

# Collecting Long-Term (5 to 10 Years) Patient-Reported Outcome Measures May Be Unnecessary for Total Knee Arthroplasties

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## INTRODUCTION:

The clinical relevance ratio (CRR) was developed to account for the loss of follow up in clinical studies reporting patient-reported outcomes measures (PROMs). However, no study has tested its use with original outcome data for total knee arthroplasties (TKA). Therefore, this study aimed to 1) determine the proportion of patients that had a clinically significant improvement in PROMs at each follow-up visit following TKA; and 2) calculate the CRR over time for PROMs following TKA.

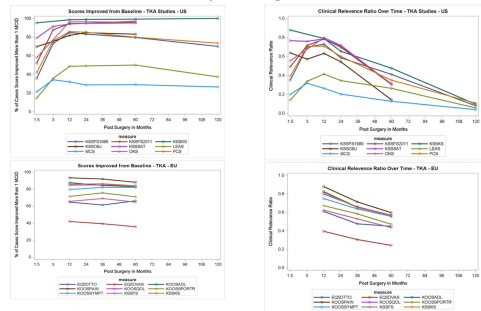
## METHODS:

Four independent studies reporting PROMs at baseline to 10 years for 1,416 patients who underwent primary TKA in Europe or the United States were aggregated. A total of 1,587 TKAs performed from 2005 to 2017 were included (**Table 1**). A distribution-based minimal clinically important difference (MCID) threshold was used to determine which patients had a clinically significant improvement in PROMs. The CRR was calculated by dividing the number of cases that met the MCID threshold by the number of cases at the beginning of the study. The maximum follow-up time was ten years.

## RESULTS:

The proportion of TKA patients that had a clinically significant improvement in PROMs at each follow-up visit is summarized separately for US and EU studies (**Tables 2-3**). For US studies, MCID attainment was higher for KSS-KS, KSS-SAT, OKS, compared to other PROMs (**Table 2**). Similarly, for EU studies, MCID attainment was greatest for KOOS-Pain, KOOS-ADL, KOOS-QOL, and KSS-KS (**Table 3**). General health PROMs, such as the EQ5D-VAS, MCS, and LEAS score had the lowest percentages of score improvements. Improvements in PROM scores were relatively similar between 1- and 5-year follow-up visits, with few PROMs decreasing in trend between 5- and 10-years of follow up (**Figure 1**). However, the CRR decreased over time for all PROMs reported in the TKA studies (**Figure 2**). The tipping point where the CRR began decreasing for TKA studies was at the 1-year follow-up timepoint.

**DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION:** The clinical relevance ratio for PROMs decreases significantly after short-term follow-up periods for TKA patients. Long-term PROM collection at 5 to 10 years and analysis may be unnecessary following TKA. Arthroplasty surgeons should focus on 1-year PROMs to assess clinically significant improvements after TKA.



**Table 1. Demographic characteristics of the study cohorts.**

Characteristic	Mean	SD	95% CI
<b>Region</b>	13.8 (EU)		
Number of cases	1444		
Number of patients	1444		
Age in years	68.6 (31.0-80.0)		
Gender, n (%)	692 (47.9%)		
Female	811 (57.1%)		
Male	633 (43.9%)		
BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	30.9 (17.3-55.3)		
Ethnicity, n (%)	413 (28.6%)		
European or Latino	134 (9.9%)		
Unspecified	281		
Race, n (%)	3 (0.2%)		
Asian	2 (0.1%)		
Black or African American	1 (0.0%)		
White	1181 (82.3%)		
Other	224		
Unspecified	224		
Charlson comorbidity index	96 (6.6%)		
Unspecified	81 (5.6%)		
Alcohol use, n (%)	339 (23.5%)		
Unspecified	222 (15.4%)		
Never	117 (8.1%)		
Not in last year	137 (9.5%)		
1-2 Drinks/Week	413 (28.6%)		
3-7 Drinks/Week	274 (19.0%)		
8-14 Drinks/Week	109 (7.6%)		
15+ Drinks/Week	20 (1.4%)		
Unspecified	114 (7.9%)		
Primary diagnosis, n (%)	251 (17.4%)		
Chondrolysis	2 (0.1%)		
Chondral Defect	25 (1.7%)		
Arthritis	224 (15.5%)		
Unspecified	8 (0.6%)		
Medical condition, n (%)	76 (5.3%)		
Cancer	14 (1.0%)		
Cardiovascular	132 (9.2%)		
Diabetes	81 (5.6%)		
Diabetes type 2	76 (5.3%)		
Diabetes type 1	5 (0.3%)		
Endocrine	56 (3.9%)		
Immunologic/Infectious	44 (3.1%)		
Neurologic	188 (13.1%)		
Psychiatric	25 (1.7%)		
Respiratory	266 (18.5%)		
Skin	13 (0.9%)		
Schizophrenia	30 (2.1%)		
Unspecified	69 (4.8%)		

