

STUDY OF OSTEOPOROTIC FRACTURES (V5)

Hip and Joint Pain Interview

Purpose

The purpose of these questions is to obtain a detailed and accurate characterization of the hip pain and dysfunction experienced by participants around the time of their visit to the SOF clinic. Hip pain is a primary outcome of our studies of hip osteoarthritis. Therefore, it is important to ensure that these questions are answered carefully and accurately.

We also ask about knee and foot/ankle pain. These questions are not as detailed as the questions about hip pain, and are being asked because problems with these joints may also have an effect on functions involving the lower extremity.

Several of the questions are adapted from the WOMAC Osteoarthritis Index (Bellamy. Brit J Rheum. 1988; 15: 1833), a validated and sensitive measure of hip and knee OA outcome currently being used in clinical trials of therapies for osteoarthritis.

Procedures

1. Intro Read the introductory statement. Be sure the participant understands that we are asking about pain they have experienced at any time in the past 30 days. In general, those with hip pain will have had pain for most days during this period. However, include pain that was intermittent or lasted for less than 30 days.

If the participant is uncertain whether the pain she has is in the hip, ask her to point to where the pain is located. Pain located in the groin, side of leg near the hip, front of leg near the hip or buttocks will be considered hip pain. Do not include pain that is clearly only knee pain, low back pain or lower to mid thigh pain.

Pain in the right and left hip are assessed separately. The first questions are about the right hip.

This question consists of a Likert scale for pain severity during six different activities. Hand the participant the card with the severity categories. Read each activity, and say the five severity categories (for at least the first 2 activities).

“...how much pain do you have walking on a flat surface, would you say none, mild, moderate, severe or extreme?”

If a ppt asks what is meant by “mild”, “moderate” etc., say that there is no one correct meaning. She should answer for whatever the words mean to her. If she still cannot answer, ask her to compare her hip pain to other kinds of pain she has experienced. By comparison, would she consider the hip pain to be “mild”, “moderate” etc.

If a ppt says the pain comes and goes, or varies in intensity, ask:

“When you have the pain, how bad is it on average?”

A ppt must choose one of the five categories. If she can't decide, suggest that she choose whichever answer is closest to describing her experience of pain.

Include pain during each activity regardless of the duration of the activity required before the pain occurs. For example, include pain that occurs while walking across a room and pain that occurs after walking a mile.

If immediately the ppt offers that she never has hip pain, it is still necessary to ask whether she has any pain during each activity:

“Do you have any hip pain [SAY EACH ACTIVITY]?”

Part 2. For all subjects who report any severity of hip pain during any of the 6 activities, ask part 2a and 2b.

Part 2a Ask where the right hip is pain located. Ask separately for each location:

“Is the pain in the groin?”

To ensure accurate anatomic location, ask the participant to point to the location of the pain.

- Groin: Inside of leg near the crotch (also the area covered by the iliopsoas muscles).
- Side of leg: Area near, and above, the greater trochanter (also the area covered by the gluteus medius and gluteus minimus muscles)
- Front of leg: Anterior surface of the leg between the greater trochanter and the crotch
- Buttocks The back of the leg defined by the protuberance of the gluteus maximus muscle
- Low back Any part of the lower back above the protruberance of the buttocks

Pain may be located in more than one place. Check yes to all that apply.

Part 2b The purpose of this question is to identify pain that is clearly related to an injury and likely to be time-limited.

Part 3 The purpose of this question is to get ppts to think about whether, over the time they have been involved in SOF, any pain they have in the right hip has generally gotten better, gotten worse, or stayed about the same. The baseline exam, 8 years ago, is used as a temporal anchor for this question. However, if it is apparent that literal and strict adherence to this point in time results in a false characterization of the general course of hip symptoms, then allow the participant to answer in a way that she feels most accurately characterizes the course of her hip symptoms.

Ask this question of all participants regardless of whether they reported hip pain in part 1.

Hand the ppt the card showing the answer categories. Then read the question, and recite the five answer categories of the Likert scale.

Ppts with current hip pain. This question should be easiest to answer for those who are currently having hip pain. If the ppt cannot remember how bad her hip pain was 8 years ago, then repeat the question, but ask her to answer for as far back as she can remember.

Ppts who do not have current hip pain. There are only two possible answers for these participants. Either their pain has gotten better, or they have not had right hip pain during the study.

If the ppt offers that she has not had right hip pain, then obviously her pain cannot have gotten better or worse. Check the box for never had hip pain. An answer of "about the same" is incorrect for these ppts.

If the ppt does not have hip pain now, but had pain in the past, it must have gotten better. You may need to prompt her by asking about past hip pain. If the ppt cannot remember how her hip pain was 8 years ago, then repeat the question, but ask her to answer for as far back as she can remember.

A ppt may offer that she didn't have pain at the baseline exam, but developed hip pain later and that this is now better. She should be allowed to answer that her hip pain has gotten better if she feels that is the most accurate answer for her.

VERSION WITH SCREENER

Part 3 Read the introduction, telling the participant that we want her to think about the time since she first visited the study clinic, about the past 8 years.

Part 3a If the ppt did not report any pain during any activities of part 1, then ask part 3a.

If she is uncertain whether the pain lasted a month, ask if she had pain for at least 15 days out of 30.

If the participant is uncertain whether the pain she had was in the hip, ask her to point to where the pain is located. Pain located in the groin, side of leg near the hip, front of leg near the hip or buttocks will be considered hip pain. Do not include pain that is clearly only knee pain, low back pain or lower to mid thigh pain.

Part 3b If the ppt reports hip pain in part 1 or part 3a, ask part 3b about whether the pain has generally gotten better, worse or stayed the same during the time she has been in the study (about the past 8 years).

Parts 4-6 These are the same as 1-3, but for the left hip.

Part 7 Read the introductory statement. Be sure the participant understands that we are asking about knee pain they have experienced at any time in the past 30 days. In general, those with knee pain will have had pain for most days during this period. However, include pain that was intermittent or lasted for less than 30 days.

If the participant is uncertain whether the pain she has is in the knee, ask her to point to where the pain is located. Knee pain should be located within a few inches of the patella or the midline of the back of the knee.

In general, Part 7 should be handled in a similar manner to part 1. However, be sure the ppt knows to answer for the worst knee in this case.

Part 8 Read the introductory statement. Be sure the participant understands that we are asking about foot or ankle pain they have experienced at any time in the past 30 days. In general, those with pain will have had pain for most days during this period. However, include pain that was intermittent or lasted for less than 30 days.

In general, Part 6 should be handled in a similar manner to part 2a. However, be sure the ppt knows to answer for the worst pain on the worst side in this case.