

Men have a higher level of function before and after total knee replacement surgery

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While men and women have similar levels of improvement following total knee replacement (TKR) surgery, men have higher levels of function before and after TKR, according to new research presented today at the 2015 Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons (AAOS).

According to the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, more than 600,000 knee replacements are performed in the U.S. each year. In 2012, 393,345 women and 237,896 men underwent TKR, most often to alleviate the pain and immobility associated with late-stage arthritis. While research has looked at the anatomic differences between the knees of men and women, the higher levels of arthritis in women versus men, and the utilization of TKR among [men and women](#), there has been little study on how gender influences the level of function before and after [surgery](#).

In this study, researchers identified and studied 287 TKR patients at seven different institutions between 2005 and 2007. All of the patients were between the ages of 21 and 80 at the time of surgery and a [body mass index](#)

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