**Hip Arthroplasty**

**Measure #2: Health and Functional Improvement**

**Measure Description**

Percentage of patients undergoing a hip arthroplasty who reported functional status based on the Hip dysfunction and Osteoarthritis Outcome Score for Joint Replacement (HOOS Jr,) AND either the NIH PROMIS-10 Global instrument OR the VR-12 during the preoperative visit within 3 months prior to the procedure and at the postoperative visit between 180 and 365 days following the procedure.

**Measure Components**

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<th>Numerator Statement</th>
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<td>Patients who reported functional status based on the Hip dysfunction and Osteoarthritis Outcome Score for Joint Replacement (HOOS Jr,) AND either the NIH PROMIS-10 Global instrument OR the VR-12 during the preoperative visit within 3 months prior to the procedure and at the postoperative visit between 180 and 365 days following the procedure</td>
<td>All patients undergoing an elective primary total hip arthroplasty</td>
<td>Patient refuses to participate in the patient reported functional status survey Patient does not keep postoperative visit</td>
<td>The following evidence statements are quoted verbatim from the referenced clinical guidelines: Patients with hip or knee OA who are not obtaining adequate pain relief and functional improvement from a combination of non-pharmacological and pharmacological treatment should be considered for joint replacement therapy. Replacement arthroplasties are effective and cost-effective for patients with significant symptoms, and/or functional limitations associated with a reduced health-related quality of life, despite conservative therapy. (OARSI 2008)¹⁴ Evidence to support the efficacy of THA and TKA is based substantially on numerous uncontrolled observational studies and a very small number of cohort studies where outcomes have been compared with standard medical care. These are well summarized in a 2004 qualitative and systematic review¹⁵ of the scientific literature relating to health-related quality of life outcomes following THA and TKA. This analyzed the outcomes in 74 arthroplasty studies (32 hip and knee, 26 THA and 16 TKA alone) involving many thousands of patients with OA. The Short Form-36 (SF-36) (40 studies) and the WOMAC index (28 studies) were the instruments most frequently employed. Most studies reported on postoperative outcomes up to 6 or 12 months but there were some data on clinical outcomes up to 7 years following surgery. All studies reported substantial improvements in pain and physical functioning but the effects on mental health and social functioning were more variable. Pain scores improved more quickly and more dramatically than physical functional outcomes with maximal improvements in the first 3 - 6 months.</td>
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American Association of Hip and Knee Surgeons
Primary Total Hip Arthroplasty

Measure Importance

Rationale
There is increased emphasis on evaluating patient reported outcomes especially in the area of joint replacement. A study conducted by SooHoo and colleagues identified that 81 percent of patients achieved a minimal clinically important difference of three patient reported outcome measures 3 months following THA and TKR. In addition, the study showed the importance of measuring both generic quality of life function and disease-specific function.

National Quality Strategy Domain
Person and Caregiver-Centered Experience Outcomes

Exception Justification
This measure has two denominator exceptions.

Harmonization with Existing Measures
This measure has been harmonized with the new proposed CMS measure.

Measure Designation

Measure purpose
• Quality improvement
• Accountability

Type of measure
• Outcome

Level of Measurement
• Individual practitioner

Care setting
• Ambulatory care

Data source
• Electronic health record (EHR) data
• Paper medical record
• Registry data

Technical Specifications
The specifications listed below are those needed for the performance calculation.

Denominator (Eligible Population)
All patients undergoing an elective primary total hip arthroplasty

CPT Service Code: 27130 (Excludes hip fractures – see addendum for exclusion codes)

Denominator Exceptions
Patient refuses to participate in the patient reported functional status survey

Patient does not keep postoperative visit

Numerator
Patients who reported functional status based on the Hip dysfunction and Osteoarthritis Outcome Score for Joint Replacement (HOOS Jr.) AND either the NIH PROMIS-10 Global instrument OR the VR-12 during the preoperative visit within 3 months prior to the procedure and at the postoperative visit between 180 and 365 days following the procedure.