Mid -Term Results of Total Knee Replacement in Under Age of 65 Years Patients with Rheumatoid Arthritis

Tolgahan Kuru

Department of Orthopaedic Surgery and Traumatology, Başakşehir State Hospital, Istanbul, Turkey

Corresponding Author: Tolgahan Kuru
drtolghankuru@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Background: Knee arthroplasty in patients with rheumatoid joint inflammation is related with a few issues but is a compelling strategy for administration of knee diseases in these patients. The point of this cross-sectional examination was to assess the after effects of this method in a progression of patients with rheumatoid joint pain. Methods: Twelve patients (15 knees) with rheumatoid joint pain who operated knee arthroplasty (Figure-1) and under 65 age were enrolled. Clinical and radiographic outcomes including practical score and knee score, radiographic score, the measure of distortion adjustment, the length of recovery time and complications were assessed. Results: Eleven patients were female, and one patient is male, with mean age of 58.8 years and were followed for an average of 28.2 months. Average knee range of motion had increased from 82 degrees to 106 degrees postoperatively (p=0.002). The mean knee and functional score were 91 (4.44 SD) and 71 (27.92 SD), respectively. None of the patients had radiographic signs of loosening. Conclusion: Knee arthroplasty performed in degenerative knee joint illnesses with extreme distortion altogether enhances rheumatoid joint pain patient’s grievances and utilitarian outcomes.

Keywords: Rheumatoid Arthritis; Total Knee Arthroplasty; Arthroplasty

1. INTRODUCTION

Rheumatoid joint pain (RA) is an endless incendiary issue portrayed by synovial hyperplasia and coming about joint obliteration. It is the most widely recognized type of provocative joint inflammation and influences 1% of men and 3% of ladies [1]. The knee is among the most ordinarily influenced joints in RA, and it is assessed that up to 90% of patients with RA will in the end have the inclusion of the knees. Total knee arthroplasty (TKA) is the treatment of choice for pain relief and function improvement in patients with osteoarthritis (OA) and RA [2,3].
3. RESULTS

Mean knee score and function score in Knee Society scoring system (KSS) were 91 (SD: 4.44) and 71 (SD: 27.92) respectively. All patients had knee score between 80 and 100. Based on function score, 4 knees (33%) had score of 80 to 100 (excellent result), 5 knees (42.5%) 60 to 80 (good results), 3 knees (25%) 40 to 60 (fair results). The average preoperative and postoperative knee range of motion were 80.42°±20.48° (60-128) and 104.22°±11.8° (88-125), respectively and were statistically significant (p=0.002). Average time to reach 90° of knee flexion was 2.82 (SD, 0.63) weeks.

4. DISCUSSION

This is a retrospective study of 15 total knee arthroplasty in 12 patients of rheumatoid arthritis under age of 65 years. Patients from multiple centers were included in our study. The mean age of patients in our study was 58.8 years. Rheumatoid arthritis affects knee at an earlier age than degenerative arthritis. In our study 11 were females and 1 were male. The knee arthroplasty is a highly successful method for controlling pain, reducing disability and improving the performance of RA patients. Long-term results (ten years) with prosthetic survival of 81 to 97.7% have been reported for these patients [2]. Gill [6] compared clinical results of TKA in RA (30 knees) and OA (37 knees) with a mean follow up of 9.9 years. All patients had good and excellent results in terms of pain reduction, stability and knee range of motion. However, due to multiple joints involvement in RA, the functional results were lower [6]. Lee et al. [2] in 75 TKA (55 patients) in RA patients that were followed for 15 years, reported 85.5% prosthesis survival. They reported a considerable increase in revision rate due to prosthetic looseness after 10 years (on average 12.4 years, 3 to 16 years) [2]. In our study that the cemented PS prosthesis was used, the knee and function scores were 91 and 71 respectively.

5. CONCLUSION

Our study indicated that; total knee replacement was responsible for pain relief, which is the most common indication, in majority of the rheumatoid arthritis patients. ROM improved in patients after TKA in general, however most significant improvement were seen in patients who were bedridden preoperatively because of severe deformities.
REFERENCES


To Cite This Article: Tolgahan Kuru. Mid-Term Results of Total Knee Replacement in under age of 65 years Patients with Rheumatoid Arthritis. International Annals of Medicine. 2018;2(6). https://doi.org/10.24087/IAM.2018.2.6.530