

2021 Annual Report Patient Presentation for Surgeons

SHOULDER REPLACEMENT



SHOULDER REPLACEMENT







Total Shoulder Replacement





Shoulder Class	Number	Percent	
Total Resurfacing	235	0.4	
Total Stemmed	14872	27.6	
Total Reverse 2021	35980	66.9	
Total Mid Head	2728	5.1	
TOTAL	53815	100.0	



Cumulative Percent Revision of Primary Total Shoulder Replacement by Class (All Prostheses)



Australian Orthopaedic Association National Joint Replacement Registry



Total mid head shoulder replacement has a lower rate of revision compared to:

- total stemmed
- total reverse (0-3 months)

Total reverse:

- has a higher rate of revision than total stemmed (0-3 months)
- has a lower rate of revision than total stemmed (3 months+)



Total Stemmed Shoulder Replacement



Cumulative Percent Revision of Primary Total Stemmed Shoulder Replacement by Primary Diagnosis



Australian Orthopaedic Association National Joint Replacement Registry

Primary Diagnosis	Ν	Ν	1 Yr	3 Yrs	5 Yrs	7 Yrs	10 Yrs	14 Yrs
	Revised	Total						
Osteoarthritis	591	7850	2.9 (2.5, 3.3)	5.8 (5.3, 6.4)	7.2 (6.6, 7.8)	8.6 (7.9, 9.4)	11.7 (10.7, 12.9)	
Osteonecrosis	13	150	4.3 (1.9, 9.3)	7.6 (4.1, 13.7)	11.4 (6.7, 19.3)			
Rheumatoid Arthritis	8	116	0.9 (0.1, 6.3)	3.0 (1.0, 9.0)	4.3 (1.6, 11.1)	6.0 (2.5, 14.2)		
Fracture	10	72	7.2 (3.1, 16.5)	14.9 (8.3, 26.0)	14.9 (8.3, 26.0)	14.9 (8.3, 26.0)	14.9 (8.3, 26.0)	
Rotator Cuff Arthropathy	9	57	7.4 (2.8, 18.4)	14.1 (7.0, 27.6)	17.3 (8.9, 32.2)	17.3 (8.9, 32.2)		
Other Inflammatory Arthritis	4	45	4.7 (1.2, 17.3)	4.7 (1.2, 17.3)	7.7 (2.5, 22.3)	7.7 (2.5, 22.3)	16.1 (5.2, 43.7)	
Other (3)	5	34	6.3 (1.6, 23.0)	15.1 (5.8, 36.0)	21.1 (9.0, 45.0)			
TOTAL	640	8324						

Note: Only primary diagnoses with over 30 procedures have been listed Restricted to modern prostheses

Cumulative Incidence Revision Diagnosis of Primary Total Stemmed Shoulder Replacement



Australian Orthopaedic Association National Joint Replacement Registry



Rotator cuff insufficiency is the most common reason for revision.

Note: Restricted to modern prostheses

Cumulative Percent Revision of Primary Total Stemmed Shoulder Replacement by Primary Diagnosis



Australian Orthopaedic Association National Joint Replacement Registry



Note: Only primary diagnoses with over 70 procedures have been listed Restricted to modern prostheses

Cumulative Percent Revision of Primary Total Stemmed Shoulder Replacement by Age (OA)



Australian Orthopaedic Association National Joint Replacement Registry



Patients aged <55 years have a significantly higher rate of revision compared to patients aged 65-74 years and ≥75 years.

Cumulative Percent Revision of Primary Total Stemmed Shoulder Replacement by Gender (OA)



Australian Orthopaedic Association National Joint Replacement Registry



There is no difference in the rate of revision between males and females.

Note: Restricted to modern prostheses

Figure ST123 Cumulative Percent Revision of Primary Total Stemmed Shoulder Replacement by BMI Category (OA)



Australian Orthopaedic Association National Joint Replacement Registry



BMI is not a risk factor for revision.

Note: BMI has not been presented for patients aged ≤19 years Restricted to modern prostheses

Cumulative Percent Revision of Primary Total Stemmed Shoulder Replacement by Fixation (Primary Diagnosis OA)



Australian Orthopaedic Association National Joint Replacement Registry



Cementless fixation has a higher rate of revision compared to the other types of fixation.

