaining energy



Protein requirements

0.8 – 1.0 grams protein /kilogram of body weight

For healthy aging perhaps we should look at 1.0-1.2 grams/kg body weight

For surgery, 1.2-2.0 g/kg body weight

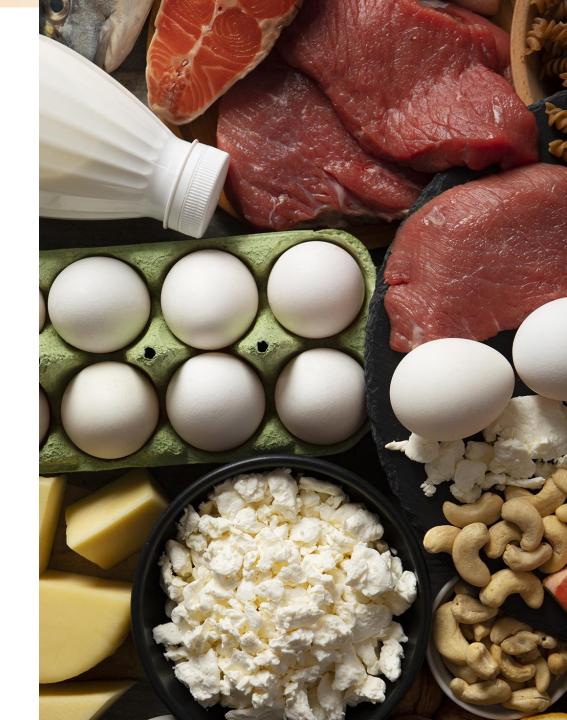


Protein

Many foods are rich in protein:

- Meat, fish, poultry
- Milk, soy milk, pea protein milk, yogurts, cottage cheese cheese
- Beans, peas, lentils
- Nuts, seeds, nut butters, seed butters





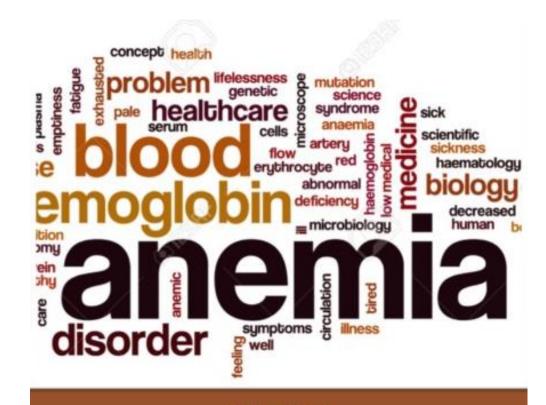
Protein in foods

Food	Amount	Grams of Protein
Meat/Fish/Poultry	75 grams (2 ½-3 ounces)	18-27 grams
Eggs	2 large	12 grams
Milk (cow/soy/pea protein)	250ml (1 cup)	8 grams
High Protein milk	250ml (1cup)	15-18 grams
Almond milk or Rice Milk	250ml (1 cup)	1 gram
Plain Yogurt (unsweetened)	175ml (3/4 cup)	11 grams
Plain Greek yogurt	175ml (3/4 cup)	15-20 grams
Cottage cheese	125 ml (1/2 cup)	13 grams
Chia seeds	60 ml (1/4 cup)	10 grams
Pumpkin seeds	60 ml (1/4cup)	17 grams
Nut butter	30ml (2 tbsp)	8 grams
Ensure Protein Max or Boost Protein Plus	330 ml	27-30grams



Check for anemia

- Check your iron, hemoglobin, folate and B12 levels well before surgery
- Having any form of anemia can be treated with diet and supplements as needed
- Low levels can delay healing



ANEMIA

830.000 búsquedas mensuales

www.medicointernista.es



Vitamin C

- Vitamin C is essential for collagen formation, wound healing, iron absorption and maintaining a healthy immune system.
- Taking extra vitamin C before surgery has been shown to reduce infection risk and support faster healing.
- Good sources include: oranges, grapefruit kiwi, tomatoes, broccoli, and bell peppers.
- Consider taking 500-1,000 mg daily prior to surgery
- Do not take more than 1 gram (1,000 mg) of Vitamin C daily



Healthy fats

- Fatty fish are the best source of omega 3s
- If you do not eat fish, consider an omega 3 supplement (wild salmon oil, mackerel, or krill are good choices)
- Short chain omega 3 fatty acids are found in: chia seeds, hemp seeds, ground flaxseed, flaxseed oil, pumpkin seeds, algae, walnuts, omega 3 eggs
- Other healthy fat sources include: olives and olive oils, avocado and avocado oils, nuts, nuts oils, algae oil



Constipation

- Aim for 25-35 grams of fibre daily (read nutrition labels)
- Spread fibre intake throughout the day
- Good sources include:
 - High fibre grains, cereals, breads
 - Beans, peas, lentils
 - Fruits and vegetables
 - Nuts and seeds
- Drink plenty of fluids throughout the day (aim for at least 2L or 8 cups).
 - Some people find warm fluids more effective



Stock your freezer

- Prepare meals ahead of time and freeze enough for 3-4 weeks
- Soups, stews, casseroles, rice, quinoa, barley, and roasted vegetables freeze well
- Stock up on pantry staples like canned fish, beans, lentils, oatmeal, pasta and nut butters
- Keep meal replacement drinks on hand in case your appetite is low
- Arrange for grocery or meal delivery in advance
- Ask friends and family for help if needed







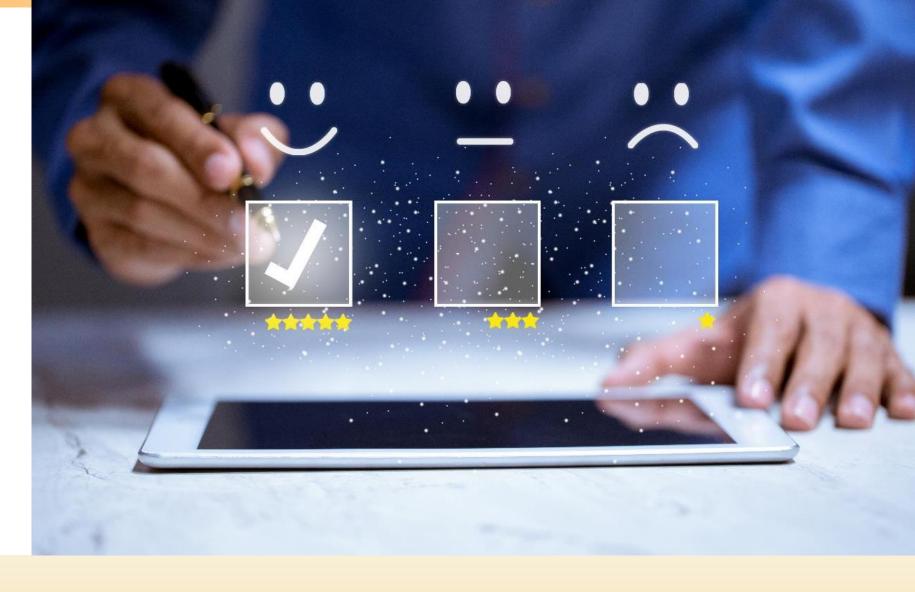
Q: What excites you about the future for those diagnosed with arthritis today?





Questions





Tell us what you think...



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 Arthritis Talks
- You can make a difference by donating today at arthritis.ca/donate

