

MBS to facilitate *Orthopaedic* Procedures

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✓ I have no potential conflict of interest to report

Why an Orthoped?

**Why we should work
together...**



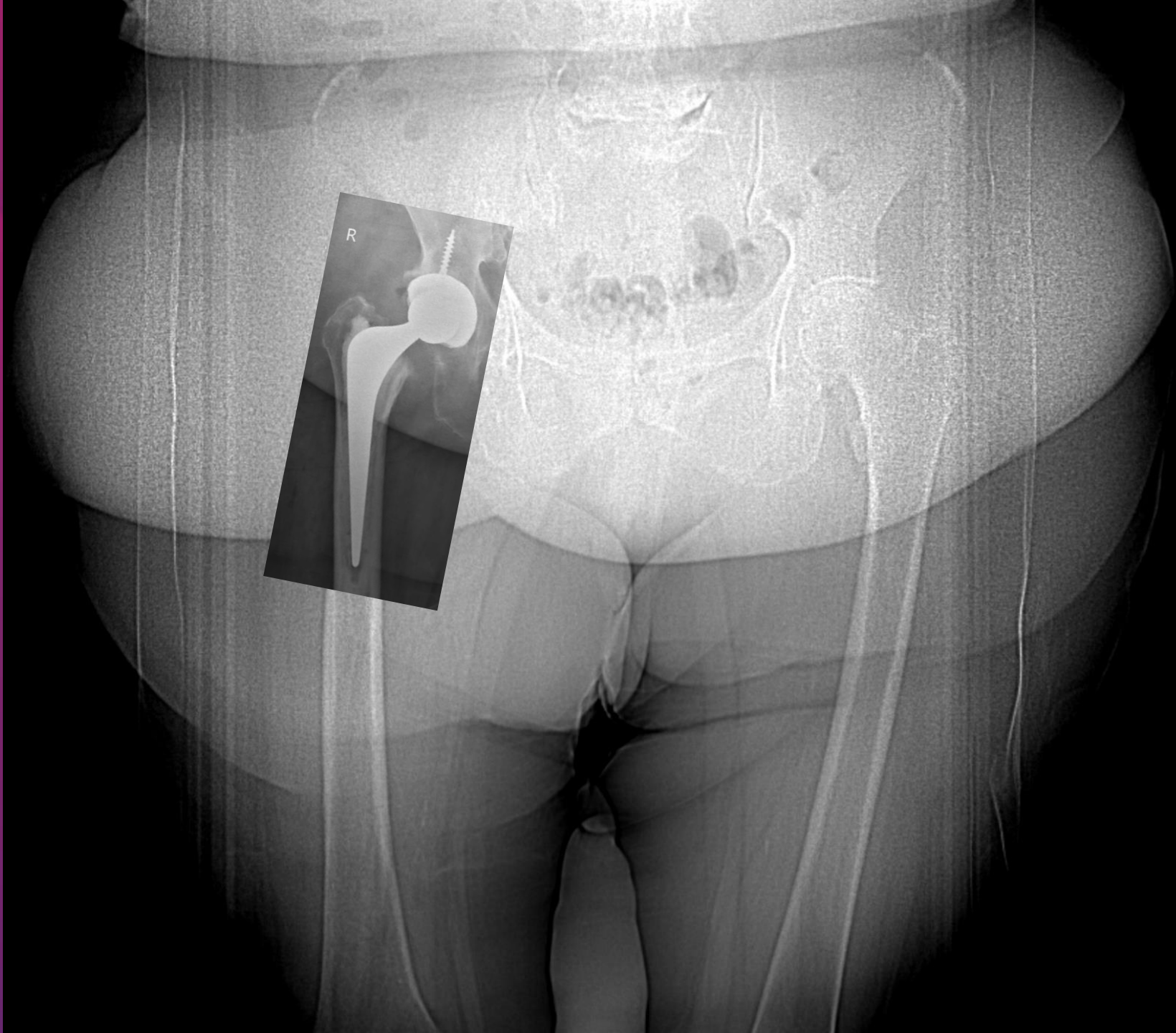
ORTHOPAEDIC

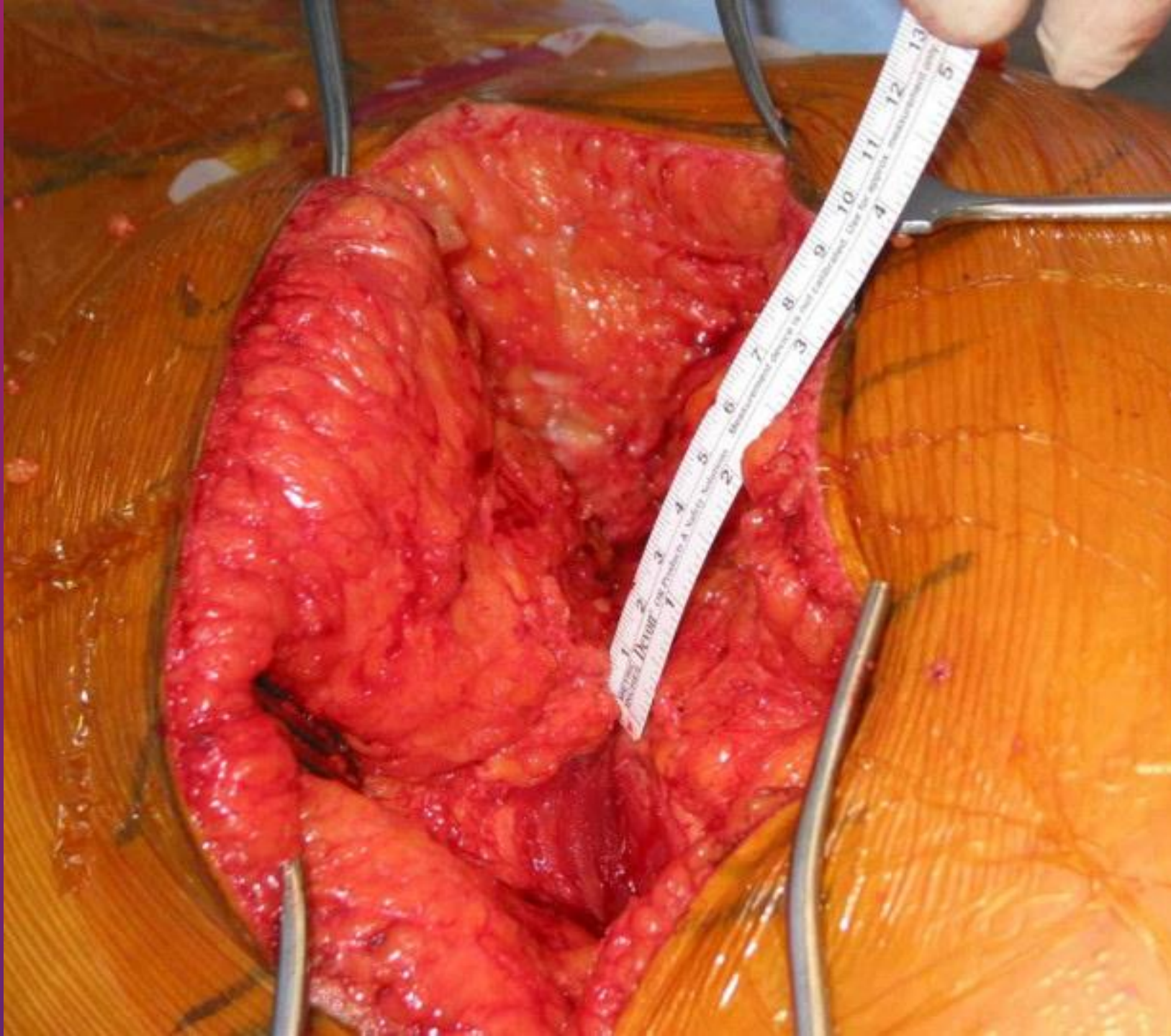
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But it's much more than this

Obesity has an effect on
every part of **Orthopaedic Surgery**:

- **Requirement**
- **Timing**
- **Access**
- **Performing**
- **Recovery**
- **Complications**
- **Outcomes**

