

Session/Poster#

Presenter

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The Impact of Ulcerative Colitis on Outcomes and Complications Following Total Hip Arthroplasty

Introduction: The objective of this study is to compare outcomes and complication rates between patients with and without ulcerative colitis (UC) undergoing surgery for total hip arthroplasty (THA). There is limited literature evaluating the impact of UC on long-term outcomes after THA surgery.

Methods: Using the National Inpatient Sample (NIS), patients admitted from 2005 to 2012 with a diagnosis of UC who underwent THA were retrospectively reviewed. A 1:1 propensity score-match (PSM) by age, sex, and obesity status was performed before analyzing data. Univariate analyses evaluated demographics, complications, and subsequent revision. Multivariate binary logistic regression models were also conducted to identify correlations between UC and postoperative THA outcomes.

Results: Both cohorts were nearly identical in age (UC: 64.35 years, non-UC: 64.46 years $p=0.862$), sex (UC: 52.4% female, non-UC: 53.7% female $p=0.549$), and obesity status (UC: 11.3%, non-UC: 11.2% $p=0.942$). The UC cohort, compared to the non-UC cohort, had more white patients (91.7% vs. 88.7%, $p=0.004$). Both cohorts were comparable in Deyo score ($p=0.448$), length of stay ($p = 0.230$), and total charge ($p=0.095$). The average incidence rate between 2005 and 2012 for patients with UC undergoing THA is 3.87. The incidence rate increased by 31.61% during this time period. With a 1:1 PSM, patients with UC, compared to non-UC patients, had higher rates for medical complications (OR: 1.582, $p=0.048$), but comparable surgical complication rates (OR: 1.256, $p=0.081$).

Conclusion: In the general population undergoing THA, patients with UC, compared to non-UC patients, had comparable surgical charges, length of stay, and Deyo score. UC patients had higher risk for medical complications compared to non-UC patients. These results can support management of postoperative expectations and concerns in this patient cohort.