

Demographics and Comorbidities Associated with Increased 30-Day In-Hospital Mortality After Shoulder Arthroplasty



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Disclosures

- Dr. Weber:
 - Paid Consultant for ProPharma, NDA Partners
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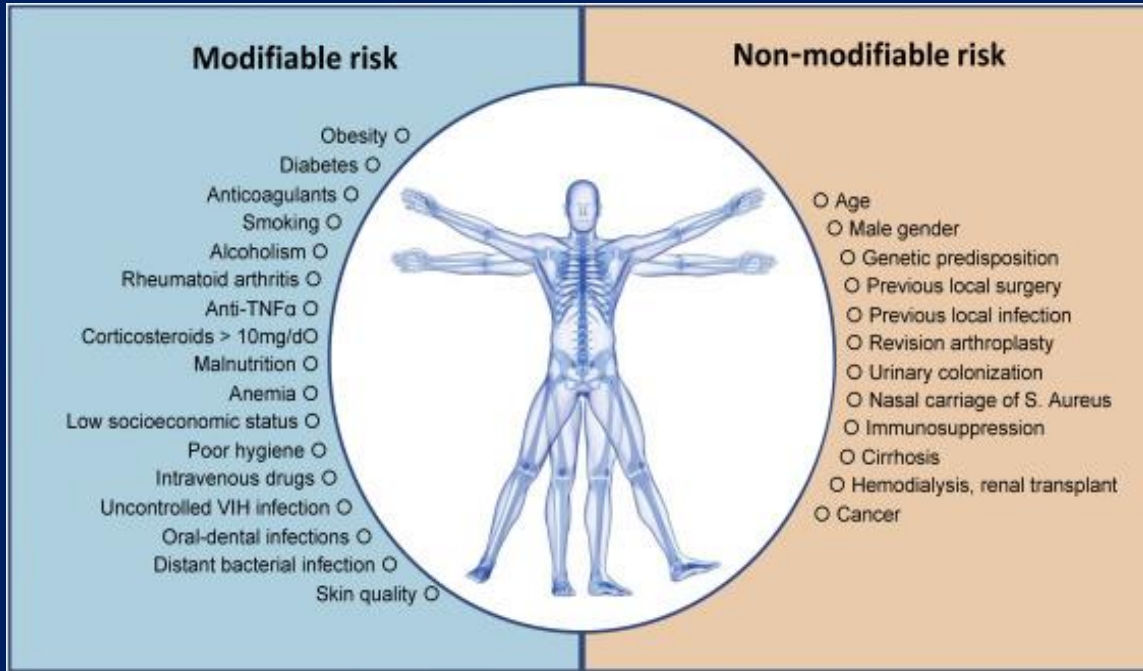
Introduction

- Total shoulder arthroplasty (TSA) is a reliable treatment for degenerative shoulder disease, with growing utilization, especially in reverse TSA (rTSA).¹
- Between 2012 and 2017, rTSA cases increased from 23,000 to 63,000, and TSA cases are projected to reach 175,000 by 2030.²

Introduction

- Patients and referring physicians seek data on morbidity and mortality to make informed decisions.³
- Prior studies estimate in-hospital death after TSA between 0%-0.09%, but they have limitations in data quality and generalizability.^{4,5}

