

#### Shoulder & Elbow Registry Improving Orthopaedic Care Through Data

## AAOS Shoulder & Elbow Registry Highlights from the 2022 Annual Report

Oke A. Anakwenze, MD, MBA, FAAOS Grant E. Garrigues, MD, FAAOS

www.aaos.org/registries/ser

### Speaker Introductions

#### Oke A. Anakwenze MD, MBA

- Chief of Shoulder Surgery & Associate Profession of Orthopedic Surgery, Duke University Hospital
- AAOS YP Representative to SER Steering Committee

#### Grant E. Garrigues, MD, FAAOS

- Associate Professor & Director of Upper Extremity
   Research, Rush University/Midwest Orthopaedics at Rush
- American Shoudler and Elbow Surgeons (ASES)
   Representative to SER Steering Committee



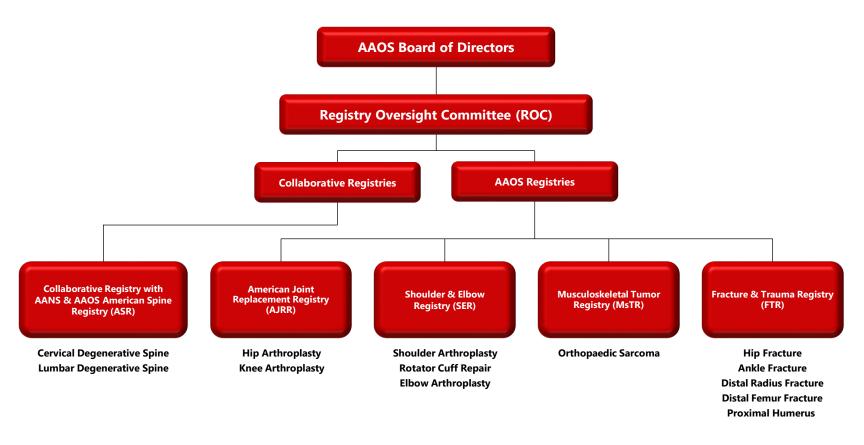
## I (and/or my co-authors) have something to disclose.

## All relevant financial relationships have been mitigated.

Detailed disclosure information is available via: AAOS Disclosure Program on the AAOS website at <a href="http://www.aaos.org/disclosure">http://www.aaos.org/disclosure</a>



## AAOS Family of Registries





### **SER Steering Committee**

- Gerald R. Williams Jr., MD, Chair
   The Rothman Institute
- Oke A. Anakwenze, MD, MBA
   Duke University
- Mark E. Baratz, MD
   American Society for Surgery of the Hand
   (ASSH) Representative
   Orthopaedic Specialists-UPMC
- Stephen F. Brockmeier, MD
   American Orthopaedic Society for Sports
   Medicine (AOSSM) Representative
   University of Virginia
- Grant E. Garrigues, MD
   American Shoulder and Elbow Surgeons
   (ASES) Representative
   Midwest Orthopaedics at Rush
- John E. Kuhn, MD
   Vanderbilt University Medical Center

- Ronald A. Navarro, MD
   Kaiser Permanente South Bay
- Carolyn M. Hettrich, MD, MPH
   Brigham and Women's Hospital
- Joaquin Sanchez-Sotelo, MD Mayo Clinic
- Richard Seiden, Esq.
   Public Advisory Board (PAB)
   Representative
- Patrick St. Pierre, MD
   Arthroscopy Association of North America
   (AANA) Representative
   Desert Orthopedic Center
   Eisenhower Health
- Samuel A. Taylor, MD
   Hospital for Special Surgery
- Stephen C. Weber, MD
   The Johns Hopkins School of Medicine

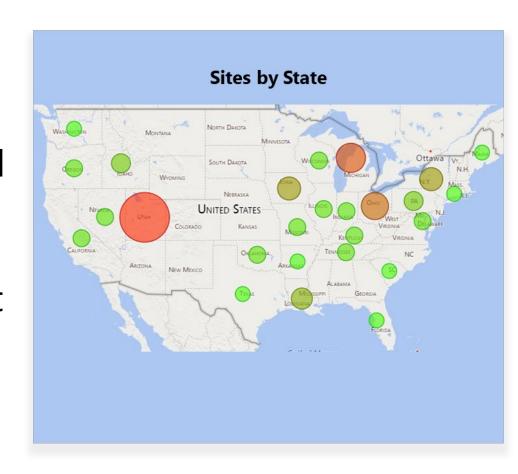
### **About SER**

- Working in collaboration with the specialty societies, the Academy created this Registry to collect shoulder and elbow procedural data across the United States.
- National data allows for establishing survivorship curves, tracking revisions, and improving the quality of patient care.
- Individual data can be accessed and used for performance improvement and quality initiatives on RegistryInsights® for site and surgeon users.



