Impactful Statements
Glenohumeral Joint Osteoarthritis

An impactful recommendation is one that offers the potential for current evidence to change care offered to patients. This influence can be due to one or more of the following:

- Evidence highlighting current variations in care that were previously unsupported by evidence
- Current evidence supporting a significant difference or change from current clinical practice or previously held "gold standard" care

The following impactful statements are based on the Management of Glenohumeral Joint Osteoarthritis Clinical Practice Guideline:

1. Patient BMI does not influence early postoperative complications following total shoulder arthroplasty.
2. Increased patient medical comorbidities increases the risk of early postoperative complications following total shoulder arthroplasty.
3. Total shoulder arthroplasty demonstrates better pain relief and functional outcomes at short and mid-term follow-up as compared to hemiarthroplasty for the treatment of glenohumeral joint osteoarthritis.
4. Pegged or keeled glenoid components yield similar outcomes at short and mid-term follow-ups.

The following guideline recommendations are the basis of the impactful statements:

1. Strong evidence suggests that obese patients with glenohumeral osteoarthritis do not experience an increase in the rate of early post-operative complications.
2. Strong evidence suggests that patients with glenohumeral joint osteoarthritis who have more comorbidities experience higher rates of early post-arthroplasty complications.
3. Strong evidence supports that anatomic total shoulder arthroplasty demonstrates more favorable function and pain relief in the short to mid-term follow-up when compared to hemiarthroplasty for the treatment of glenohumeral osteoarthritis.
4. Strong evidence supports that the clinician may utilize pegged or keeled glenoid components in patients with glenohumeral joint osteoarthritis and a well functioning rotator cuff. Pegged components demonstrate less radiolucent lines, but the effect on clinical outcomes and survivorship are unclear.