



Smith, M. C., Ben-Shlomo, Y., Dieppe, P., Beswick, A. D., Wilkinson, J. M., & Blom, A. W. (2017). Rates of hip and knee joint replacement amongst different ethnic groups in England: An analysis of National Joint Registry data. *Osteoarthritis and Cartilage*, 25(4), 448-454.  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joca.2016.12.030>

Peer reviewed version

Link to published version (if available):  
[10.1016/j.joca.2016.12.030](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joca.2016.12.030)

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1 **Rates of hip and knee joint replacement amongst different ethnic**  
2 **groups in England: An analysis of National Joint Registry data**

3

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28 **Key words:** Ethnicity; Hip replacement; Knee replacement; England

29

30 **Word count: 2,483 words**

31

32 **Abstract**

33 **Objective:** Despite a health care system that is free at the point of delivery, ethnic minorities  
34 may not always get care equitable to that of White patients in England. We examined whether  
35 ethnic differences exist in joint replacement rates and surgical practice in England.

36 **Design:** 373,613 hip and 428,936 knee National Joint Registry primary replacement patients  
37 had coded ethnicity in Hospital Episode Statistics. Age and gender adjusted  
38 observed/expected ratios of hip and knee replacements amongst ethnic groups were compared  
39 using indirect standardisation. Associations between ethnic group and type of procedure were  
40 explored and effects of demographic, clinical and hospital-related factors examined using  
41 multivariable logistic regression.

42 **Results:** Adjusted standardised observed/expected ratios were substantially lower in Blacks  
43 and Asians than Whites for hip replacement (Blacks 0.33 [95% CI, 0.31 to 0.35], Asians  
44 0.20 [CI, 0.19 to 0.21]) and knee replacement (Blacks 0.64 [CI, 0.61 to 0.67], Asians 0.86  
45 % [CI, 0.84 to 0.88]). Blacks were more likely to receive uncemented hip replacements  
46 (Blacks 52%, Whites 37%, Asians 44%;  $P < 0.001$ ). Black men and women aged  $< 70$  years  
47 were less likely to receive unicondylar or patellofemoral knee replacements than Whites (men  
48 10% vs 15%,  $P = 0.001$ ; women 6% vs 14%,  $P < 0.001$ ). After adjustment for demographic,  
49 clinical and hospital-related factors, Blacks were more likely to receive uncemented hip  
50 replacement (OR 1.43 [CI, 1.11 to 1.84]).

51 **Conclusions:** In England, hip and knee replacement rates and prosthesis type given differ  
52 amongst ethnic groups. Whether these reflect differences in clinical need or differential  
53 access to treatment requires urgent investigation.

54

55

## 56 INTRODUCTION

57 Variations in the provision of health care interventions in different groups within society are  
58 commonplace.<sup>1</sup> In the USA particular concern has been raised about ethnicity, and the  
59 relative under-provision of certain procedures amongst African Americans. In the UK the  
60 major issue investigated has been reduced service utilisation amongst socio-economically  
61 deprived groups,<sup>2,3</sup> although ethnic minority groups are often located in the most deprived  
62 areas of a community.<sup>4</sup>

63 Hip and knee joint replacement operations are amongst the highest volume health care  
64 interventions worldwide. In England and Wales in 2013, 79,088 hip and 85,128 knee primary  
65 replacements were recorded on the National Joint Registry.<sup>5</sup> Osteoarthritis is the most  
66 common indication for joint replacement, with about 91% of total hip joint replacements and  
67 98% of total knee joint replacements being done for this reason. In the USA recent studies  
68 have shown that, despite broadly similar osteoarthritis prevalence (age adjusted prevalence  
69 rates for Whites was 22.3% and Blacks 21.8%),<sup>6</sup> African Americans are less likely to get  
70 joint replacements than White Americans.<sup>7-9</sup> Various reasons have been postulated to explain  
71 this, including late presentation and relative unwillingness to undergo surgery amongst Black  
72 Americans.<sup>10-14</sup> In the UK and USA it has been shown that people in the most deprived  
73 groups are less likely to receive joint replacements than those of higher socio-economic  
74 status,<sup>2,15</sup> and at least one US study has suggested that there may also be racial disparities.<sup>16</sup>  
75 However, there has been no large-scale investigation of ethnicity and joint replacement in the  
76 UK.

77 We have used data from the National Joint Registry (NJR)<sup>5</sup>, linked to the Hospital Episode  
78 Statistics (HES) database, to address whether the rate of primary hip and knee joint  
79 replacement is the same amongst different ethnic groups in England, whether there are  
80 differences in the clinical indications for primary joint replacement amongst ethnic groups  
81 and if types of prosthesis and fixation methods used differ between ethnic groups.

## 82 METHODS

83 We linked all records of primary knee and hip joint replacements in the NJR database for  
84 England and Wales and which took place between April 2003 and December 2012 to HES  
85 records of patient admissions for NHS funded care in England. In so doing, we obtained  
86 additional HES recorded patient demographic information on ethnic group and the  
87 geographical area in which the person lived – Lower Super Output Area Level (LSOAL). We

88 only used the first primary procedure recorded for a patient and excluded any revisions or  
89 subsequent primary procedure on the contra-lateral side for these patients.

