

# Novel Approaches to Improving Outcomes following Elective Orthopeadic Surgery

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#### Aims for the talk



- Examine novel outcome measures following joint replacement.
- Discuss novel interventions to improve outcomes following joint replacement.



## What are the patients saying



Whilst many people post-THA or TKA wish to return to prepathological physical activity status, there limited interest in actually undertaking greater levels of physical activity post-arthroplasty either for pleasure or health gains. Improvement in education and awareness of this may be key drivers to improve habitualisation of physical activity post-arthroplasty.

(Smith et al. 2015)



## What are the patients saying



Participants aim to undertake activities "they had been capable of doing" before the diseased progressed "such as housework, gardening and walking the dog."

Patients therefore see surgery as a way to "enable them to return to their active lives, thereby reinforcing the perceived necessity of surgical intervention.

(Smith et al. 2015)





# IRISH SUN Named after newspaper first published in 1880

Friday 6th October, 2017

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Physical activity does not improve after hip surgery: Study







Article



Is there a difference in physical activity levels in patients before and up to one year after unilateral total hip replacement? A systematic review and meta-analysis

Clinical Rehabilitation 2017, Vol. 31(5) 639–650 © The Author(s) 2016



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### What does the data say?



- 17 studies, 1030 participants.
- No significant difference in physical activity pre-, postoperatively.
- The quality of the evidence was rated as poor to moderate.



# Pre-, post-operative physical activity



	Pt	еор	Po	est op			Mean Difference	Mean Difference	
Study or Subgroup	Mean (%24 hours)	SD [%24 hours]	Total	Mean [%24 hours]	SD [%24 hours]	Total	Weight	IV, Fixed, 95% CI [%24 hours]	IV. Fixed, 95% CI [%24 hours]
1.3.1 Walking (% 24)	hours)								
de Groot 2008	6.3	3	36	6.9	2.8	35	27.5%	-0.60 [-1.95, 0.75]	-+
Vissers 2011	10.3	4.8205	30	9.5	3.7493	30	10.5%	0.80 [-1.39, 2.99]	+
Subtotal (95% CI)			66			65	38.0%	0.21 [-1.36, 0.93]	•
Heterogeneity: Chi*=	1.14, df = 1 (P = 0.29	); I*= 12%							
est for overall effect	Z = 0.36 (P = 0.72)								
3.2 Movement rela	ted activity (%24 hou	rs)							
e Groot 2008	8.7	4	36	9.2	3.7	35	15.6%	-0.50 [-2.29, 1.29]	-
in 2013	55.0	13.5	12	57.2	12.8	12	0.5%	-1.60 [-12.13, 8.93]	
issers 2011	14.1	6,1595	30	12.9	5.6239	30	5.8%	1.20 (-1.78, 4.18)	
ubtotal (95% CI)			78			77	21.7%	-0.08 [-1.60, 1.44]	•
leterogeneity: Chi <sup>a</sup> = Lest for overall effect	1.00, df = 2 (P = 0.61 Z = 0.11 (P = 0.92)	); (* = 0%							
1.3.4 CPEX (bike and	treadmill, VO2 ml/m	in/kg)							
forstman 2012	16	3.5919	52	16	3.5919	52	26.3%	0.00 (-1.38, 1.38)	+
ugh 1973	15.38	0	1	30.77	0	1		Not estimable	
des 1997	14.7	3.7	30 83	15.4	3.3	23	14.0%	-0.70 [-2.59, 1.19]	
ubtotal (95% CI)			83			76	40.3%	-0.24 [-1.36, 0.87]	•
	0.34, df = 1 ( $P = 0.58$	); !* = 0%							
est for overall effect	Z = 0.43 (P = 0.67)								
Total (95% CI)			227			218	100.0%	-0.20 [-0.90, 0.51]	<b>+</b>
leterogeneity: Chi*=	2.51, df = 6 (P = 0.87	); (*= 0%						-21	0 -10 0 10 2
est for overall effect	Z = 0.55 (P = 0.59)							-20	Favours [Pre op] Favours [Post op]
est for subgroup dif	ferences: Chi* = 0.03.	df = 2 (P = 0.95),	*= 0%						arrange bus old a married in not old