Purpose/ Hypothesis

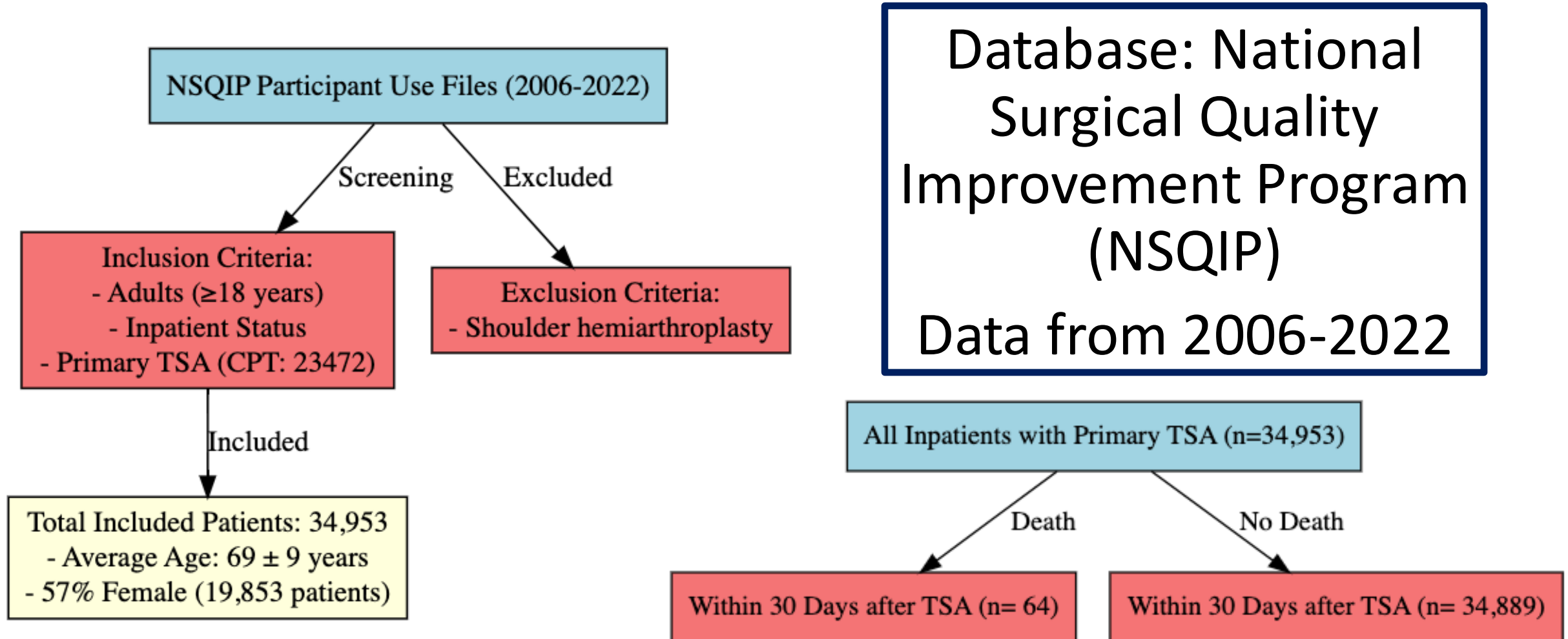


Evaluate the incidence and patient factors associated with inpatient death in the first 30 days after TSA.

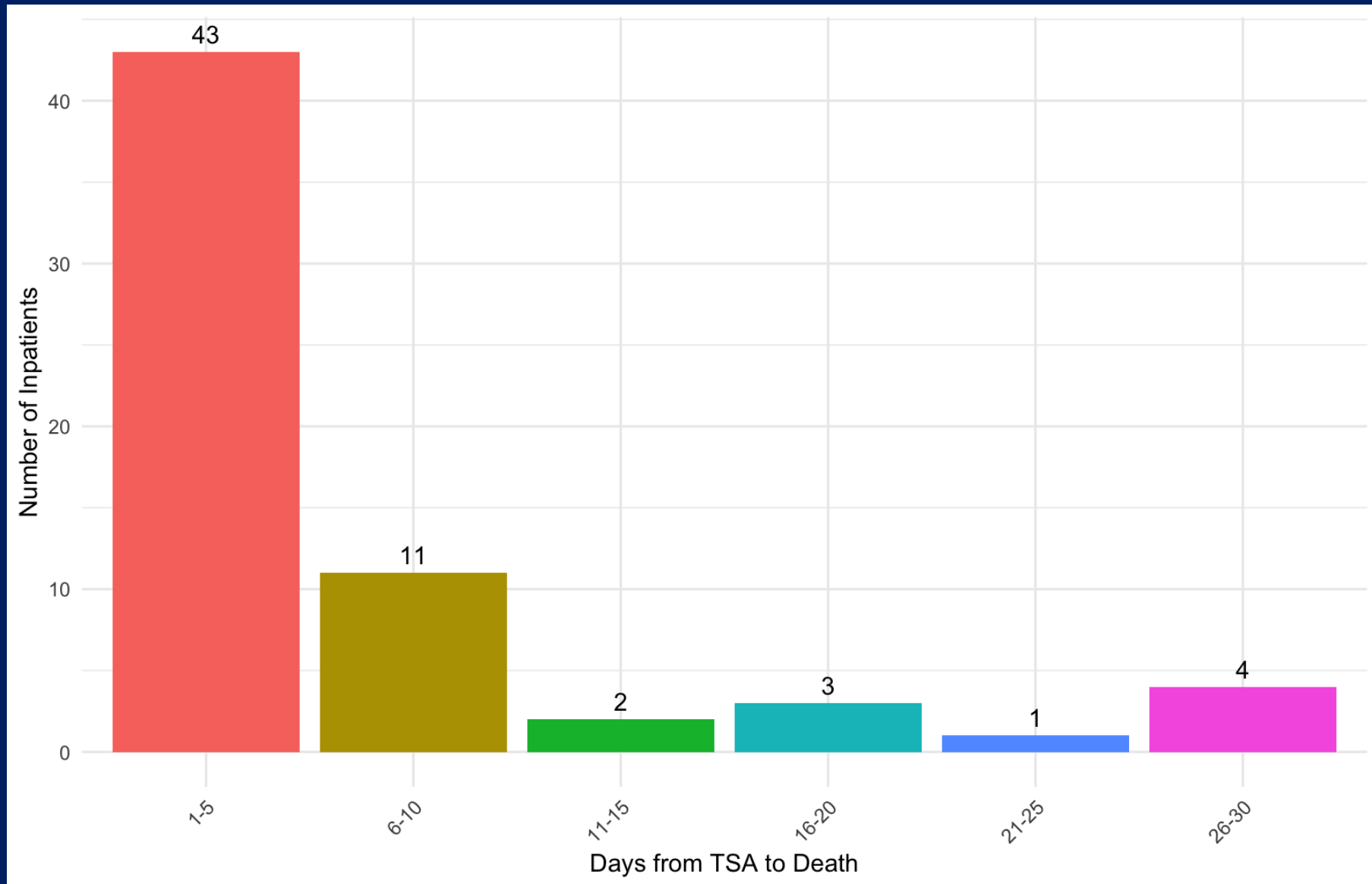


Support informed decision-making for patients considering TSA.

Materials and Methods



Results: Inpatient Death Cohort



Results: Multivariate Analysis

Variable	OR (95% CI)	P
Age	1.10 (1.02, 1.1)	.001
BMI Value	0.9 (0.9, 0.98)	.003
Diabetes	2.4 (1.4, 4.2)	.002
Heart failure	5.4 (2.2, 13)	<.001
Immunosuppressive therapy	2.3 (1.1, 5.0)	.029

Conclusion

- Implement early interventions and close monitoring, especially for older adults with these risk factors.
- Update clinical guidelines to reflect current risk factors, improving TSA care quality and outcomes.

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