#### 90 **Ethnicity exposure**

91 Each NJR record was linked to all existing HES episodes of admission for that individual  
92 since 2001 to minimise missing data on ethnicity (HES changed the way ethnicity was  
93 categorised from 2001. To ensure consistency in ethnic groupings, we limited eligible HES  
94 records for linkage to the NJR to those from 2001 onwards). If the coding of ethnicity  
95 differed across episodes we used the most frequently indicated ethnic category. The numbers  
96 of patients in some ethnic groups was small, therefore for this data analysis, the ethnic groups  
97 were categorised into three main groupings: White (including British, Irish, Gypsy, and Other  
98 White), Black (including Caribbean, African, Mixed White & Black African/Caribbean, and  
99 Other Black origin), and other ethnicities (including Indian, British Indian, Pakistani, British  
100 Pakistani, Bangladeshi, British Bangladeshi, Mixed White & Asian, and Other Asian,  
101 Chinese, and “other mixed race”). We have labelled the last category “Asian” for simplicity  
102 and as this is the largest ethnic group amongst the races included here, even though it is  
103 clearly heterogeneous.

#### 104 **Other covariates**

105 The residential postcode for the patient at the time of the primary operation was used to  
106 determine the English Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2010 area score by LSOAL as an  
107 ecological measure of deprivation.<sup>17</sup> We created a five-category indicator going from the  
108 20% most deprived (quintile 1) to 20% least deprived areas of England (quintile 5) by  
109 ranking the IMD scores and categorising the distribution into quintiles. Other covariates  
110 included age group (<40, 40–49, 50–59, 60–69, 70–79, ≥80 years), gender, the American  
111 Society of Anaesthesiologists (ASA) six point scale of surgical fitness, and pre-operative  
112 functional severity as captured by the EQ-5D-3L<sup>18</sup> mobility item (whether they have ‘no’ or  
113 ‘some’ problems in walking about or are ‘confined to bed’) coded as a 3-level ordinal  
114 variable. We created a four level variable for body mass index (BMI) although this was only  
115 used in a sensitivity analysis due to a high proportion of missing data; underweight  
116 ( $10 \leq \text{BMI} < 20 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ), normal ( $20 \leq \text{BMI} < 25 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ), overweight ( $25 \leq \text{BMI} < 30 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ), and  
117 obese ( $30 \leq \text{BMI} < 60 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ). We also looked at type of prosthesis and method of fixation as  
118 clinical outcomes.

119

## 120 **Statistical methods**

121 We used indirect standardisation to compare the observed number of primary joint  
122 replacements, for any indication, to the expected numbers in each ethnic group, using the  
123 total age and gender specific risks of a procedure applied to the same ethnic specific  
124 population strata as reported in the 2011 Census data.<sup>19</sup> We explored possible differences in  
125 the clinical indications for having a primary joint replacement amongst ethnic groups using  $\chi^2$   
126 tests of association.

127 Subsequent analyses were restricted to the sub-set of patients with osteoarthritis as the  
128 indication for the primary procedure. We used  $\chi^2$  tests to compare differences in categorical  
129 variables by ethnicity and in some cases stratified by gender. Where the data suggested  
130 possible interactions, we used log-linear models assuming a Poisson distribution to test for  
131 this by comparing any improvement in goodness of fit of the models from likelihood ratio  
132 tests with and without these terms.

133 We ran both univariable and multivariable logistic regression models to mutually adjust for  
134 covariates. Model A simply examined ethnicity alone; model B adjusted for age-group,  
135 gender, ASA grade and area deprivation quintile as patient related confounders; model C  
136 adjusted for routine surgical behaviour unrelated to patient factors, by adjusting for what  
137 proportion of all hip replacements are done using uncemented prostheses at that trust. We  
138 took into account the clustering of procedures within a trust by using robust standard errors.  
139 We used Wald tests to determine the overall significance of additional terms added to a  
140 proposed model compared to the model without them. We undertook two further sensitivity  
141 analyses by comparing the results for model C with and without adjustment for pre-operative  
142 functional limitations using EQ-5D-3L mobility item (data available on about 30% of  
143 patients) and BMI (data available on about 45% of patients).

## 144 **RESULTS**

145 The total number of eligible NJR records available for all primary diagnoses for the period  
146 2003–2012 before matching to HES and after excluding Welsh and non-NHS England funded  
147 operations for hips and knees were 425,726 and 481,528 primary replacements respectively.  
148 Of these, 12% hip and 11% knee replacements had missing ethnicity information either  
149 because a match to a valid HES record could not be made or because their HES ethnic group  
150 classification was ‘unknown’. This left 373,613 hip and 428,936 knee primary replacement  
151 records for any primary diagnosis with available ethnicity data. This was reduced to 330,384

152 hip and 362,505 knee patients after restricting to the first replaced side of a joint for those  
153 with bilateral operations. The total number of patients in the osteoarthritis only analysis  
154 sample, after restricting to patients' first primary replaced side and to those with a sole  
155 diagnosis of osteoarthritis, with valid ethnicity data was 640,355 (293,325 hip and 347,030  
156 knee patients).

157 Table 1 shows the observed versus expected numbers of patients having a primary hip or  
158 knee joint replacement by ethnicity and stratified by gender. For both hip and knee  
159 replacements, there were fewer than expected procedures amongst the Black and Asian  
160 populations though this was far more marked for hip replacements. For hips, the ratio of  
161 observed to expected first replacements was very similar for both men and women, but for  
162 knees there were markedly fewer than expected procedures carried out on men compared to  
163 women.

