

Correction: *Gout is associated with increased healthcare utilization after knee arthroplasty*

Singh J, Cleveland JD. Gout is associated with increased healthcare utilization after knee arthroplasty. *Ann of Rheum Dis* 2019;78:1146–8.

Table 1 has been corrected. Table 1 has one row of data transposed at the bottom of the table (discharged to home vs inpatient facility).

Table 1 Demographic and other cohort characteristics

	Entire cohort N=8,127,182*	No gout N=7,895,812*	Gout N=231470*
N (%), unless specified otherwise			
Age, mean (SE); median	66.4 (0.03); 66.5	66.5 (0.02); 66.5	68.1 (0.05); 68.0
Age category			
<50	430 140 (5.3%)	423 713 (5.4%)	6427 (2.8%)
50–64	2 872 619 (35.3%)	2 800 798 (35.5%)	71 821 (31.0%)
65–79	3 969 942 (48.8%)	3 842 081 (48.7%)	127 861 (55.2%)
≥80	850 132 (10.5%)	824 780 (10.4%)	25 352 (11.0%)
Gender			
Female	5 126 808 (63.1%)	5 050 791 (64.0%)	76 017 (32.8%)
Male	2 985 796 (36.7%)	2 830 384 (35.8%)	155 412 (67.1%)
Race			
White	5 507 281 (67.8%)	5 346 818 (67.7%)	160 463 (69.3%)
Black	472 392 (5.8%)	453 237 (5.7%)	19 155 (8.3%)
Hispanic	340 292 (4.2%)	333 934 (4.2%)	6358 (2.7%)
Other/missing	1 807 102 (22.2%)	1 761 613 (22.3%)	45 489 (19.7%)
Primary diagnosis			
Rheumatoid arthritis	64 126 (0.8%)	63 330 (0.8%)	796 (0.3%)
Aseptic bone necrosis	21 031 (0.3%)	20 698 (0.3%)	333 (0.1%)
Osteoarthritis	7 866 436 (96.8%)	7 640 179 (96.8%)	226 257 (97.7%)
Other	173 672 (2.1%)	169 632 (2.1%)	4040 (1.7%)
Fracture	1904 (0.0%)	1865 (0.0%)	39 (0.0%)
Hospital location/teaching			
Rural	1 041 160 (12.8%)	1 012 017 (12.8%)	29 143 (12.6%)
Urban	3 665 765 (45.1%)	3 564 877 (45.1%)	100 888 (43.6%)
Urban teaching	3 398 113 (41.8%)	3 297 365 (41.8%)	100 748 (43.5%)
Insurance			
Medicaid	226 917 (2.8%)	222 499 (2.8%)	4418 (1.9%)
Medicare	4 631 192 (57.0%)	4 485 862 (56.8%)	145 330 (62.8%)
Other	267 624 (3.3%)	261 284 (3.3%)	6340 (2.7%)
Private	2 947 675 (36.3%)	2 873 513 (36.4%)	74 162 (32.0%)
Self	36 588 (0.5%)	35 831 (0.5%)	757 (0.3%)
Income category			
0–25th percentile	1 511 692 (18.6%)	1 464 907 (18.6%)	46 785 (20.2%)
25–50th percentile	2 156 223 (26.5%)	2 094 636 (26.5%)	61 587 (26.6%)
50–75th percentile	2 158 011 (26.6%)	2 097 245 (26.6%)	60 766 (26.3%)
75–100th percentile	2 151 430 (26.5%)	2 093 366 (26.5%)	58 064 (25.1%)
Hospital bed size			
Small	1 408 128 (17.3%)	1 366 931 (17.3%)	41 197 (17.8%)
Medium	2 107 250 (25.9%)	2 047 151 (25.9%)	60 099 (26.0%)
Large	4 589 661 (56.5%)	4 460 177 (56.5%)	129 484 (55.9%)
Hospital region			
Northeast	1 359 230 (16.7%)	1 321 311 (16.7%)	37 919 (16.4%)
Midwest	2 269 799 (27.9%)	2 207 287 (28.0%)	62 512 (27.0%)
South	2 957 629 (36.4%)	2 869 525 (36.3%)	88 104 (38.1%)
West	1 540 624 (19.0%)	1 497 690 (19.0%)	42 934 (18.5%)
Deyo-Charlson Score			
0	4 104 090 (50.5%)	4 019 384 (50.9%)	84 706 (36.6%)
1	2 064 888 (25.4%)	2 005 515 (25.4%)	59 373 (25.7%)

	Entire cohort N=8,127,182*	No gout N=7,895,812*	Gout N=231 470*
≥2	1 958 304 (24.1%)	1 870 913 (23.7%)	87 391 (37.8%)
Gout	231 470 (2.8%)	–	231 470 (100.0%)
In-hospital post-TKA complications			
Transfusion	1 288 544 (15.9%)	1 251 071 (15.8%)	37 473 (16.2%)
Revision	15 310 (0.2%)	14 843 (0.2%)	467 (0.2%)
Infection	8 165 (0.1%)	7 938 (0.1%)	227 (0.1%)
Died during hospitalisation	7 875 (0.1%)	7 709 (0.1%)	166 (0.1%)
Post-TKA healthcare utilisation			
Length of stay, mean (SE); median	3.53 (0.01); 2.70	3.54 (0.01); 2.70	3.59 (0.01); 2.69
Length of stay category			
≤3	5 218 769 (64.2%)	5 068 813 (64.2%)	149 956 (64.8%)
>3	2 908 513 (35.8%)	2 826 999 (35.8%)	81 514 (35.2%)
Discharge status			
Home	4 965 279 (61.1%)	4 827 422 (61.1%)	137 857 (59.6%)
Rehabilitation facility†	3 130 289 (38.5%)	3 037 405 (38.5%)	92 884 (40.1%)

*U.S. National estimates were based on the following in the 20% NIS sample: All, N=1,690,531; No gout, N=1,642,585; gout, N=47 946.

†Rehabilitation facility included short- or long-term care hospital, skilled nursing facility (SNF), intermediate care facility, or a certified nursing facility.

LOS, length of stay; TKA, total knee arthroplasty.

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