Table 1: Basic patient demographics.

	All orthopaedic patients N=11,394 (%)	**VTE patients N=84 (%)**
Total procedures	11,394	84
Total patients	9,328	78
Elective procedure	5,674 (49.8)	41 (48.8)
Age ≥65	4,884 (42.9)	57 (67.9)
Female	5,514 (48.4)	46 (54.8)
Māori	1,574 (13.8)	6 (7.7)
Pacific Islander	148 (1.3)	2 (2.4)
European	9,420 (82.7)	73 (86.9)

Table 2: The number of procedures performed and the incidence of symptomatic VTE.

Operation	Number performed	Number of VTEs (incidence, 95% CI)	Number of DVTs (incidence, 95% CI)	Number of PEs (incidence, 95% CI)
All orthopaedic procedures	11,398	78 (0.7, 0.5–0.9)	32 (0.3, 0.2–0.4)	50 (0.4, 0.3–0.6)
All lower limb total joint replacements and revision of total joint replacements	2,396	35 (1.5, 1.1–2.0)	13 (0.5, 0.3–0.9)	26 (1.1, 0.7–1.6)
Unilateral THJR	1,133	6 (0.5, 0.2–1.1)	4 (0.4, 0.1–0.9)	3 (0.3, 0.1–0.8)
Bilateral THJR	6	0	0	0
Revision of THJR	224	5 (2.2, 1.0–5.1)	1 (0.4, 0.1–2.5)	4 (1.8, 0.7–4.5)
Unilateral TKJR	898	18 (2.0, 1.2–2.9)	5 (0.6, 0.2–1.3)	16 (1.8, 1.1–2.9)
Bilateral TKJR	25	1 (4.0, 0.1–19.5)	0	1 (4.0, 0.1–19.5)
Revision of TKJR	110	5 (4.5, 2.0–10.2)	3 (2.7, 0.9–7.7)	2 (1.8, 0.5–6.4)
Hip fracture surgery	846	16 (1.9, 1.2–3.0)	6 (0.7, 0.3–1.5)	10 (1.2, 0.6–2.2)
Dynamic hip screw	348	4 (1.1, 0.3–2.9)	3 (0.9, 0.3–2.5)	1 (0.3, 0.1–1.6)
Hip hemiarthroplasty	301	7 (2.3, 1.1–4.7)	2 (0.7, 0.2–2.4)	5 (1.7, 0.7–3.8)
Cannulated screws	99	2 (2.0, 0.6–7.1)	0	2 (2.0, 0.6–7.1)
Intramedullary nail	98	3 (3.1, 1.0–8.6)	1 (1.0, 0.2–5.6)	2 (2.0, 0.6–7.1)
Ankle fracture surgery	374	6 (1.6, 0.7–3.5)	2 (0.5, 0.1–1.9)	4 (1.1, 0.4–2.7)
Elective foot surgery	236	2 (0.8, 0.2–3.0)	1 (0.4, 0.1–2.4)	1 (0.4, 0.1–2.4)
Elective spinal surgery	349	2 (0.6, 0.2–2.1)	0	2 (0.6, 0.2–2.1)
Acute spinal surgery	89	0	0	0
Pelvic fracture surgery	48	0	0	0
Elective upper limb surgery	1,079	1 (0.1, 0–0.5)	0	1 (0.1, 0–0.5)
Acute upper limb surgery	1,185	0	0	0
Elective paediatric surgery	447	0	0	0
Acute paediatric surgery	725	1 (0.1. 0–0.8)	1 (0.1. 0–0.8)	0

Figure 1: The incidence of symptomatic VTE following orthopaedic surgery.