**But can bariatric surgery
facilitate all of these?**



Requirement for the Orthopaedic Surgery

Requirement for the Orthopaedic Surgery



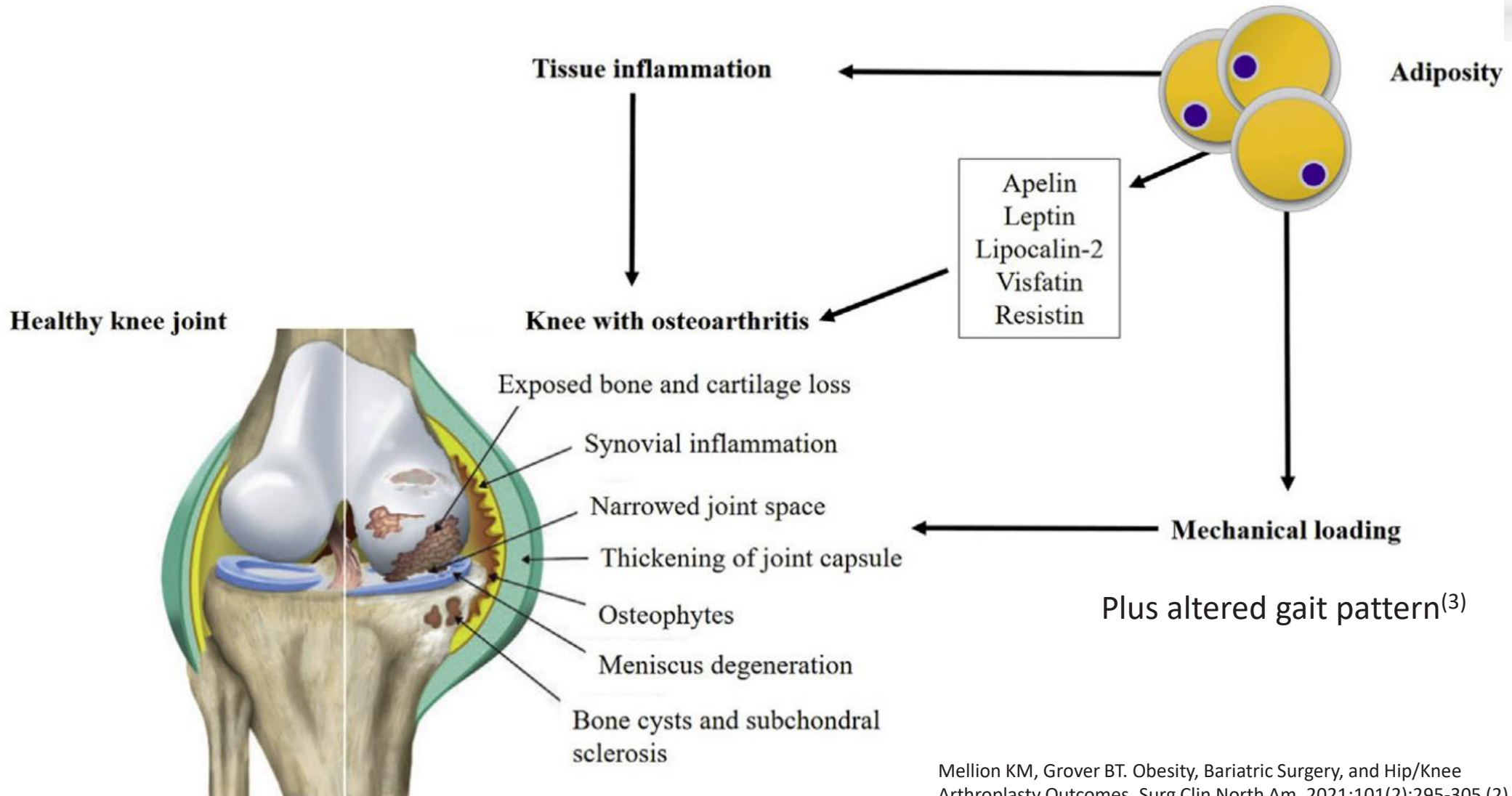
The easiest operation is no operation

So, can joint surgery be avoided altogether with bariatric surgery?

We know the rate of Osteoarthritis is higher with obesity ^(1, 2)

But it's not just the mechanical loading ⁽²⁾

Requirement for the Orthopaedic Surgery



Requirement for the Orthopaedic Surgery



As a result:

Obesity leads to 5-8 x RR of needing Total Hip Replacement ⁽⁴⁾

And risk of knee OA increases about 10% for every 1 increase in BMI ⁽⁵⁾

Requirement for the Orthopaedic Surgery



Thankfully, in setting of OA, bariatric surgery shown to improve:

Radiological changes ⁽⁶⁾

Frequency and Intensity of pain ^{(7) (8) (9)}

Function ⁽⁷⁾

Range of Motion ⁽⁷⁾

Requirement for the Orthopaedic Surgery



In fact, many patients delay or cancel

their orthopaedic surgery after having bariatric surgery ⁽¹⁰⁾ ⁽¹¹⁾

Requirement for the Orthopaedic Surgery



In fact, many patients delay or cancel

their orthopaedic surgery after having bariatric surgery ⁽¹⁰⁾ ⁽¹¹⁾

But the remainder who do not... what about them??



Timing of the Orthopaedic Surgery

Timing of the Orthopaedic Surgery

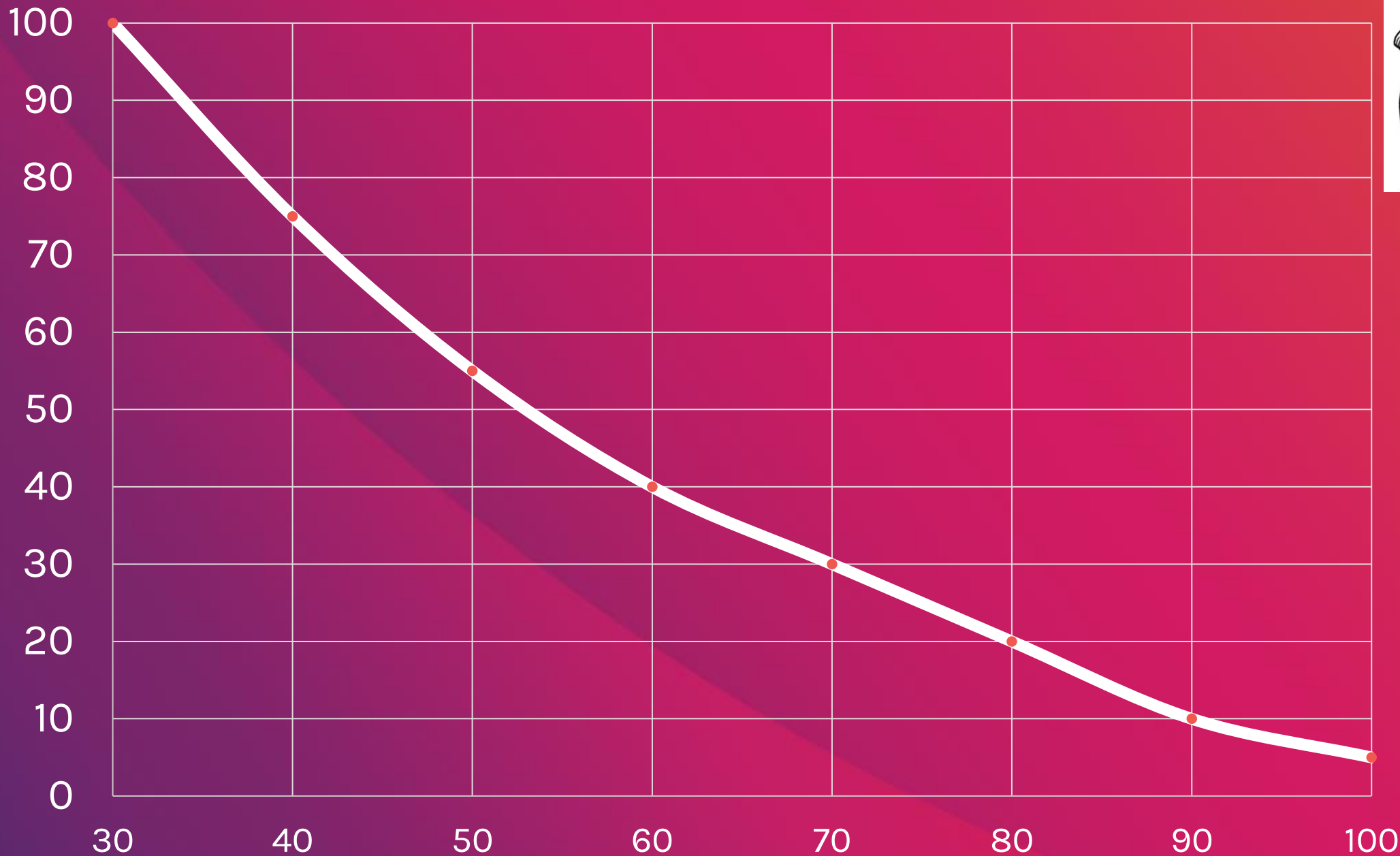


Presentation for orthopaedic surgery is earlier in obese ⁽¹²⁾ ⁽¹³⁾

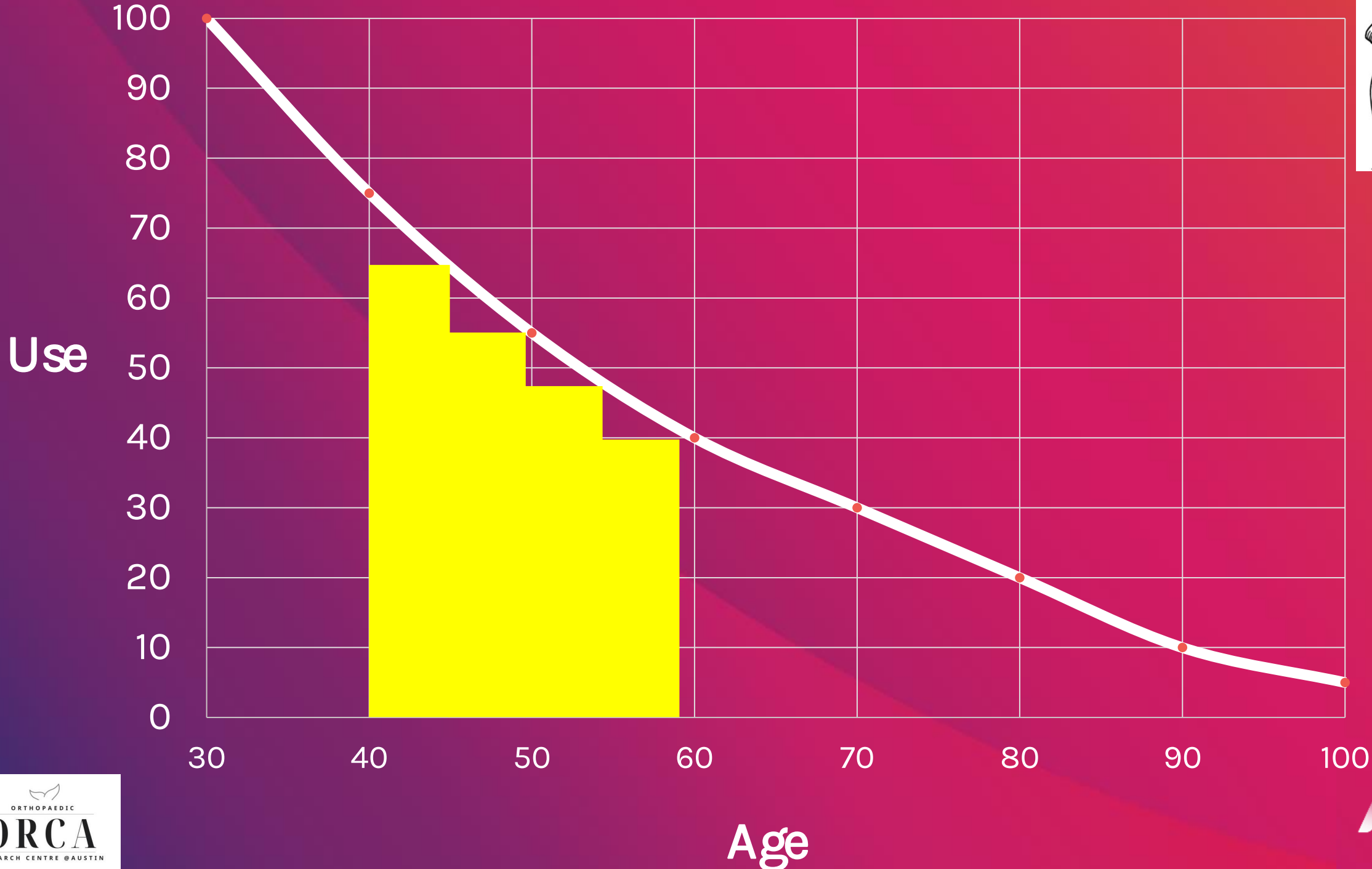
Longevity of joint replacements is about area under the curve



