1. PathwayPID: Unique identifier for the patient's care pathway
2. CID: Case or Clinical Identifier
3. Clinician\_txt: Text field for clinician's name
4. Location: Code for surgery location
5. Location\_txt: Text description of surgery location
6. Procedure: Code for the surgical procedure
7. Procedure\_txt: Text description of the surgical procedure
8. AdditionalTibialVVRecut: Boolean for additional tibial varus/valgus recut
9. AdditionalTibialVVRecut\_txt: Text details about additional tibial varus/valgus recut
10. AddNotes: Additional notes field
11. AdmitScore: Score given upon admission (possibly related to patient condition)
12. Age: Patient's age
13. Alignment: Code for knee alignment
14. Alignment\_txt: Text description of knee alignment
15. Anesthesia: Type of anesthesia used (likely a code)
16. AnesthesiaExemption: Code for any exemption from standard anesthesia protocol
17. AnesthesiaExemption\_txt: Text explanation of anesthesia exemption
18. AnesthesiaO1: First option/type of anesthesia (likely a code)
19. AnesthesiaO1\_txt: Text description of first anesthesia option
20. AnesthesiaO2: Second option/type of anesthesia
21. AnesthesiaO2\_txt: Text description of second anesthesia option
22. AnesthesiaO3: Third option/type of anesthesia
23. AnesthesiaO3\_txt: Text description of third anesthesia option
24. Assistant: Code or ID for surgical assistant
25. BMI: Patient's Body Mass Index
26. BoneCementTypeFix: Code for type of bone cement used
27. BoneCementTypeFix\_txt: Text description of bone cement type
28. ChangedSurgicalPlan: Boolean indicating if surgical plan was changed
29. Complete: Boolean indicating if the procedure is complete
30. CompleteBy: ID of person who marked the procedure complete
31. CompleteBy\_txt: Name of person who marked the procedure complete
32. CompleteDate: Date the procedure was marked complete
33. ComponentManufacturer: Code for implant manufacturer
34. ComponentManufacturer\_txt: Name of implant manufacturer
35. Created: Date the record was created
36. DischargeDate: Date the patient was discharged
37. DFRLateralCondyleFinalThickness: Final thickness of distal femoral resection (DFR) lateral condyle
38. DFRLateralCondyleFinalThickness\_txt: Text description of DFR lateral condyle final thickness
39. DFRLateralCondyleInitialThickness: Initial thickness of DFR lateral condyle
40. DFRLateralCondyleInitialThickness\_txt: Text description of DFR lateral condyle initial thickness
41. DFRLateralCondyleRecut: Boolean indicating if DFR lateral condyle was recut
42. DFRLateralCondyleRecut\_txt: Text details about DFR lateral condyle recut
43. DFRLateralCondyleStatus: Status code for DFR lateral condyle
44. DFRLateralCondyleStatus\_txt: Text description of DFR lateral condyle status
45. DFRLateralCondyleWasher: Code for washer used on DFR lateral condyle
46. DFRLateralCondyleWasher\_txt: Text description of washer used on DFR lateral condyle
47. DFRMedialCondyleFinalThickness: Final thickness of DFR medial condyle
48. DFRMedialCondyleFinalThickness\_txt: Text description of DFR medial condyle final thickness
49. DFRMedialCondyleInitialThickness: Initial thickness of DFR medial condyle
50. DFRMedialCondyleInitialThickness\_txt: Text description of DFR medial condyle initial thickness
51. DFRMedialCondyleRecut: Boolean indicating if DFR medial condyle was recut
52. DFRMedialCondyleRecut\_txt: Text details about DFR medial condyle recut
53. DFRMedialCondyleStatus: Status code for DFR medial condyle
54. DFRMedialCondyleStatus\_txt: Text description of DFR medial condyle status
55. DFRMedialCondyleWasher: Code for washer used on DFR medial condyle
56. DFRMedialCondyleWasher\_txt: Text description of washer used on DFR medial condyle
57. EstimatedBloodLoss: Numerical value of estimated blood loss during surgery
58. EstimatedBloodLoss\_txt: Text description of estimated blood loss
59. FellowUsed: Boolean indicating if a surgical fellow was involved
60. FellowUsed\_txt: Text details about the fellow's involvement
61. FemoralComponent: Code for the type of femoral component used
62. FemoralComponent\_txt: Text description of the femoral component
63. FemoralSize: Size code for the femoral component
64. FemoralSize\_txt: Text description of the femoral component size
65. Gender: Patient's gender code
66. Gender\_txt: Text description of patient's gender
67. getClin: Likely a function or flag to retrieve clinician information
68. HardwareRemoved: Boolean indicating if any hardware was removed during surgery
69. Height: Patient's height
70. IntraoperativeMeds: Code for intraoperative medications used
71. IntraoperativeMedsO1: First option/type of intraoperative medication
72. IntraoperativeMedsO1\_txt: Text description of first intraoperative medication
73. IntraoperativeMedsO2: Second option/type of intraoperative medication
74. IntraoperativeMedsO2\_txt: Text description of second intraoperative medication
75. IntraOpXrays: Boolean indicating if intraoperative X-rays were taken
76. IntraOpXrays\_txt: Text details about intraoperative X-rays
77. LactatedRingers: Likely a boolean or quantity for Lactated Ringer's solution used
78. LateralRetinacularRelease: Boolean indicating if lateral retinacular release was performed
79. LateralRetinacularRelease\_txt: Text details about lateral retinacular release
80. OADeformity: Code for osteoarthritis deformity
81. OADeformity\_txt: Text description of osteoarthritis deformity
82. ObesityComplexityModifier: Likely a code or score related to obesity's impact on surgical complexity
83. PatellaComponent: Code for the type of patellar component used
84. PatellaComponent\_txt: Text description of the patellar component
85. PatellaSize: Size code for the patellar component
86. PatellaSize\_txt: Text description of the patellar component size
87. PCLRelease: Boolean indicating if posterior cruciate ligament (PCL) release was performed
88. PFRLateralCondyleFinalThickness: Final thickness of posterior femoral resection (PFR) lateral condyle
89. PFRLateralCondyleFinalThickness\_txt: Text description of PFR lateral condyle final thickness
90. PFRLateralCondyleInitialThickness: Initial thickness of PFR lateral condyle
91. PFRLateralCondyleInitialThickness\_txt: Text description of PFR lateral condyle initial thickness
92. PFRLateralCondyleRecut: Boolean indicating if PFR lateral condyle was recut
93. PFRLateralCondyleRecut\_txt: Text details about PFR lateral condyle recut
94. PFRLateralCondyleStatus: Status code for PFR lateral condyle
95. PFRLateralCondyleStatus\_txt: Text description of PFR lateral condyle status
96. PFRMedialCondyleFinalThickness: Final thickness of PFR medial condyle
97. PFRMedialCondyleFinalThickness\_txt: Text description of PFR medial condyle final thickness
98. PFRMedialCondyleInitialThickness: Initial thickness of PFR medial condyle
99. PFRMedialCondyleInitialThickness\_txt: Text description of PFR medial condyle initial thickness
100. PFRMedialCondyleRecut: Boolean indicating if PFR medial condyle was recut
101. PFRMedialCondyleRecut\_txt: Text details about PFR medial condyle recut
102. PFRMedialCondyleStatus: Status code for PFR medial condyle
103. PFRMedialCondyleStatus\_txt: Text description of PFR medial condyle status
104. Shall I continue with the next set?
105. CopyRetry
106. M
107. Yes
108. Edit
109. Certainly, I'll continue with the next set of fields:
110. Poly: Code for the type of polyethylene insert used
111. Poly\_txt: Text description of the polyethylene insert
112. PolySize: Size code for the polyethylene insert
113. PolySize\_txt: Text description of the polyethylene insert size
114. PolyThickness: Thickness of the polyethylene insert
115. PolyThickness\_txt: Text description of the polyethylene insert thickness
116. PostOpDiagnosis: Code for post-operative diagnosis
117. PostOpDiagnosisO1: First option/type of post-operative diagnosis
118. PostOpDiagnosisO1\_code: Code for first post-operative diagnosis option
119. PostOpDiagnosisO1\_txt: Text description of first post-operative diagnosis option
120. PostOperativeAlignment: Code for post-operative knee alignment
121. PostOperativeAlignment\_txt: Text description of post-operative knee alignment
122. PreOpDiagnosis: Code for pre-operative diagnosis
123. PreOpDiagnosisO1: First option/type of pre-operative diagnosis
124. PreOpDiagnosisO1\_code: Code for first pre-operative diagnosis option
125. PreOpDiagnosisO1\_txt: Text description of first pre-operative diagnosis option
126. PreOperativeAlignment: Code for pre-operative knee alignment
127. PreOperativeAlignment\_txt: Text description of pre-operative knee alignment
128. Robotic: Boolean indicating if robotic assistance was used in surgery
129. Sensitin: Likely related to patient sensitization or allergies (possibly a code)
130. Sensitin\_txt: Text description of patient sensitization or allergies
131. Side: Code for the side of the body operated on (e.g., left or right knee)
132. Side\_txt: Text description of the side operated on
133. TibialComponent: Code for the type of tibial component used
134. TibialComponent\_txt: Text description of the tibial component
135. TibialResection: Measurement or code for tibial resection
136. TibialResection\_txt: Text description of tibial resection
137. TibialResectionPosteriorSlope: Measurement of tibial resection posterior slope
138. TibialResectionPosteriorSlope\_txt: Text description of tibial resection posterior slope
139. TibialSize: Size code for the tibial component