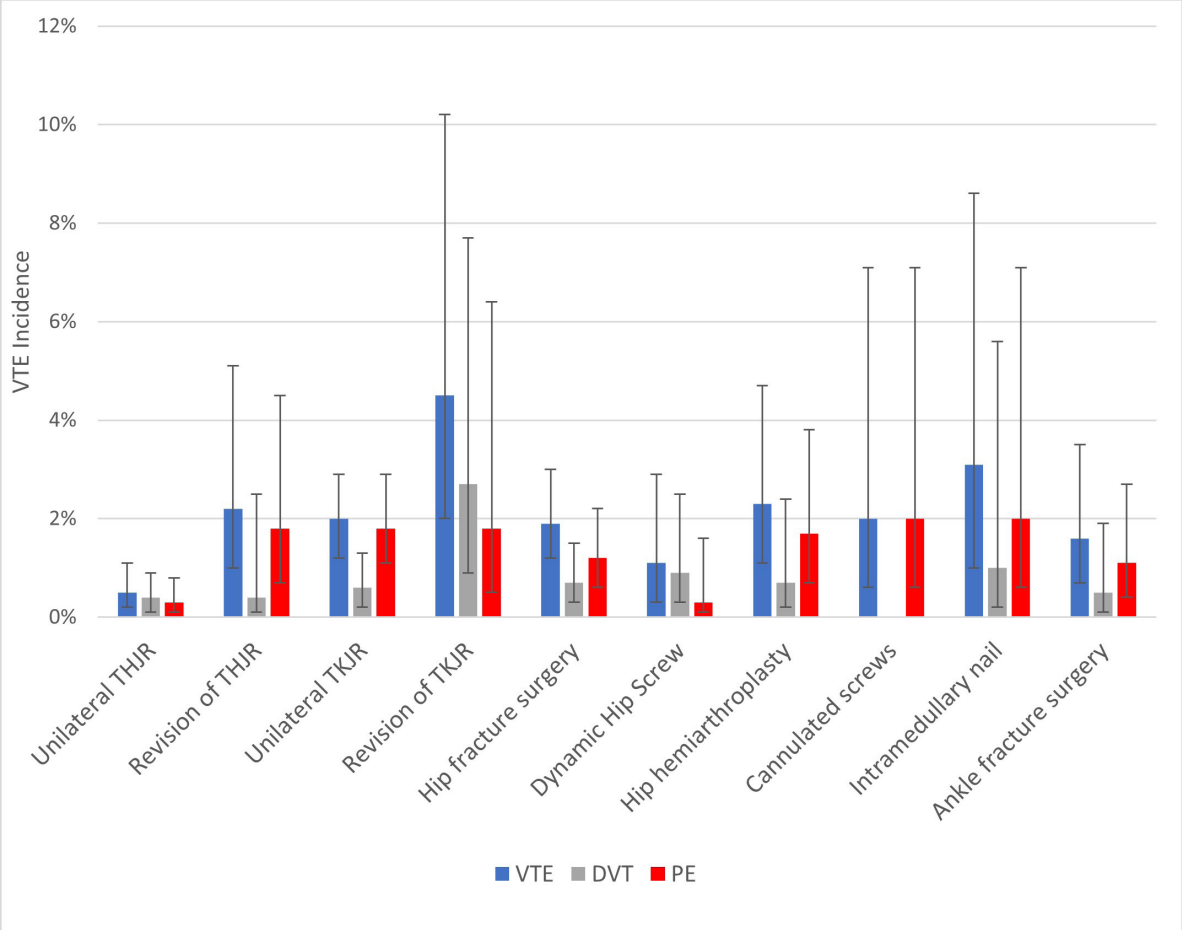

Figure 2: The time from surgery to VTE diagnosis.

