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

Exported from METEOR

(AIHW's Metadata Online Registry)

© Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2024

This product, excluding the AIHW logo, Commonwealth Coat of Arms and any material owned by a third party or protected by a trademark, has been released under a Creative Commons BY 4.0 (CC BY 4.0) licence. Excluded material owned by third parties may include, for example, design and layout, images obtained under licence from third parties and signatures. We have made all reasonable efforts to identify and label material owned by third parties.

You may distribute, remix and build on this website’s material but must attribute the AIHW as the copyright holder, in line with our attribution policy. The full terms and conditions of this licence are available at https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/.

Enquiries relating to copyright should be addressed to info@aihw.gov.au.

Enquiries or comments on the METEOR metadata or download should be directed to the METEOR team at meteor@aihw.gov.au.

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 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](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/12), Standard 02/08/2017 |
| Description: | Proportion of patients with knee [**osteoarthritis**](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/644538) 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](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/644256)  [Health](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/12), Standard 02/08/2017 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Collection and usage attributes | |
| Population group age from: | 45 years |
| Computation description: | 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]](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/270084)) is within standard ranges for overweight or obese, and/or they were assessed as overweight or obese by the clinician.  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.  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.  Presented as a percentage. |
| Computation: | (Numerator ÷ denominator) x 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 *Osteoarthritis quality standard* (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/>. |