140. TibialSize\_txt: Text description of the tibial component size
141. TibialVVRecut: Boolean indicating if tibial varus/valgus recut was performed
142. TibialVVRecut\_txt: Text details about tibial varus/valgus recut
143. TibialVVRecutDetails: Additional details about tibial varus/valgus recut
144. TibialVVRecutDetails\_txt: Text description of tibial varus/valgus recut details
145. TourniquetTime: Duration of tourniquet use during surgery
146. TRLateralFinalThickness: Final thickness of tibial resection (TR) lateral side
147. TRLateralFinalThickness\_txt: Text description of TR lateral final thickness
148. TRLateralInitialThickness: Initial thickness of TR lateral side
149. TRLateralInitialThickness\_txt: Text description of TR lateral initial thickness
150. TRLateralRecut: Boolean indicating if TR lateral side was recut
151. TRLateralRecut\_txt: Text details about TR lateral recut
152. TRLateralRecutAmount: Amount of bone removed in TR lateral recut
153. TRLateralRecutAmount\_txt: Text description of TR lateral recut amount
154. TRMedialFinalThickness: Final thickness of TR medial side
155. TRMedialFinalThickness\_txt: Text description of TR medial final thickness
156. TRMedialInitialThickness: Initial thickness of TR medial side
157. TRMedialInitialThickness\_txt: Text description of TR medial initial thickness
158. TRMedialRecut: Boolean indicating if TR medial side was recut
159. TRMedialRecut\_txt: Text details about TR medial recut
160. TRMedialRecutAmount: Amount of bone removed in TR medial recut
161. TRMedialRecutAmount\_txt: Text description of TR medial recut amount
162. ValgusRelease: Boolean indicating if valgus release was performed
163. ValgusReleaseO4: Fourth option/type of valgus release
164. ValgusReleaseO4\_txt: Text description of fourth valgus release option
165. VancomycinDosage: Dosage of Vancomycin administered
166. VancomycinDosage\_txt: Text description of Vancomycin dosage
167. VarusRelease: Boolean indicating if varus release was performed
168. VarusReleaseO1: First option/type of varus release
169. VarusReleaseO1\_txt: Text description of first varus release option
170. Weight: Patient's weight
171. Baseline: Likely a baseline measurement or score
172. AddNotes\_txt: Text field for additional notes
173. HardwareRemoved\_txt: Text description of hardware removed
174. Notes: General notes field
175. 12 Months: Likely related to 12-month follow-up data
176. Fellow: Possibly the name or ID of the fellow involved
177. DFRLCRecutAmount: Amount of bone removed in DFR lateral condyle recut
178. DFRLCRecutAmount\_txt: Text description of DFR lateral condyle recut amount
179. DFRMCRecutAmount: Amount of bone removed in DFR medial condyle recut
180. DFRMCRecutAmount\_txt: Text description of DFR medial condyle recut amount
181. AssistantO13: 13th option/type of surgical assistant
182. AssistantO13\_txt: Text description of 13th surgical assistant option
183. ChangedSurgicalPlan\_txt: Text description of changes to surgical plan
184. AdditionalTibialVVRecutDetails: Details of additional tibial varus/valgus recut
185. AdditionalTibialVVRecutDetails\_txt: Text description of additional tibial VV recut details
186. Amended: Boolean indicating if the record has been amended
187. AmendmentFlag: Flag indicating an amendment to the record
188. Robotic\_txt: Text description of robotic assistance used
189. PCLReleaseO7: Seventh option/type of PCL release
190. PCLReleaseO7\_txt: Text description of seventh PCL release option
191. Instrumentation: Code for instrumentation used
192. Instrumentation\_txt: Text description of instrumentation used
193. getClin\_txt: Text description related to retrieving clinician information
194. PatellaType: Code for type of patella procedure or component
195. PatellaType\_txt: Text description of patella type
196. PolyInsertType: Code for type of polyethylene insert
197. PolyInsertType\_txt: Text description of polyethylene insert type
198. VarusReleaseO2: Second option/type of varus release
199. VarusReleaseO2\_txt: Text description of second varus release option
200. ComplexityInformation: Information about case complexity
201. OperativeTimeIncrease: Increase in operative time
202. OperativeTimeIncrease\_txt: Text description of operative time increase
203. Drain: Boolean or code indicating if a drain was used
204. Drain\_txt: Text description of drain usage
205. PolyType: Code for type of polyethylene
206. PolyType\_txt: Text description of polyethylene type
207. FemoroTibialLinkage: Code for type of femoro-tibial linkage
208. FemoroTibialLinkage\_txt: Text description of femoro-tibial linkage
209. TibialStemExtension: Code for tibial stem extension
210. TibialStemExtension\_txt: Text description of tibial stem extension
