Methods:OpenGL arthroplasty (THA) surgery.

Background: Patient-reported outcome measures, including joint-specific parameters of activities of daily living, such as joint awareness, are increasingly recognized as an important part of post-surgical outcome assessment [1].

Objectives: To evaluate the impact of THA surgery on artificial joint awareness and emotional status in patients who have undergone THA surgery and at least 1, a maximum 3 years after surgery were included.

Methods: In this study, 60 patients aged between 40-65 years who had undergone THA surgery, and at least 1, a maximum 3 years after surgery were included. Artificial joint awareness was evaluated with the Forgotten Joint Score-12 (FJS-12) scale. It is a scale that questions awareness of artificial joint during various daily living activities from the patient's perspective in order to determine the ability of patients to forget artificial hip joints after THA surgery [2].

Results: Sixty patients with THA, aged 53.46±7.9 years, were included in the study. Mean FJS-12, HADS-A, and HADS-D scores were 32.68±6.54, 7.27±3.2, and 5.27±2.5, respectively. A moderately and statistically significant correlation was found between FJS-12 and HADS-A and HADS-D (r=0.466, p=0.004; r=0.483, p=0.003 respectively).

Conclusions: The results of the current study showed that the adaptation of the artificial limb to daily life is poor and was correlated with emotional status. These results may show that worsening of patients’ emotional status may contribute to development of artificial joint awareness. Therefore, also, take into consideration the emotional state of patients with THA while applying therapeutic approaches aiming to decrease awareness of artificial joint and increase adaptation of artificial limb to daily life may increase the effectiveness of rehabilitation.

References:

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