Outpatient TKA Increasing Efficiency

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Disclosures

 I receive research support, I am a consultant and receive royalties from DePuy Synthes

Efficiency It's not Just the Surgery

Useful work performed / energy expended

- Pre op aspects
- Patients
- Day of surgery
- Facility
- Surgeon



Outpatient Arthroplasty Build it They will Come?







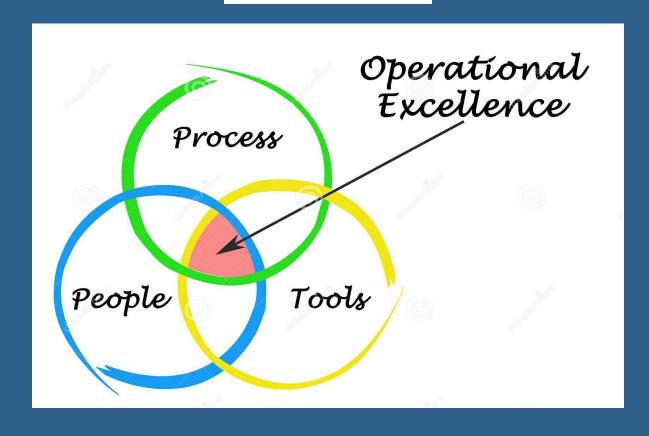


Gaining Efficiency

- Evaluate the process start to finish
- Use time metrics to establish expectations
- Measure to manage
- Identify reasons for outliers
- Establish best practices for each department

Operational Excellence





Time Metrics

- 1st case cut time
- In room to cut time
- Cut to closure (skin to skin)
- Wound closed to out of room
- Exit to next incision



Pre-op

- Appropriate indications for surgery
- Patient optimization
- Standardized pathways
- Medical PA overseer
- Ortho PA pt. preparation



Patient Screening

REEN LIGHT PATIENT CRITERIA (ASC

- ☐ Kellgren-Lawrence grade 3-4 osteoarthritis and has attempted conservative treatment
- ☐ No intra-articular knee/hip injection within the past 12 weeks (cortisone, Toradol, HA)
- Meets insurance criteria
- Age ≤ 75
- BMI < 38</p>
- No latex or metal allergy or sensitivity
- Two or less medication allergies

NO HISTORY OF THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

- DM or pre-diabetes
- Uncontrolled HTN (≥130/≥80 mmHg)
- CAD/cardiac stents
- Congestive heart failure (CHF)
- Major events such as MI, CVA, TIA
- Abnormal EKG, implanted pacemaker or defibrillator
- Chronic respiratory conditions (asthma, COPD, OSA)
- Kidney/renal disease
- ☐ Liver disease (fatty liver, elevated liver enzymes, history of hepatitis B/C, cirrhosis)
- Inflammatory arthritis (RA, JRA, SLE, psoriatic arthropathy, IBD, Still's disease, ankylosing spondylitis)
- ☐ Neurological disorders (Parkinson's, MS, CVA, dementia, epilepsy, ALS)
- Anemia or bleeding disorder
- Cancer (with exception of non-melanoma skin cancer)
- Psychological disorders (depression, anxiety, mood disorders, etc)
- Drug or alcohol abuse
- □ Urinary retention or enlarged prostate (BPH)
- Personal history of DVT or PE
- ☐ Prior lumbar fusion (*THA)
- Prior bariatric surgery
- Prior organ transplant
- Prior surgery or anesthesia complications including personal or family history of malignant hyperthermia or difficult intubation
- No hospitalizations within the past 90 days
- No recent infections within past 30 days (i.e. UTI, cellulitis, pneumonia)
- No active dental infections or periodontal (gum) disease
- Not taking any anticoagulants (excluding ASA)
- ☐ Not taking any biologic medications (i.e. TNF-Inhibitors, Interleukin Blockers) or prednisone
- MRSA screen negative
- No tobacco/nicotine use or use of illegal substances
- No/minimal ETOH intake (< 1 drink/day for women and < 5 drinks/week; < 2 drinks/day for men and < 10 drinks/week)
- No current or chronic narcotic use
- No other severe orthopedic issues or limitations that would affect TJR recovery (i.e. inability to use assistive
 devices i.e. walker or cane)
- Caregiver at home for initial 3 days post-op (spouse, family member, or close friend)
- No barriers to recovery identified regarding home assessment
- Transportation to post-op PT visits pre-arranged
- ☐ Lives within 90 min drive to POA
- Patient motivated and engaged (at discretion of provider)

