

Pain Catastrophic thinking affects the patient's satisfaction and results of total knee arthroplasty

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Introduction

- Patient's **satisfaction** after **Total knee arthroplasty** (TKA) is **low**.
- Despite of improvement in physical function, some patients were not satisfied with the outcomes.
- Psychological factors can influence the clinical results after TKA .[1]
- Pain catastrophic thinking is defined as a negative orientation towards pain and one of the psychological factor.[1.2.3]

Purpose

To examine the effect of Pain Catastrophic thinking on the patient's satisfaction and clinical results of TKA.

Material Method

- April 2012 ~ August 2013
- 90 patients with osteoarthritis(OA) of the knee
- TKA at Shiga University of medical Science hospital

- Patients were classified in two groups
by the PCS score (PCS average score:30 points)

Group① ;Over 30-point of PCS
strongly pain catastrophic thinking

Group②; under 30-point of PCS
not strongly

- Compare the outcome of TKA in two groups used Mann-Whitney's U-tests ($P < 0.05$)

< Evaluation >

Patient's satisfaction :

Visual Analogue Scale(VAS : 0-100)

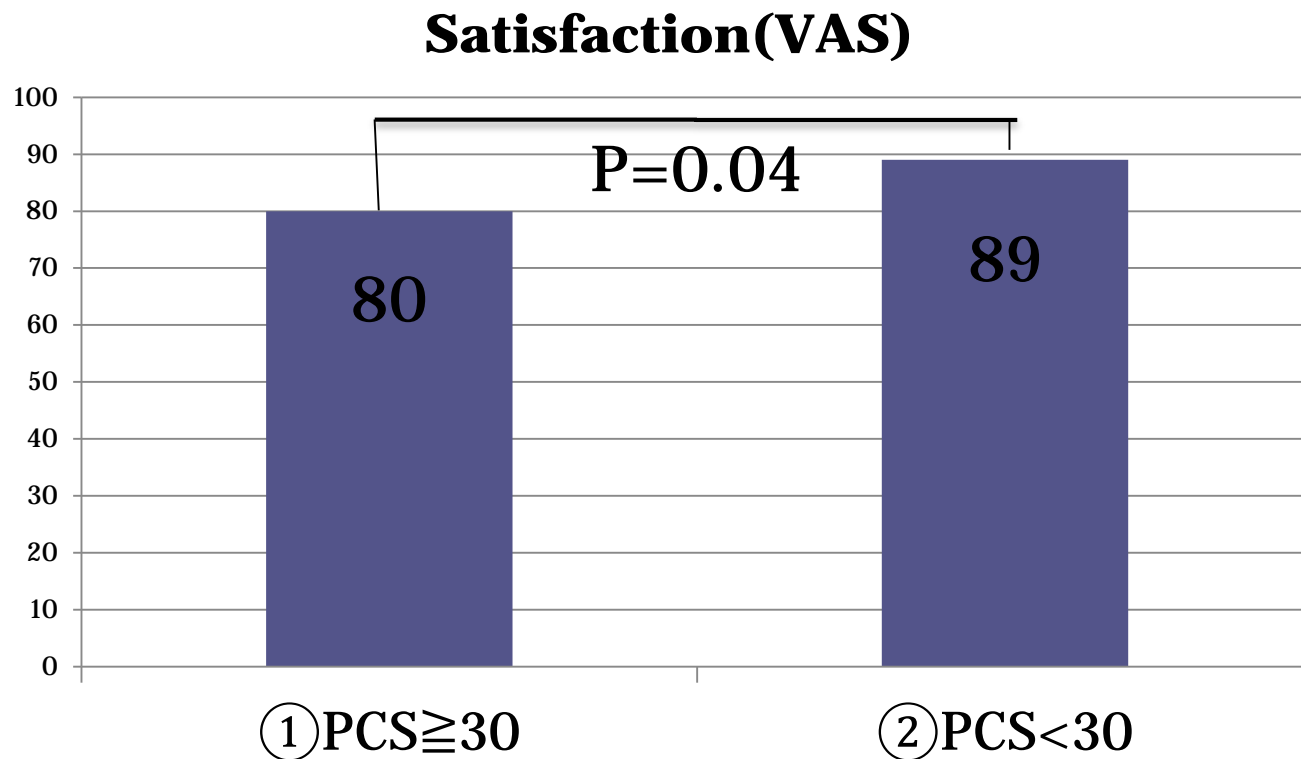
Japanese version of pain catastrophizing Scale(PCS)