## An interesting aside.



		Рге ор		P	ost op			Mean Difference	Mean Difference
Study or Subgroup	Mean [m]	SD [m]	Total	Mean [m]	\$D [m]	Total	Weight	IV, Random, 95% CI [m]	IV. Random, 95% CI [m]
Heiberg 2013	401	113.2718	88	512	88.0731	64	36.2%	-111.00 [-143.03, -78.97]	-
Holstege 2011	317.9	112.3	55	380.4	99	37	33.5%	-62.50 [-106.07, -18.93]	<del></del>
Oosting 2012	340	78	15	339	69	12	30.3%	1.00 [-54.52, 56.52]	-
Total (95% CI)			158			113	100.0%	-60.85 [-122.41, 0.72]	
Heterogeneity: Tau <sup>2</sup> =	2455.22; C	hi <sup>2</sup> = 12.34,	df = 2 (	P = 0.002);	P= 84%				-100 -50 0 50 100
Test for overall effect	Z= 1.94 (P	= 0.05)							-100 -50 0 50 100 Favours [Pre op] Favours [Post op]

	F	Pre op		P	ost op			Mean Difference	Mean Difference	
Study or Subgroup	Mean [m]	SD [m]	Total	Mean [m]	SD [m]	Total	Weight	IV. Random, 95% CI [m]	IV. Random, 95% CI [m]	1
Heiberg 2013	401	113,2718	88	512	88.0731	84	54.8%	-111.00 [-143.03, -78.97]	-	
Holstege 2011	317.9	1123	55	380.4	99	37	45.2%	-62.50 [-106.07, -18.93]	-	
Oosting 2012	340	78	15	339	69	12	0.0%	1.00 [-54.52, 56.52]	100	
Total (95% CI)			143			101	100.0%	-89.09 [-136.40, -41.79]	-	
Heterogeneity: Tau* =	795.53; Chi	"= 3.09, df	= 1 (P :	0.08); P= 6	58%				-100 -50 0 50	100
Test for overall effect:	Z= 3.69 (P	= 0.0002)							Favours [Pre op] Favours [P	100 ost op]





# Osteoarthritis and Cartilage



Changes in social isolation and loneliness following total hip and knee arthroplasty: longitudinal analysis of the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (ELSA) cohort



- 393 participants included in the analysis.
- Significant difference in social isolation pre compared to the recovery phase (p=0.001).
- No significant difference in loneliness.





# Removing hip precautions as a method of improving post-operative recovery.





Smith and Sackley *BMC Musculoskeletal Disorders* (2016) 17:228 DOI 10.1186/s12891-016-1092-x

BMC Musculoskeletal Disorders

#### **RESEARCH ARTICLE**

**Open Access** 

UK survey of occupational therapist's and physiotherapist's experiences and attitudes towards hip replacement precautions and equipment

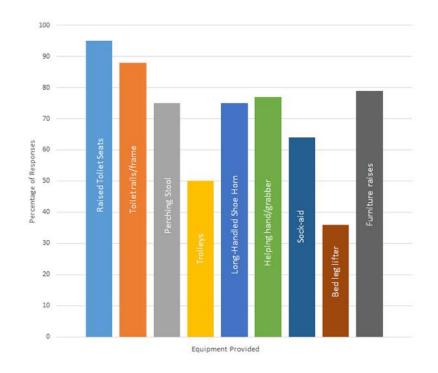




## Are we making it harder for patients



- 170 health care professionals answered the questionnaire.
- Are hip precautions inhibiting recovery?