- Healthy < 75 yo
- BMI < 38
- No medical co-morbidities
- Good caregiver

Risk Assessment

☐ Hypothyroidism

RISK ASSESSMENT: TOTAL JOINT REPLACEMENT AND SPINE FUSION [Staff will complete the following:] HEIGHT: WEIGHT: □ < 18.5 (underweight)</p> □ 18.5 - 30 (normal/overweight) □ 30.1 - 35 (class 1 obesity) □ 35.1 - 40 (class 2) □ > 40 (class 3) INSURANCE: Private insurance Medicare (with or without supplemental insurance) ☐ MedAdvantage/HMO NAME: INSURANCE: SURGEON: PROCEDURE: DATE OF SURGERY: PRIMARY CARE PROVIDER: CARDIOLOGIST: OTHER PROVIDERS: MEDICATION ALLERGIES & REACTIONS: ☐ No known drug allergies ☐ Latex allergy HISTORY OF ANESTHESIA OR SURGERY COMPLICATIONS: ☐ Personal history of malignant hyperthermia or a difficult intubation (airway issues): ☐ Family history of malignant hyperthermia / Relationship to person: Do you take any blood thinners (anticoagulants / antiplatelet medications)? □ No □ Aspirin only □ Yes – Medication and medical condition: Do you take steroids (i.e. prednisone) or "biologic" medications that affect the immune system (i.e. Plaquenil, Methotrexate)? ☐ No ☐ Yes – Medication and medical condition: Have you had an infection within the past 30 days (i.e. urinary tract infection, cellulitis, pneumonia)? ☐ No ☐ Yes – Please explain: Have you been hospitalized within the past 90 days? Have you had a dental cleaning within the past 6 months? ☐ Yes ☐ No - Date of last cleaning: Do you have any current dental issues (gum disease, cavities, infection, etc.)? □ No □ Yes: Have you had an injection in the affected joint within the past 90 days? □ No ☐ Yes – Date/Type: DO YOU HAVE A HISTORY OF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS: Atrial fibrillation ☐ Hypertension / high blood pressure ☐ Heart arrythmia: ☐ Controlled (< 130/80 mmHg) □ Uncontrolled (> 130/80 mmHg) Angina (chest pain) ☐ Coronary artery disease / heart disease Congestive heart failure ☐ Heart attack - Date: _ □ Bypass surgery (CABG) – Date: ☐ Abnormal EKG Cardiac stents - Date: ☐ Heart murmur □ > 1 year ago □ < 1 year ago □ Drug-eluting □ Metal ☐ Heart valve disease ☐ Implanted devices ☐ Heart valve replacement □ Pacemaker □ Defibrillator □ Other RESPIRATORY Use of supplemental oxygen □ Emphysema □ Obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) □ CPAP □ Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) ☐ Other / dental device ☐ None OTHER ☐ Diabetes Mellitus ☐ Stroke - Date: ☐ TIA ("mini-stroke") Date: ☐ Type II --OR-- ☐ Type I ☐ Ischemic (clot/blockage) ☐ Hemorrhagic (bleeding) □ Controlled with diet and exercise ☐ Blood clot in LEG / deep vein thrombosis (DVT) ☐ Controlled with oral medications only □ Controlled with oral medications + insulin/injections ☐ Blood clot in LUNG / pulmonary embolus (PE) What was your last HbA1c? Date/Treatment Date Cancer - Type: □ Anemia □ Bleeding disorder Date of diagnosis: Clotting disorder: Treatment: ☐ Peripheral vascular or arterial disease (PVD/PAD) or ☐ Currently in remission Gastroesophagéal reflux disease (GERD)

Peptic ulcer disease (PUD)

Gastrointestinal (GI) bleed

peripheral edema (leg swelling)

