Chronic Use of Opioids Preopreatively is Associated With Early Knee Revision After Total Knee Arthroplasty

Alon Ben-Ari, MD, Irene Rozet, MD.

Department of Anesthesiology and Pain Medicine University of Washington, Seattle, WA Veterans Affairs PSHCS alon.benari@gmail.com

October 12, 2014

Chronic Use of Opioids Preopreatively is Associated With Early Knee Revision After Total Knee Arthroplasty



Disclosures.

Chronic Use of Opioids Preopreatively is Associated With Early Knee Revision After Total Knee Arthroplasty

- Alon Ben-Ari MD Irene Rozet MD.
- Have disclosed NO relevant financial relationships.

Introduction

Prescription for Addiction. Increase in mortality of young adults and increase in prescription opioid use. (October 5th 2012 Wall Street Journal)

- ► Methadone and the Politics of Pain. Increase in the use of methoadone in lieu of oxycontin and its associated mortality. (April 30th 2012 Seattle Times).
- ► CDC. Vital Signs: Overdoses of Prescription Opioid Pain Relievers. United States, 1999-2008. Describing an increase in prescription associated with mortality. (MMWR 2011; 60: 1-6).

Chronic Use of Opioids Preopreatively is Associated With Early Knee Revision After Total Knee Arthroplasty



Hypothesis

Chronic Use of Opioids Preopreatively is Associated With Early Knee Revision After Total Knee Arthroplasty

- ► **Hypothesis:** Chronic use of opioids prior to Total Knee Arthroplasty (TKA) is associated with post-operative knee revision and manipulation.
- Primary end point: odds ratio for first knee revision within a year after after knee arthroplasty in opioid naive VS. chronic opioid patients.

Materials and Methods-Patients and Settings.

- Institutional IRB approval Seattle VA
- National Data ; Veterans Affairs Health Care System
- VINCI: VA INformatics Computing Infrastructure
- ► All Total Knee Arthroplasties (TKAs) during 5 year peiod (2006-2011)
- All Total Knee Revisions (TKR) during 6 year period (2006-2012)
- ► All Knee Manipulations during 6 year period (2006-2012)
- Patients were matched on patient IDs and operated side

Chronic Use of Opioids Preopreatively is Associated With Early Knee Revision After Total Knee Arthroplasty



- Pharmacy record for any opioid prescription for cohort patients starting one year prior TKA between the years 2007-2012.
- Number of pills
- Number of opioid types
- Prescription duration
- Commercial name of opioid
- Prescriptions were text-mined to abstract opioid name, dose and converted to Morphine Equivalents Dose (MED).

Materials and Methods-Co-morbidities.

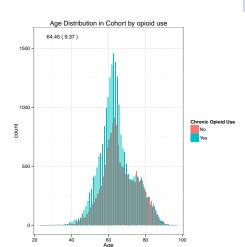
- Co-morbidities were assigned to paients according to ICD-9 codes.
- Obstructive Sleep Apnea (OSA)
- Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Congestive Heart Failure (CHF)
- Chronic Renal Failure
- Smoking
- Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)

Chronic Use of Opioids Preopreatively is Associated With Early Knee Revision After Total Knee Arthroplasty



Results.

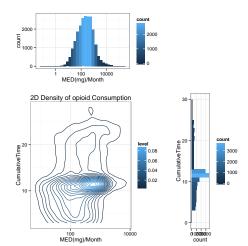
- ► **39,133** *TKA* patients, age 64.45 ± 9.37 years.
- M=0.94
- ▶ 1949 patients (4.98%) with at least one revision.
- ► 1181 patients (3.01%) with at least one manipulation.



Chronic Use of Opioids Preopreatively is Associated With Early Knee Revision After Total Knee Arthroplasty

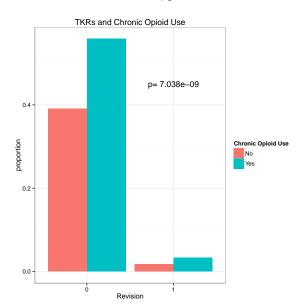
Results: MED and Time of Opioid Prescirption

► 165,816 prescriptions were text mined for type of opioids and dosage.



