

Reduced rates of primary joint replacement for osteoarthritis in Italian and Greek migrants to Australia: the Melbourne Collaborative Cohort Study

Author/s: Wang, Y. Y. Simpson, J. A. Wluka, A. E. Urquhart, D. M. English, D. R. Giles, G. G. Graves, S. Cicuttini, F. M. | **Year:** 2009 | **Publication type:** Journal article | **Peer reviewed:** | **Topic area/s:** Physical Health

Reference:

Key Words:

hip and knee replacement, Greek, Italian, characteristics

Research aim:

The aim of this study was to compare the rates of primary joint replacement for osteoarthritis for Italian and Greek migrants to Australia and Australian-born individuals.

Results/Conclusion:

Participants born in Italy and Greece had a lower rate of primary joint replacement compared with those born in Australia (hazard ratio [HR] 0.32, 95% confidence interval [CI] 0.26 to 0.39, P

Implications:

People born in Italy and Greece had a lower rate of primary joint replacement for osteoarthritis in this cohort study compared with Australian-born people, which could not simply be explained by factors such as education level, physical functioning, and weight. Although differential access to health care found in the population may explain the different rates of joint replacement, it may be that social factors and preferences regarding treatment or different rates of progression to end-stage osteoarthritis in this population are important to ethnic disparity.

Cultural Group(s):

Italian, Greek, Australian, UK

Location of study:

Victoria (Melbourne)

Age group:

27-75

Number included in study:

39,023

Type of participants:

participants in the Melbourne Collaborative Cohort Study

Research approach:

Quantitative

Type of data:

Secondary

Secondary data sources used:

Melbourne Collaborative Cohort Study, Australian Orthopaedic Association National Joint Replacement Registry

Specific scales or analytical techniques used:

Implications/ Recommendations:

Notes: