Rapid Discharge and Outpatient Total Joint Arthroplasty Introduce a Burden of Care to the Surgeon

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Disclosures



I (and/or my co-authors) have something to disclose.

Detailed disclosure information is available via:

"My Academy" app;



Printed Final Program; or

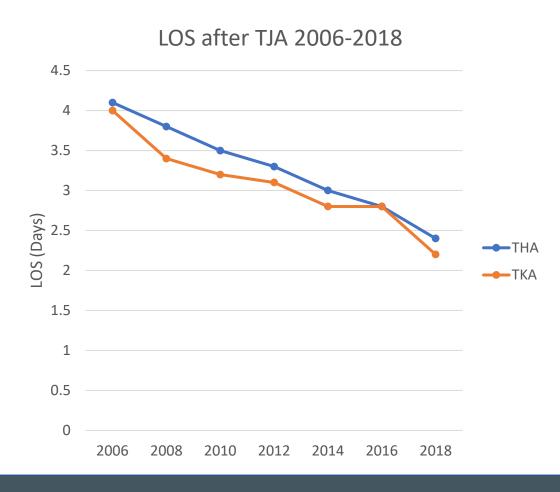
AAOS Orthopaedic Disclosure Program on the AAOS website at http://www.aaos.org/disclosure Pertinent to present study

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Ownership at North Shore Surgical Suites
and Munster Speciality Surgery Center



Introduction

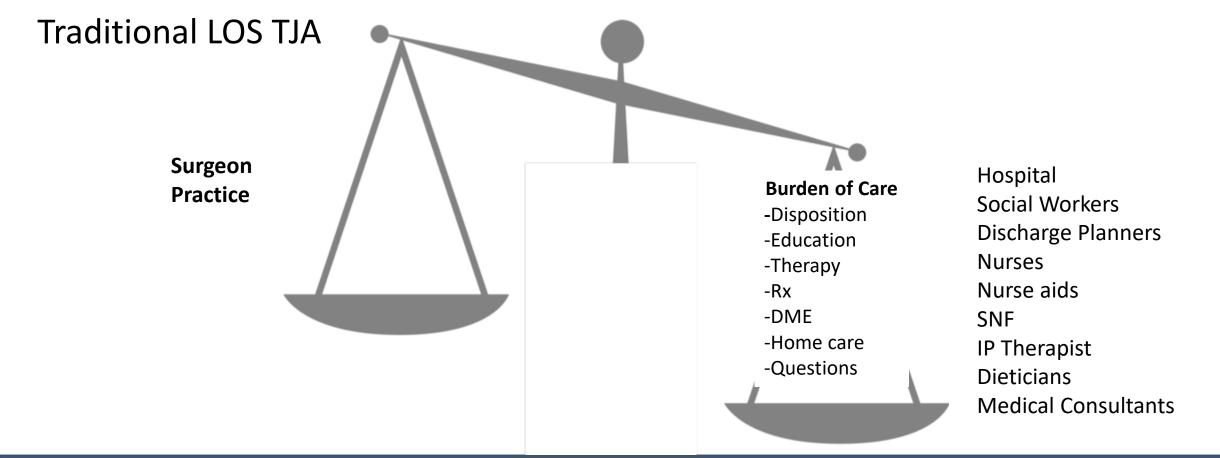


- Steady decline in LOS over the last decade
- National focus on value furthers this trend

 Consequence of this shift to rapid discharge?



