

The Remarkable Cost **Benefits of Preoperative Pain Neuroscience Education**

Orthopedic surgery is one of the most common medical procedures in the United States, and its prevalence is only increasing. It is estimated that over 2 million spine surgeries are performed in the US annually, while over 1.5 million total knee arthroplasties (TKA) are performed. 1-3 Since 2010, TKAs have doubled.4

> pain and disability following lumbar surgery, while one in five patients experience persistent pain and disability following TKA.5-7 To address this pain, patients are sometimes sent to physical therapy for treatment after

One in three patients still experience significant

lumbar surgery and TKA. Recent research, however, has highlighted issues: Postoperative rehabilitation following

- TKA or lumbar surgery has shown limited efficacy in reducing postoperative pain and disability.8,9
- The exact content, frequency, duration, and timing of optimal postoperative rehabilitation is not known.8
- Many patients are not readily sent to physical therapy following lumbar surgery and TKA, despite the presence of pain and disability.10

Large numbers of patients report a poor

surgical experience which further fuels ongoing pain and disability.5-7 Given these problems, the patient experience

What can be done?

following orthopedic surgery needs to improve.

Education the Answer? A pain neuroscience team designed a preoperative PNE program for lumbar surgery as a one-on-one, clinician-led session, lasting 30 minutes. 11 The session taught patients about the

to be expected, and simple-to-follow post-operative advice and strategies.

and disability, however:

Is Preoperative Pain Neuroscience

A multi-center randomized clinical trial was developed with half of the patients getting ready for lumbar surgery receiving preoperative PNE, while the other half did not.¹² The Results

Patients underwent lumbar surgery and were tracked for three years post-op.¹³ At one year after lumbar surgery, there was no difference between the two groups for back pain, leg pain,

surgery, how a sensitized nervous system is part of the experience, how pain after surgery is

The PNE group, despite having similar pain and disability, rated their surgical experience far superior, including willingness to undergo another surgery, and rated the surgical experience as positive, versus the non-PNE patients:

Received Didn't Receive Level of Agreement (out of 10) Education 8.41 I am glad I underwent surgery for my leg pain p = 0.2007.28 I was fully prepared 8.63 (physically, emotionally, p = 0.010psychologically) for the 6.66 surgery The preoperative 8.85 education I received prepared me well for p = 0.0016.28 the surgery 8.67 Knowing what I know now, I would do this again given p = 0.226the same choices 7.69 8.30 The surgery met my p = 0.042expectations 6.62

less on healthcare spending (test, imaging, treatment) **45%** for patients in the one year after surgery (same pain and disability) compared to those who didn't receive preoperative PNE. savings per patient in the one year postoperative 2k period. With 600,000 laminectomies/discectomies in the US annually, this program would amount to a \$1.2 billion annual savings. difference in cost savings in favor of the PNE-group. 60% The same patients were tracked for three years, and the same results to patient satisfaction and cost savings remained intact.

Results of the Program Results showed that the nervous system of the TKA knee preoperatively calmed down 20 percent similar in effect size as what is currently being reported with membrane-stabilizers given to patients prior to TKA, without the side effects of the medication.¹⁴

At the six-month follow-up, patients receiving PNE or not were equal in terms of knee pain and disability-similar to lumbar surgery. However, the PNE-group had superior surgical

The content was adapted for TKA, including pain and sensitization of the nervous system

Applying Preoperative Pain Neuroscience

Education for Total Knee Arthroplasty

and hospital experiences compared to the non-PNE group, including willingness to undergo another TKA.15

Received

2

1.5

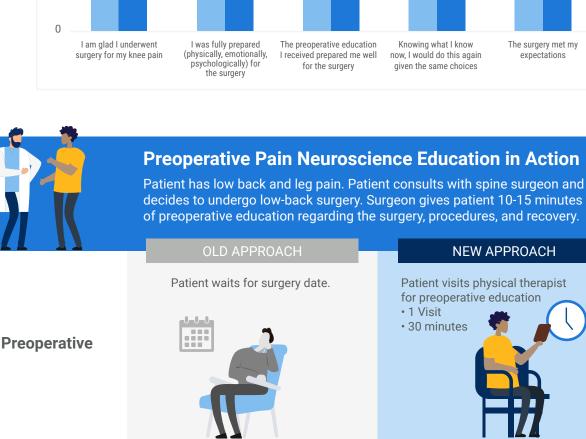
following surgery, and strategies for pain.

2.5

Didn't Receive

Patient Experience

.5 0 I am glad I underwent I was fully prepared (physically, emotionally, The preoperative education surgery for my knee pain I received prepared me well now. I would do this again expectations psychologically) for the surgery for the surgery given the same choices



Post-operative

Surgery

Patient undergoes low-back surgery. Patient undergoes low-back surgery.

Patient is tracked for one year after surgery

Patient doesn't understand how pain Patient understands what pain is and how works and worries about post-operative it works and has realistic expectations of post-operative pain. Patient undergoes pain. Patient undergoes additional imaging, tests, and treatments. standard follow-up.