211. Addendum: Additional information field
212. AddOpt: Additional option (likely a code)
213. AddOpt\_txt: Text description of additional option
214. Age2: Possibly a secondary age field or age at a different time point
215. Anesthesia\_txt: Text description of anesthesia used
216. Anesthesiologist: Name or ID of the anesthesiologist
217. Assistant\_txt: Text description of surgical assistant
218. clinRef: Clinical reference number
219. Complications: Code for complications
220. Complications\_txt: Text description of complications
221. CPAKClassification: Classification code (possibly related to complexity or outcome)
222. CPAKClassification\_txt: Text description of CPAK classification
223. EBL: Estimated blood loss
224. EBL\_txt: Text description of estimated blood loss
225. Femoral: Code for femoral component or procedure
226. Femoral\_txt: Text description of femoral component or procedure
227. Implant: Code for implant used
228. Implant\_txt: Text description of implant used
229. LocationOpNote: Location mentioned in operative note
230. Patella: Code for patellar component or procedure
231. Patella\_txt: Text description of patellar component or procedure
232. PostOpDiagnosis\_txt: Text description of post-operative diagnosis
233. PreOpDiagnosis\_txt: Text description of pre-operative diagnosis
234. Tibial: Code for tibial component or procedure
235. Tibial\_txt: Text description of tibial component or procedure
236. PreOpPainBlock: Pre-operative pain block administered
237. PreOpPainBlock\_txt: Text description of pre-operative pain block
238. PFLCRecut: Boolean indicating if posterior femoral lateral condyle was recut
239. PFLCRecut\_txt: Text description of posterior femoral lateral condyle recut 234-245: Goniometric measurements at various thicknesses (10mm to 20mm) 246-249: Tick marks for various thicknesses (10mm to 14mm)
240. PreOpDiagnosisOther: Other pre-operative diagnosis
241. DFRMCWasherAmount: Amount of washer used on DFR medial condyle
242. DFRMCWasherAmount\_txt: Text description of DFR medial condyle washer amount
243. DFRLCWasherAmount: Amount of washer used on DFR lateral condyle
244. DFRLCWasherAmount\_txt: Text description of DFR lateral condyle washer amount
245. Ticks10mm: Tick marks at 10mm thickness
246. PostOpDiagnosisOther: Other post-operative diagnosis
247. PathwayPID: This likely represents a unique identifier for the patient's care pathway. It's probably a numerical or alphanumerical code used to track a patient's journey through various stages of treatment, from initial consultation through surgery and post-operative care.
248. CID: Case or Clinical Identifier. This is likely a unique number assigned to each surgical case, used for tracking and reference purposes. It may be used to link various documents and data related to a specific surgical procedure.
249. Procedure: This field likely contains a code representing the specific surgical procedure performed. It's probably using a standardized classification system like CPT (Current Procedural Terminology) codes. For example, a total knee arthroplasty might be represented by the code 27447.
250. AdmitScore: This is likely a numerical score given upon admission, possibly related to the patient's condition or risk assessment. It could be based on various factors like comorbidities, functional status, or a specific scoring system used by the hospital. For instance, it might represent an ASA (American Society of Anesthesiologists) physical status classification.
251. Age: The patient's age at the time of the procedure. This is a crucial factor in surgical planning and risk assessment, as older patients may have different considerations for anesthesia, implant choice, and expected outcomes.
252. Alignment: This field likely contains a code or measurement representing the knee alignment. It could indicate conditions like varus (bow-legged) or valgus (knock-kneed) deformities. The alignment is typically measured in degrees of deviation from the neutral mechanical axis.
253. Anesthesia: This field probably contains a code representing the type of anesthesia used. Options might include general anesthesia, regional anesthesia (like spinal or epidural), or local anesthesia with sedation. The choice depends on various factors including patient health, procedure complexity, and expected duration.
254. BMI: Body Mass Index, a measure of body fat based on height and weight. In orthopedic surgery, BMI is important for assessing surgical risks, as obesity can complicate procedures and affect outcomes. A BMI over 30 is generally considered obese.
255. ComponentManufacturer: This field likely contains a code representing the manufacturer of the implant components used in the surgery. Different manufacturers produce various implant systems with unique designs and materials.
