

Osteoarthritis of the knee clinical care standard indicators: 4b-Proportion of patients with knee osteoarthritis who were overweight or obese who lost weight

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Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type:	Indicator
Indicator type:	Indicator
Short name:	Indicator 4b-Proportion of patients with knee osteoarthritis who were overweight or obese who lost weight
METEOR identifier:	644293
Registration status:	Health , Standard 02/08/2017
Description:	Proportion of patients with knee osteoarthritis who were overweight or obese who lost weight 12 months after their initial assessment for knee osteoarthritis, or the last review at which their weight was measured.
Rationale:	Weight reduction for those who are overweight or obese reduces pain and improves self-reported disability in patients with osteoarthritis (Jamtvedt et al. 2008). These benefits can be achieved with a 5% or more reduction in weight (Christensen et al. 2007; RACGP 2009).
Indicator set:	Clinical care standard indicators: osteoarthritis of the knee Health , Standard 02/08/2017

Collection and usage attributes

Population group age from:	45 years
Computation description:	<p>Both the numerator and denominator include patients with knee osteoarthritis, who were overweight or obese. 'Overweight' or 'obese' means that the person's body mass index (Adult—body mass index (measured), ratio NN[N].N[N]) is within standard ranges for overweight or obese, and/or they were assessed as overweight or obese by the clinician.</p> <p>Both the numerator and denominator include patients who were followed up 12 months after their initial assessment for knee osteoarthritis, or the last review at which their weight was measured. Twelve months is an approximation, and can mean between 11 and 13 months inclusive.</p> <p>For the numerator, 'lost weight' means that the patient lost at least 5% of their body weight 12 months from the initial assessment or at the last review at which their weight was measured.</p> <p>Presented as a percentage.</p>
Computation:	$(\text{Numerator} \div \text{denominator}) \times 100$
Numerator:	Number of patients with knee osteoarthritis who were overweight or obese at an initial assessment or at a follow-up review, who lost at least 5% of their body weight 12 months later.
Denominator:	Number of patients with knee osteoarthritis who were overweight or obese at an initial assessment or at a follow-up review whose weight was re-measured 12 months later.
Comments:	This indicator has been adapted from the <i>Osteoarthritis quality standard</i> (NICE 2015).

Representational attributes

Representation class: Percentage
Data type: Real
Unit of measure: Person
Format: N[NN]

Accountability attributes

Other issues caveats: Applicable setting: all healthcare settings where care is provided to patients with knee osteoarthritis, including primary care, specialist care, hospitals and community settings.

Source and reference attributes

Submitting organisation: Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care

Reference documents: Christensen R, Bartels EM, Astrup A & Bliddal H 2007. Effect of weight reduction in obese patients diagnosed with knee osteoarthritis: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Annals of Rheumatic Disease* 66(4): 433-439.

Jamtvedt G, Dahm KT, Christie A, Moe RH, Haavardsholm E, Holm I et al. 2008. Physical therapy interventions for patients with osteoarthritis of the knee: an overview of systematic reviews. *Physical Therapy* 88(1): 123-136.

NICE (National Institute for Health and Care Excellence) 2015. Osteoarthritis Quality standard 87. London: NICE.

RACGP (Royal Australian College of General Practitioners) 2009. Guideline for the non-surgical management of hip and knee osteoarthritis. South Melbourne: RACGP. Viewed 29 March 2016, <http://www.racgp.org.au/your-practice/guidelines/musculoskeletal/hipandkneeosteoarthritis/>.