Knee society rating score(KSS)

Japanese version of Knee injury and Osteoarthritis Outcome Score (J-KOOS)

Result(1)

Patient's **satisfaction (VAS)** was significantly **lower in group 1** than in group 2 .
(I. e., VAS:80 vs 89).

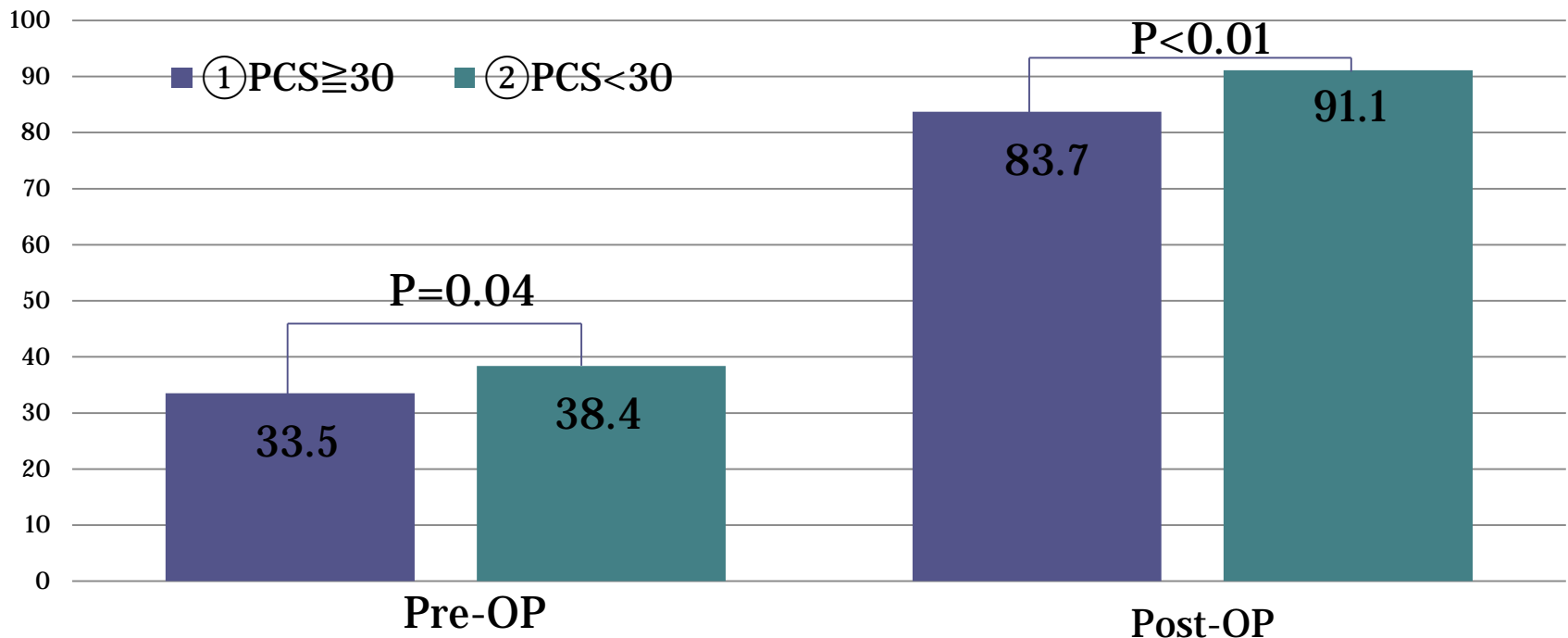


Result(2)

Postoperative KSS (Knee) was lower in group 1 than in group 2 ,
But the amount of improvement was not different .