Use

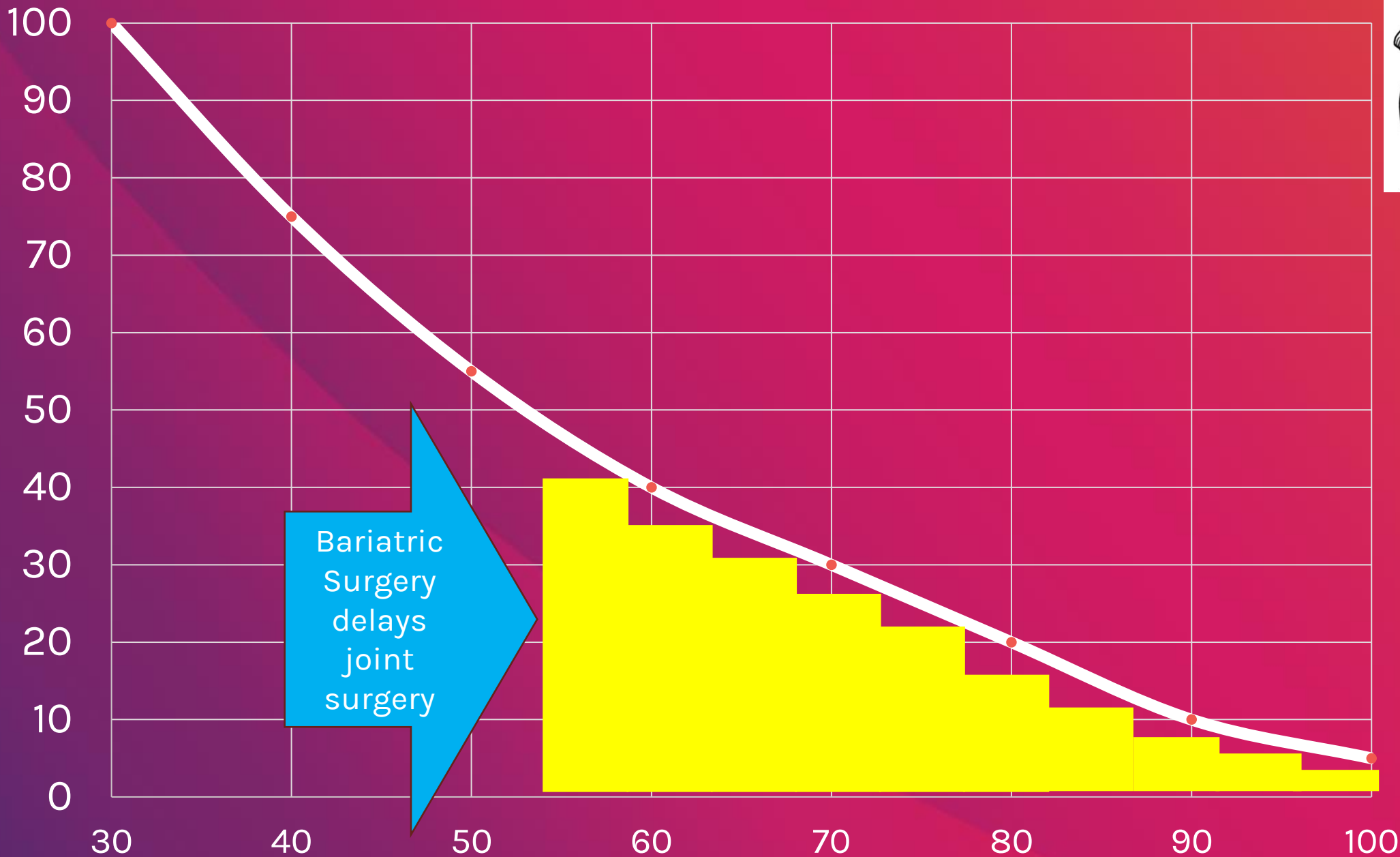


Age





Use



Timing of the Orthopaedic Surgery



If we can push the patient further along the curve (later), then:

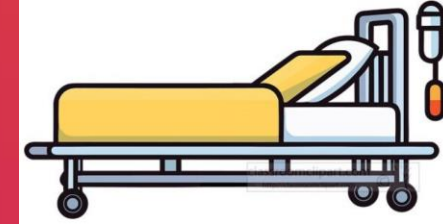
Later technology when they do have surgery

(Think robotic surgery, and now AI)

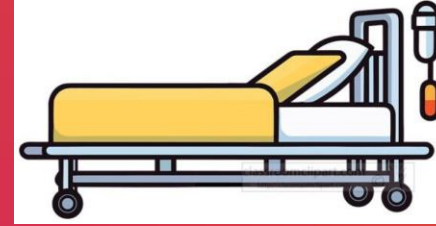
Lower risk of needing a revision

(Complication rates 2-4 x primary (14))

Lower risk of multiple revisions



Access to the Orthopaedic Surgery

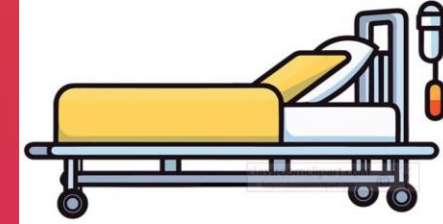


Access to the Orthopaedic Surgery

For the obese patient:

May require a campus/ hospital with greater supportive services
HDU, ICU, CPAP

Access to these services is usually more limited



Access to the Orthopaedic Surgery

Opportunity costs for *other patients*:

Theatre access

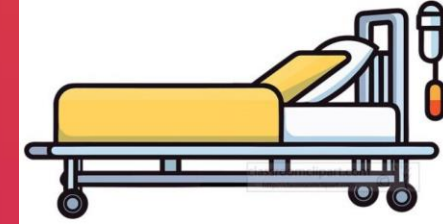
Surgery takes longer^{(15) (16)}

Fewer cases per list

Ward and Bed access

Increased Length of stay⁽¹⁶⁾

Poorer access to beds to patients of all craft groups



Access to the Orthopaedic Surgery

BMI Thresholds:

