Kære DOS reviewer!

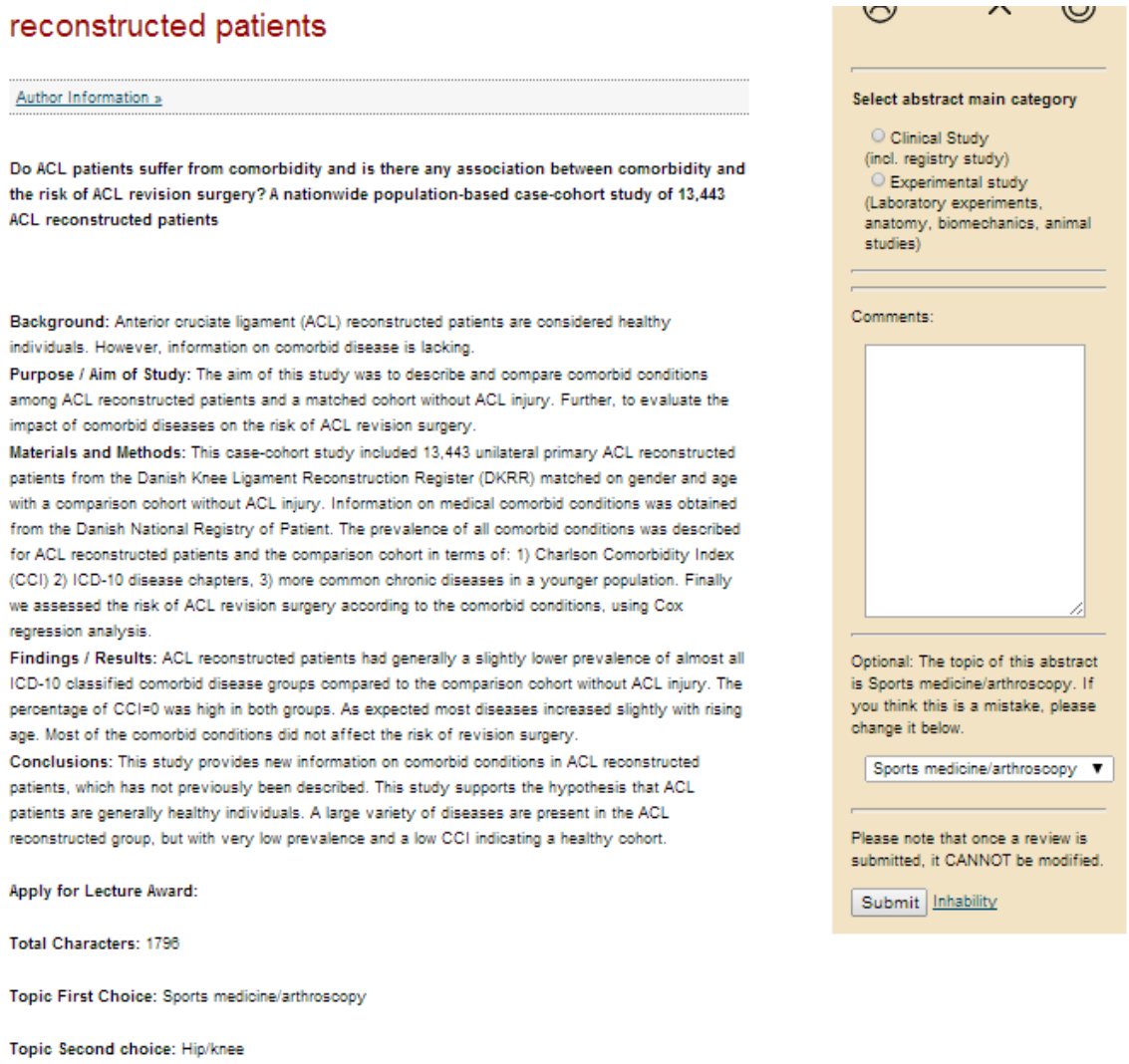
Tak fordi du har påtaget opgaven med at bedømme abstracts til DOS kongressen. I år har vi indført et nyt online system. Det er ganske simpelt. Når du logger ind systemet , vælger du abstractet du vil bedømme.

Herefter kommer nedenstående skærm frem. Når du har læst abstractet, vil vi bede dig om at klikke på VAS skalaen til højre og derved markere dit overordnede indtryk af abstractet .