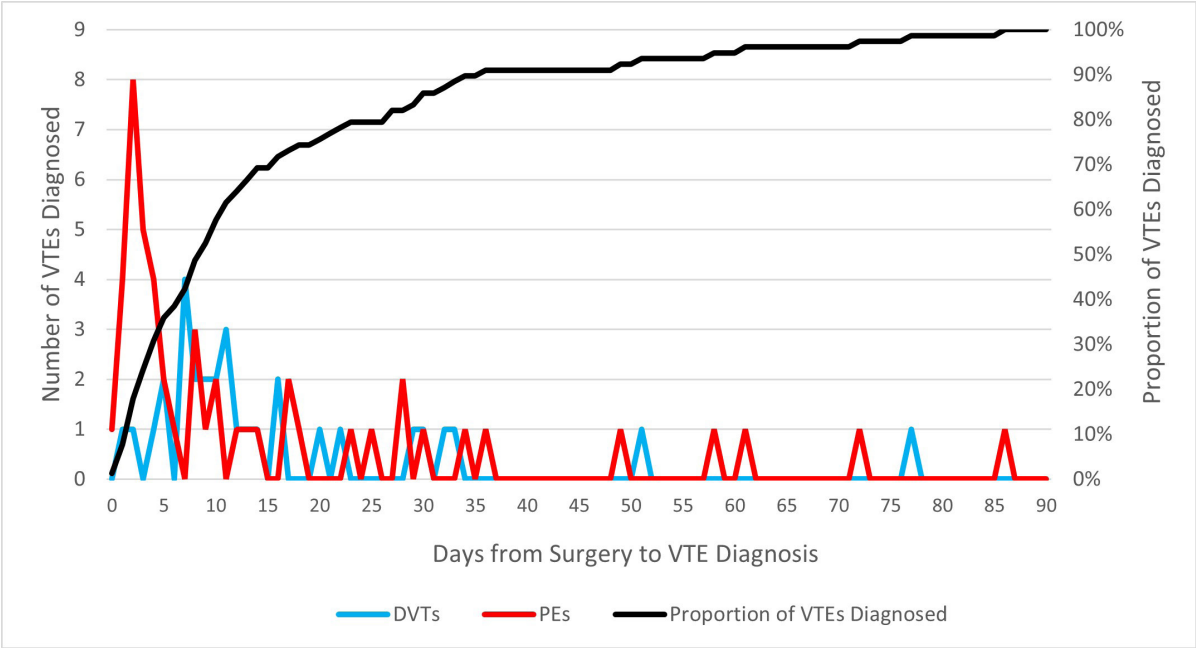

Table 3: The prevalence of risk factors for VTE among orthopaedic patients.

Risk factor	Surgical patients N (n=9238)	VTE patients N (n=78), relative risk (95% CI)	Lower limb joint total arthroplasty and revision arthroplasty patients N (n=2,064)	Lower limb arthroplasty and revision arthroplasty VTE patients N (n=35), relative risk (95% CI)
Age ≥65	3,918 (42.0)	52 (66.7) (1.6, 1.4–1.9)	1,522 (73.8)	26 (74.3) 1.0 (0.8–1.2)
Female	4,465 (47.9)	45 (57.7) (1.2, 1.0–1.5)	1,118 (54.2)	20 (57.1) 1.1 (0.8–1.4)
Māori or Pacific Islander	1,459 (15.6)	8 (10.3) (0.7, 0.3–1.3)	193 (9.4)	3 (8.6) 0.9 (0.3–2.7)
Admitted to ICU post operatively	335 (3.6)	16 (20.5) (5.7, 3.6–9.0)	118 (5.7)	7 (20.0) 3.5 (1.8–6.9)
Known coronary heart disease or cerebrovascular disease	840 (9.0)	39 (50.0) (5.5, 4.4–7.0)	280 (13.6)	20 (57.1) 4 (3.1–5.7)
Diabetes	547 (5.9)	4 (5.1) (0.9, 0.3–2.3)	189 (9.2)	2 (5.7) 0.6 (0.2–2.4)
Current or ex-smoker	2,118 (26.1)	18 (23.1) (0.9, 0.6–1.4)	456 (23.3)	9 (25.7) 1.2 (0.7–2.1)
In residential care	246 (2.6)	1 (1.3) (0.5, 0.1–3.4)	15 (0.7)	0 (0)

Table 4: The pharmacological thromboprophylaxis agent of VTE patients

Thromboprophylaxis agent	Number of patients N=78 (%)
Aspirin	34 (43.6)
Clopidogrel	1 (1.3)
Enoxaparin	5 (6.4)
Rivaroxaban	6 (7.7)
Warfarin	3 (3.8)
Dabigatran	1 (1.3)
Aspirin and warfarin	2 (2.6)
Aspirin and rivaroxaban	1 (1.3)
None	17 (21.8)
Unknown	8 (10.3)