OBJECTIVES

Two focus groups were conducted with patients in the United States, Northern Ireland, and Australia with patients diagnosed with noninflammatory degenerative joint disease to confirm the clinical impact of a TKA and to develop a new instrument designed to measure patients’ perceptions of a knee that has never undergone surgery. Clinical impact was mapped to a specific symptom experienced by the patient.

METHODS

A conceptual model was created linking clinical impacts of a TKA with a set of novel draft PRO items designed to assess patients’ stability and function of replacement knee products. A qualitative analysis of the draft items was completed to assess their psychometric properties. An international panel of experts was convened, and a final version of the instrument was developed.

RESULTS

A total of 10 interviewees (five from each focus group) participated in the focus group discussions (Table 1). A total of 22 participants (11 from each focus group) provided feedback on the draft items and participated in the cognitive interviews (Table 2). A conceptual model (Figure 1) was created linking clinical impacts of a TKA with patient perceptions of their knee replacement, including improved stability, motion, satisfaction, and confidence with how the knee feels.

CONCLUSIONS

Despite the increasing occurrence of TKA, a gap exists in measuring the ways in which a patient’s knee replacement improves performance and is brief and easy to administer. Given the increasing recognition of the importance of PROs in assessing the patient perspective can provide more robust information than clinical assessments alone can provide. The PKIP allows for assessment of function in relation to durability than required for the average older patient.

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DISCLOSURE

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 Assessing Performance Following Primary Total Knee Arthroplasty: Development of the Patient’s Knee Implant Performance (PKIP) Measure

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BACKGROUND

Total knee arthroplasty (TKA) is one of the most common orthopedic procedures performed and can help solve joint pain and mobility issues in people of all ages. Despite increased numbers of patients undergoing TKA each year, the performance of the prosen implant is not fully understood, and the current measures of clinical success are the outcome of physician’s and patient’s judgment. The costs of joint arthroplasty are high, and multiple factors contribute to the overall cost. Consequently, the focus is on providing patients the best surgical treatment and high-quality after-care. Decision making must consider the costs and benefits. Also, economic health care decisions and outcomes are often made in the context of limited health care resources.

METHODS

A qualitative analysis of the draft items was completed to assess their psychometric properties. An international panel of experts was convened, and a final version of the instrument was developed.

RESULTS

A total of 10 interviewees (five from each focus group) participated in the focus group discussions (Table 1). A total of 22 participants (11 from each focus group) provided feedback on the draft items and participated in the cognitive interviews (Table 2). A conceptual model (Figure 1) was created linking clinical impacts of a TKA with patient perceptions of their knee replacement, including improved stability, motion, satisfaction, and confidence with how the knee feels.

CONCLUSIONS

Despite the increasing occurrence of TKA, a gap exists in measuring the ways in which a patient’s knee replacement improves performance and is brief and easy to administer. Given the increasing recognition of the importance of PROs in assessing the patient perspective can provide more robust information than clinical assessments alone can provide. The PKIP allows for assessment of function in relation to durability than required for the average older patient.

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