(i. e., 52.7 vs. 50.0 P=0.55)

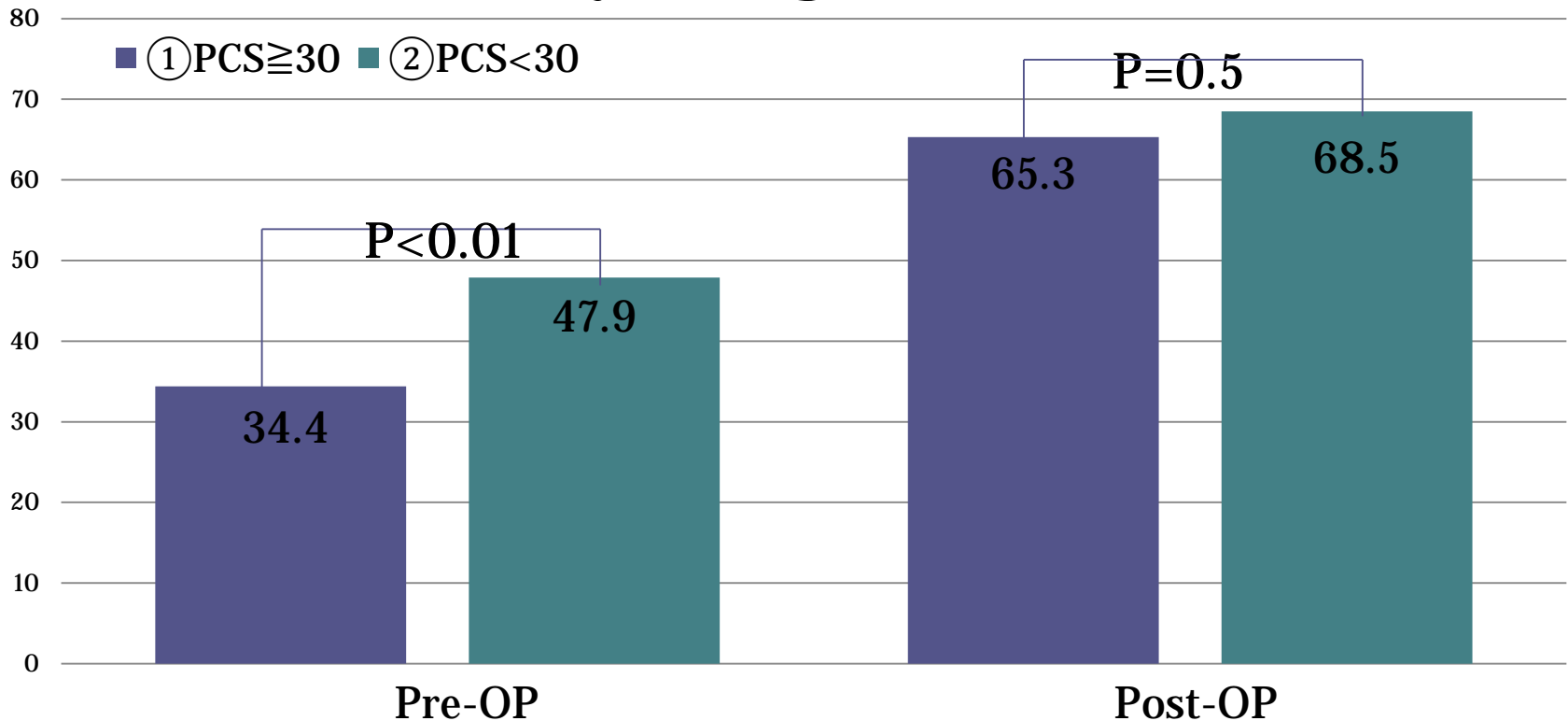
Knee society rating score:Knee



Result(3)

Postoperative KSS (Functional) was **not** significantly **different** between the 2 groups.

