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Original article

Younger age and greater preoperative function predict compliance with 2-year follow-up visits after ACL reconstruction: an analysis of the PIVOT multicentre trial **FREE**

Jayson Lin^{1,2}, Jasko Victor Nounent^{1,3}, Neel K Patel⁴, Adam C Popchak⁵, Ryoosuke Kuroda⁶, Stefano Zaffagnin⁶, Kristian Samuelsson⁷, Volker Musahl⁸, PIVOT Study Group

Author affiliations +

Abstract

Objectives The purpose of this investigation was to identify clinical and demographic variables that may predict compliance, defined as patient follow-up at 1-year and 2-year postoperative appointments, after anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction (ACL).

Methods A total of 107 patients undergoing primary ACLR across four centres were prospectively followed for 2 years. Demographic and clinical data were recorded preoperatively and postoperatively, including patient-reported outcomes such as the Marx Activity Rating Scale, Cincinnati Occupational Rating Scale (CORS), International Knee Documentation Committee Subjective Knee Evaluation Form and Activities of Daily Living Scale (ADLS). Compliance was retrospectively defined using the presence or lack of outcome measures at 1-year and 2-year postoperative visits. Univariate analysis was done to compare demographic and clinical variables between compliant and non-compliant patients at 1-year and 2-year follow-up. Significant variables were entered into a logistic regression model. Significance was set at $p < 0.05$.

Results The overall rate of compliance at 1-year and 2-year postoperative appointments was 83.2% (89/107) and 57.0% (61/107), respectively. Regression analysis showed that residence in Kobe, Japan compared with Pittsburgh, USA (OR 10.28; 95% CI 1.0003 to 105.28), and 'very strenuous' (OR 16.74; 95% CI 3.21 to 87.43) and 'strenuous' (OR 18.78; 95% CI 2.01 to 175.78) preinjury activity level were independent factors associated with compliance at 1-year follow-up. At 2 years follow-up, younger age (OR 0.95; 95% CI 0.91 to 0.99), and greater preoperative score on CORS (OR 1.03; 95% CI 1.01 to 1.06) and on ADLS (OR 1.04; 95% CI 1.01 to 1.07) were independently associated with compliance.

Conclusion While patients with greater level of strenuous activity were more likely to follow-up after ACL surgery at 1 year, patients who were younger and had higher preoperative function measured by CORS and ADLS were more likely to follow-up at 2 years. Differences in follow-up rates among the USA, Italy, Sweden and Japan may highlight important cultural, socioeconomic and infrastructural differences across international healthcare systems. Orthopaedic surgeons may consider the results of this study during preoperative discussion with their patients and design of future ACL clinical research trials.

Level of evidence Level III, prospective cohort.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/jisakos-2018-000021>