### **SER Progress**

- 140 contracted sites
- Over 20,000
   procedures submitted
   across 40 states
- Representing over 18,000 unique patient cases





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#### **SER Publications**

- Current Comparative Use of Anatomic and Reverse Arthroplasty in the United States According to the American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons (AAOS)
  - Poster presentation at AAOS 2021 Annual Meeting
  - Sanchez-Sotelo J, Garrigues GE, Weber SC, St. Pierre P, Brockmeier SF, Navarro RA, Kuhn JE, Williams GR.
- Off-Label use of Reverse Arthroplasty: The American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons (AAOS) Shoulder and Elbow Registry (SER)
  - o Podium presentation at AAOS 2021 Annual Meeting
  - Kuhn JE, Weber SC, St. Pierre P, Brockmeier SF, Garrigues GE, Navarro RA, Sanchez-Sotelo J, Williams GR.
- Trends in the Use of Superior Capsular Reconstruction in the United States using the AAOS Shouler and Elbow Registry
  - o Poster presentation at American Shoulder and Elbow Surgeons 2020 Annual Meeting
  - Brockmeier SF, Garrigues GE, Kuhn JE, Navarro RA, Sanchez-Sotelo J, St. Pierre P, Weber SC, Williams GR.
- Incidence of ATSA vs RTSA in Cuff Intact Osteoarthritis in Males vs Females 70+
  - Podium presentation at International Society of Arthroplasty Registries (ISAR) 2022
  - Navarro RA, Imlay B, Sanchez-Sotelo J, Hettrich C, De A, Weber SC, Anakwenze OA, Brockmeier SF, Garrigues GE, Kuhn JE, St. Pierre P, Taylor SA, Williams GR
- Read more about our publications at aaos.org/registries/publications/

### **SER Data Element Overview**

#### **Procedure**

#### **Patient**

- · Name, Date of Birth, SSN
- Diagnosis (ICD-10, CPT)
- Gender
- Race/Ethnicity
- Height + Weight/Body Mass Index
- Payer Status

#### **Site of Service**

Name and Address (TIN, NPI)

#### Surgeon

- Name (NPI)
- Trainee

#### **Procedure**

- Type (ICD-10, CPT)
- Date of Surgery, Length of Stay
- Surgical Approach
- Surgical Technique
- Laterality
- Implants (Manufacturer, Lot #)
- Anesthesia

#### **Module-specific Procedural Elements**

- Shoulder Arthroplasty Module: Includes codes for replacements, revisions, and fractures
- Elbow Arthroplasty Module: Ulnar Nerve Management
- Rotator Cuff Repair Module: Expanded ICD-10 and CPT options for shoulder, including muscle, tendon, and arthroscopy codes

#### **Comorbidities & Complications**

- Comorbidities (ICD-10, CPT)
- Height + Weight/Body Mass Index
- Length of Stay
- American Society of Anesthesiologists Score
- Charlson Index
- Operative and Post-operative Complications

#### **Patient-reported Outcome**

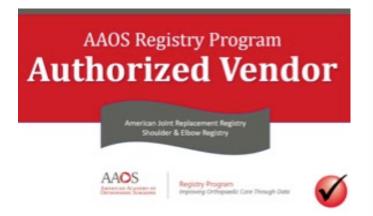
- PROMIS-10 Global
- VR-12
- SANE
- ASES

#### **Three Modules Available**

- Shoulder Arthroplasty
- Elbow Arthroplasty
- Rotator Cuff Repair







# Decrease Data Collection Burden

- AAOS has partnered with technology vendors to facilitate the data submission process
- Re-use data that already exists in medical record, practice management and PRO systems
- Direct data submission and management can be handled by a technology provider with sites able to fix rejected files



### **Qualified Clinical Data Registry**

- AAOS maintains a QCDR designation
  - Specialty society driven participation in the Quality Payment Program (QPP) Merit-incentive Based Payment System (MIPS)
- Benefits of QCDR participation:
  - Qualify for MIPS Promoting Interoperability (PI) and Improvement Activities
  - Performance feedback available via the RegistryInsights® dashboards
  - Assistance with MIPS quality measure data submission



