Background: The rate of elderly people over 65 year-old increased from 22.1 % in 2008 to 27.7% in 2017 in Japan, also from 27.1 % to 32.3 % in our super-aging area1, 2. The number of total and unilateral knee arthroplasty (TKA, UKA) have increased annually in all over the world according to the larger population of elderly people due to osteoarthritis (OA)3. In fact, the numbers of primary TKA/UKA contained 3,817 (OA, 92 %), 212 rheumatoid arthritis (RA, 5.1%), 61 osteonecrosis, 42 loosening of prosthesis. The cause of 60 revision TKA/UKA contained 42 loosening, 9 broken of implant. They contained 3,584 cases of primary TKA, 614 UKA, 60 revision TKA/UKA. The numbers of TKA increased from 318 in 2008 to 529 in 2017 year by year, mainly due to OA (Fig 1). The numbers of primary TKA/UKA as cause of RA in 2013-17 more decreased compared to in 2008-12 (0.6), but in case of OA increased (1.3 times, Table 1, p<0.05).

Methods: We surveyed the number and cause of primary and revision TKA and UKA in our institutes using the data of diagnosis procedure combination and the record of surgeries in the last decade.

Results: We had 23,193 cases of orthopaedic surgeries, including 4,242 primary and revision TKA/UKA from 2008 to 2017. The cause of TKA/UKA contained 3,817 (OA, 92 %), 212 rheumatoid arthritis (RA, 5.1%), 61 osteonecrosis, 42 loosening of prosthesis. The cause of 60 revision TKA/UKA contained 42 loosening, 9 broken of implant. They contained 3,584 cases of primary TKA, 614 UKA, 60 revision TKA/UKA. The numbers of TKA increased from 318 in 2008 to 529 in 2017 year by year, mainly due to OA (Fig 1). The numbers of primary TKA/UKA as cause of RA in 2013-17 more decreased compared to in 2008-12 (0.6), but in case of OA increased (1.3 times, Table 1, p<0.05).


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COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF EARLY INITIATION OF ABATACEPT ON JAPANESE RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS PATIENTS BASED ON THE AMPLE STUDY, USING IORRA REAL WORLD DATA


Background: Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is a chronic inflammatory disorder leading to disability and reduced quality of life. Effective treatment with biologic disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs (bDMARD) poses a significant economic burden. The