164 (INSERT TABLE 1 HERE)

165 Osteoarthritis was the dominant indication in all three ethnic groups for both knee and hip  
166 replacement (table 2). There was some evidence that Black and Asians have a higher chance  
167 of having a knee replacement for inflammatory arthritis compared to Whites ( $p=0.02$ ). For  
168 hip replacement, Black and Asians were more likely to have the procedure undertaken for  
169 avascular necrosis, inflammatory arthritis, congenital dysplasia, and 'other reasons'.

170 (INSERT TABLE 2 HERE)

171 Patients from ethnic minority groups having either hip or knee replacement for osteoarthritis  
172 were more likely to be younger and living in more deprived areas and, for hip replacements,  
173 were fitter as measured by the ASA grade (table 3).

174 (INSERT TABLE 3 HERE)

175 Because of these age differences we then examined if the type of fixation method used for  
176 either hip or knee replacement differed by age-group ( $<70$ ,  $\geq 70$  years), gender and ethnicity  
177 (table 4). Both Black men and women were more likely to get uncemented hip prostheses  
178 regardless of age-group. For knee replacements, Black and Asians were less likely to get a  
179 patellofemoral or unicondylar prosthesis, though this was more marked for Black patients and  
180 in the younger age-group.

181 (INSERT TABLE 4 HERE)

182 We explored the possible reasons why Blacks were more likely to receive an uncemented hip  
183 prosthesis by testing different models (table 5).

184 (INSERT TABLE 5 HERE)

185 With regard to the odds of receiving an uncemented prosthesis, after adjustment for  
186 demographic variables and ASA grade, the elevated odds ratio for Asians (1.60) was  
187 markedly attenuated (1.21, 95% CI 0.90–1.63) and consistent with chance, whilst the odds  
188 ratio for Black patients remains elevated (1.86, 95% CI 1.30–2.66), albeit weaker. Further  
189 adjustment for surgical behaviour at trust level further attenuated the associations, but there  
190 still remained a 43% relative elevated odds (95% CI 1.11–1.84). Our sensitivity analyses  
191 showed that the odds ratios for Blacks and Asians of receiving an uncemented prosthesis for  
192 model C hardly changed after the addition of the EQ-5D-3L mobility item and BMI (odds  
193 ratio remained at 1.32 for Blacks and 1.12 for Asians) although in this smaller sub-set of the  
194 data (n=44,001) the 95% confidence intervals for these included the null value so could have  
195 occurred by chance (see table 6).

196 (INSERT TABLE 6 HERE)

197

## 198 **DISCUSSION**

199 Two important observations emerge from this study. Firstly, we have found that large ethnic  
200 variations in the rate of total joint replacement across ethnic groups are not explained by age  
201 and gender differences. These variations are greater for hip than knee replacement. For hip  
202 replacement, this difference is more marked for Asian than Black patients, whilst for knee  
203 replacement the difference is reversed, being more marked for Black people but with both  
204 ethnic minorities showing gender differences so that men are less likely to have received a  
205 joint replacement compared to women. The second observation is that there are unexpected  
206 differences in the types of prosthesis and fixation methods used between the ethnic groups,  
207 with greater use of uncemented hip prostheses amongst black minority groups in particular,  
208 as well as greater use of hip resurfacing in ethnic minorities, and less use of unicondylar or  
209 patellofemoral knee replacements. The surprising difference in use of the more expensive  
210 uncemented hip prostheses seems to be partially explained by the fact that ethnic minority  
211 groups are more likely to have their joint replacement in NHS hospital Trusts that are high  
212 users of uncemented prostheses.



213 Inequalities in the rates of joint replacement between ethnic groups have been described in  
214 the USA, Canada, Australia, and the UK.<sup>2,7,20,21</sup> It has also been observed that people in the  
215 most deprived socio-economic groups are less likely to receive a joint replacement.<sup>2,21,22</sup> This  
216 is the first large-scale study to confirm that in the UK, as in other countries, ethnic minorities  
217 are less likely to receive hip or knee joint replacements than the White majority. Unlike in the  
218 USA, health care in the UK is universal, so that the challenges faced by many US-based  
219 studies with respect to health insurance coverage would not affect these results, yet the  
220 findings are similar to those in the USA. Inequalities (differences) in utilisation are not  
221 synonymous with inequities in provision. There are many possible explanations for the  
222 differences observed, including variations in the prevalence of disease (particularly  
223 osteoarthritis, the dominant condition leading to hip or knee joint replacement), and  
224 differences in willingness to undergo surgery amongst the different ethnic groups.<sup>10</sup> Patient  
225 willingness to undergo surgery might be shaped by cultural factors, doctor-patient  
226 communication, variations in patient outcomes, or even issues related to patient trust in the  
227 healthcare system.

228 Whilst we were able to adjust for the age and gender distributions of the main ethnic groups  
229 using the Census data, the true denominator should be the number of people with a clinical  
230 indication for joint replacement and we have not been able to identify any data on the relative  
231 prevalence of osteoarthritis in the different ethnic groups in England. The major risk factors  
232 for OA are age, obesity, and joint injury. Some differences in osteoarthritis prevalence in  
233 ethnic groups have been observed but rates in US Black and White people are broadly  
234 similar.<sup>7,23,24</sup> It seems unlikely that ethnic differences in the prevalence of osteoarthritis  
235 account for all of the large difference in the rates of joint replacement we have observed. It is  
236 interesting to note the large gender differences in rates of knee replacement amongst the non-  
237 White groups with males much less likely to undergo joint replacement than females. This  
238 observation requires further investigation and may reflect ethnic and gender differences in  
239 delay in presentation or willingness to undergo surgery.

