

Investigating Total Hip Arthroplasty Postoperative Complications in Patients With and Without Alcohol Use Disorder: A Retrospective Propensity-Matched Cohort Analysis

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INTRODUCTION: Per the 2023 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, an estimated 10.2% of Americans age 12 or older meet the criteria for an alcohol use disorder (AUD). Our present study sought to investigate potential correlations between recent diagnosis of AUD and postoperative complications in total hip arthroplasty (THA) patients. We hypothesized that patients who carried a diagnosis of AUD within 1 year before their operation would have higher rates of postoperative complications than those who have never received such a diagnosis.

METHODS: The TriNetX Research Network (Baltimore, MD) was used as the data source for this study. Two cohorts were established: (1) THA patients who received a diagnosis of “Alcohol abuse” or “Alcohol dependence” in the year prior to their operation (AUD cohort), and (2) THA patients who did not ever receive these diagnoses (Non-AUD cohort). All patients were at least 18 years of age and carried a diagnosis of hip osteoarthritis; patients with rheumatoid arthritis or systemic lupus erythematosus were excluded. THA procedures were performed from 01/2003-01/2023, allowing for at least 2 years of follow-up for all patients. For outcomes analysis, the cohorts were propensity score matched based on age, sex, smoking status, diabetes, and obesity. Fisher’s exact test and Chi-squared tests were used for categorical variables and Student’s t-test for continuous variables, with p values <0.01 considered significant.

RESULTS: A total of 4,282 patients met the criteria for the AUD cohort, and 154,596 patients met the criteria for the Non-AUD cohort. Compared to the Non-AUD cohort, the AUD cohort had a younger mean age in years (59.6 vs 64.9), a larger proportion of males (66.8% vs 42.7%), and higher rates of tobacco use (13.7% vs 2.5%) (all $p<0.001$). After propensity matching, both cohorts contained 4,238 patients, and no demographic differences achieved statistical significance. At all stages of follow-up (1, 6, 12, and 24 months), the AUD cohort demonstrated higher rates of the following: revision arthroplasty, prosthetic joint infection, periprosthetic fracture, periprosthetic dislocation, acute posthemorrhagic anemia, blood transfusion, pneumonia, lower extremity deep vein thrombosis, and acute renal failure (see Figures).

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION: In our study, a strong correlation was present between AUD and postoperative complications in the 2 years following a THA procedure. The strengths of our study include a large sample size, and the control of several potential confounding variables through propensity score matching. However, this study is limited by its observational nature and reliance on medical record billing diagnoses. Future investigations should seek to stratify patients by their degree of alcohol abuse, and evaluate the use of quantitative markers (such as blood alcohol level in the

pre-operative phase) as predictors of complication.

Total Hip Arthroplasty Complications, Matched Cohorts				Total Hip Arthroplasty Complications, Matched Cohorts				Total Hip Arthroplasty Complications, Matched Cohorts				Total Hip Arthroplasty Complications, Matched Cohorts			
1 Month Follow-up		6 Month Follow-up		12 Month Follow-up		24 Month Follow-up		1 Month Follow-up		6 Month Follow-up		12 Month Follow-up		24 Month Follow-up	
AUD (n=4,238)	Non-AUD (n=4,238)	p	AUD (n=4,238)	Non-AUD (n=4,238)	p	AUD (n=4,238)	Non-AUD (n=4,238)	p	AUD (n=4,238)	Non-AUD (n=4,238)	p	AUD (n=4,238)	Non-AUD (n=4,238)	p	
Revision Arthroplasty	59	1.5%	22	0.5%	<0.001	128	3.0%	62	1.5%	<0.001	159	3.8%	80	1.9%	<0.001
Prosthetic Joint Infection	59	1.4%	24	0.6%	<0.001	128	3.0%	62	1.5%	<0.001	159	3.8%	71	1.7%	<0.001
Periprosthetic Fracture	45	1.0%	16	0.4%	<0.001	85	2.0%	40	1.1%	<0.001	111	2.6%	55	1.3%	<0.001
Periprosthetic Dislocation	45	1.1%	19	0.4%	<0.001	104	2.5%	37	0.9%	<0.001	119	2.8%	47	1.1%	<0.001
Acute Posthemorrhagic Anemia	348	8.2%	388	9.7%	<0.001	487	11.0%	502	6.2%	<0.001	624	12.4%	287	7.0%	<0.001
Blood Transfusion	81	1.9%	40	0.9%	<0.001	168	2.5%	52	1.2%	<0.001	124	2.9%	60	1.4%	<0.001
Acute Myocardial Infarction	28	0.7%	**	NA	NA	48	1.1%	17	0.4%	<0.001	72	1.7%	28	0.6%	<0.001
Pneumonia	45	1.1%	19	0.4%	<0.001	99	2.3%	33	0.8%	<0.001	152	3.6%	60	1.4%	<0.001
Lower Extremity Deep Vein Thrombosis	26	0.6%	34	0.8%	0.777	52	1.2%	43	1.0%	0.253	67	1.6%	56	1.3%	0.268
Acute Renal Failure	65	1.6%	34	0.8%	<0.001	108	2.5%	61	1.4%	<0.001	132	3.1%	81	1.9%	<0.001
Wound Dehiscence	32	0.8%	21	0.5%	0.130	57	1.3%	40	0.9%	0.063	65	1.6%	47	1.1%	0.072
Superficial Surgical Site Infection	**	NA	**	NA	NA	21	0.5%	**	NA	NA	24	0.6%	**	NA	NA
Deep Surgical Site Infection	**	NA	**	NA	NA	**	NA	**	NA	NA	12	0.3%	**	NA	NA

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