Survey of American surgeons

Only 13 % did NOT have a cut-off to refuse surgery ⁽¹⁷⁾

Most surgeons choosing 40 BMI or above as their cut-off

But not (officially) common in Australia

Also some of this group would have improved

See later⁽¹⁶⁾



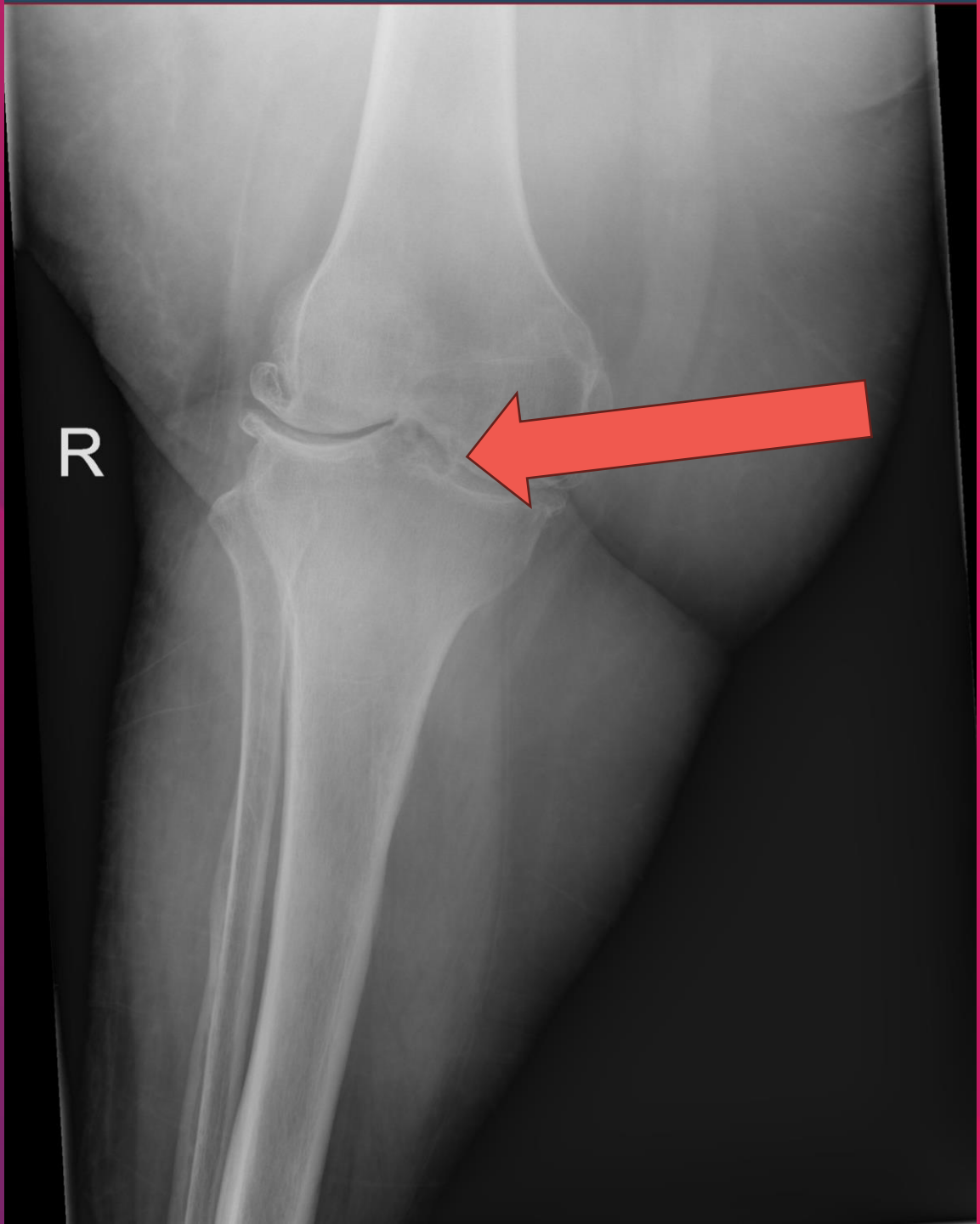
Performing the Orthopaedic Surgery

Performing the Orthopaedic Surgery

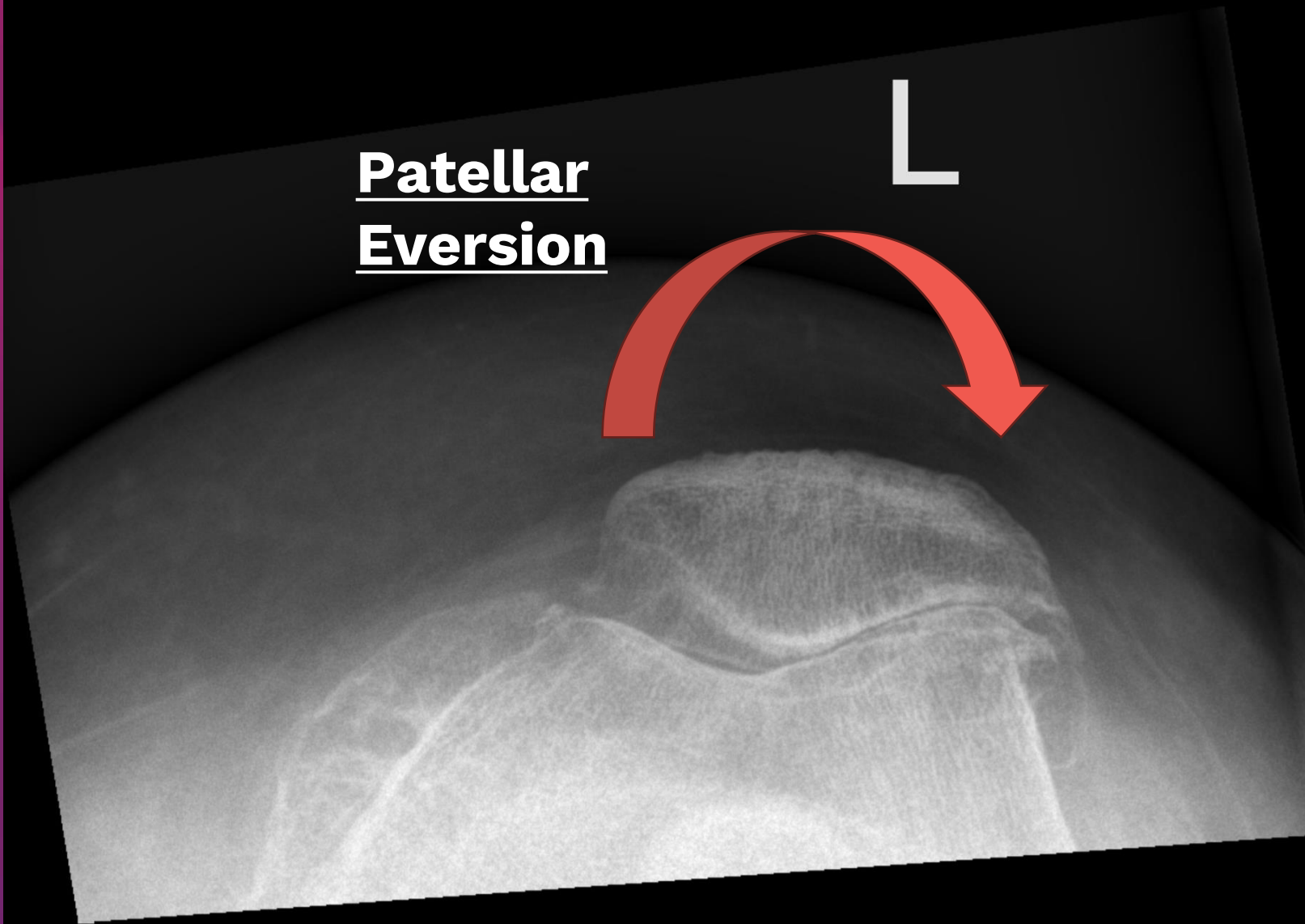


Total Knee Replacement





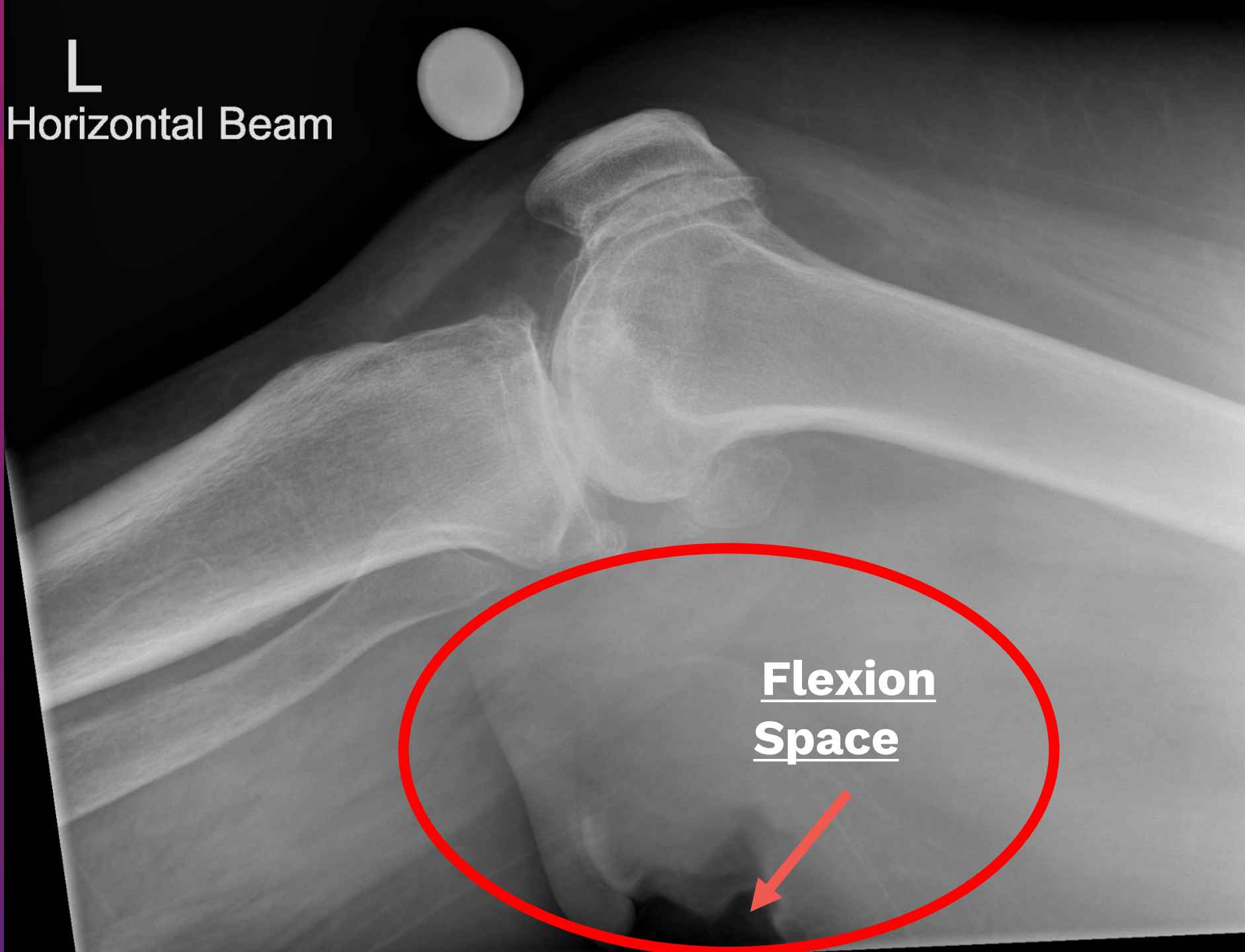
Access



Patellar
Eversion

L

L
Horizontal Beam



Flexion
Space



Performing the Orthopaedic Surgery



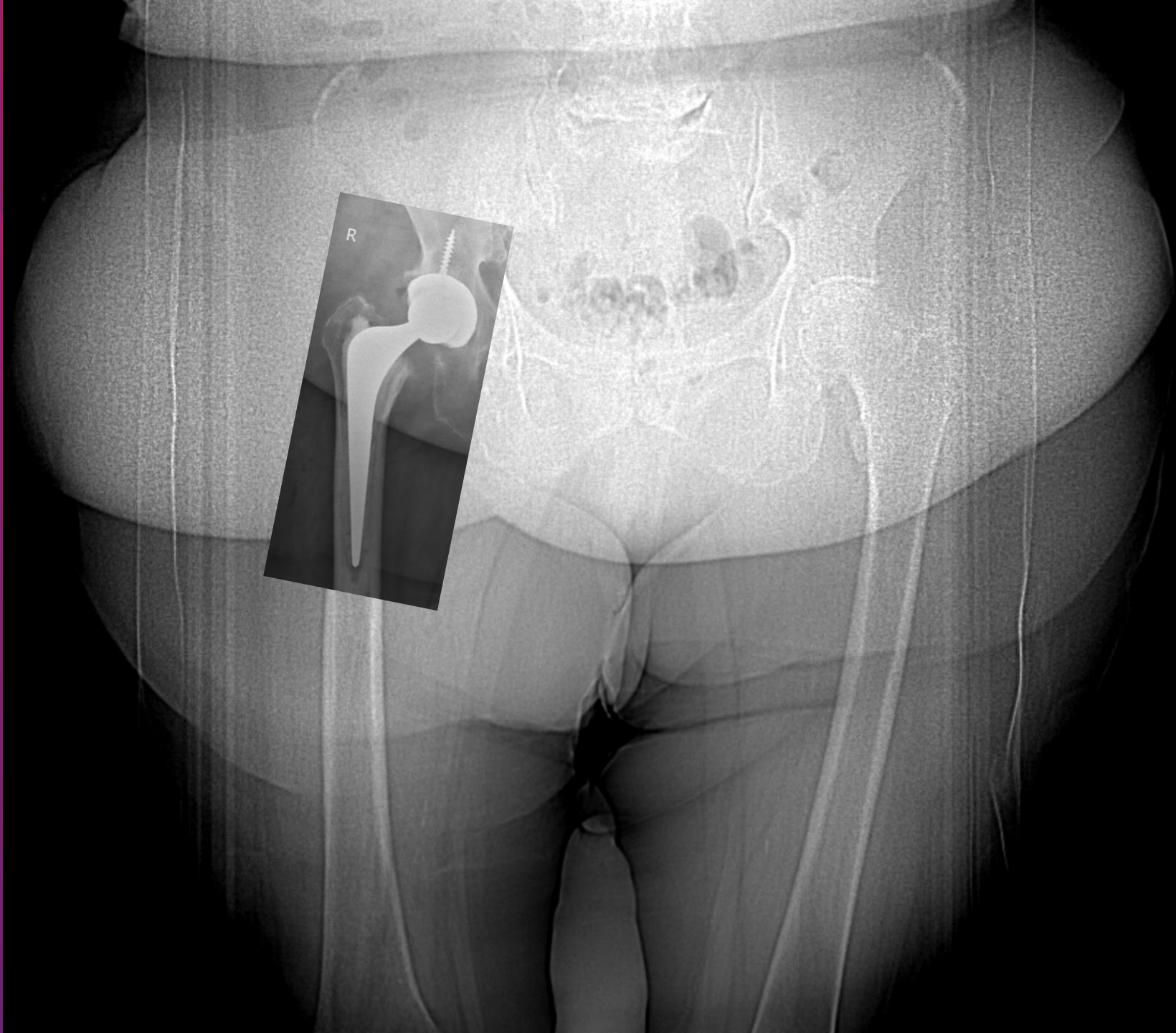
Technical errors are higher (18,19)