240 The findings surrounding the use of prosthesis and fixation type in different ethnic groups are  
241 intriguing. We were surprised by the higher use of uncemented hip prostheses amongst the  
242 Black and Asian groups compared with Whites and decided to investigate why that might be  
243 by use of models that factored demographic, surgical and trust related variables. We showed  
244 that the hospital in which people are operated on is a major determinant of the differences in  
245 hip replacement fixation method, as large, urban hospitals that serve a greater proportion of

246 these ethnic minorities tend to use a greater number of uncemented hip prostheses, though  
247 this is did not fully explain the differences for Black patients.

248 Similarly it is interesting to note that Black patients, when they present for surgery, are less  
249 likely to receive unicondylar or patellofemoral knee replacements.

250 The major strength of this analysis is the very large dataset available as the NJR is the largest  
251 joint replacement registry in the world. However, there are several important limitations.  
252 There is some misclassification of ethnicity, and ethnicity was missing from about 12% of  
253 records which may have biased the results, though in general missing data is more a trust-  
254 level rather than patient characteristic.<sup>25</sup> As mentioned above we have no data on clinical  
255 need so our observation of lower rates of joint replacement amongst ethnic minorities  
256 compared to White patients' needs to be treated with caution until we better understand the  
257 epidemiology of osteoarthritis in ethnic minorities in England.

258 In conclusion, we have shown that there are large differences in the utilisation of total hip and  
259 knee joint replacement in different ethnic groups in England, and in the types of prosthesis  
260 and fixation used. There are also marked gender differences within non-White groups of  
261 utilisation of knee replacement. We believe that this is probably explained by a combination  
262 of different factors, including deprivation, prevalence of osteoarthritis, and inequitable access  
263 to health care either because of ethnic differences in seeking care and willingness to undergo  
264 surgery or in differential clinical behaviour in surgical referral and prioritization for surgical  
265 intervention. At this stage we remain unclear as to the relevant importance of each of these  
266 factors and further research should elucidate whether interventions are required to ensure  
267 more equitable care.

268

269 **Author contributions:** All authors were involved in study design. Data management and all  
270 analyses were undertaken by MCS. YB-S, PD, MCS, JMW and AWB contributed to data  
271 interpretation. All authors contributed to preparation of the manuscript.

272 **Funding Source:** National Joint Registry for England, Wales, Northern Ireland, and the Isle  
273 of Man

274 **Conflicts of interest:** Stryker and DePuy have funded other research undertaken by the  
275 University of Bristol.

276 **Acknowledgements:** We thank the patients and staff of all the hospitals who have  
277 contributed data to the National Joint Registry. We are grateful to the Healthcare Quality  
278 Improvement Partnership (HQIP), the National Joint Registry Steering Committee (NJRSC),  
279 and staff at the NJR Centre for facilitating this work. The views expressed represent those of  
280 the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the NJRSC or HQIP who do not vouch for  
281 how the information is presented.

282 **Role of the funding source:** The National Joint Registry, who sponsored the study, had no  
283 role in the study design, data collection, data analysis, data interpretation, or writing of the  
284 final report. MCS had full access to all the data in the study and AWB had final responsibility  
285 for the decision to submit for publication.

286

287 AWB and JMW assert, on behalf of the authors, that the manuscript is an honest, accurate,  
288 and transparent account of the study being reported; that no important aspects of the study  
289 have been omitted.

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## TABLE LEGENDS

Table 1 Observed and expected number of patients presenting, for the first time, for primary hip/knee replacement for all causes in English NHS hospitals by ethnic group

Table 2 Clinical indications for hip and knee primary replacement patients by ethnic group

Table 3 Patient characteristics at time of first primary hip and knee joint surgery, broken down by ethnic group and gender, for patients with a primary diagnosis of osteoarthritis only

Table 4 Prosthesis fixation method for osteoarthritis first hip and knee replacement patients stratified by age-group, gender and ethnic group\*

Table 5 Odds ratios for receiving an uncemented hip replacement by ethnic group adjusting for patient and trust related covariates (n=224,561)

Table 6 Logistic regression Models A-E with restricted sample size for BMI subset (n=44,001)

**Table 1 Observed and expected number of patients presenting, for the first time, for primary hip/knee replacement for all causes in English NHS hospitals by ethnic group**

	All NJR	White			Black <sup>*</sup>			Asian <sup>*</sup>		
	Obs	NJR Obs	Exp	Standardised Ratio (95%CI) Obs/Exp	NJR Obs	Exp	Standardised Ratio (95%CI) Obs/Exp	NJR Obs	Exp	Standardised Ratio (95%CI) Obs/Exp
<b>Hip replacement patients<sup>†</sup></b>										
<b>Total: Females NJR</b>	195,800	195,800	186,698	1.05 (1.04–1.05)	1,166	3,735	0.31 (0.30–0.33)	1,588	8,122	0.20 (0.19–0.21)
<b>Total: Males NJR</b>	129,662	129,662	123,102	1.05 (1.05–1.06)	904	2,557	0.35 (0.33–0.38)	1,262	6,170	0.21 (0.19–0.22)
<b>Total</b>	330,382	325,462	309,800	1.05 (1.05–1.06)	2,070	6,292	0.33 (0.31–0.35)	2,850	14,292	0.20 (0.19–0.21)
<b>Knee replacement patients<sup>‡</sup></b>										
<b>Total: Females NJR</b>	196,143	196,143	195,688	1.00 (1.00–1.01)	3,068	3,756	0.82 (0.79–0.85)	8,495	8,204	1.03 (1.01–1.05)
<b>Total: Males NJR</b>	149,636	149,636	145,592	1.03 (1.02–1.03)	1,044	2,670	0.39 (0.37–0.42)	4,117	6,535	0.63 (0.61–0.65)
<b>Total</b>	362,503	345,779	341,280	1.01 (1.01–1.02)	4,112	6,426	0.64 (0.61–0.67)	12,612	14,739	0.86 (0.84–0.88)

