PILOT INVESTIGATION OF THE SHORT-TERM QUALITY OF LIFE AND SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS OF PATIENTS UNDERWENT TOTAL HIP ARTHROPLASTY IN HUNGARY

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OBJECTIVES

The study aimed to examine the socio-demographic data of patients operated in the private and the state care sector with total hip arthroplasty in different dissections, moreover to compare their quality of life before and after surgery.

METHODS

Patients with hip prosthesis surgery were selected by simple convenience sampling technique at the Department of Orthopedics, Clinical Centre of the University of Pécs and at a private clinic in Pécs, Hungary. Patients completed a complex questionnaire before the surgery and 6 weeks later between April 2019 and March 2020. We evaluated the socio-demographic data, circumstances of diseases and surgical operations. Two international questionnaires were also completed (SF-36, Oxford Hip Score-OHS).

RESULTS

The research involved 164 persons, 75 persons (30 males, 45 females, mean age: 64.57) in the state care sector, 89 persons (43 males, 46 females, mean age: 63.16) as patients of the private sector. Proportion of villagers was significantly higher in the state sector (p=0.014), while mainly metropolitans were found in the private care. The proportion of primary (p<0.001) and secondary education (p=0.042) was significantly higher for state care patients, while on the private side the proportion of those with higher education (p<0.001). In state care the proportion of pensioners (p=0.005), in the private sector the proportion of intellectual workers and contractors were significantly higher (p<0.001) (Table 1). Despite of having different surgical procedures, both group's quality of life has shown significant improvement according to questionnaires (Oxford Hip Score: State care: 16.58 to 29.29, Private care: 22.70 to 35.69 points, p<0.001 (Figure 1); SF-36 Physical Health Score: State care: 26.19 to 45.31, Private care: 37.82 to 66.50 points, p<0.001 (Figure 2)). Mental Health Scores also increased, but this was only significant for private patients (68.20 to 81.61 points, p<0.001) (Figure 3).

CONCLUSIONS

Patients in the two sectors significantly differ in socio-demographic characteristics, but both have shown significant improvements in quality of life 6 weeks after surgery.

		STATE CARE		PRIVATE CARE		
		N	%	N	%	Sig.
INHABITANCY	VILLAGE	25	33.33	15	16.85	P=0.014
	CITY	30	40.00	33	37.08	
	COUNTY SEAT	18	24.00	32	35.96	
	CAPITAL	1	1.33	7	7.87	
	OTHER	1	1.33	2	2.25	
EDUCATION	PRIMARY EDUCATION	14	18.67	2	2.25	P<0.001
	SECONDARY EDUCATION	44	58.67	38	42.70	P=0.042
	HIGHER EDUCATION	17	22.67	49	55.06	P<0.001
EMPLOYEE RELATIONSHIP	PUBLIC EMPLOYEE	8	10.67	5	5.62	
	PRIVATE EMPLOYEE	10	13.33	14	15.73	
	CONTRACTOR	2	2.67	35	39.33	P<0.001
	OTHER (EXAMPLE: RETIRED, UNEMPLOYED)	55	73.33	35	39.33	P<0.001
PROFESSION	INTELLECTUAL WORK	9	12.00	34	38.20	P<0.001
	EASY PHYSICAL WORK	6	8.00	6	6.74	
	HARD PHYSICAL WORK	4	5.33	8	8.99	
	PENSIONER	51	68.00	41	46.07	P=0.005
	OTHER (EXAMPLE: UNEMPLOYED)	5	6.67	0	0	
MARITAL STATUS	MARRIED	48	64,00	54	60,67	
	IN A RELATIONSHIP	4	5,33	10	11,24	
	SINGLE	2	2,67	7	7,87	
	DIVORCED	9	12,00	7	7,87	
	WIDOW	12	16,00	11	12,36	
SURGICAL PROCEDURE	TRADITIONAL	74	98.67	0	0	P<0.001
	MINIMAL INVASIVE	1	1.33	89	100	P<0.001
TYPE OF EXPLORATION	ANTERIOR	1	1.33	89	100	P<0.001
	POSTERIOR	2	2.67	0	0	
	ANTEROLATERAL	72	96.00	0	0	P<0.001
TYPEE OF FIXATION	CEMENT PROSTHESIS	23	30.67	5	5.62	P<0.001
	NON-CEMENT PROSTHESIS	49	65.33	84	94.38	P<0.001
	HYBRID	3	4.00	0	0	

Table 1
Socio-demographic and surgical characteristics in the state and private care sectors

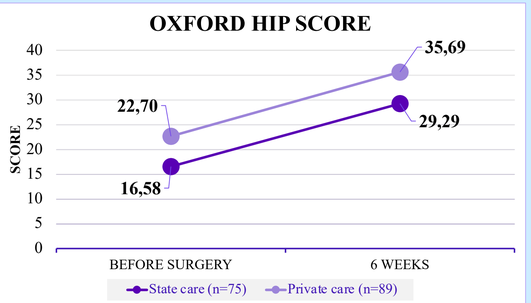

Figure 1
Oxford Hip Score in the state and private care sectors

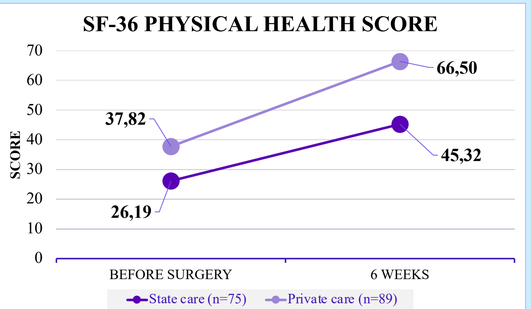

Figure 2
SF-36 Physical Health Score in the state and private care

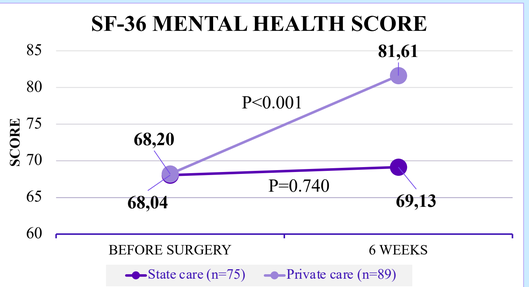

Figure 3
SF-36 Mental Health Score in the state and private care sectors

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