

May 8th, 12:30 PM - 1:30 PM

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Patricia D. Franklin

University of Massachusetts Medical School

Leslie R. Harrold

University of Massachusetts Medical School

Benjamin Snyder

University of Massachusetts Medical School

See next page for additional authors

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Franklin, Patricia D.; Harrold, Leslie R.; Snyder, Benjamin; Lewis, Courtland; Noble, Philip C.; and Ayers, David C., "Level of Pain and Disability at Time of TKR across the Past 10 Years: Results from Two National Cohorts" (2013). *UMass Center for Clinical and Translational Science Research Retreat*. 55.

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Presenter Information

Patricia D. Franklin, Leslie R. Harrold, Benjamin Snyder, Courtland Lewis, Philip C. Noble, and David C. Ayers

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Level of pain and disability at time of TKR across the past 10 years: results from two national cohorts

Patricia D. Franklin¹, MD, MBA, MPH; Leslie Harrold¹, MD, MPH; Benjamin Snyder¹, MD MS; Courtland Lewis², MD; Philip Noble³, MD; David C. Ayers¹, MD

¹UMass Medical School department of Orthopedics and Physical Rehabilitation, Worcester, MA; ²Hartford Hospital, Hartford, CT; ³Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX

Corresponding Author: Patricia D. Franklin, MD, MBA, MPH
PI, FORCE-TJR; Professor and Director, Clinical and Outcomes Research
Department of Orthopedics and Physical Rehabilitation, UMass Medical School
Phone: 508-856-5748 Email: patricia.franklin@umassmed.edu

Introduction:

A recent analysis reported a growing numbers of younger US adults with knee pain consistent with osteoarthritis (OA), although parallel analyses of knee x-rays found no increase in the classic radiographic signs of OA. The accompanying editorial evoked the need to understand if surgeons are performing surgery at an earlier stage in the condition.¹ We compared pre-operative demographic and symptom profiles of a national US cohort of OA patients undergoing primary total knee replacement (TKR) in 2011-2012 with a national US cohort of patients from 2000-2004 to evaluate change, if any, in the timing of surgery as measured by patient pain and function.

Methods:

Following informed consent, the 2011-2012 national research study collected comprehensive data including demographic, comorbidity, and patient-reported pain and physical function, from a national sample of TKR patients. Comparable data from a national sample collected by one implant manufacturer between 2000-2004 were analyzed. Descriptive statistics compared the demographic and symptom profiles of the two cohorts.

Results:

There were fewer females in the 2011-2012 cohort (n=2363) compared to the 2000-2004 cohort (n=7144) (61.62%, vs. 66.72%)

The 2011-2012 cohort was younger than the 2000-2004 cohort (66.7 years, vs. 68.12 years) and had a lower mean BMI (31.5 vs 32.3).

Pre-operative physical function scores (SF36/PCS) were 3 points higher in 2011-2012 than 2000-2004 (33.2 vs. 30.41).

When compared to the national PCS norm of 50 (SD=10), TKR patients from both time periods reported pre-operative function levels almost 2 standard deviations below the national norm.

There was no significant difference in terms of emotional health (SF36/MCS scores: 51.85 for the 2011-2012 cohort vs. 51.83 for the 2000-2004 cohort).

Conclusion: Despite the significant growth in the use of primary TKR in the last decade, especially among younger patients, TKR patients continue to report significant disability at the time of surgery.