<sup>\*</sup> Based on the Census 2011 main ethnic categories; Black = Black/African/Caribbean/Black British/Mixed White & Black African/Caribbean, Asian= Asian/Asian British/Mixed White & Asian/Mixed Other/Chinese and other groups.

<sup>†</sup> Hip observed/expected cases based on people aged 10 and over. <sup>‡</sup> Knee observed/expected cases based on census and NJR cases aged 15 and over.



**Table 2 Clinical indications for hip and knee primary replacement patients by ethnic group**

Reason for Hip replacement	<i>Number (%) of hip patients with specified primary diagnosis*</i>			p-value
	White (n= 325,461)	Black (n= 2,070)	Asian (n= 2,852)	
<b>Osteoarthritis</b>	300,936 (92.5)	1,645 (79.5)	2,144 (74.1)	<0.001
<b>Inflammatory Arthritis†</b>	5,096 (1.6)	47 (2.3)	130 (4.6)	<0.001
<b>Avascular Necrosis</b>	8,500 (2.6)	289 (14.0)	277 (9.7)	<0.001
<b>Congenital Dysplasia of Hip</b>	5,135 (1.6)	99 (4.8)	142 (5.0)	<0.001
<b>All Trauma ‡</b>	11,507 (3.5)	70 (3.4)	252 (8.8)	<0.001
<b>Other hip reasons§</b>	7,757 (2.4)	136 (6.6)	180 (6.3)	<0.001

  

Reason for Knee replacement	<i>Number (%) of knee patients with specified primary diagnosis*</i>			p-value
	White (n= 345,780)	Black (n= 4,112)	Asian (n= 12,612)	
<b>Osteoarthritis</b>	335,258 (97.0)	3,961 (96.3)	12,209 (96.8)	0.04
<b>Inflammatory Arthritis  </b>	8,609 (2.5)	128 (3.1)	334 (2.7)	0.02
<b>Other knee reasons¶</b>	6,255 (1.8)	89 (2.2)	213 (1.7)	0.14

\* Note that more than one diagnosis could be indicated by the clinician on the form so categories are not mutually exclusive of each other.

† Inflammatory Arthritis for hips combines diagnoses of *Seronegative and Seropositive rheumatoid arthritis, Other Inflammatory Arthropathy, Ankylosing Spondylitis, and Psoriatic Arthropathy.*

‡ All Trauma includes *Chronic Trauma, Fractured acetabulum, Fractured neck of femur, Acute Trauma of Neck of Femur, Previous Hip Trauma Not Specified, Failed internal fixation, Other hip trauma.*

§ Other hip reasons include *Slipped Upper Femoral Epiphysis, Previous Arthrodesis, previous infection, Failed Hemi arthroplasty, previous non-trauma related surgery, and Other* indicated reasons for primary hip replacement.

|| Inflammatory Arthritis for knees combines diagnoses of *Rheumatoid Arthritis, Seronegative and Seropositive rheumatoid arthritis, and Other Inflammatory Arthropathy.*

¶ Other knee reasons include *failed internal fixation, previous arthrodesis, trauma, previous infection, avascular necrosis, previous trauma, and Other* indicated reasons for primary knee replacement.

**Table 3 Patient characteristics at time of first primary hip and knee joint surgery, broken down by ethnic group and gender, for patients with a primary diagnosis of osteoarthritis only**