Especially implant malposition

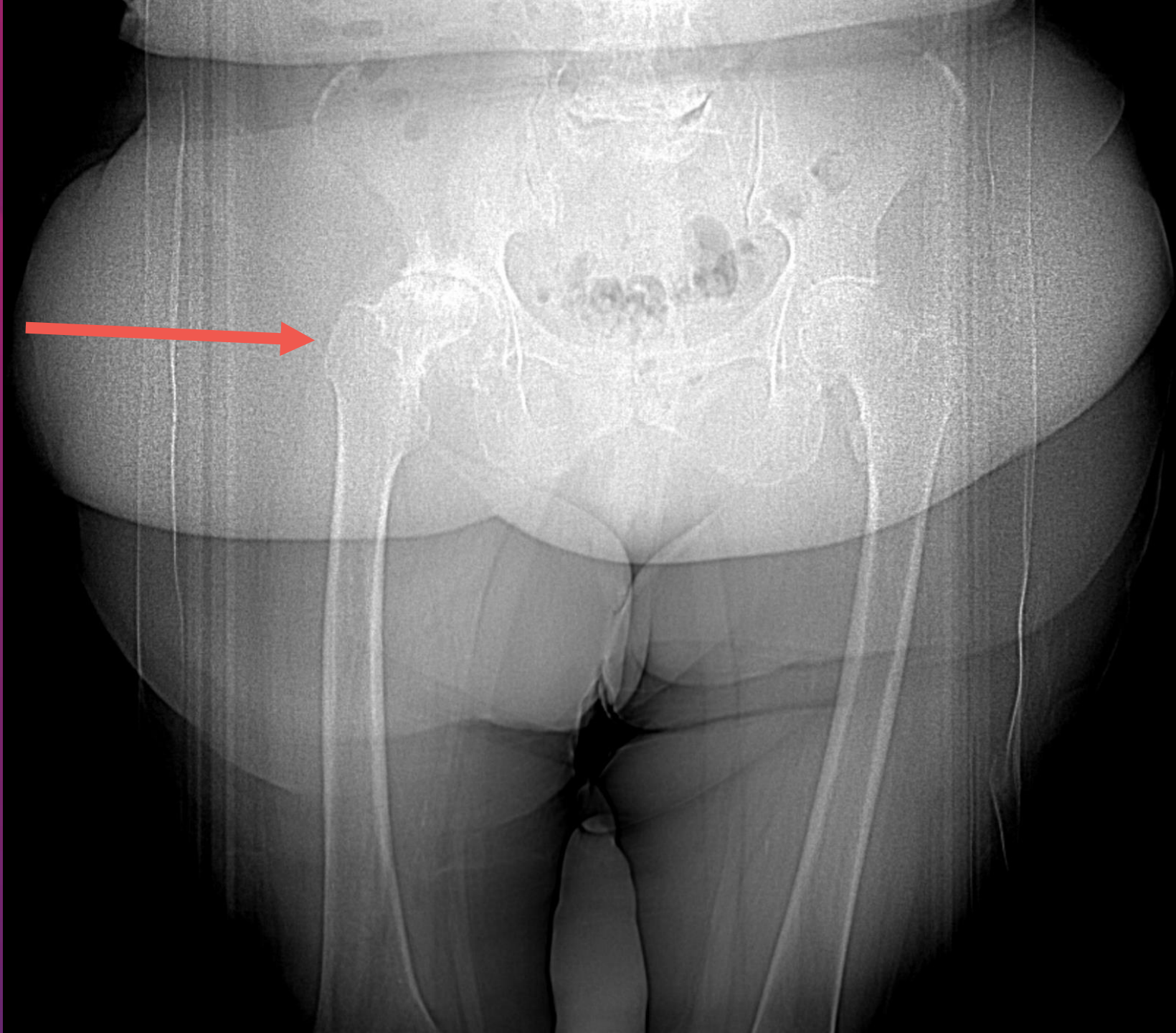
Performing the Orthopaedic Surgery



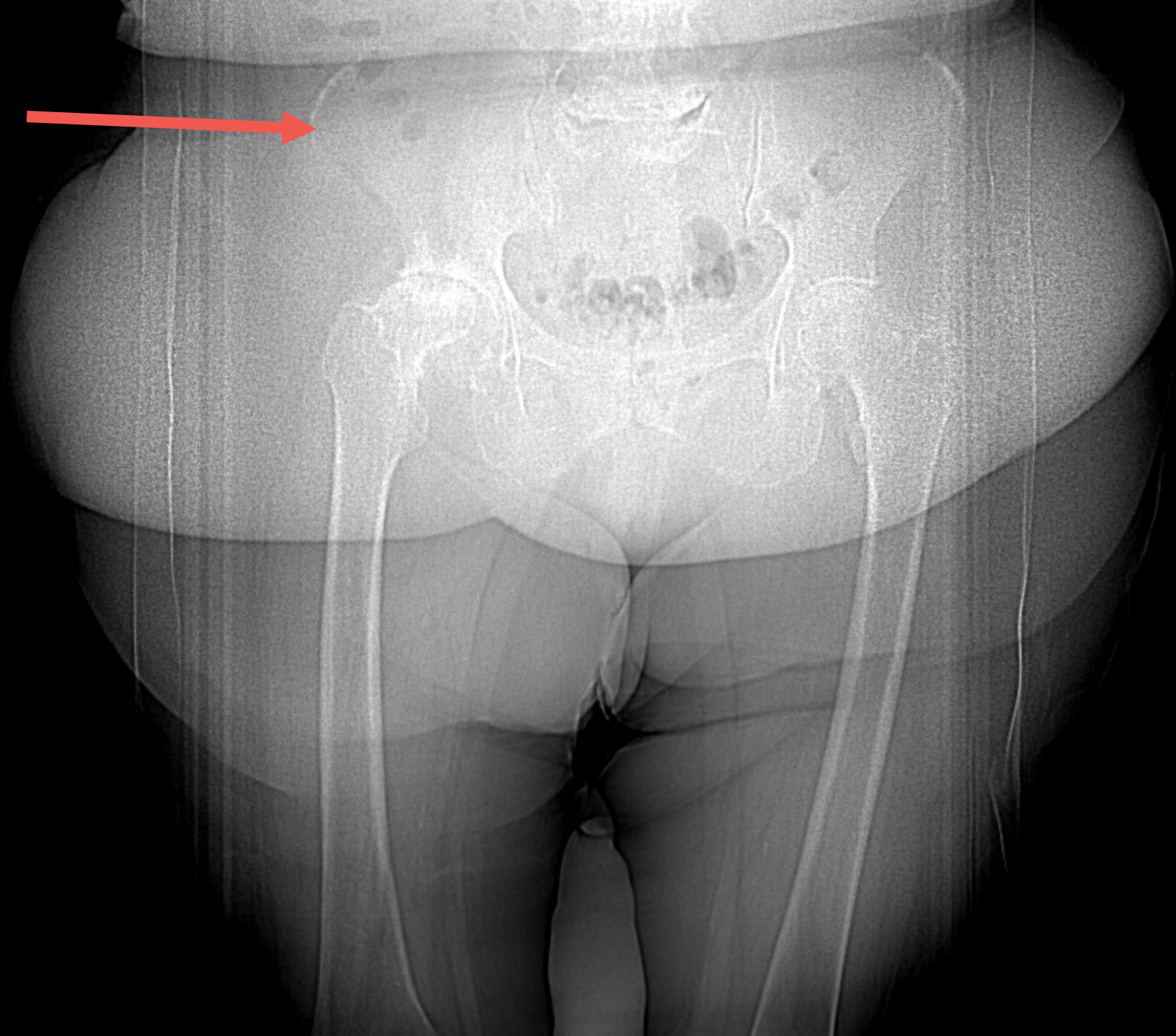
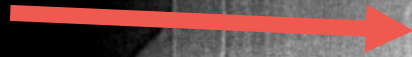
Total Hip Replacement