Introduction: Burden of Care





Introduction: Burden of Care

Rapid Discharge LOS TJA Hospital **Social Workers** Discharge Planners Nurses Nurse aids **Burden of Care** SNF -Disposition **IP Therapist** -Education **Dieticians** Surgeon -Therapy **Medical Consultants** -Rx **Practice** -DME **Driven by surgical -Home care -Questions staff on telephone



Purpose

Primary: Quantify patient touches through telephone calls, within the first 7 days post-operatively in patients who underwent rapid discharge TJA (LOS = POD 0 or 1)

Secondary: Compare same day (POD 0 discharge) and inpatient (POD 1 discharge) patient touches

**Drive Policy and help guide surgeons transitioning to shorter LOS

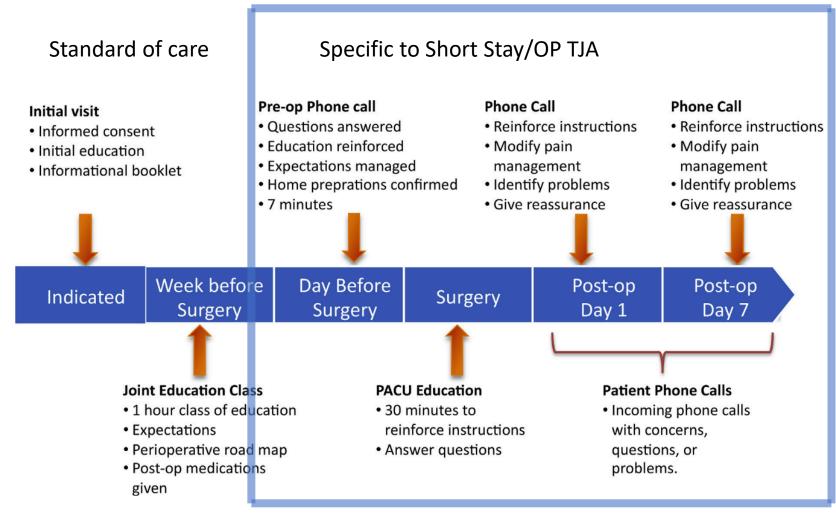


Patient touches included in data collection

Methods

- Retrospective Review of 103 patients
 - Outpatient (POD 0)
 - Short stay (POD 1)

- All patient touches studied from POD 0-POD 7
 - Phone calls (in/out)
 - Office visits





Results

- Entire Cohort (103 surgeries) required:
 - 253 total patient touches (calls)
 - <u>83 hours</u> of total staff time required over the study period

- 49 minutes per rapid discharge arthroplasty patient
- <u>No difference</u> in number of calls or duration between short-stay (POD 1) patients and outpatient (POD 0) patients (p=0.31)



Results

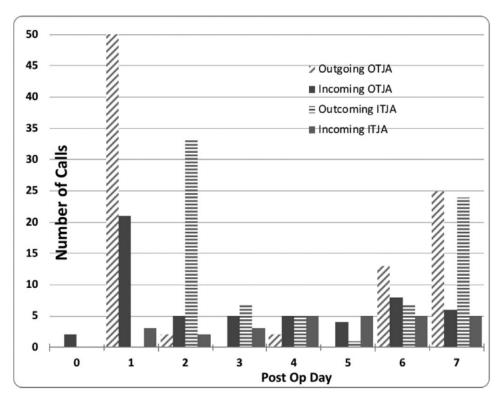


Fig. 2. Distribution of incoming and outgoing phone calls following rapid-pathway arthroplasty surgery.

Table 3Subject Matter of the Perioperative Telephone Touches.

Issues	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Pain	34	23.0%	20	19.0%
Nausea	17	11.5%	6	5.7%
Medication questions	11	7.4%	25	23.8%
Sleep problems	9	6.1%	1	1.0%
Urinary burning, frequency, retention	9	6.1%	0	0%
Leg swelling	7	4.7%	15	14.3%
Skin rash	5	3.4%	0	0%
Physical therapy scheduling	5	3.4%	13	12.4%
Administrative forms request	5	3.4%	0	0%
Fever	4	2.7%	0	0%
Implant clicking questions	3	2.0%	1	1.0%
Ice machine (cryotherapy) issues	2	1.4%	0	0%
Drain site bleeding	2	1.4%	0	0%
Muscle spasms	2	1.4%	0	0%
Syncope	1	0.7%	1	1.0%
Driving questions	1	0.7%	0	0%
Showering questions	1	0.7%	0	0%
Numbness	1	0.7%	0	0%
Dizziness	1	0.7%	3	2.9%
Blurry vision	1	0.7%	0	0%
Sciatica pain	1	0.7%	0	0%
Dental questions	1	0.7%	1	1.0%
Calf pain	1	0.7%	0	0%
Shortness of breath	0	0%	3	2.9%
Wound concerns	0	0%	1	1.0%
Anxiety	0	0%	1	1.0%
Bite from pet cat	0	0%	1	1.0%



