

Evaluation of patient outcome following hip and knee arthroplasty surgery at Blackrock Clinic, Ireland,

Presented By

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Objective

Introduction

- PROMs measures of health status as reported by the patient
- Differences between patient's expectations & perceptions of outcomes than those of Clinician
- Patient centred care

Aim

- Measure of quality of life of patients undergoing Hip & Knee replacement surgery
 - Pain & Function
 - Compare self reported quality of life pre operatively & post operatively @ 3 and 6 months

Methodology

- Longitudinal study began September 2007 using Oxford Hip & Knee Questionnaire

Results

1. Primary Knee Replacements results:

	Number of questionnaires completed	Mean age of respondents	Mean Oxford Score	95% Confidence Interval of the mean	Range of scores
Pre op	243	68 years	37.6	36.5 - 38.7	19 - 56
3 month	98	68 years	28.4	26.5 - 30.3	12 - 55
6 month	74	69 years	24.6	22.6 - 26.6	12 - 44

Applying t-tests to this data, the improvement in Oxford scores at three and six months was found to be statistically significant in this cohort of knee patients.

2. Primary Hip Replacement and Hip Resurfacing results:

	Number of questionnaires completed	Mean age of respondents	Mean Oxford Score	95% Confidence Interval of the mean	Range of Scores
Pre op	300	68 years	36.7	35.7 - 37.7	12 - 59
3 month	139	67 years	22	20.8 - 23	12 - 51
6 month	89	68 years	19.4	18.2 - 20.6	12-45

Applying t-tests to this data, the improvement in Oxford scores at three and six months was found to be statistically significant in this cohort of hip patients.

What the study tells us

- Patients report that they feel better following Hip/Knee replacement
- There is a statistical significant improvement in quality of life
- It provides for the evaluation of the level of pre operative morbidity
 - Level of pre-operative morbidity of various patient groups are similar