



Demographic Review of Elective Orthopedic Hip and Knee Arthroplasty

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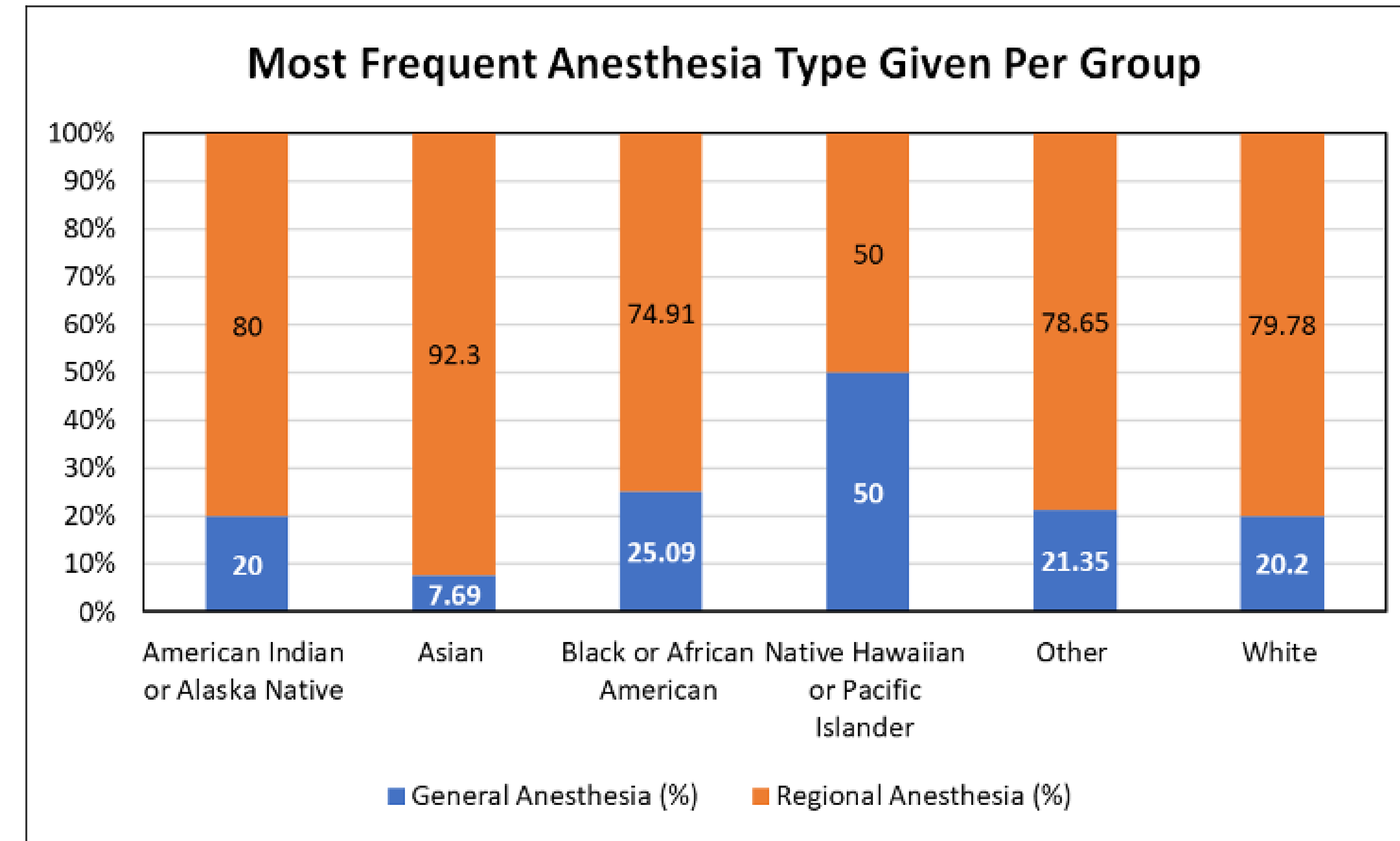
Introduction

- A growing body of literature supports that racial disparities exist in the mode of anesthesia delivery in the US
- A recent study of 19 obstetric centers in the US showed that African American women had the highest odds of receiving general anesthesia while neuraxial anesthesia is generally considered the safest
- New data suggests regional anesthesia, particularly neuraxial, has superior outcomes in elective total knee arthroplasty and total hip arthroplasty surgeries
 - Less postoperative pain
 - Lower incidence of post-op nausea and vomiting
 - Improved rate of same day discharge

Goals/Objectives

We set out to review the demographic qualities and the mode of anesthesia for our total knee and hip arthroplasty patients over a five-year period at our institution, Albany Medical Center

Results



Graph 1. The distribution of anesthesia type given within each group.

Total n = 7366. Including those patients who had both race and anesthesia type given.

Race	General Anesthesia (%)	Regional Anesthesia (%)
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.0135	0.05425
Asian	0.05425	0.65102
Black or African American	0.96297	2.8754
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.02712	0.02712
Other	0.77309	2.848
White	18.52706	73.091
Total	20.35799	79.54679

Table 1. Demographic make up of racial groups separated by anesthesia type

Ethnicity	Count	Percent
Not Hispanic or Latino	6945	94.28455064
Hispanic/Latino/Spanish	85	1.153950584
Unknown	336	4.561498778
Total n	7366	100

Table 2. Demographic make up by ethnicity.

Methods

- Patients who received elective outpatient total hip or total knee arthroplasty orthopedic surgery at AMC between 2017 to 2022 were included
- Exclusion criteria includes anyone below the age of 18 and anyone who received partial knee or hemi-hip arthroplasty
- From the included population, the primary anesthetic modality and demographic factors were recorded. Demographic factors recorded included: age, race, gender, ethnicity, zip code, and payor type

Future Directions

- Further areas of exploration include enlarging the sample size to include more patients within racial and ethnic subcategories and being able to measure an odds ratio to see if members of a certain group are more or less likely to choose a certain modality
- Additional areas of exploration include examining barriers to care that may affect accessibility for non-white patients undergoing hip and knee arthroplasty