Hyperlipidemia / high cholesterol

RISK ASSESSMENT: TOTAL JOINT REPLACEMENT AND SPINE FUSION

☐ Prior bariatric surgery (gastric sleeve / band / bypass)

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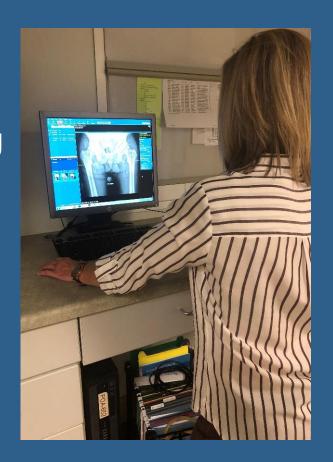
Medical PA

- Comprehensive medical evaluation
- Med reconciliation
- DVT risk stratification
- When to stop DMARs
- Review labs / consults
- Risk stratification

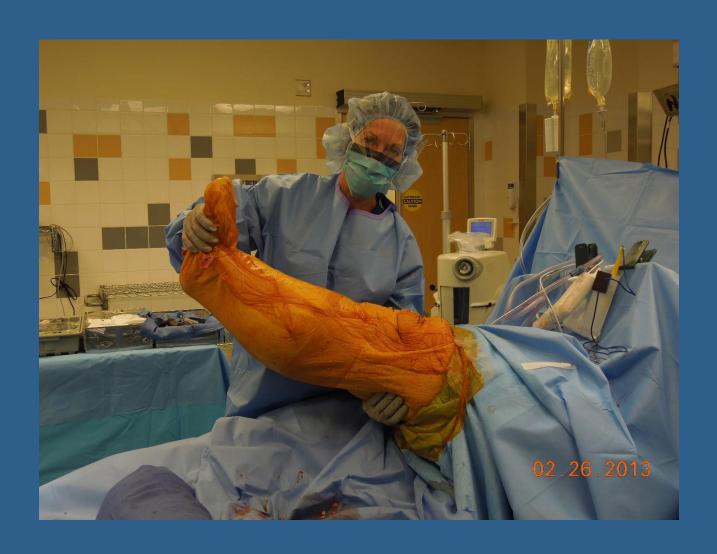


Pre-op Ortho

- PA coordinator
- Accurate X-ray templating / planning
- Right equipment / right time
- Patient education / expectations
- Assists with surgery
- Coordinates D/C



Optimization → Minimizing Risk



Surgery Potential Bottlenecks

- Admitting / Pt. readiness
- Anesthesia
- Turnover
- Inexperienced staff
- Instrument / implant readiness
- Miscommunication

Inefficiency is multifactorial → difficult to fix / assign blame

Admitting

- Dedicated RNs
- Med reconciliation
- Patient prep
- Confirm allergies / ABs
- Initiate multimodal pain Rx
- Reassure Pt. / family
- Pt. ready on time
- Communicate with OR staff
- Ability to audible if pt. late



Anesthesia

- Dedicated group
- Standardized protocols
- Block room vs. in OR
- Short acting spinal / saphenous n. blk
- In room helping to move patient
- Appropriate sedation



OR Staff

- Scrub / circulator / coordinator / implant rep
- Need parallel function
 - opening room
 - instrument set up
 - robots / navigation
 - bring patient
 - position / prep / drape



Gaining Efficiency





Instruments / Equipment

- Standardize basic sets
- Peel pack exceptions
- Consolidate pans
- Cement / cementless
- Standardize closure / dressings
- Robot ?





Next Case

- RN reviews next pt. EMR and X-Ray
- Talks with pre-op
- Questions / concerns reviewed





Discharge







Surgeon / Surgery

Operative Times Have Remained Stable for Total Hip Arthroplasty for >15 Years

Systematic Review of 630,675 Procedures

William A. Cantrell, BS, Linsen T. Samuel, MD, MBA, Assem A. Sultan, MD, Alexander J. Acuña, BS, and Atul F. Kamath, MD **JBJS 2019**

Investigation performed at the Cleveland Clinic Foundation, Cleveland, Ohio

- Despite advances in
 - technique
 - technology
 - implants
 - ↓ LOS / complications
- Surgical times have remained 95 mins.

Surgery







Surgeon How do I Gain Efficiency?

