Correlation of scores derived from surgeons and patients to assess total knee replacements

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Sixty-seven total knee replacements were performed in 48 Chinese patients. The Knee Society Knee and Functional Scores and the Oxford Knee Score (Chinese version) were obtained before surgery and at follow-up. The Chinese version of the Oxford Knee Score questionnaire showed good test-retest reliability and reasonable internal consistency. After total knee replacements, all three scores showed significant improvements (p<0.001). The Knee Society Knee Score did not correlate with the Oxford Knee Score before surgery (r = 0.02), but they was good correlation at follow-up (r=0.54). Despite the good correlation between total scores after surgery, several individual components in the Knee Society Knee Score were not associated with any item in the Oxford Knee Score. (Hong Kong j. orthop. surg. 2001;5(1):32-39)

Key Words: Arthroplasty, replacement, knee; Health status indicator; Knee joint/pathophysiology; Treatment outcome

骨科醫生和病者對全膝關節置換術的評分相關

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四十八位中國病者(67膝)在全膝關節手術前和術後隨訪時, 接受膝學會膝部評分和功能評分, 和牛津膝部評分。牛津膝部評分問卷的中文版重新測試的可靠性極高, 而內在一致性則屬理想。手術後, 三種評分都明顯進步 ( p <0.01 )。膝學會膝部評分和牛津膝部評分手術前並無相關 ( r = 0.02 ), 而隨訪時則有良好相關 ( r = - 0.54 )。雖然總分在手術後有相關, 但膝學會膝部評分法中個別部份和牛津膝部評分法中任何一項皆無關連。