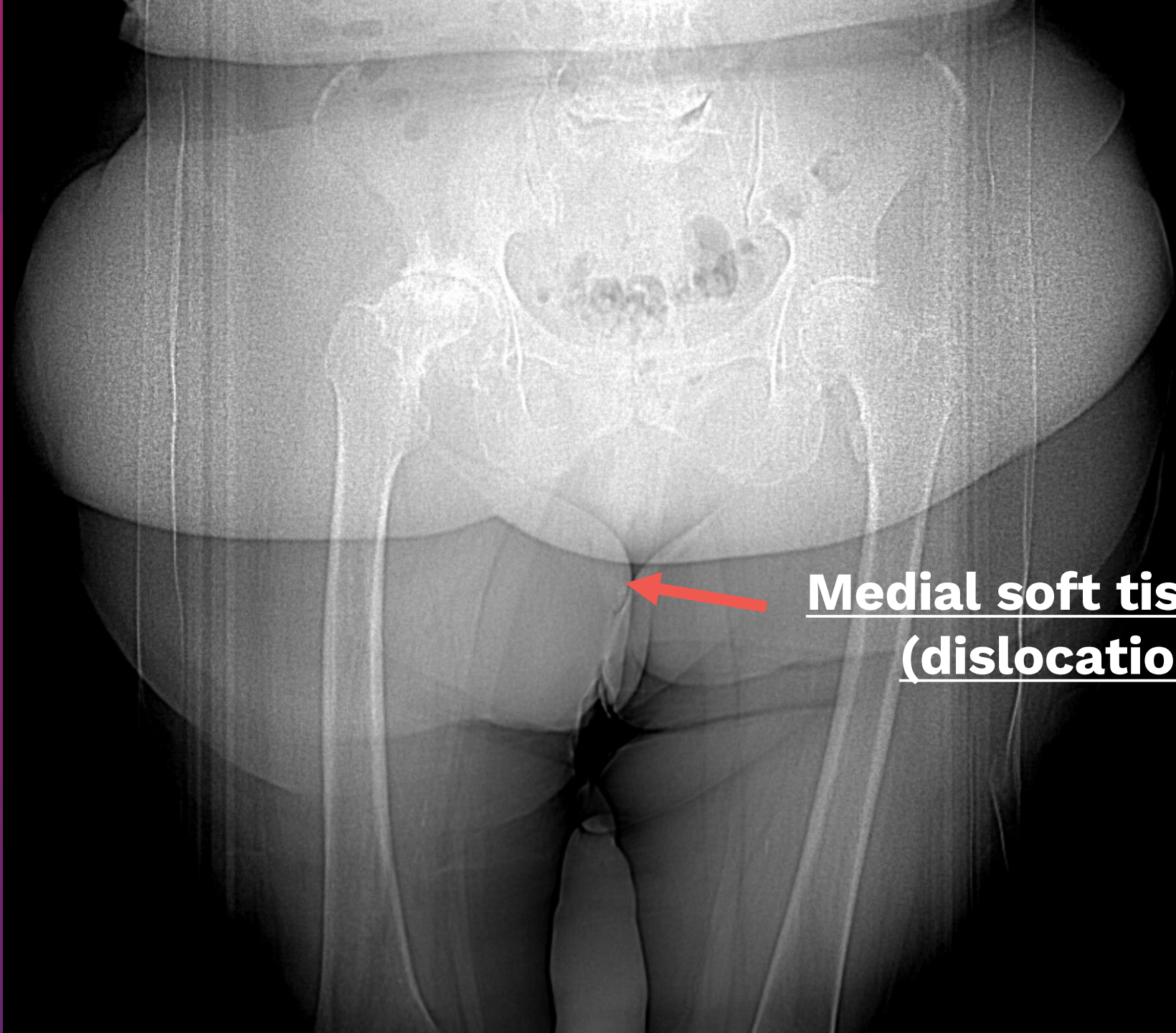


Access



Pins





Medial soft tissue leverage
(dislocation)

Performing the Orthopaedic Surgery



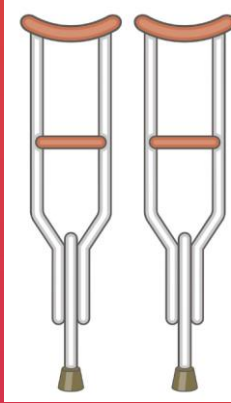
All surgeries:

Occupational Health and Safety

Special Operating Tables (or two)

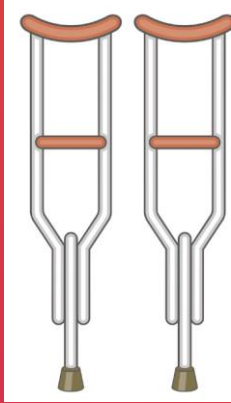
Weight of limbs

Operative Time



Recovery after the Orthopaedic Surgery

Recovery after the Orthopaedic Surgery



Obesity affects:

Length of Stay increased ⁽¹⁶⁾ ⁽¹³⁾

Number of staff needed to mobilise patient

Less likely to be discharged home ⁽²⁰⁾

More likely to need inpatient Rehabilitation

Other resources and requirements



Complications of the Orthopaedic Surgery

Complications of the Orthopaedic Surgery



Early:

Medial Collateral Ligament injury ⁽²¹⁾

Patellofemoral dislocations ⁽²¹⁾

DVT ⁽²²⁾

Wound Infection ⁽²³⁾

Deep Infections

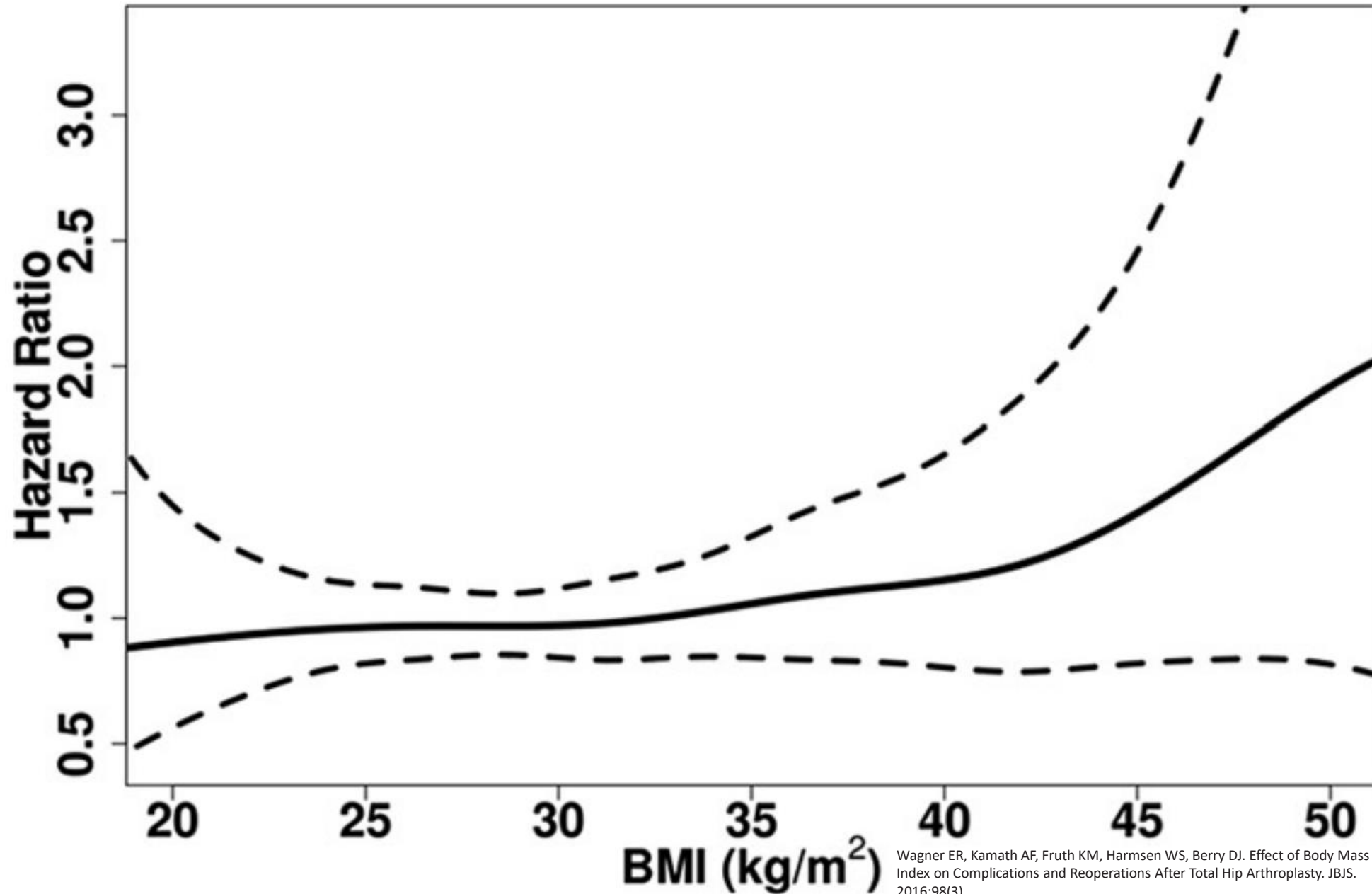
8 x RR in Super-obese ⁽²²⁾

But 3.5 x lower in bariatric surgery group ⁽²⁴⁾

Readmissions ⁽²⁵⁾ ⁽¹³⁾

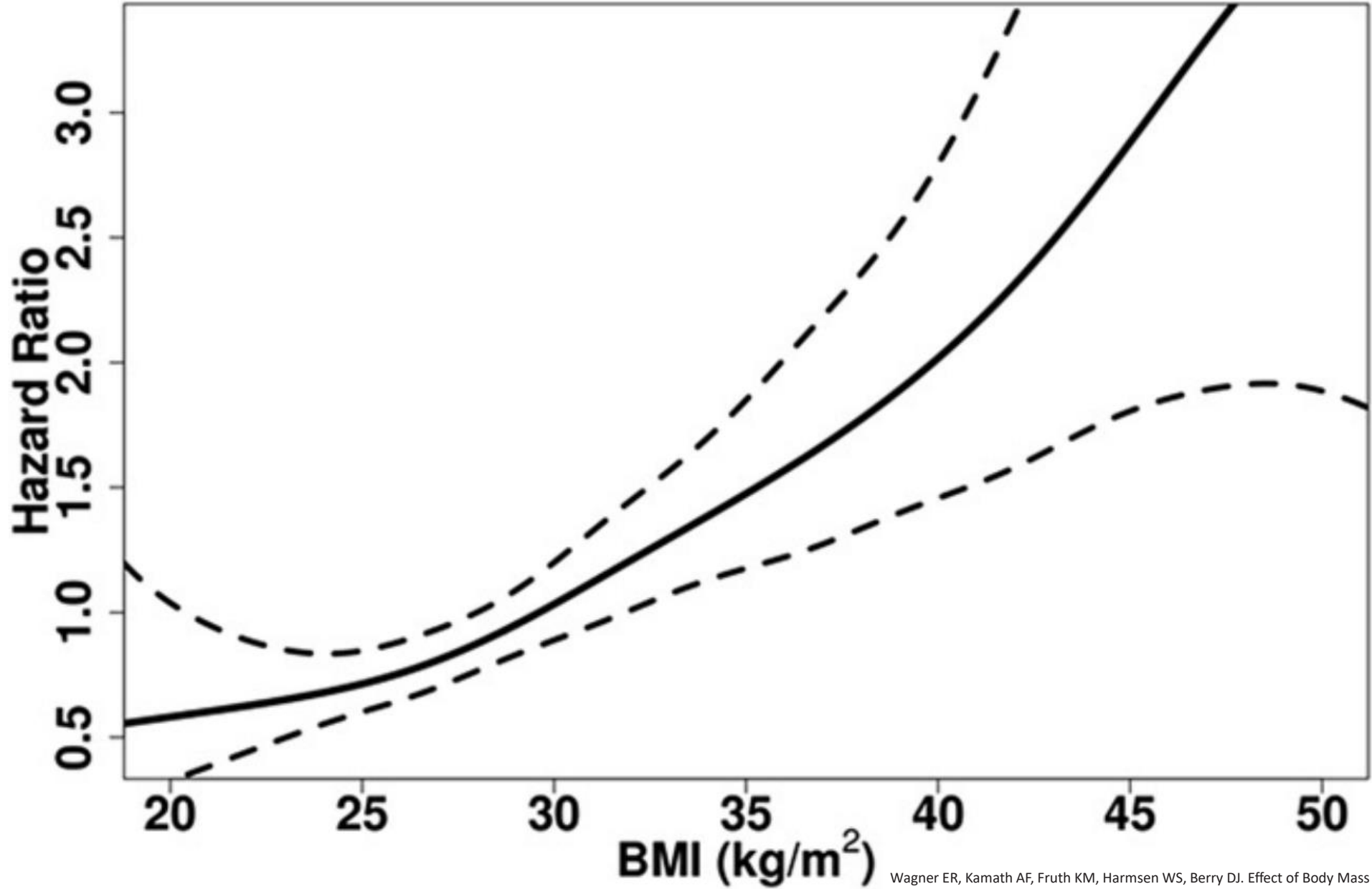
Dislocations ⁽²⁶⁾

Osteoarthritis: Early Dislocation



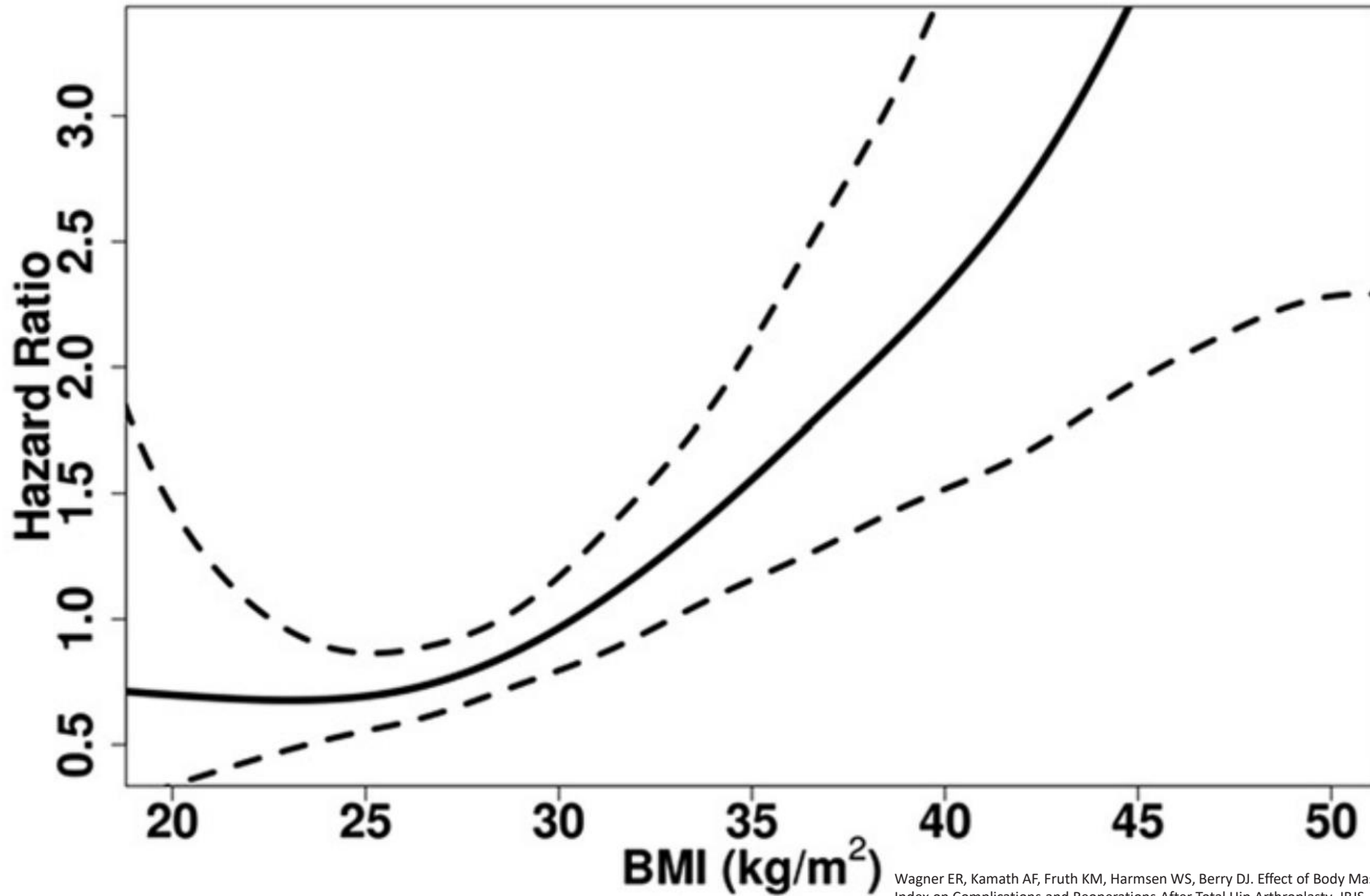
Wagner ER, Kamath AF, Fruth KM, Harmsen WS, Berry DJ. Effect of Body Mass Index on Complications and Reoperations After Total Hip Arthroplasty. JBJS. 2016;98(3).

Osteoarthritis: Infection



Wagner ER, Kamath AF, Fruth KM, Harmsen WS, Berry DJ. Effect of Body Mass Index on Complications and Reoperations After Total Hip Arthroplasty. JBJS. 2016;98(3).

Osteoarthritis: Deep Infection



Wagner ER, Kamath AF, Fruth KM, Harmsen WS, Berry DJ. Effect of Body Mass Index on Complications and Reoperations After Total Hip Arthroplasty. JBJS. 2016;98(3).

Complications of the Orthopaedic Surgery



Late:

Revision rates

4.5 x higher odds ratio in super-obese⁽²²⁾

Higher rate for deep infections⁽²⁶⁾

But NO difference for mechanical failure or aseptic loosening⁽²⁶⁾

No difference dislocation and revisions after 1 year⁽²¹⁾

Complications of the Orthopaedic Surgery



After revision surgery in obese patients (27):

Higher Risk of subsequent:

Further revisions

Reoperation

Reinfection

Worse

Pain relief

Functional Outcomes



Outcomes of the Orthopaedic Surgery

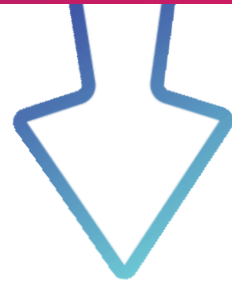
Outcomes of the Orthopaedic Surgery



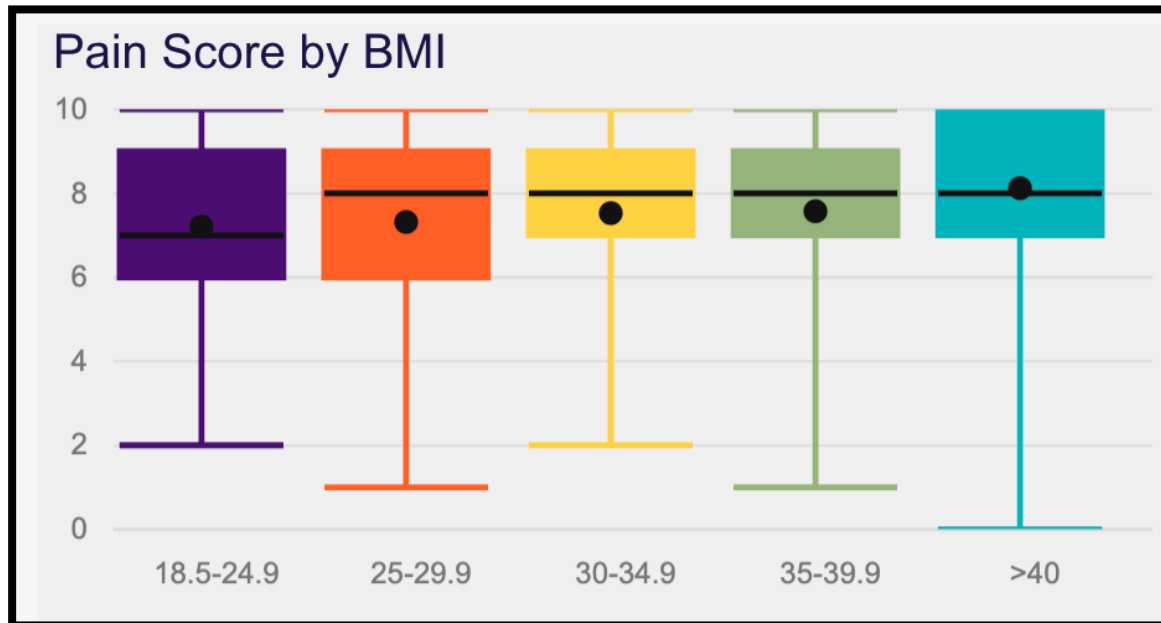
Obese patients still have relative improvements in PROMs