Chronic Use of Opioids Preopreatively is Associated With Early Knee Revision After Total Knee Arthroplasty

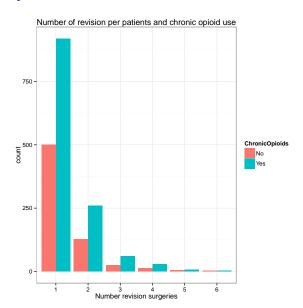
Results: An Association Between Chronic Opioids and First TKRs, χ^2 -test.



Chronic Use of Opioids Preopreatively is Associated With Early Knee Revision After Total Knee Arthroplasty



Results: Incidence of Re-Operations After Primary TKA.

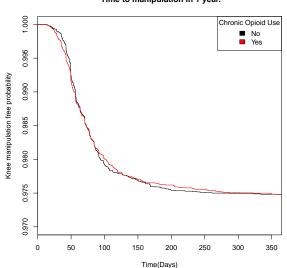


Chronic Use of Opioids Preopreatively is Associated With Early Knee Revision After Total Knee Arthroplasty



Results: Time to Event; Manipulation Within One Year of TKA



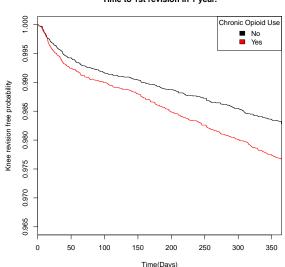


4 D > 4 P > 4 B > 4 B >

Chronic Use of Opioids Preopreatively is Associated With Early Knee Revision After Total Knee Arthroplasty

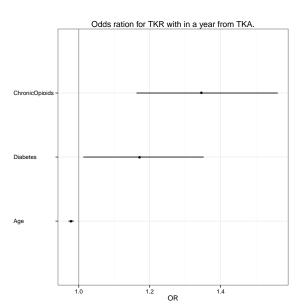
Results: Time to Event; First Revision Within One year of TKA, 36% Above Base-Hazard





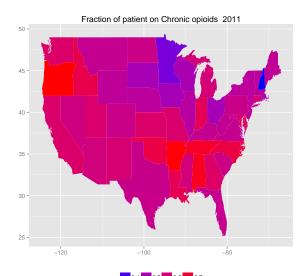
Chronic Use of Opioids Preopreatively is Associated With Early Knee Revision After Total Knee Arthroplasty

Results: Logistic Regression Fitting, Odds Ratio for TKR



Chronic Use of Opioids Preopreatively is Associated With Early Knee Revision After Total Knee Arthroplasty

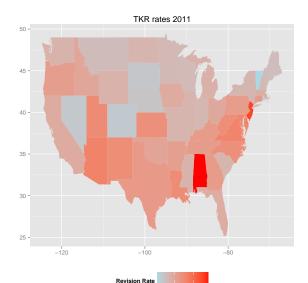
Results: Distirubution of Chronic Opioid Users Before TKA, VA National Map



Chronic Opioid fraction

Chronic Use of Opioids Preopreatively is Associated With Early Knee Revision After Total Knee Arthroplasty

Results: Total Knee Revision 2011, VA National Map



0.05 0.10

Chronic Use of Opioids Preopreatively is Associated With Early Knee Revision After Total Knee Arthroplasty

Conclusions.

Chronic Use of Opioids Preopreatively is Associated With Early Knee Revision After Total Knee Arthroplasty

- Preoperative chronic use of opioids is a risk factor for early Total Knee Revision after Total Knee Arthroplasty.
- Preoperative chronic use of opioids is associated with a 32% increase risk for graft failure within a year after Total Knee Arthroplasty.

Source Code.

Chronic Use of Opioids Preopreatively is Associated With Early Knee Revision After Total Knee Arthroplasty

Alon Ben-Ari, MD, Irene Rozet, MD.

 Full open source code is available on https://github.com/alon-benari/Clinical-Analysis/tree/TotalKneeReplacementOutcomes