

Introduction

The American Association of Hip and Knee Surgeons (AAHKS), The American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons (AAOS), The Hip Society, The Knee Society and The American Society of Regional Anesthesia and Pain Medicine (ASRA) have worked together to develop evidence-based guidelines on the use of acetaminophen in primary total joint arthroplasty (TJA). The purpose of these guidelines is to improve the treatment of orthopaedic surgical patients and reduce practice variation by promoting a multidisciplinary evidenced-base approach on the use of acetaminophen following primary TJA.

The combined clinical practice guidelines are meant to address common and important questions related to the efficacy and safety of acetaminophen in primary TJA. Utilizing the *AAOS Clinical Practice Guidelines and Systematic Review Methodology*, the committee members completed a systematic review and meta-analyses to support the clinical practice guidelines.[1] For each question, we have provided a recommendation, assessed the strength of the recommendation, and elaborated on the rationale of the recommendation, which should be interpreted in accordance with the *AAOS Clinical Practice Guidelines and Systematic Review Methodology*. [1] The current clinical practice guidelines were based on the available evidence, so future updates may become necessary as additional literature becomes available with future research.