Discussion

Rapid discharge TJA adds <u>49 minutes per patient</u> of telephone touches

 This is time <u>interacting with patient only</u> excludes log-in time, recording conversations into EMR, fulfilling patient requests.



 Equivalent to 3 office visits per patient (49 minutes per patient at 15min billed on time for a level III)



Conclusions

- The burden of perioperative care is transferred from hospitals and postacute care facilities to surgeon's team and results in previously undocumented patient touches in the form of phone calls and education.
- Policy makers should understand that modern arthroplasty has new and increased management burdens that fall heavily on surgical practices.
- Valuation of arthroplasty should consider these patient touches as they increase, both physician work as well as practice expense, two of the three components included in the assignment of RVUs by the Relative Value Scale Update committee (RUC) that provides recommendations to CMS.







Introduction

- Traditional Pathway
 - Nurse- Education
 - Nurse aid- Education
 - Case manager- Discharge setup
 - Inpatient PT/OT- Therapy
 - Inpatient pharmacist- prescriptions
- **Driven by in person hospital staff



- Rapid Discharge Pathway:
 - Nurse-Education, discharge setup, therapy appointments, prescriptions, questions

**Driven by surgical staff on telephone





Results: Demographics

Table 1 Demographics.

	Outpatient TJA $(n = 57)$	Inpatient TJA $(n = 46)$	<i>P</i> -Value
Age (y)	60.3	62.4	.19
Male	33 (57.9%)	21 (45.7%)	
Female	24 (42.1%)	25 (54.3%)	
BMI (kg/m ²)	28.4 (SD 5.2)	31.1 (SD 6.3)	<.001
Charlson Comorbidity Index	1.8 (SD 1.0)	2.5 (SD 1.4)	<.017
TKA	38 (66.7%)	40 (87.0%)	
THA	19 (33.3%)	6 (13.0%)	

TJA, total joint arthroplasty; SD, standard deviation; BMI, body mass index; TKA, total knee arthroplasty; THA, total hip arthroplasty.



Results

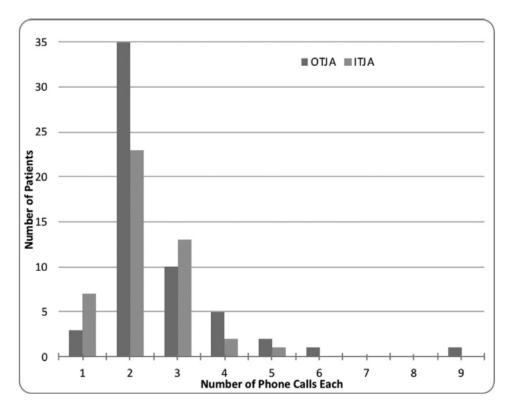


Fig. 3. Distribution of the number of touches per patient in the first week after surgery.

Table 2 Touches Required in the First 7 D After Surgery.

	Outpatient TJA (n = 57)	Inpatient TJA (n = 46)	<i>P</i> -Value
Outgoing calls	92 (1.6/patient)	68 (1.5/patient)	.82
Incoming calls	56 (0.98/patient)	37 (0.8/patient)	.14
Total calls	148 (2.6/patient)	105 (2.3/patient)	.31
Duration of calls (min)	4.9 (SD 2.2)	4.2 (SD 2.4)	.08

TJA, total joint arthroplasty; SD, standard deviation.

**No Difference in number of calls or call duration when comparing outpatient (POD 0) and inpatient (POD 1) groups

