Safety of disinvestment in mid- to late-term follow-up post primary hip and knee replacement: the UK SAFE evidence synthesis and recommendations

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Disclaimer: This report contains transcripts of interviews conducted in the course of the research and contains language that may offend some readers.

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Plain English summary

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Plain English summary

Total joint replacement provides considerable improvement in quality of life in people with severe joint damage. However, in a small percentage of people, problems can develop with the replaced joint over time, requiring further surgery.

Providing follow-up care for everyone after their surgery is expensive and the NHS is under increasing financial pressures. Many hospitals have dramatically reduced or stopped follow-up. There is very little research evidence to determine whether not providing follow-up causes harm to people by missing the opportunity to detect problems with a replaced joint before serious damage occurs.

This project aimed to understand whether or not it is safe to stop follow-up of joint replacement.

We gathered evidence from multiple sources to understand when people are most likely to develop problems with their joint replacement and to identify whether or not some people are more likely than others to develop problems. This included a detailed search of published literature, the collection of information from 560 people undergoing revision surgery on their joint replacement and an analysis of routinely collected hospital data on > 350,000 people who had a hip and knee replacement in the last 10 years.

Finally, we presented all of the collected evidence to an expert panel, which included surgeons, general practitioners and people who had undergone joint replacement. Based on the evidence, the expert panel agreed the following:

- 1. It was safe to stop follow-up from 1 to 10 years after surgery, but only for straightforward operations (involving joint replacement with well-studied implants in patients who are not at high risk of developing problems after surgery).
- 2. All patients must have a radiographic and clinical review at 10 years.
- 3. For patients with an increased risk of developing a problem with their joint replacement (e.g. a novel implant), regular routine follow-up should continue to be provided.

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