Efficiency and safety of care pathways for knee and hip arthroplasty

No registrations found.

Ethical review	Positive opinion
Status	Recruiting
Health condition type	-
Study type	Observational non invasive

Summary

ID

NL-OMON26048

Source
NTR

Health condition

knee and hip arthroplasty

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: n.a.
Source(s) of monetary or material Support: n.a.

Intervention

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

Primary Objective: To identify the most efficient and safe clinical pathways for knee and hip arthroplasty

Secondary outcome

Secondary Objective(s): Do CPs for hip and knee arthroplasty provide financial benefit? Costs are only included if they are listed properly and carefully. Also other postoperative complications, relevant to the question, will be summarized.

Study description

Background summary

While the number of these surgeries worldwide is increasing, CPs have been developed to improve efficiency and decrease hospital stay3,6,14 The LOS depends apart from the clinical outcome and patients' comorbidity, on social and marital status and cultural aspects. Even the health insurances may have influence.3 The LOS has reduced significantly by the use of CPs.13 Nowadays, an outpatient surgery (OS) pathway with possible discharge on the day of surgery has been developed reducing the LOS to one day.7,14 With the OS the patient stays in the hospital for one day only; it is a day care surgery with a day procedure, a patients-specific approach, an optimized process in which the proactive patient is essential. Admission and discharge are on the day of surgery, without an overnight hospital stay.11 This reduction of LOS might satisfy the patient 7,14 as he is able to return home on the same day.

Therefore, the effects of CPs and the decreasing LOS in terms of (serious) adverse events ((S)AE), readmission, functional recovery and PROMS have to be investigated. It should also take into account the long waiting lists and the increasing economic burden on the public health system

Study objective

Numbers of hip and knee arthroplasties are increasing worldwide. The optimization of the treatment and the scientifically supported procedures are implemented in clinical pathways (CPs). CPs have developed during the past decades and this systematic review (SR) with planned meta-analysis (MA) evaluates the efficiency and safety of various care pathways for knee and hip arthroplasty.

Study design

n.a.

Intervention

The general objective is to perform a systematic review and to summarize the available literature regarding the efficiency and safety of clinical pathways for patients undergoing knee or hip arthroplasty.

Contacts

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Eligibility criteria

Inclusion criteria

• Studies including patients of 18 years or older undergoing implantation of a hip or knee prosthesis;

• Studies which compare the intervention with standard care.

Exclusion criteria

• Studies including patients undergoing revision arthroplasty;

• Strictly descriptive articles, e.g. historical articles.

Study design

Design

Study type:	Observational non invasive
Intervention model:	Parallel
Allocation:	Randomized controlled trial
Masking:	Open (masking not used)

Control:	N/A , unknown

Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status:	Recruiting
Start date (anticipated):	01-07-2016
Enrollment:	0
Type:	Anticipated

Ethics review

Positive opinion

Date:	13-06-2016
Application type:	First submission

Study registrations

Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

No registrations found.

Other (possibly less up-to-date) registrations in this register

No registrations found.

In other registers

Register	ID
NTR-new	NL5769
NTR-old	NTR5923
Other	: METC: 16N103

Study results