Outcomes of the Orthopaedic Surgery

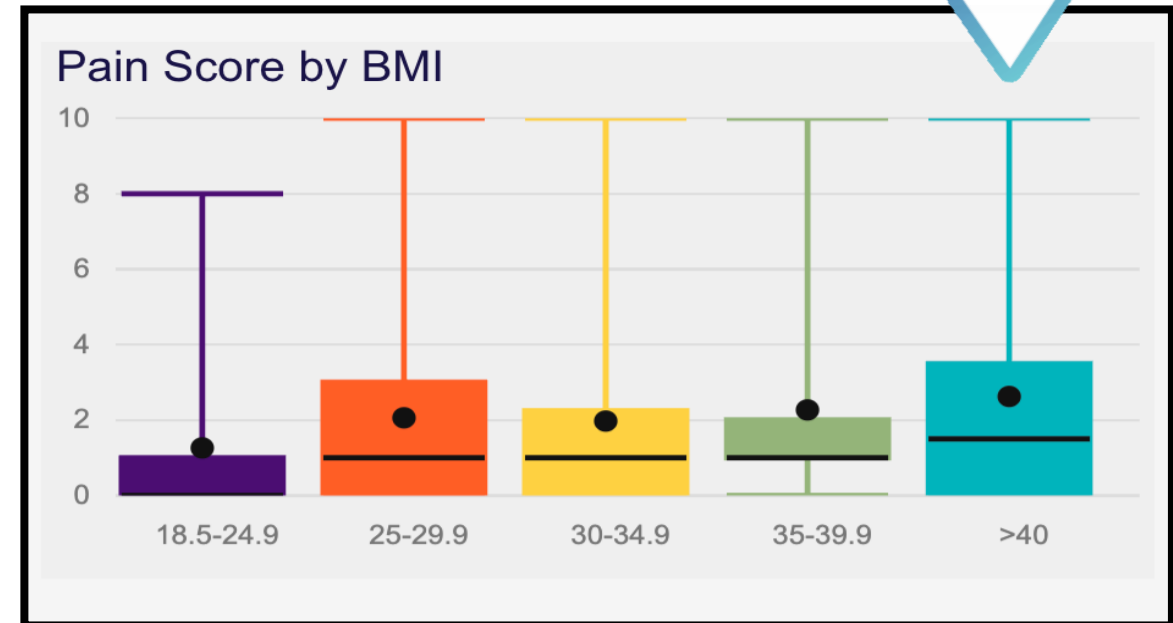
PAIN (Lower better)



PreOp Hip & Knee n=426



PostOp* Hip & Knee n=268

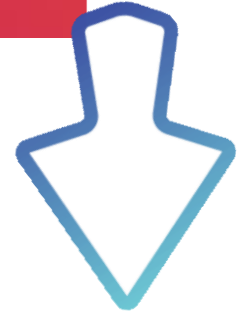


VAS Pain Score 0 - 10

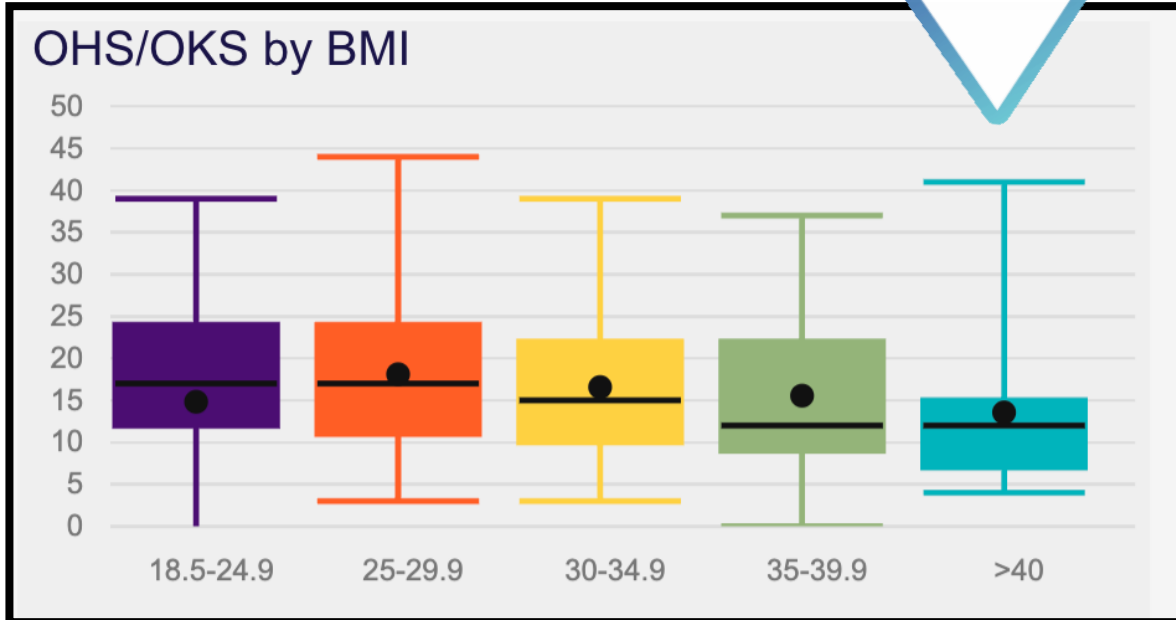
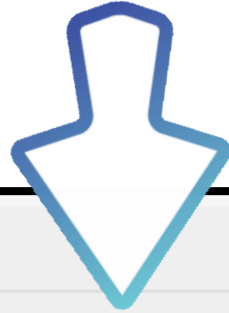


Outcomes of the Orthopaedic Surgery

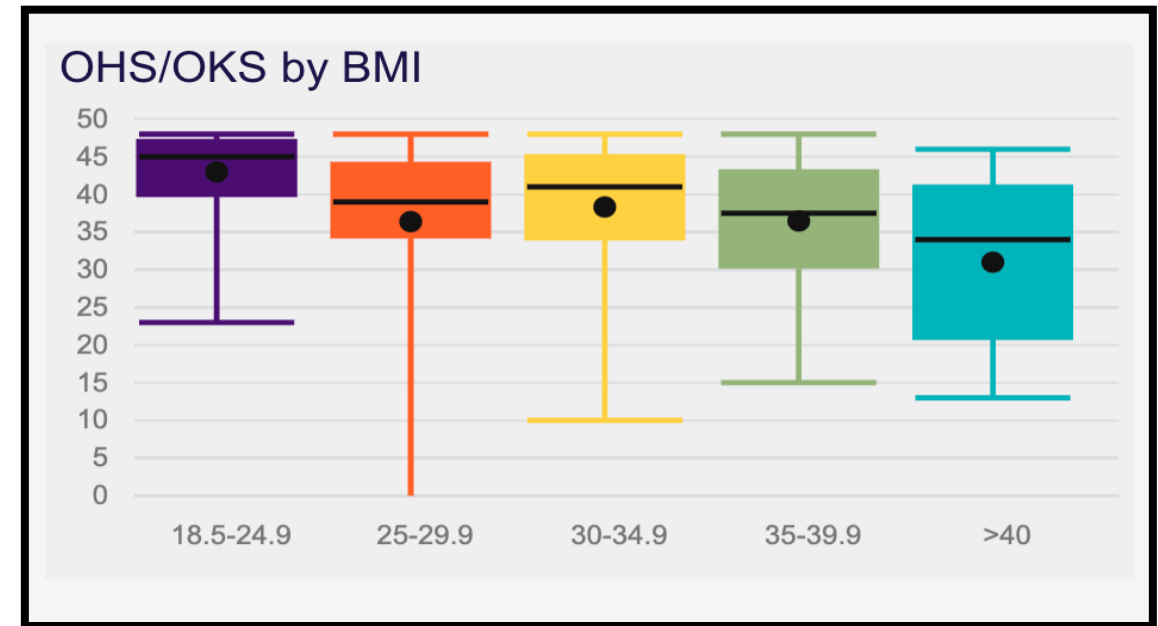
Oxford Hip Score (Higher better)



PreOp Hip & Knee n=426



PostOp* Hip & Knee n=268



VAS Pain Score 0 - 10

Oxford Hip Score / Oxford Knee Score
0 = Severe Arthritis
47 = Satisfactory Joint Function



Outcomes of the Orthopaedic Surgery



Obese patients still have relative improvements in PROMs

Our data is definitely showing this

Evidence supports this ⁽²⁸⁾

But still not same absolute outcome as if BMI was lower

Also

Range of motion of TKR is less ⁽²⁹⁾

Harris Hip Scores lower in super-obese ⁽²²⁾

SUMMARY

Obesity has an effect on *every* part of Orthopaedic Surgery:

- Requirement for
- Timing of
- Access to
- Performing of
- Recovery from
- Complications from
- Outcomes from

Orthopaedic surgery

SUMMARY

**But does bariatric surgery
improve all of these?**

Bariatric Surgery before Orthopaedic Surgery

There are a couple of things it **might not...**

Post-operative blood transfusion ⁽³⁰⁾

Hip dislocations in some papers ^(31, 32)

Related to nutrition?

Bariatric Surgery before Orthopaedic Surgery

But **LOTS** of things it **DOES**...

Risk of most post-operative complications ⁽³³⁾

Fewer short-term complications ^{(10), (34)}

Pulmonary Emboli ⁽³⁰⁾

Respiratory Complications ⁽³⁰⁾

Bariatric Surgery before Orthopaedic Surgery

But **LOTS** of things it **DOES**...

Lower Operative Time ⁽³⁵⁾

Shorter Length of Stay ⁽³⁵⁾

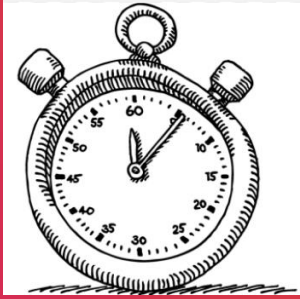
Lower Re-operations and Revisions ⁽³⁶⁾

Lower Costs ⁽³⁰⁾

Bariatric Surgery before Orthopaedic Surgery

Bariatric before or after Orthopaedic surgery?

Bariatric first is best (37, 38, 39)



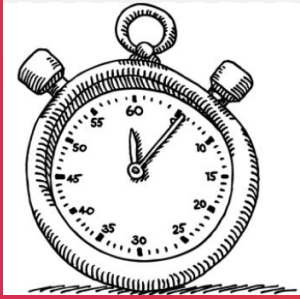
Bariatric Surgery before Orthopaedic Surgery

How much before?

Improvement starts at 6 months ^(37, 39)

Best > 2 years after bariatric surgery ⁽³⁸⁾

Complications
Anaesthesia length
Torniquet Time
Total OR Time



Is it Cost-effective
to perform Bariatric surgery before
Orthopaedic Surgery?

YES! (40, 41)

**Would Orthopaedic Surgeons
prefer Bariatric surgery
before Orthopaedic Surgery?**

YES! ^(**)

(**) Non RCT-based pure opinion of Andrew Hardidge, but likely correct...



Thank You!

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