### Integration of Medicare Data



- Access to Medicare claims linked by full identifiers for longitudinal tracking
- Follow outcomes of Registry patients occurring at non-Registry participating institutions
- 2012-2021 Medicare data for all patients represented in the Registry
  - Inpatient claims (148 data elements)
  - Outpatient claims (122 data elements)

## Why Do Sites Participate?



Compare your practice to **national performance** benchmarks



Access to on-demand practice specific **reports and** 



Attain certification credits for ABOS MOC & ABNS CC



Facilitate site, practicespecific, payerincentivized performance improvement programs such as Aetna IOQ & Blue Distinction



Use for reporting to quality improvement programs such as the QPP Merit-based Incentive Payment System (MIPS)



Inform
orthopaedic practice
& contribute to
orthopaedic advocacy



Improve the value of care delivered to Patients



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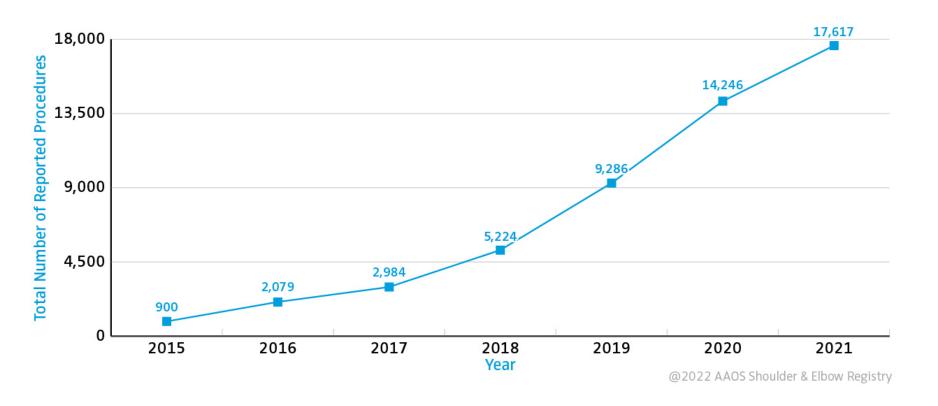




### **Shoulder & Elbow Registry Third Annual Report**

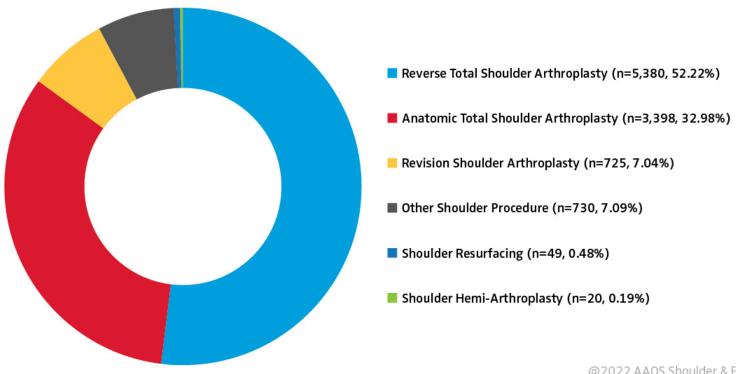
Visit <a href="https://www.aaos.org/registries/publications/ser-annual-report/">https://www.aaos.org/registries/publications/ser-annual-report/</a>
to download a copy