	Number of first primary hip replacements by Ethnic group, gender and patient factor. Percentage of Ethnic group shown in brackets*							
	Females				Males			
	White n=172,968	Black n=818	Asian n=1,087	P-value	White n=116,960	Black n=649	Asian n=843	p-value
<b>Age group (years)</b>								
<b>Under 40</b>	1,105 (0.6)	50 (6.1)	44 (4.1)		1,211 (1.0)	48 (7.4)	57 (6.8)	
<b>40-49</b>	4,998 (2.9)	134 (16.1)	79 (7.3)		5,452 (4.7)	166 (25.6)	103 (12.2)	
<b>50-59</b>	20,534 (11.9)	156 (19.1)	181 (16.7)		17,939 (15.3)	161 (24.8)	190 (22.5)	
<b>60-69</b>	51,056 (29.5)	180 (22.0)	325 (29.9)		38,481 (32.9)	113 (17.4)	226 (26.8)	
<b>70-79</b>	64,510 (37.3)	228 (27.9)	336 (30.9)		40,523 (34.7)	130 (20.0)	213 (25.3)	
<b>80 or more</b>	30,765 (17.8)	70 (8.6)	122 (11.2)	<0.001	13,354 (11.4)	31 (4.8)	54 (6.4)	<0.001
<b>Area Deprivation based on IMD 2010<sup>†</sup></b>								
<b>Quintile 1 (most deprived)</b>	22,113 (13.0)	308 (37.8)	214 (19.9)		14,048 (12.2)	239 (37.2)	195 (23.4)	
<b>Quintile 2</b>	29,958 (17.6)	21 (25.9)	222 (20.7)		19,598 (17.1)	186 (28.9)	174 (20.6)	
<b>Quintile 3</b>	38,650 (22.7)	136 (16.7)	259 (24.1)		26,136 (22.8)	97 (15.1)	164 (20.9)	
<b>Quintile 4</b>	40,804 (24.0)	86 (10.6)	181 (16.9)		28,600 (24.9)	53 (8.2)	158 (19.0)	
<b>Quintile 5 (least deprived)</b>	38,867 (22.8)	74 (9.1)	198 (18.4)	<0.001	26,572 (23.1)	68 (10.6)	142 (17.1)	<0.001
<i>No. with missing IMD 2010 (% of all female or male HR for ethnic group)</i>	2,576 (1.5)	3 (0.4)	13 (1.2)		2,006 (1.7)	6 (0.9)	10 (1.2)	
<b>ASA grade</b>								
<b>P1 - Fit and healthy</b>	25,899 (15.0)	137 (16.8)	187 (17.2)		22,172 (19.0)	205 (31.6)	201 (23.8)	
<b>P2 - Mild disease not incapacitating</b>	121,248 (70.1)	541 (66.1)	749 (68.9)		76,817 (65.7)	373 (57.5)	528 (62.6)	
<b>P3/P4/P5 - Incapacitating or more severe</b>	25,821 (14.9)	140 (17.1)	151 (13.9)	=0.030	17,971 (15.4)	71 (10.9)	114 (13.5)	<0.001
	Number of first primary knee replacements by Ethnic group, gender and patient factor. Percentage of Ethnic group shown in brackets*							
	Females				Males*			
	White n=186,439	Black n=2,899	Asian n=8,098	p-value	White n=144,624	Black n=998	Asian n=3,972	p-value*
<b>Age group (years)</b>								
<b>Under 40</b>	341 (0.2)	9 (0.3)	15 (0.2)		3,472 (2.4)	63 (60.2)	67 (1.7)	
<b>40-49</b>	4,192 (2.3)	111 (3.8)	205 (2.5)					
<b>50-59</b>	23,085 (12.4)	471 (16.3)	1,508 (18.6)		17,903 (12.4)	130 (13.1)	500 (12.6)	
<b>60-69</b>	57,361 (30.8)	1,050 (36.2)	3,109 (38.4)		51,318 (35.5)	301 (30.3)	1,279 (32.3)	
<b>70-79</b>	71,111 (38.1)	1,074 (37.1)	2,782 (34.4)		53,564 (37.1)	388 (39.4)	1,711 (43.1)	
<b>80 or more</b>	30,349 (16.3)	184 (6.4)	479 (5.9)	<0.001	18,367 (12.7)	109 (11.1)	408 (10.4)	<0.001
<b>Area Deprivation based on IMD 2010<sup>†</sup></b>								
<b>Quintile 1 (most deprived)</b>	28,210 (15.2)	1,319 (46.3)	2,234 (28.0)		20,212 (14.2)	414 (42.0)	1,132 (28.7)	
<b>Quintile 2</b>	34,325 (18.6)	839 (29.2)	2,121 (26.5)		25,837 (18.1)	275 (27.9)	985 (25.0)	
<b>Quintile 3</b>	41,444 (22.6)	386 (13.4)	1,640 (19.9)		32,190 (22.3)	149 (15.1)	769 (19.5)	
<b>Quintile 4</b>	41,546 (22.6)	208 (6.8)	1,079 (13.7)		33,835 (23.4)	81 (8.2)	546 (13.9)	
<b>Quintile 5 (least deprived)</b>	38,278 (20.9)	124 (4.4)	958 (11.9)	<0.001	30,526 (21.4)	66 (6.7)	508 (12.9)	<0.001
<i>No. with missing IMD 2010 (% of all female or male KR for ethnic group)</i>	2,636 (1.5)	23 (0.7)	66 (0.8)		2,024 (1.4)	13 (1.3)	32 (0.8)	
<b>ASA grade</b>								
<b>P1 - Fit and healthy</b>	22,169 (11.9)	261 (9.0)	761 (9.4)		22,002 (15.2)	127 (12.7)	416 (10.5)	
<b>P2 - Mild disease not incapacitating</b>	135,513 (72.7)	2,094 (72.2)	6,021 (74.4)		100,359 (69.4)	668 (66.9)	2,752 (69.3)	
<b>P3/P4/P5 - Incapacitating or more severe</b>	28,757 (15.4)	544 (18.8)	1,316 (16.3)	<0.001	22,263 (15.4)	203 (20.3)	804 (20.2)	<0.001

Notes:

\* Age categories *Under 40* and *40-49* combined to *Under 50* for male knee primaries as expected frequencies in chi squared test of association between age category and ethnic group fell below 5 in the original lowest age category.

† Area deprivation percentages shown are based on the distribution of non-missing IMD cases.