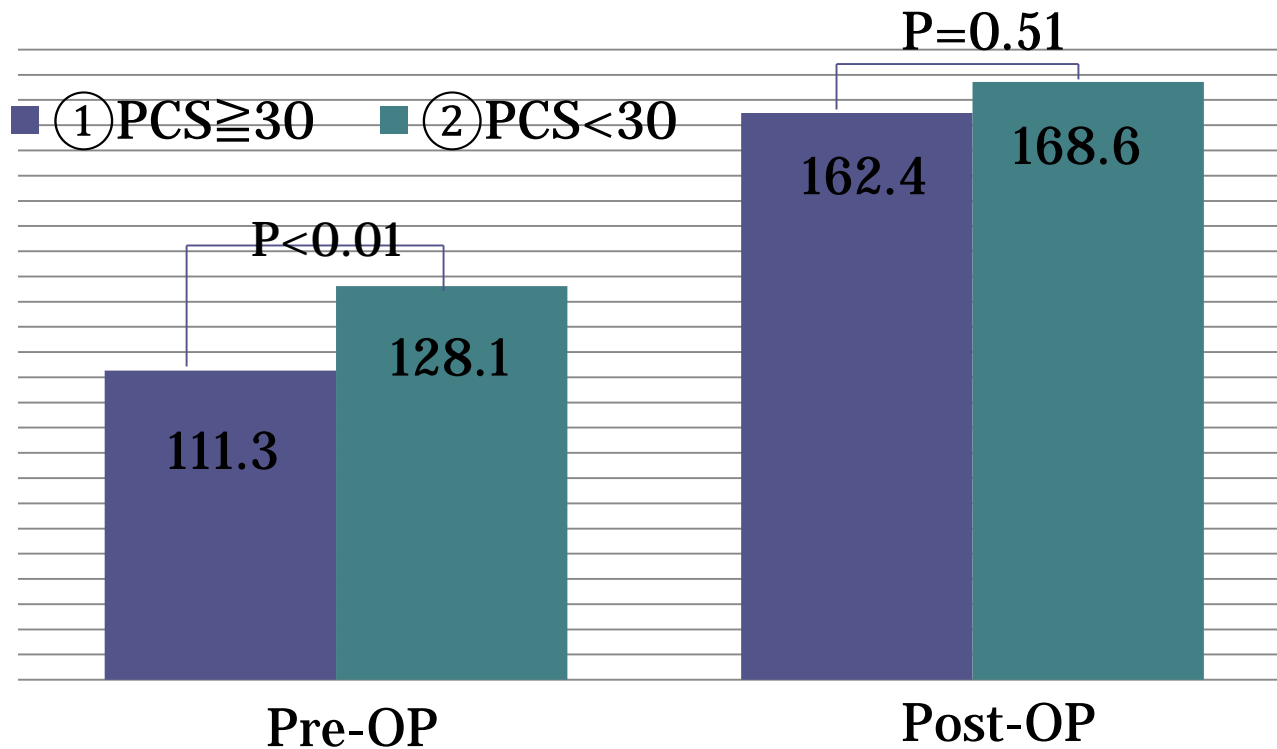
Knee society rating score:Functional



Result(4)

Postoperative J-KOOS score were **not** significantly **different** between the 2 groups .

J-KOOS



Discussion

- Catastrophic thinking is associated with poor results after TKA [4.5.6]
- Our results suggested that pain catastrophic thinking **decreased patient's satisfaction**.
But the **improvement in physical function** was **not different**.
- Although the clinical results of TKA was so good , patient may be not satisfied with the outcome.

Conclusion

Pain catastrophic thinking **decreased**
patient's satisfaction after TKA,
if the results of TKA was so good .

Reference

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