OUTCOME PREDICTION FOR TREATMENT OF KNEE OSTEOARTHRITIS WITH A TOTAL KNEE ARTHROPLASTY. THE INFLUENCE OF DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS, PAIN, PERSONALITY TRAITS, PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL STATUS

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Background: Unrealistic preoperative expectations have a strong influence on the outcome after total knee arthroplasty (TKA). More insight into determinants of the level of expectations is useful in identifying patients at risk for unrealistic expectations. This information can be used in optimizing pre-operative expectation management.

Objectives: The aim of the current study was to analyze to what extent pre-operative outcome expectations of TKA patients are determined by psychological factors, demographic factors, pain, physical function and general health status.

Methods: A cross-sectional analysis of 204 patients with symptomatic and radiographic knee OA, scheduled for primary TKA was conducted. Outcome expectations were measured using the Hospital for Special Surgery knee replacement expectations survey. Independent variables included were age, sex, body mass index and patient reported outcome measures for pain, physical function, quality of life, anxiety, depression, catastrophizing, optimism and pessimism. Multiple linear regression analyses were used to evaluate associations between these variables and pre-operative outcome expectations.

Results: The mean overall survey score on the HSS-KRES was 70.9 (SD 17.9). Distribution of expectation scores is shown in Figure 1.
Results:

In conclusion young, male patients with a short duration of complaints >50 months showed to be significant predictors of lower expectations for the treatment outcome after TKA. Baseline pain and function scores were not related to the level of pre-operative expectations.

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REFERENCE:


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