### Figure 1.1: Cumulative Procedural Volume by Year, 2015-2021 (N=17,617)



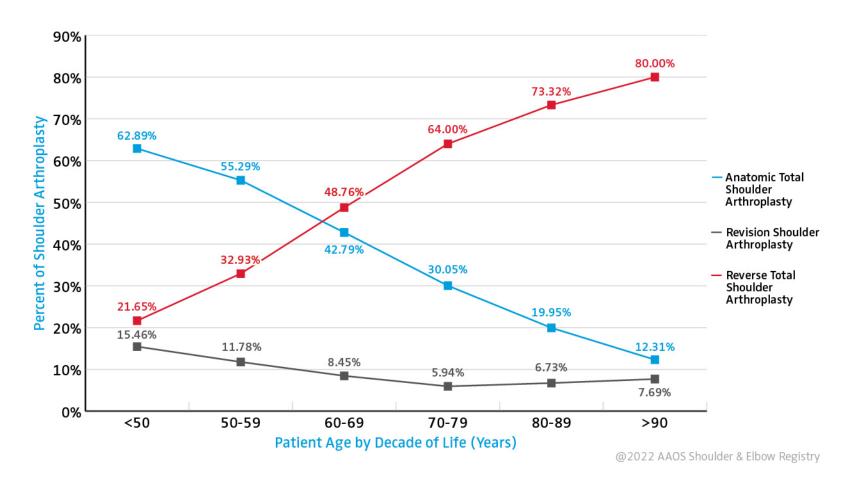


## Figure 2.1: Distribution of Shoulder Arthroplasty Procedures, 2015-2021 (N=10,302)



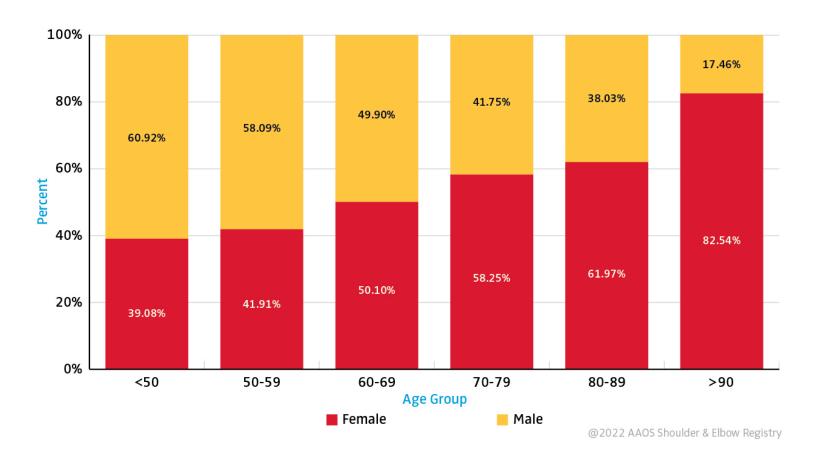


## Figure 2.2: Shoulder Arthroplasty Procedures by Age Group, 2015-2021 (N=9,503)



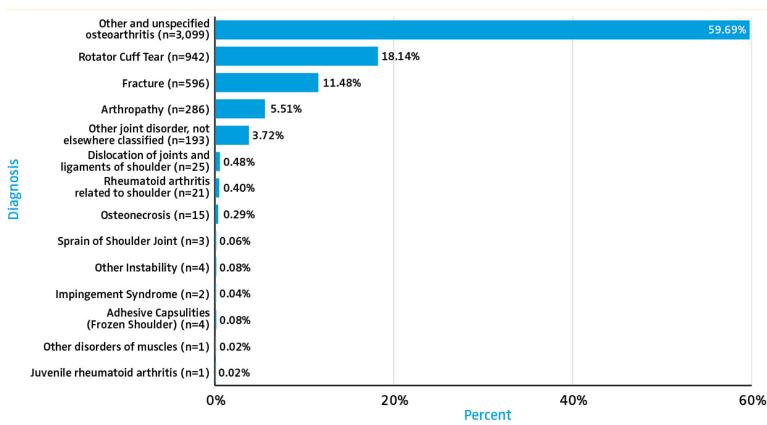


## Figure 2.3: Sex Distribution for All Shoulder Arthroplasty Procedures by Age Group, 2015-2021 (N=9,226)





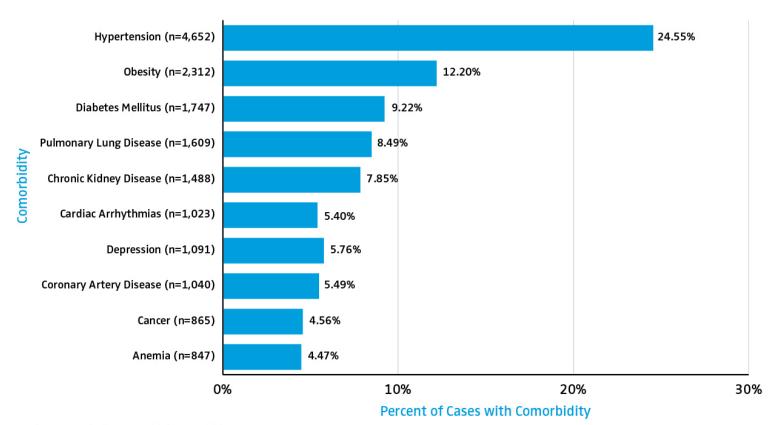
## Figure 2.6b: Primary Diagnosis for Reverse Total Shoulder Arthroplasty Procedures, 2015-2021 (N=5,192)





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## Figure 2.7: Top 10 Comorbidities for Shoulder Arthroplasty Procedures, 2015-2021