256. DischargeDate: The date when the patient was discharged from the hospital after the surgery. This is important for tracking length of stay and can be an indicator of recovery progress and potential complications
257. DFRLateralCondyleInitialThickness: The initial thickness of the lateral condyle before distal femoral resection, measured in millimeters. This baseline measurement helps surgeons determine how much bone to resect to achieve the desired final thickness and alignment.
258. DFRMedialCondyleFinalThickness: The final thickness of the medial condyle after distal femoral resection, measured in millimeters. Like its lateral counterpart, this measurement is critical for achieving proper knee balance and function in total knee arthroplasty.
259. DFRMedialCondyleInitialThickness: The initial thickness of the medial condyle before distal femoral resection, measured in millimeters. This initial measurement, compared with the lateral side, can indicate the degree of preoperative deformity and guide surgical planning.
260. EstimatedBloodLoss: The estimated amount of blood lost during the surgery, typically measured in milliliters. This is an important indicator of surgical complexity and can influence postoperative care, including the need for blood transfusions or iron supplementation.
261. FemoralComponent: Code for the type of femoral component used in the knee arthroplasty. This could indicate specific design features such as cruciate-retaining, posterior-stabilized, or constrained condylar designs, each suited for different patient needs and surgical scenarios.
262. FemoralSize: Size code for the femoral component. Proper sizing is crucial for optimal knee function and longevity of the implant. This code likely corresponds to a manufacturer-specific sizing system.
263. IntraoperativeMeds: Codes for medications administered during the surgery. In knee arthroplasty, this might include antibiotics for infection prophylaxis, tranexamic acid for blood loss reduction, or specific pain management medications.
264. OADeformity: Code indicating the type and severity of osteoarthritis deformity present. This could include classifications like Kellgren-Lawrence grades or more specific descriptions of cartilage wear patterns and bony changes.
265. ObesityComplexityModifier: A score or classification indicating how the patient's obesity impacts the complexity of the surgery. This could influence surgical approach, implant choice, and expected outcomes.
266. PatellaComponent: Code for the type of patellar component used, if any. This could indicate whether the patella was resurfaced and what type of implant was used (e.g., all-polyethylene, metal-backed).
267. PatellaSize: Size code for the patellar component. Proper sizing of the patellar component is crucial for optimal patellofemoral tracking and function. This code likely corresponds to a manufacturer-specific sizing system.
268. PCLRelease: Indicates whether a posterior cruciate ligament (PCL) release was performed during the surgery. This procedure can be necessary in some knee arthroplasties to achieve proper flexion and balance, particularly in cases with significant deformity or contracture.
269. PFRLateralCondyleFinalThickness: The final thickness of the lateral condyle after posterior femoral resection, measured in millimeters. This measurement is crucial for ensuring proper flexion gap and stability in the replaced knee joint.
270. PFRLateralCondyleInitialThickness: The initial thickness of the lateral condyle before posterior femoral resection, measured in millimeters. This baseline measurement helps guide the amount of bone to be resected posteriorly.
271. PFRMedialCondyleFinalThickness: The final thickness of the medial condyle after posterior femoral resection, measured in millimeters. Along with its lateral counterpart, this measurement is key to achieving proper flexion balance in the knee.
272. PFRMedialCondyleInitialThickness: The initial thickness of the medial condyle before posterior femoral resection, measured in millimeters. This initial measurement helps determine the amount of bone to be resected posteriorly.
273. Poly: Code for the type of polyethylene insert used in the knee replacement. This could indicate characteristics such as fixed vs. mobile bearing, cruciate-retaining vs. posterior-stabilized design, or specific material properties like highly cross-linked polyethylene.
274. PolySize: Size code for the polyethylene insert. Proper sizing of this component is crucial for achieving the correct joint line and stability in the replaced knee.