Herefter skal du tage stilling til, hvilken katagori abstractet tilhører – enten klinisk studie eller eksperimentielt. Kliniske studier er forsøg med patienter inkl register studier. Eksperimentelle studier er dyreforsøg, in vitro forskning, anatomiske og biomekaniske studier etc.

Hvis man synes abstractet tilhører en andet subspeciale end det givne f.eks hip/knee kan dette ændres.

Man har også mulighed for at angive nederst på siden, hvis man er inhabil og ikke kan bedømme abstractet.



reconstructed patients

Author Information »

Do ACL patients suffer from comorbidity and is there any association between comorbidity and the risk of ACL revision surgery? A nationwide population-based case-cohort study of 13,443 ACL reconstructed patients

Background: Anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) reconstructed patients are considered healthy individuals. However, information on comorbid disease is lacking.
Purpose / Aim of Study: The aim of this study was to describe and compare comorbid conditions among ACL reconstructed patients and a matched cohort without ACL injury. Further, to evaluate the impact of comorbid diseases on the risk of ACL revision surgery.
Materials and Methods: This case-cohort study included 13,443 unilateral primary ACL reconstructed patients from the Danish Knee Ligament Reconstruction Register (DKRR) matched on gender and age with a comparison cohort without ACL injury. Information on medical comorbid conditions was obtained from the Danish National Registry of Patient. The prevalence of all comorbid conditions was described for ACL reconstructed patients and the comparison cohort in terms of: 1) Charlson Comorbidity Index (CCI) 2) ICD-10 disease chapters, 3) more common chronic diseases in a younger population. Finally we assessed the risk of ACL revision surgery according to the comorbid conditions, using Cox regression analysis.
Findings / Results: ACL reconstructed patients had generally a slightly lower prevalence of almost all ICD-10 classified comorbid disease groups compared to the comparison cohort without ACL injury. The percentage of CCI=0 was high in both groups. As expected most diseases increased slightly with rising age. Most of the comorbid conditions did not affect the risk of revision surgery.
Conclusions: This study provides new information on comorbid conditions in ACL reconstructed patients, which has not previously been described. This study supports the hypothesis that ACL patients are generally healthy individuals. A large variety of diseases are present in the ACL reconstructed group, but with very low prevalence and a low CCI indicating a healthy cohort.

Apply for Lecture Award:

Total Characters: 1796

Topic First Choice: Sports medicine/arthroscopy

Topic Second choice: Hip/knee

Select abstract main category

Clinical Study (incl. registry study)
Experimental study (Laboratory experiments, anatomy, biomechanics, animal studies)

Comments:

Optional: The topic of this abstract is Sports medicine/arthroscopy. If you think this is a mistake, please change it below.

Sports medicine/arthroscopy

Please note that once a review is submitted, it CANNOT be modified.

Submit Inhability

Når katagorien er valgt, kan man score abstractet i feltet til højre. Har man valgt ”experimental studies” skal man vælge om man skal udfylde punkt 2 eller 3. Punkt 2 udfyldes, hvis der er tale om dyreeksperimentelle studier. For alle andre eksperimentelle studier udfyldes punkt 3.