Note: Only fixations with over 100 procedures have been listed Restricted to modern prostheses





Reverse Shoulder Replacement

Table ST46

Cumulative Percent Revision of Primary Total Reverse Shoulder Replacement by Primary Diagnosis



Australian Orthopaedic Association National Joint Replacement Registry

Primary Diagnosis	N Revised	N Total	1 Yr	3 Yrs	5 Yrs	7 Yrs	10 Yrs	14 Yrs
Osteoarthritis	488	14926	2.1 (1.9, 2.3)	3.2 (2.9, 3.5)	3.7 (3.4, 4.1)	4.5 (4.0, 5.0)	5.8 (5.0, 6.6)	
Rotator Cuff Arthropathy	438	12239	2.4 (2.1, 2.7)	3.6 (3.3, 4.0)	4.5 (4.0, 5.0)	4.8 (4.3, 5.4)	6.2 (5.2, 7.3)	
Fracture	212	5171	3.1 (2.6, 3.6)	4.2 (3.7, 4.8)	4.8 (4.2, 5.6)	5.2 (4.5, 6.1)	5.9 (4.9, 7.2)	
Rheumatoid Arthritis	31	591	3.1 (1.9, 4.9)	5.4 (3.6, 7.8)	6.6 (4.5, 9.6)	7.3 (5.0, 10.7)	7.3 (5.0, 10.7)	
Osteonecrosis	16	392	1.6 (0.7, 3.5)	4.4 (2.5, 7.6)	6.5 (3.9, 10.9)	6.5 (3.9, 10.9)		
Instability	23	348	4.2 (2.5, 7.0)	5.8 (3.7, 9.1)	7.1 (4.6, 11.1)	8.2 (5.2, 12.9)		
Other (3) 2021	30	350	4.2 (2.5, 7.1)	10.0 (6.6, 15.0)	11.9 (7.9, 17.7)			
TOTAL	1238	34017						

Note: Only primary diagnoses with over 300 procedures have been listed Restricted to modern prostheses

Cumulative Percent Revision of Primary Total Reverse Shoulder Replacement by Primary Diagnosis



Australian Orthopaedic Association National Joint Replacement Registry



Osteoarthritis has a lower rate of revision compared to:

- Fracture (0-3 months)
- Rheumatoid arthritis
- Instability

Note: Only primary diagnoses with over 300 procedures have been listed Restricted to modern prostheses

Cumulative Incidence Revision Diagnosis of Primary Total Reverse Shoulder Replacement



Australian Orthopaedic Association National Joint Replacement Registry



Instability/dislocation is the most common reason for revision.

Note: Restricted to modern prostheses



Reverse Shoulder Replacement

Primary Diagnosis Osteoarthritis

Cumulative Percent Revision of Primary Total Reverse Shoulder Replacement by Age (OA)



Australian Orthopaedic Association National Joint Replacement Registry



Patients aged 55-64 years and 65-74 years have a higher rate of revision compared to patients aged \geq 75 years.

Only used in small numbers in patients aged <55 years

Note: Restricted to modern prostheses



Cumulative Percent Revision of Primary Total Reverse Shoulder Replacement by Gender (OA)



Australian Orthopaedic Association National Joint Replacement Registry



Males have a higher rate of revision compared to females.

Note: Restricted to modern prostheses

Cumulative Incidence Revision Diagnosis of Primary Total Reverse Shoulder Replacement by Gender (OA)



Australian Orthopaedic Association National Joint Replacement Registry



Males have a higher rate of revision for instability/dislocation and infection.

Cumulative Percent Revision of Primary Total Reverse Shoulder Replacement by BMI Category (OA)



Australian Orthopaedic Association National Joint Replacement Registry



BMI is not a risk factor for revision.

Note: Restricted to modern prostheses BMI has not been presented for patients aged ≤19 years



Reverse Shoulder Replacement

Primary Diagnosis Rotator Cuff Arthropathy



Cumulative Percent Revision of Primary Total Reverse Shoulder Replacement by Gender (Rotator Cuff Arthropathy)



Australian Orthopaedic Association National Joint Replacement Registry



Males have a higher rate of revision compared to females.

Note: Restricted to modern prostheses

Cumulative Incidence Revision Diagnosis of Primary Total Reverse Shoulder Replacement by Gender (Rotator Cuff Arthropathy) Australian Orthopaedic Association National Joint Replacement Registry

Males have a higher rate of revision for infection and instability/dislocation.



Note: Restricted to modern prostheses

Cumulative Percent Revision of Primary Total Reverse Shoulder Replacement by BMI Category (RCA)



Australian Orthopaedic Association National Joint Replacement Registry



Pre-obese patients have a lower risk of revision compared to patients with a normal BMI.