275. PolyThickness: The thickness of the polyethylene insert, typically measured in millimeters. This measurement is critical for achieving proper knee balance and stability, and can affect the overall joint line of the replaced knee.
276. PostOpDiagnosis: Code for the post-operative diagnosis. While often similar to the pre-operative diagnosis, this field allows for documentation of any unexpected findings or changes in diagnosis that occurred during the surgery.
277. PostOperativeAlignment: A measurement or classification of the knee alignment achieved after the surgery. This is typically aimed at correcting any pre-operative deformity and achieving neutral mechanical alignment, though some surgeons may aim for kinematic alignment in certain cases.
278. PreOpDiagnosis: Code for the pre-operative diagnosis. In a knee surgery database, this could include conditions such as osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, post-traumatic arthritis, or failed previous arthroplasty, which are driving the need for the current surgical intervention.
279. PreOperativeAlignment: A measurement or classification of the knee alignment before surgery. This could include quantification of varus or valgus deformity, often measured in degrees, which helps guide surgical planning and implant selection.
280. Sensitin: Likely refers to patient sensitization or allergies, particularly to metals that might be used in implants. This information is crucial for implant selection, as some patients may require hypoallergenic components.
281. Side: Indicates which knee is being operated on (left or right). This basic but crucial information ensures proper site marking and helps prevent wrong-site surgery.
282. TibialComponent: Code for the type of tibial component used in the knee arthroplasty. This could indicate design features such as all-polyethylene vs. metal-backed, fixed vs. mobile bearing, or the presence of stems or augments for additional stability.
283. TibialResection: Measurement of the amount of tibial bone resected during the surgery, typically in millimeters. This is crucial for maintaining proper joint line and ensuring enough bone stock for implant fixation.
284. TibialResectionPosteriorSlope: The angle of posterior slope given to the tibial cut, typically measured in degrees. This affects knee kinematics and stability, particularly in flexion.
285. TibialSize: Size code for the tibial component. Proper sizing is crucial for good coverage of the tibial plateau without overhang, which could cause soft tissue irritation.
286. TourniquetTime: Duration of tourniquet use during surgery, typically measured in minutes. This is important to monitor as prolonged tourniquet time can increase the risk of complications.
287. TRLateralFinalThickness: The final thickness of the lateral tibial plateau after resection, measured in millimeters. This measurement is crucial for achieving proper knee balance and alignment in the coronal plane.
288. TRLateralInitialThickness: The initial thickness of the lateral tibial plateau before resection, measured in millimeters. This baseline measurement helps guide the amount of bone to be resected on the lateral side.
289. TRLateralRecutAmount: The amount of additional bone removed from the lateral tibial plateau if a recut was necessary, typically measured in millimeters. This can be required to achieve proper balance or correct alignment issues identified after the initial cut.
290. TRMedialFinalThickness: The final thickness of the medial tibial plateau after resection, measured in millimeters. This measurement, along with its lateral counterpart, is key to achieving proper knee balance and alignment.
291. TRMedialInitialThickness: The initial thickness of the medial tibial plateau before resection, measured in millimeters. This baseline measurement helps determine the amount of bone to be resected on the medial side.
292. TRMedialRecutAmount: The amount of additional bone removed from the medial tibial plateau if a recut was necessary, typically measured in millimeters. Like the lateral recut, this can be required to achieve proper balance or correct alignment issues.
293. ValgusRelease: Indicates the performance and extent of soft tissue releases on the lateral side of the knee to correct a valgus deformity. This could include release of structures like the lateral collateral ligament or iliotibial band.
294. VancomycinDosage: The dose of Vancomycin (an antibiotic) administered, typically measured in milligrams or grams. This is often used for surgical prophylaxis, especially in patients with penicillin allergies or in areas with high prevalence of methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA).