After one year, both patients have the same outcome regarding back pain, leg pain, fear of work, fear of physical activity, pain catastrophization, and function. Substantial differences are observed in average cost and level of satisfaction.

Avg. cost for imaging, Avg. cost for imaging, S2678 tests, and treatments tests and treatments 600,000 discectomies were performed in the US in 2012. If the cost of savings per patient were applied,

Average Cost



Preventative Prehab MedBridge helped Occupational Accountable Care reduce total musculoskeletal costs by 77 percent by standardizing templates for common

leverage comprehensive digital prehab and rehab programs to help patients recover

Surgical Prehab

technology.

Spine Research Society, 2016;25(11):3550-3559.

MedBridge partnered with a leading health system to launch their virtual pre-op and post-op comprehensive joint program, which helped them standardize their care, boost operational efficiency, and drive significant improvements in outcomes.

conditions and types of customers and maximizing engagement with digital

from musculoskeletal injuries, MedBridge can help.



MedBridge has over 10 years of helping more than 2,500 healthcare organizations grow their business, elevate their workforce, and deliver exceptional patient experiences.

12. Louw A, Diener I, Landers MR, Puentedura EJ. Preoperative pain neuroscience education for lumbar radiculopathy: a multicenter randomized controlled trial with 1-year follow-up. Spine.

education program, read our white paper by Adriaan Louw, PT, PhD

Contact MedBridge to see what we can do for you. 1. Devo RA, Mirza SK, Martin BL, Kreuter W, Goodman DC, Jarvik JG, Trends, major medical complications, and charges associated with surgery for Jumbar spinal stenosis in older adults, JAMA; the journal of the American Medical Association, 2010;303(13):1259-1265.

2. Zaina F, Tomkins-Lane C, Carragee E, Negrini S. Surgical versus non-surgical treatment for lumbar spinal stenosis. The Cochrane database of systematic reviews. 2016(1):CD010264. 3. Cross M, Smith E, Hoy D, et al. The global burden of hip and knee osteoarthritis: estimates from the global burden of disease 2010 study. Annals of the rheumatic diseases. 2014;73(7):1323-1330. 4. Singh JA, Yu S, Chen L, Cleveland JD. Rates of Total Joint Replacement in the United States: Future Projections to 2020-2040 Using the National Inpatient Sample. J Rheumatol. 2019;46(9):1134-1140. 5. Oertel MF, Ryang YM, Korinth MC, Gilsbach JM, Rohde V. Long-term results of microsurgical treatment of lumbar spinal stenosis by unilateral laminotomy for bilateral decompression. Neurosurgery. 2006;59(6):1264-1269; discussion 1269-1270. 6. Deyo RA, Mirza SK. The case for restraint in spinal surgery: does quality management have a role to play? Eur Spine J. 2009;18 Suppl 3:331-337.

7. Hirschmann MT, Testa E, Amsler F, Friedrich NF. The unhappy total knee arthroplasty (TKA) patient: higher WOMAC and lower KSS in depressed patients prior and after TKA. Knee surgery, sports traumatology, arthroscopy: official journal of the ESSKA. 2013;21(10):2405-8. Oosterhuis T, Costa LO, Maher CG, de Vet HC, van Tulder MW, Ostelo RW. Rehabilitation after lumbar disc surgery. The Cochrane database of systematic reviews. 2014;3:CD003007. 9. Han AS, Nairn L, Harmer AR, et al. Early rehabilitation after total knee replacement surgery: a multicenter, noninferiority, randomized clinical trial comparing a home exercise program with usual outpatient care. Arthritis Care Res (Hoboken). 2015;67(2):196-202. 10. Louw A, Puentedura EJ, Diener I. A descriptive study of the utilization of physical therapy for postoperative rehabilitation in patients undergoing surgery for lumbar radiculopathy, European spine journal: official publication of the European Spine Society, the European Spinal Deformity Society, and the European Section of the Cervical

2014;39(18):1449-1457. 13. Louw A, Diener I, Landers MR, Zimney K, Puentedura EJ. Three-year follow-up of a randomized controlled trial comparing preoperative neuroscience education for patients undergoing surgery for lumbar radiculopathy. J Spine Surg. 2016;2(4):289-298. 14 Louw A, Zimney K, Reed J, Landers M, Puentedura EJ. Immediate preoperative outcomes of pain neuroscience education for patients undergoing total knee arthroplasty: A case series. Physiotherapy Theory and Practice. 2018;1-11 15. Louw A, Puentedura EJ, Reed J, Zimney K, Grimm D, Landers MR. A controlled clinical trial of preoperative pain neuroscience education for patients about to undergo total knee arthroplasty. Clin Rehabil. 2019;269215519857782.

11. Louw A, Butler DS, Diener I, Puentedura EJ. Development of a preoperative neuroscience educational program for patients with lumbar radiculopathy. American journal of physical medicine & rehabilitation / Association of Academic Physiatrists. 2013;92(5):446-452.



sales@medbridgeed.com