**Table 2. PROMs Data for the US TKA Studies**

Study	Year	MCID	Number of Cases	Number of Patients	Var. Mean for Group
KSS/KS	Baseline	10	1444	1444	10
	1 Year	10	1444	1444	10
	5 Year	10	1444	1444	10
	10 Year	10	1444	1444	10
KSS/SAT	Baseline	10	1444	1444	10
	1 Year	10	1444	1444	10
	5 Year	10	1444	1444	10
	10 Year	10	1444	1444	10
OKS	Baseline	10	1444	1444	10
	1 Year	10	1444	1444	10
	5 Year	10	1444	1444	10
	10 Year	10	1444	1444	10
KOOS-Pain	Baseline	10	1444	1444	10
	1 Year	10	1444	1444	10
	5 Year	10	1444	1444	10
	10 Year	10	1444	1444	10
KOOS-ADL	Baseline	10	1444	1444	10
	1 Year	10	1444	1444	10
	5 Year	10	1444	1444	10
	10 Year	10	1444	1444	10
KOOS-QOL	Baseline	10	1444	1444	10
	1 Year	10	1444	1444	10
	5 Year	10	1444	1444	10
	10 Year	10	1444	1444	10
KSS-KS	Baseline	10	1444	1444	10
	1 Year	10	1444	1444	10
	5 Year	10	1444	1444	10
	10 Year	10	1444	1444	10
EQ5D-VAS	Baseline	10	1444	1444	10
	1 Year	10	1444	1444	10
	5 Year	10	1444	1444	10
	10 Year	10	1444	1444	10
MCS	Baseline	10	1444	1444	10
	1 Year	10	1444	1444	10
	5 Year	10	1444	1444	10
	10 Year	10	1444	1444	10
LEAS	Baseline	10	1444	1444	10
	1 Year	10	1444	1444	10
	5 Year	10	1444	1444	10
	10 Year	10	1444	1444	10

**Table 3. PROMs Data for the EU TKA Studies**

Study	Year	MCID	Number of Cases	Number of Patients	Var. Mean for Group
KOOS-Pain	Baseline	10	1444	1444	10
	1 Year	10	1444	1444	10
	5 Year	10	1444	1444	10
	10 Year	10	1444	1444	10
KOOS-ADL	Baseline	10	1444	1444	10
	1 Year	10	1444	1444	10
	5 Year	10	1444	1444	10
	10 Year	10	1444	1444	10
KOOS-QOL	Baseline	10	1444	1444	10
	1 Year	10	1444	1444	10
	5 Year	10	1444	1444	10
	10 Year	10	1444	1444	10
KSS-KS	Baseline	10	1444	1444	10
	1 Year	10	1444	1444	10
	5 Year	10	1444	1444	10
	10 Year	10	1444	1444	10
EQ5D-VAS	Baseline	10	1444	1444	10
	1 Year	10	1444	1444	10
	5 Year	10	1444	1444	10
	10 Year	10	1444	1444	10
MCS	Baseline	10	1444	1444	10
	1 Year	10	1444	1444	10
	5 Year	10	1444	1444	10
	10 Year	10	1444	1444	10
LEAS	Baseline	10	1444	1444	10
	1 Year	10	1444	1444	10
	5 Year	10	1444	1444	10
	10 Year	10	1444	1444	10