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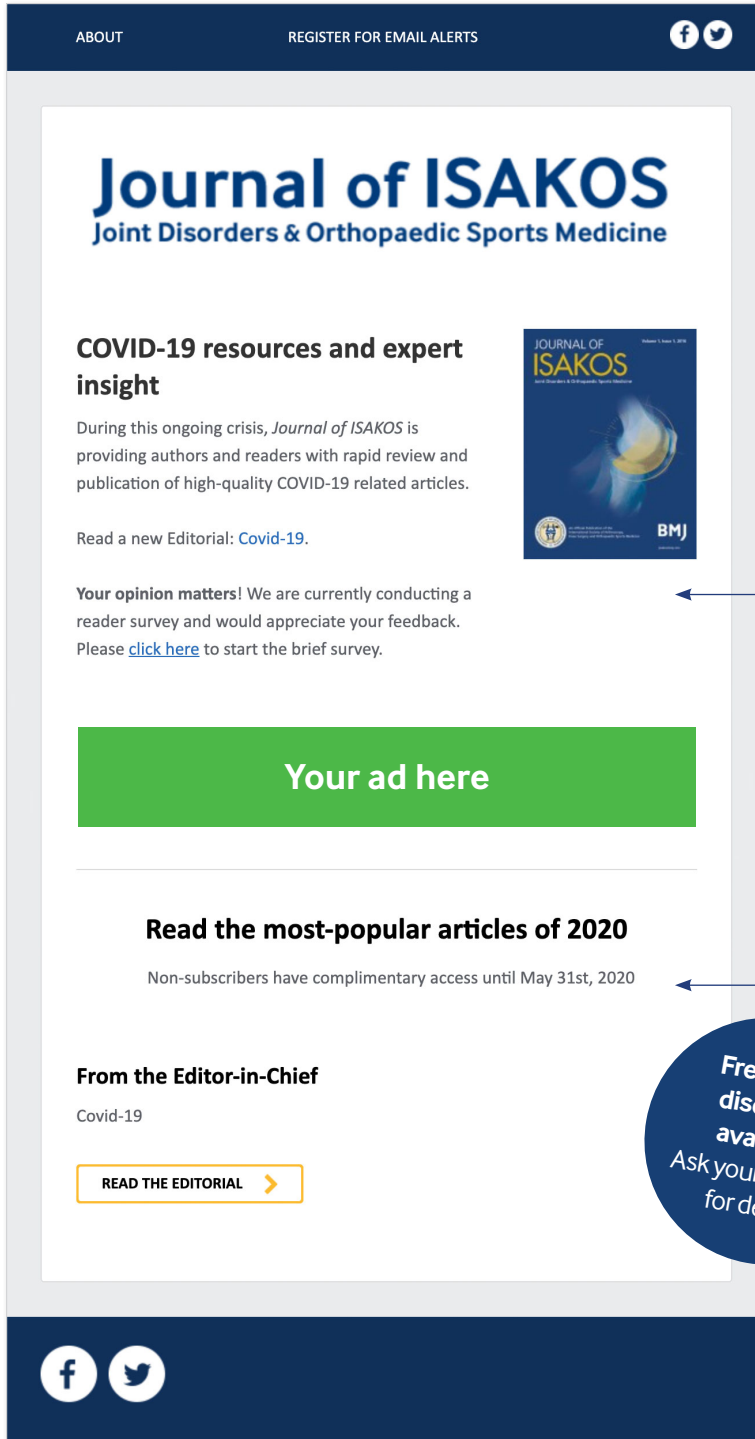
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Original article

Younger age and greater preoperative function predict compliance with 2-year follow-up visits after ACL reconstruction: an analysis of the PIVOT multicentre trial FREE

Jayson Lian^{1,2}, João Victor Novaretti^{1,2}, Neel K Patel¹, Adam C Popchak¹, Ryohei Kurahara¹, Stefano Zaffagnini³, Kristian Samuelsson^{4,5}, Volker Musahl¹, PIVOT Study Group

Author affiliations +

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Objectives The purpose of this investigation was to identify clinical and demographic variables that may predict compliance, defined as patient follow-up at 1-year and 2-year postoperative appointments, after anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction (ACLR).

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Level of evidence Level III, prospective cohort.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/jisakos-2018-000231>

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Table of Contents

Original research | Systematic reviews | The Classic | Electronic pages |

Vol: 4
Issue: 6

Arthroscopic debridement has lower re-operation rates than arthrotomy in the treatment of acute septic arthritis of the knee: a meta-analysis

Septic arthritis of the native knee joint is the most common bacterial joint infection. The management involves prompt surgical debridement and joint irrigation by arthroscopy or arthrotomy. [...]

By Taufiq Panjwani, Keng Lin Wong, Si Heng Sharon Tan et al.

Original research

- Lateral location of the tibial tunnel increases lateral meniscal extrusion after anatomical single-bundle anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction
Takeshi Oshima, Samuel Grassi, Aaron Beach et al.

Systematic reviews

- Arthroscopic debridement has lower re-operation rates than arthrotomy in the treatment of acute septic arthritis of the knee: a meta-analysis
Taufiq Panjwani, Keng Lin Wong, Si Heng Sharon Tan et al.

The Classic

- Review of Jones (1963) on 'Reconstruction of the anterior cruciate ligament. A technique using the central one-third of the patellar ligament'
Nicola Maffulli, Antonio Oliviero

Electronic pages

- Withdrawn: Thank you to our reviewers 2018
- Correction: Exorotated radiographic views have additional diagnostic value in detecting an osseous impingement in patients with posterior ankle impingement

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