# Hip precautions the healthcare professionals view



	Yes
Would you like to change your current practice.	48%
Would you like to remove hip precautions for all patients?	11%
Should there be more research on the provisions of hip precautions following primary THR?	88%







**Cochrane** Database of Systematic Reviews

Assistive devices, hip precautions, environmental modifications and training to prevent dislocation and improve function after hip arthroplasty (Review)



## Hip precaution Cochrane review.



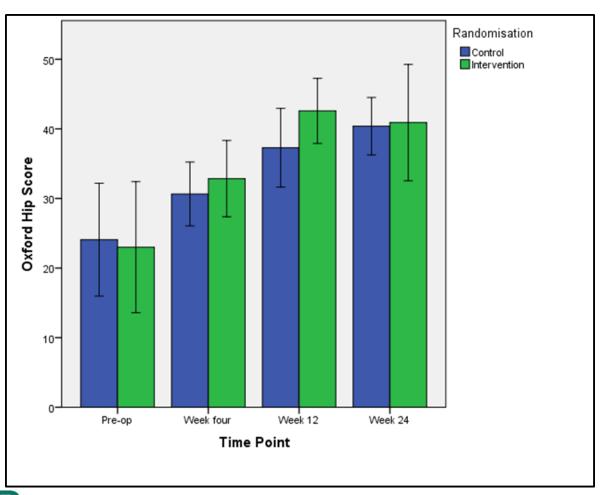
- Three studies included, 492 participants.
- The evidence presented with a high risk of performance, detection and reporting bias.
- The results of the systematic review were inconclusive.

Blinding of participants and personnel (performance Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) Selective reporting (reporting bias) Peak 2005 Ververeli 2009 Wong 1990



# The use of Pedometer to improve rehabilitation, a pilot trial

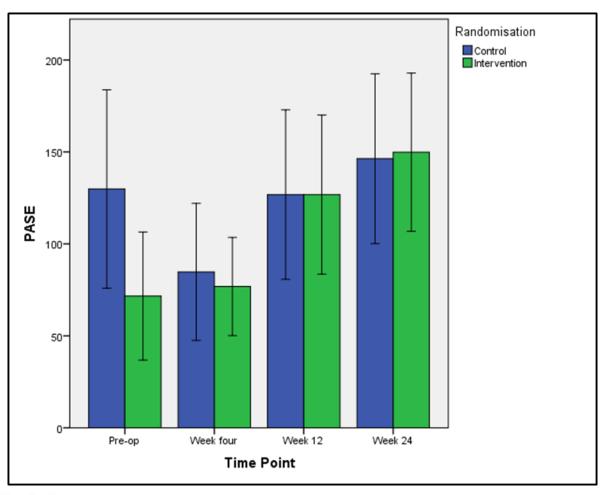






# Physical Activity Score for Elderly

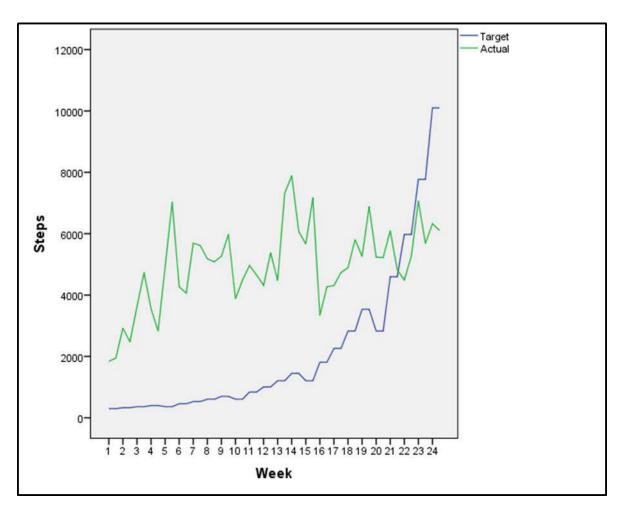






#### Adherence to the intervention







#### Conclusion



- Joint replacements are highly successful operations.
- However it is important to consider novel interventions and how they could help in further developing postoperative rehabilitation.
- More research is needed in high quality trials to further this field of work.



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