Note: Restricted to modern prostheses BMI has not been presented for patients aged ≤19 years



Reverse Shoulder Replacement

Primary Diagnosis Fracture

Cumulative Percent Revision of Primary Total Reverse Shoulder Replacement by Age (Fracture)



Australian Orthopaedic Association National Joint Replacement Registry



Patients aged ≥75 years have a lower rate of revision compared to the other age groups

Note: Restricted to modern prostheses

Cumulative Percent Revision of Primary Total Reverse Shoulder Replacement by Gender (Fracture)



Australian Orthopaedic Association National Joint Replacement Registry



Males have a higher rate of revision than females for the first 3 months.

Note: Restricted to modern prostheses

Cumulative Incidence Revision Diagnosis of Primary Total Reverse Shoulder Replacement by Gender (Fracture)



Australian Orthopaedic Association National Joint Replacement Registry

Males have a higher rate of revision for instability/dislocation.





Partial Shoulder Replacement

Figure SP1 & Table SP1 Primary Partial Shoulder Replacement by Class



Australian Orthopaedic Association National Joint Replacement Registry



Shoulder Class	Number	Percent
Partial Resurfacing	196	2.7
Hemi Resurfacing	1739	23.7
Hemi Stemmed	5332	72.6
Hemi Mid Head	79	1.1
TOTAL	7346	100.0

Hemi Stemmed and hemi resurfacing are the most common classes of partial shoulder.

Figure SP2

Cumulative Percent Revision of Primary Partial Shoulder Replacement by Class (All Diagnoses)



Australian Orthopaedic Association National Joint Replacement Registry





Partial Shoulder Replacement

Hemi Resurfacing

Figure SPS4

Cumulative Percent Revision of Primary Hemi Resurfacing Shoulder Replacement by Age (OA)



Australian Orthopaedic Association National Joint Replacement Registry



Patients aged <55 years have a higher rate of revision compared to patients aged:

- \geq 75 years (2.5-3.5 years and after 4 years)
- 65-74 years (after 1.5 years)



Cumulative Percent Revision of Primary Hemi Resurfacing Shoulder Replacement by Gender (OA)



Australian Orthopaedic Association National Joint Replacement Registry



Females have a higher rate of revision compared to males.

Figure SPS3

Cumulative Incidence Revision Diagnosis of Primary Hemi Resurfacing Shoulder Replacement (All Diagnoses)



Australian Orthopaedic Association National Joint Replacement Registry





Partial Shoulder Replacement

Hemi Stemmed

Figure SPS13

Cumulative Percent Revision of Primary Hemi Stemmed Shoulder Replacement by Age (OA)







The rate of revision is lower for patients aged ≥75 years compared to:

- patients <55 years (after 2.5 years) and
 - 55-64 years.

٠

No difference between patients aged ≥75 years and 65-74 years.







Gender is not a risk factor for revision.

Figure SPS9

Cumulative Percent Revision of Primary Hemi Stemmed Shoulder Replacement by Age (Primary Diagnosis Fracture)



Australian Orthopaedic Association National Joint Replacement Registry



The rate of revision is lower for patients aged ≥75 years compared to all other age groups.

Figure SPS10 Cumulative Percent Revision of Primary Hemi Stemmed Shoulder Replacement by Gender (Primary Diagnosis Fracture)



Australian Orthopaedic Association National Joint Replacement Registry



Females have a higher rate of revision compared to males.

Figure SP5

Cumulative Percent Revision of Primary Hemi Stemmed Shoulder Replacement by Primary Diagnosis



Australian Orthopaedic Association National Joint Replacement Registry



Fracture has a higher rate of revision than osteoarthritis for the first 6 months only.

Note: Only primary diagnoses with over 1,000 procedures have been listed

Figure SP4 Primary Hemi Stemmed Shoulder Replacement by Primary Diagnosis



Australian Orthopaedic Association National Joint Replacement Registry



Figure SPS8

Cumulative Incidence Revision Diagnosis of Primary Hemi Stemmed Shoulder Replacement by Primary Diagnosis



Australian Orthopaedic Association National Joint Replacement Registry



Figure SPS12 Cumulative Percent Revision of Primary Hemi Stemmed Shoulder Replacement by Stem Type and Humeral Fixation (Primary Diagnosis Fracture)



Australian Orthopaedic Association National Joint Replacement Registry



Cemented non-fracture stems have the lowest rate of revision.