**Table 4 Prosthesis fixation method for osteoarthritis first hip and knee replacement patients stratified by age-group, gender and ethnic group\***

	<b>Number of first hip replacement patient by Ethnic group and gender (%) [n=288,689]</b>							
	<b>Females</b>				<b>Males</b>			
	<b>White n= 170,379</b>	<b>Black n=815</b>	<b>Asian n=1,074</b>	<b>p-value</b>	<b>White n=114,945</b>	<b>Black n=643</b>	<b>Asian n=833</b>	<b>p-value<sup>†</sup></b>
<b>Hip fixation method (&lt;70 years)</b>								
<b>Cemented</b>	22,013 (28.8)	71 (13.7)	142 (22.8)		13,496 (21.8)	49 (10.1)	90 (15.8)	
<b>Uncemented</b>	36,111 (47.2)	324 (62.7)	311 (50.0)		29,656 (47.9)	267 (55.2)	300 (52.6)	
<b>Hybrid/ Reverse hybrid</b>	13,982 (18.3)	78 (15.1)	130 (20.9)		8,954 (14.5)	46 (9.5)	81 (14.2)	
<b>Resurfacing</b>	4,346 (5.7)	44 (8.5)	39 (6.3)	<0.001	9,807 (15.8)	122 (25.2)	99 (17.4)	<0.001
<b>Hip fixation method (≥ 70 years)</b>								
<b>Cemented</b>	54,681 (58.2)	133 (44.6)	244 (54.0)		27,186 (51.3)	57 (35.9)	108 (41.1)	
<b>Uncemented</b>	22,681 (24.2)	100 (33.6)	115 (25.4)		16,247 (30.6)	72 (45.3)	107 (40.7)	
<b>Hybrid/ Reverse hybrid/ Resurfacing<sup>3</sup></b>	16,565 (17.6)	65 (21.8)	93 (20.6)	<0.001	9,599 (18.1)	30 (18.9)	48 (18.3)	<0.001
	<b>Number of first knee replacement patients by Ethnic group and gender (%) [n=342,208]</b>							
	<b>Females</b>				<b>Males</b>			
	<b>White n=183,786</b>	<b>Black n=2,876</b>	<b>Asian n=8,031</b>	<b>p-value</b>	<b>White n=142,590</b>	<b>Black n=985</b>	<b>Asian n=3,940</b>	<b>p-value<sup>†</sup></b>
<b>Knee fixation method (&lt;70 years)</b>								
<b>Cemented</b>	67,461 (80.6)	1,427 (87.8)	4,098 (85.4)		56,419 (78.7)	405 (83.0)	1,493 (81.4)	
<b>Uncemented/hybrid</b>	4,765 (5.7)	98 (6.0)	215 (4.5)		4,706 (6.6)	36 (7.4)	141 (6.4)	
<b>Patellofemoral/Unicondylar</b>	11,485 (13.7)	101 (6.2)	487 (10.1)	<0.001	10,525 (14.7)	47 (9.6)	224 (12.2)	0.001
<b>Knee fixation method (≥ 70 years)</b>								
<b>Cemented</b>	90,684 (90.6)	1,153 (92.2)	2,981 (92.3)		62,574 (88.2)	446 (89.7)	1,906 (90.6)	
<b>Uncemented/hybrid</b>	5,136 (5.1)	68 (5.4)	153 (4.7)		4,238 (6.0)	31 (6.2)	143 (5.0)	
<b>Patellofemoral/Unicondylar</b>	4,255 (4.3)	29 (2.3)	97 (3.0)	<0.001	4,128 (5.8)	20 (4.0)	93 (4.4)	0.007

\* Based on the complete case sample for hips and knees. †After collapsing prosthesis categories indicated as original cell expected frequencies were below 5.

**Table 5 Odds ratios for receiving an uncemented hip replacement by ethnic group adjusting for patient and trust related covariates (n=224,561)**

Variables		Model A	Model B*	Model C†
		OR (95% CI)	OR (95% CI)	OR (95% CI)
Ethnicity	White	ref	ref	ref
	Black	2.76 (1.94–3.93)	1.86 (1.30–2.66)	1.43 (1.11–1.84)
	Asian	1.60 (1.23–2.08)	1.21 (0.90–1.63)	1.01 (0.84–1.21)
Gender	Female		ref	ref
	Male		1.37 (1.31–1.43)	1.50 (1.43–1.58)
ASA Grade	Grade 1		ref	ref
	Grade 2		0.96 (0.86–1.07)	1.01 (0.91–1.13)
	Grade 3/4/5		0.83 (0.71–0.97)	0.89 (0.78–1.02)
Age Group	Under 40		19.56 (12.36–30.97)	46.98 (33.20–66.47)
	40-49		16.99 (12.17–23.73)	36.66 (26.89–49.98)
	50-59		10.43 (8.19–13.28)	20.10 (15.39–26.25)
	60-69		4.13 (3.49–4.89)	6.29 (5.21–7.60)
	70-79		1.69 (1.56–1.84)	1.97 (1.78–2.17)
	80 and over		ref	ref
Area deprivation	Most deprived			
	Quintile 1		0.85 (0.68–1.05)	0.77 (0.67–0.88)
	Quintile 2		0.95 (0.80–1.14)	0.87 (0.78–0.97)
	Quintile 3		0.97 (0.83–1.14)	0.94 (0.85–1.04)
	Quintile 4		0.92 (0.81–1.04)	0.95 (0.88–1.03)
Least deprived	Quintile 5		ref	ref
Trust (%) uncemented	Lowest			
	Quartile 1			0.02 (0.01–0.04)
	Quartile 2			0.07 (0.05–0.10)
	Quartile 3			0.19 (0.14–0.25)
Highest	Quartile 4			ref
Wald test for added terms		p-value<0.001	p-value<0.001	p-value<0.001

\* Multivariable odds ratios adjusted for gender, ASA grade, IMD score and age-group.