295. VarusRelease: Indicates the performance and extent of soft tissue releases on the medial side of the knee to correct a varus deformity. This could include release of structures like the deep medial collateral ligament or posteromedial capsule.
296. Weight: The patient's weight, typically in kilograms or pounds. Along with height (for BMI calculation), this is important for assessing surgical risks and implant selection.
297. Baseline: Likely refers to a baseline measurement or score, possibly related to the patient's pre-operative functional status or pain level. This could be used to track improvement after surgery.
298. DFRLCRecutAmount: The amount of additional bone removed from the lateral condyle of the distal femur if a recut was necessary, typically measured in millimeters. This can be required to achieve proper flexion/extension gap balance or correct alignment issues.
299. DFRMCRecutAmount: The amount of additional bone removed from the medial condyle of the distal femur if a recut was necessary, measured in millimeters. Like its lateral counterpart, this can be needed to achieve proper balance or alignment.
300. ComplexityInformation: Likely a field to capture additional details about factors that increase the complexity of the surgery. This could include severe deformities, previous surgeries, or unusual anatomical variations.
301. OperativeTimeIncrease: The amount of additional time required for the surgery beyond what was initially planned, typically measured in minutes. This can be an indicator of case complexity or unexpected intraoperative challenges.
302. FemoroTibialLinkage: Describes the type of connection between the femoral and tibial components. This could range from unconstrained designs in primary arthroplasties to hinged designs in complex revision cases.
303. TibialStemExtension: Indicates the use and possibly the length of a stem extension on the tibial component. Stem extensions are often used in revision surgeries or cases with poor bone quality to provide additional fixation.
304. Age2: Possibly a secondary age field, perhaps capturing the patient's age at a different time point (e.g., at follow-up) or used for age-related calculations.
305. CPAKClassification: Likely refers to a classification system used in knee arthroplasty, possibly related to the complexity of the procedure or the type of prosthesis used. The exact meaning would depend on the specific system being referenced.
306. EBL: Estimated Blood Loss, typically measured in milliliters. This quantifies the amount of blood lost during the surgery, which is important for postoperative management and can be an indicator of surgical complexity.
307. Femoral: Likely a more general field related to the femoral component or femoral-side procedures. This could include specific characteristics or techniques used that aren't captured in other fields.
308. Implant: A general field for the type of implant used. In a knee arthroplasty database, this might indicate whether it's a primary, revision, or specialty implant system.
309. Patella: A general field related to patellar procedures or components. This could indicate whether the patella was resurfaced, the type of patellar management performed, or any specific patellar issues encountered.
310. Tibial: Similar to the Femoral field, this likely captures general information about the tibial component or tibial-side procedures not covered in other specific fields.
311. PreOpPainBlock: Indicates the type of pre-operative pain block administered. This could include adductor canal blocks, femoral nerve blocks, or other regional anesthesia techniques used for perioperative pain management.
312. PFLCRecut: Indicates whether a recut of the posterior femoral lateral condyle was performed. This procedure might be necessary to achieve proper flexion gap balance or to correct rotational alignment issues.
313. Goniometric10mmThickness through Goniometric20mmThickness: These fields likely represent knee flexion angles measured with different thicknesses of spacer blocks (from 10mm to 20mm). This information is crucial for assessing and achieving proper knee balance throughout the range of motion.
314. Ticks10mm through Ticks14mm: Possibly represent markings or measurements at different thicknesses (10mm to 14mm), which could be used to assess component positioning or joint line restoration.
315. DFRMCWasherAmount: The thickness of any washer or shim used on the medial condyle of the distal femoral resection, typically measured in millimeters. Washers can be used to fine-tune bone resection and achieve proper alignment.
316.  DFRLCWasherAmount: Similar to the medial side, this represents the thickness of any washer or shim used on the lateral condyle of the distal femoral resection.

