

Impact of Preoperative Opioid Use on Joint Arthroplasty Outcomes

Total knee arthroplasty (TKA) and total hip arthroplasty (THA) comprise >1 million procedures annually in the US

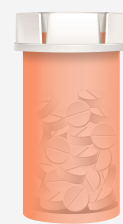


TKA

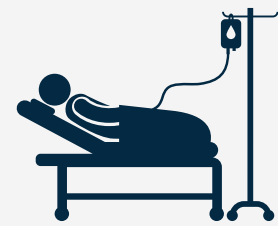


THA

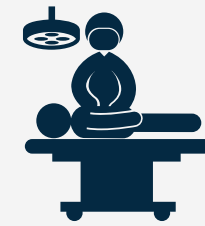
Impact of preoperative opioid use on postoperative outcomes of TKA or THA was evaluated



Preoperative
opioid use











30-day
readmission



Revisions up to
1 and 3 years

(Data from 2 National Insurance Databases
between 2003-2014)

Impact of preoperative opioid use for TKA and THA patients

Postoperative outcomes	 TKA	 THA
30-day readmission	 13%	 46%
1-year revision	 61%	 119%
3-year revision	 59%	 90%

Trends persisted even after adjusting for age, sex, and Charlson Comorbidity Index



Prolonged preoperative opioid use is significantly associated with increased risk of early readmission and future revision after TKA or THA

Preoperative Opioid Use Is Associated with Higher Readmission and Revision Rates in Total Knee and Total Hip Arthroplasty
Weick et al. (2018) DOI: 10.2106/JBJS.17.01414

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