† Multivariable odds ratios adjusted for covariates in model B plus the proportion of uncemented primaries carried out within the local trust where primary took place.



**Table 6 Logistic regression Models A-E with restricted sample size for BMI subset (n= 44,001)**

Variables	Odds Ratio (95% CI) estimates for logistic regression models of uncemented hip replacement on ethnic group and adjusted for covariates shown				
	Model A*	Model B†	Model C‡	Model D§	Model E
<b>Ethnic Group</b>					
<i>White</i>	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref
<i>Black</i>	2.27 (1.49–3.47)	1.42 (0.90–2.25)	1.32 (0.80–2.17)	1.32 (0.80–2.18)	1.32 (0.85–2.04)
<i>Asian</i>	1.71 (1.03–2.83)	1.27 (0.77–2.11)	1.11 (0.72–1.72)	1.12 (0.72–1.73)	1.12 (0.80–1.56)
<b>Gender</b>					
<i>Female</i>		ref	Ref	ref	ref
<i>Male</i>		1.45 (1.34–1.57)	1.63 (1.50–1.77)	1.63 (1.50–1.77)	1.62 (1.54–1.70)
<b>ASA Grade</b>					
<i>Grade 1</i>		ref	ref	ref	ref
<i>Grade 2</i>		0.89 (0.78–1.01)	0.87 (0.73–1.01)	0.86 (0.74–1.01)	0.86 (0.79–0.92)
<i>Grade 3/4/5</i>		0.68 (0.54–0.86)	0.71 (0.55–0.88)	0.70 (0.55–0.89)	0.69 (0.63–0.76)
<b>Age-Group</b>					
<i>Under 40</i>		22.06 (12.62–38.57)	58.99 (31.52–110.42)	59.26 (31.55–111.31)	59.80 (39.27–91.06)
<i>40-49</i>		19.87 (12.56–31.45)	46.48 (29.31–73.69)	48.41 (29.27–73.58)	45.70 (37.57–55.59)
<i>50-59</i>		11.49 (8.51–15.51)	23.81 (16.81–33.73)	23.73 (16.76–33.59)	23.34 (20.90–26.07)
<i>60-69</i>		4.27 (3.50–5.21)	6.63 (5.17–8.49)	6.61 (5.16–8.46)	6.51 (5.99–7.08)
<i>70-79</i>		1.75 (1.56–1.97)	1.97 (1.71–2.26)	1.97 (1.71–2.26)	1.94 (1.80–2.10)
<i>80 and over</i>		ref	ref	ref	ref
<b>Area Deprivation</b>					
<i>(most) Quintile 1</i>		0.94 (0.70–1.28)	0.90 (0.70–1.15)	0.90 (0.71–1.15)	0.90 (0.83–0.98)
<i>Quintile 2</i>		0.93 (0.72–1.19)	0.90 (0.74–1.09)	0.90 (0.74–1.10)	0.90 (0.83–0.97)
<i>Quintile 3</i>		0.89 (0.71–1.12)	0.88 (0.73–1.05)	0.88 (0.73–1.05)	0.88 (0.81–0.94)
<i>Quintile 4</i>		0.85 (0.72–1.01)	0.89 (0.78–1.02)	0.89 (0.78–1.02)	0.89 (0.83–0.96)
<i>Quintile 5</i>		ref	ref	ref	ref
<b>Proportion of uncemented primaries done within local trust (lowest 25%)</b>					
<i>Quartile 1</i>			0.01 (0.01–0.03)	0.01 (0.01–0.03)	0.01 (0.01–0.02)
<i>Quartile 2</i>			0.06 (0.03–0.12)	0.06 (0.03–0.12)	0.06 (0.06–0.07)
<i>Quartile 3</i>			0.20 (0.11–0.37)	0.20 (0.11–0.37)	0.20 (0.19–0.22)
<i>Quartile 4</i>			ref	ref	ref
<b>PROMS EQ-5D-3L mobility item</b>					
<i>No problems walking about</i>				ref	ref
<i>Some problem walking about</i>				0.88 (0.77–1.01)	0.87 (0.78–0.97)
<i>Confined to bed</i>				0.81 (0.51–1.27)	0.81 (0.52–1.25)
<b>BMI</b>					
<i>Underweight</i>					0.81 (0.66–0.99)
<i>Normal</i>					ref
<i>Overweight</i>					1.05 (0.98–1.12)
<i>Obese</i>					1.06 (0.99–1.14)
<b>Wald test for added terms</b>	p-value=0.001	p-value<0.001	p-value<0.001	p-value=0.153	p-value=0.027

\* Unadjusted odds ratio for ethnicity.

† Multivariable odds ratio adjusted for gender, ASA grade, IMD score, and age-group.

‡ Multivariable odds ratio adjusted for covariates in Model B plus the proportion of uncemented primaries carried out within the local trust where the primary took place.

§ Multivariable odds ratio adjusted for covariates in Model C plus PROMS preoperative EQ-5D mobility indicator.

|| Multivariable odds ratio adjusted for covariates in Model D plus patient BMI category.