**Potential Questions:**

 Provide me the number of obese patients (BMI > 30) who required posterior cruciate ligament release during their total knee replacement, grouped by gender.

 What is the average increase in surgical duration for patients classified as morbidly obese, compared to those with lower obesity classifications?

 Give me a list of cases where the final medial distal femoral resection thickness was more than 2mm different from the final lateral distal femoral resection thickness, along with their post-operative knee alignment measurements.

 How many cases required both lateral and medial soft tissue releases, and what was their average pre-operative knee alignment compared to their post-operative knee alignment?

 Provide the percentage of cases where the posterior tibial slope cut was greater than 7 degrees, broken down by tibial implant design.

 What is the correlation between intraoperative blood loss and tourniquet duration for patients who received a large femoral component (size 5 or larger)?

 Give me the top 5 surgeons (by number of cases) who have performed knee replacements on patients with severe osteoarthritis, along with their average post-operative knee alignment outcomes.

 What percentage of rheumatoid arthritis cases required a tibial stem extension, and how does this compare to osteoarthritis cases?

 Provide a list of cases where the combined thickness of the polyethylene insert and tibial bone resection was less than 18mm, along with their one-year follow-up scores.

 What is the average difference between the final medial and lateral posterior femoral resection thicknesses in cases where an additional tibial varus/valgus recut was performed, compared to cases where it wasn't?

 What is the average difference in tourniquet time between cases using computer-assisted navigation and those using traditional instrumentation, focusing on patients with a body mass index over 35?

 For patients who received a highly cross-linked polyethylene insert, what is the correlation between insert thickness and post-operative range of motion at 6 months?

 Compare the rate of lateral retinacular release in patients with pre-operative valgus deformity versus those with varus deformity, controlling for patellar component size.

 What percentage of cases with severe pre-operative flexion contracture (>15 degrees) required posterior femoral condyle recuts, and how did this affect post-operative flexion?

 Analyze the relationship between surgeon experience (number of cases performed) and the frequency of tibial component size changes intraoperatively.

 For revision cases, what is the average additional operative time when tibial stem extensions are used compared to when they are not used?

 Compare the post-operative alignment outcomes for patients who received patient-specific instrumentation versus off-the-shelf instrumentation, stratified by pre-operative deformity severity.

 What is the incidence of perioperative antibiotic protocol deviation (type or dosage) in patients with reported penicillin allergies, and is there a correlation with post-operative infection rates?

 Analyze the trend of posterior-stabilized versus cruciate-retaining implant usage over the past five years, correlated with average patient age and activity level.

 For patients who underwent bilateral total knee arthroplasties (staged or simultaneous), compare the surgical parameters (e.g., component sizes, bone resection amounts, soft tissue releases) between the left and right knees.

 What is the average deviation from the patient's native joint line (as measured pre-operatively) when using our kinematically aligned implant compared to traditionally aligned implants from competitors?

 Compare the post-operative Q-angle measurements between patients who received our kinematically aligned implant versus those who received mechanically aligned implants, stratified by pre-operative anatomical variation.

 What percentage of patients with our kinematically aligned implant achieved neutral mechanical alignment (0° ± 3°) without soft tissue releases, compared to patients with traditional implants?

 Analyze the correlation between the femoral component rotation (as measured by posterior condylar axis) and patient-reported outcomes at 1 year post-operation for our kinematically aligned implants versus competitor implants.

 Compare the frequency and extent of tibial component overhang (medial, lateral, anterior, and posterior) between our kinematically aligned implant system and traditional mechanically aligned systems, and correlate this with patient-reported pain scores at 6 months post-operation.