- Develop routines
- Consistent help
- Measure your times
- Scrub with other surgeons
- Video surgeries



Surgeon

- Measure what you do skin to skin time
 - incision to exposure
 - incision to trials
 - incision to implants for: cemented / cementless / CR / PS
 - closure time (what percent is it of overall time)







Introducing New Technology How do you Measure Success / Justify

- Better patient outcomes
- Process more efficient
- Provides value
- Less stressful for surgeon/staff



Not Efficient



Keys to Efficiency

- Transparent time metrics
- Specialized teams
- Surgeon / staff communication
 - what is slowing the process?

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pt. arrives late
pt. not ready when O.R. is
pt. ready to but O.R. is not
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or The Surgeon

Early Experience Outpatient TJR

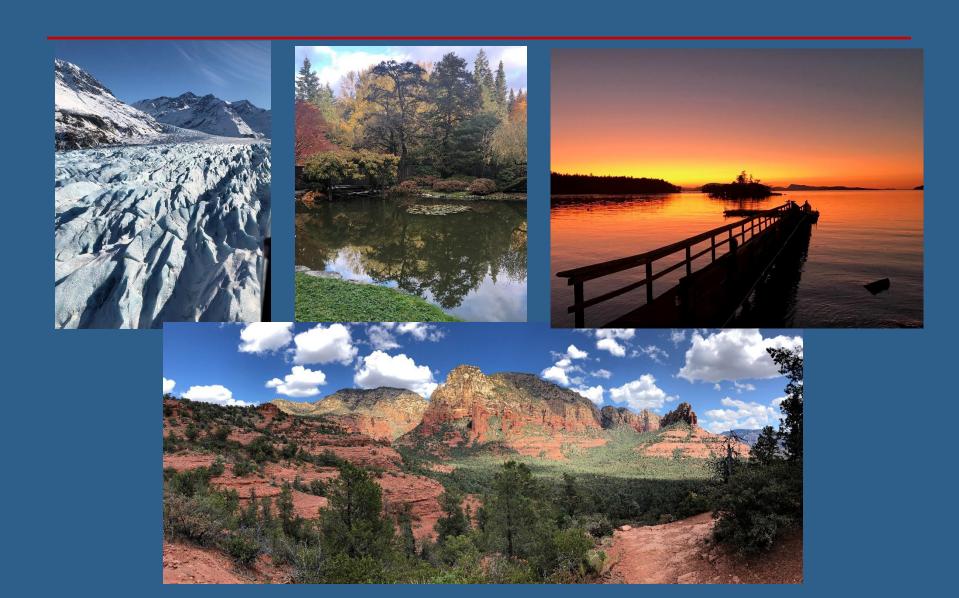
1/1- 6/30 2022	SDD	NDD	Total Number of Joints
ASC	127	0	127
Hosp.	48	71	103
TOTAL	175	71	246

54% ASC 75% SDD

Gaining Efficiency Conclusions

- Procedure used to be the start of the process now it's the conclusion
- Evaluate the process start to finish
- Use time metrics to establish expectations
- Goal: Operational Excellence

Thank You





Outpatient Arthroplasty

Facility

Staff

Patients

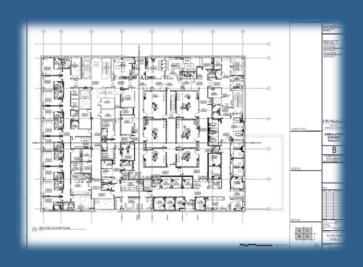
Pathways / plans

Optimizing the surgery

It's not just the procedure, it's the entire process

ASC TJR

- Visited ASC's in 2016
- Construction started Jan. 2018
- Opened for surgery mid Dec. 2021
- ASC Sq. footage 29,550





Early Experience Outpatient TJR

- Jan. 2022
 - ASC 30 cases
 - VMC 15 cases
 - -100% SDD
- Feb. 2022
 - ASC 18 cases
 - VMC 13 cases
 - 98% SDD
- Mar. 2022
 - ASC 21 cases
 - VMC 25 cases
 - 76% SDD

Q1 2022 \rightarrow 122 primary joints

- 91% SDD
- 9% NDD