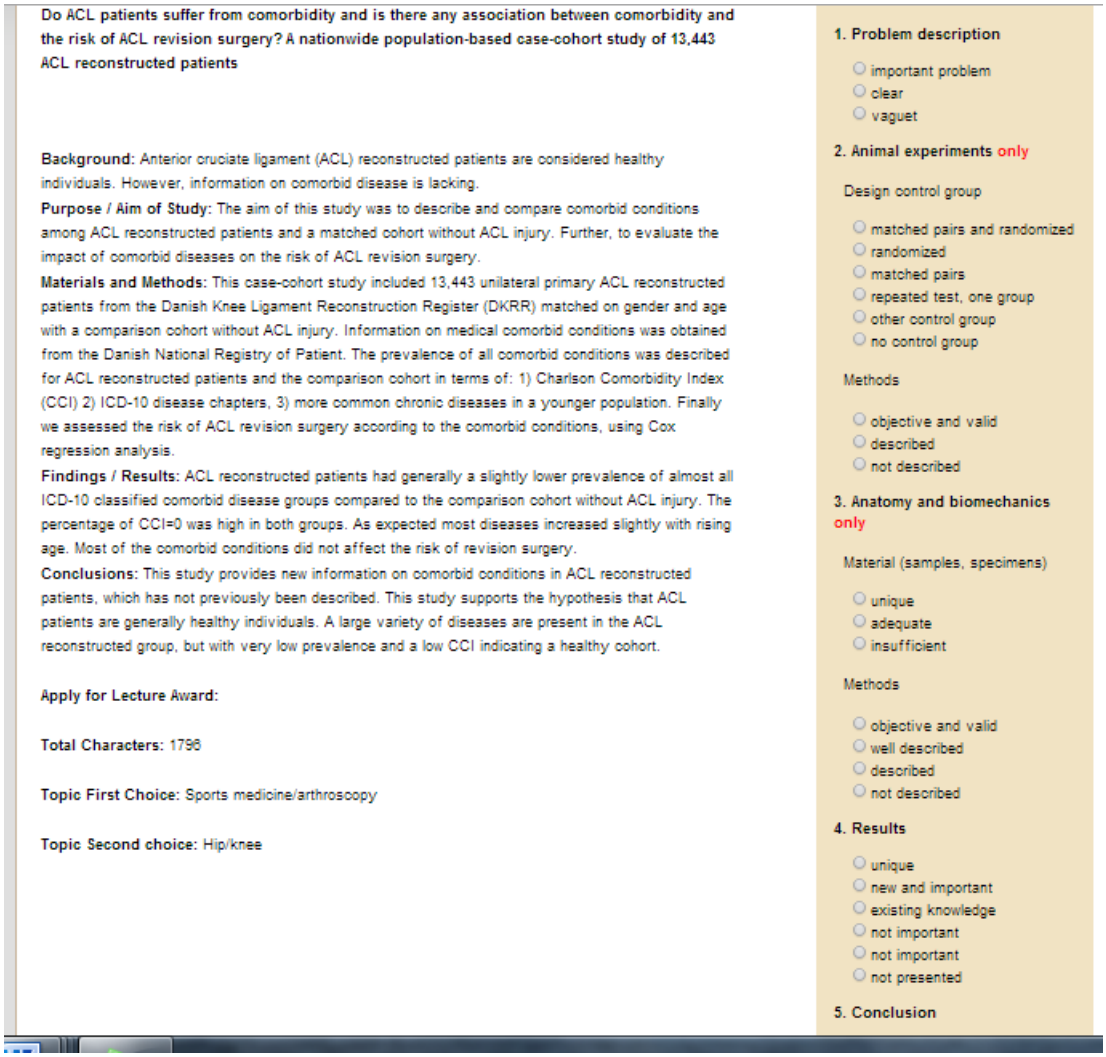
Vedrørende ”Design Control Group” gives følgende vejledning:

Matched pairs and randomized: Her drejer det sig om et *parret* design, hvor randomiseres mellem behandlinger. Det kan f. eks. være bilateral knæ-alloplastik, hvor der indsættes forskellige komponenter i de to knæ eller et studie, hvor man matcher patienterne i par mht. køn og alder og derefter randomiserer dem..

Randomized: Der trækkes lod til to eller flere grupper, hvorefter grupperne modtager den (de) givne intervention(-er) eller fungerer som kontrolgruppe. Vælges denne katagori er der tale om et *uparret* design.

Matched pairs: Kontrolgruppen er udvalgt ved, at man på individ niveau har forsøgt udvælge kontroller med f.eks samme køn, alder, helbred etc. Der er ikke foretaget en randomisering.

Repeated tests, one group: Patienter er deres egen kontrol, f.eks før og efter behandling.



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Topic Second choice: Hip/knee

1. Problem description

- important problem
- clear
- vaguet

2. Animal experiments only

Design control group

- matched pairs and randomized
- randomized
- matched pairs
- repeated test, one group
- other control group
- no control group

Methods

- objective and valid
- described
- not described

3. Anatomy and biomechanics only

Material (samples, specimens)

- unique
- adequate
- insufficient

Methods

- objective and valid
- well described
- described
- not described

4. Results

- unique
- new and important
- existing knowledge
- not important
- not important
- not presented

5. Conclusion

Other control group: Denne vælges, hvis der anvendes en kontrolgruppe, som ikke falder inden for en af ovennævnte kategorier. Det kunne f.eks. være sammenligning af to patientgrupper før og efter man har indført en ny behandling.

Der er mulighed for at kommentere abstractet i Kommentar feltet. Herefter afsluttes med submit og abstractet er bedømt.

God fornøjelse!

VU