\*Each case may belong to multiple comorbidity groups

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## Table 3.1: Frequency and Age of Rotator Cuff Procedures by Group Type, 2015-2021

| Rotator Cuff Procedural Grouping                        | CPT Code       | Frequency | % of<br>Total | Mean<br>Age | SD<br>Age |
|---|----------------|-----------|---------------|-------------|-----------|
| Arthroscopic Rotator Cuff Repair (N=3,974)              | 29827          | 3,974     | -             | + 12        |           |
| w/ Subacromial Decompression                            | 29826          | 3,096     | 77.9%         | 59.61       | 10.10     |
| w/ Biceps Tenodesis                                     | 29828 or 23430 | 1,622     | 40.8%         | 58.89       | 9.69      |
| w/ Distal Clavicle Excision                             | 29824 or 23120 | 1,023     | 25.7%         | 59.76       | 9.80      |
| w/ Debridement  | 29822 or 29823 | 891       | 22.4%         | 60.68       | 9.93      |
| w/ SLAP Repair (Superior Labrum Anterior and Posterior) | 29807          | 154       | 3.9%          | 54.58       | 11.34     |
| w/ Lysis of Adhesions                                   | 29825          | 46        | 1.2%          | 62.20       | 8.73      |
| w/ Capsulorrhaphy                                       | 29806          | 31        | 0.8%          | 51.00       | 16.77     |
| w/ Bankart Procedure                                    | 23455          | 3         | 0.1%          | 52.33       | 6.66      |

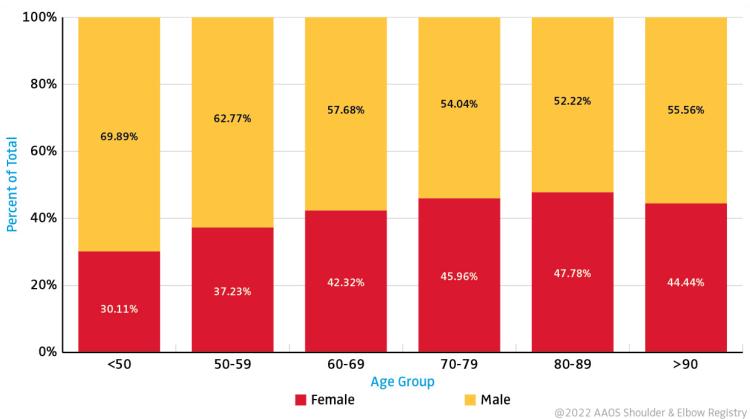


## Table 3.1: Frequency and Age of Rotator Cuff Procedures by Group Type, 2015-2021

| Open Rotator Cuff Repair (CPT 23410 or 23412) (N=210)  | 23410 or 23412 | 210 |        | -     | -     |
|--|----------------|-----|--------|-------|-------|
| w/ Arthroscopic Debridement  | 29823 or 29822 | 112 | 53.33% | 59.82 | 11.24 |
| w/ Distal Clavicle Excision  | 23120          | 60  | 28.57% | 59.85 | 10.57 |
| w/ Biceps Tenodesis  | 23430          | 70  | 33.33% | 57.79 | 10.24 |
| w/ SLAP Repair   | 29807          | 12  | 5.71%  | 55.42 | 9.99  |
| w/ Bankart Procedure   | 23455          | 4   | 1.90%  | 47.75 | 15.48 |
| w/ Capsulorrhaphy  | 29806          | 3   | 1.43%  | 39.67 | 8.39  |
| w/ Acromioplasty   | 23130          | 2   | 0.95%  | 58.00 | 4.24  |
| Open Rotator Cuff Repair w/ Acromioplasty (Reconstruction of Complete Rotator Cuff Avulsion) (N=179) | 23420          | 179 | -      | -     | -     |
| w/ Distal Clavicle Excision  | 23120          | 132 | 73.74% | 60.98 | 9.90  |
| w/ Arthroscopic Debridement  | 29824 or 29822 | 128 | 71.51% | 60.92 | 9,64  |
| w/ Biceps Tenodesis  | 23430          | 25  | 13.97% | 57.68 | 8.58  |
| w/ SLAP Repair   | 29807          | 18  | 10.06% | 58.72 | 9.69  |
| w/ Capsulorrhaphy  | 29806          | 2   | 1.12%  | 67.00 | 12.73 |



### Figure 3.1: Sex Distribution of Rotator **Cuff Procedures by Age, 2015-2021** (N=6,724)





## Table 2.1: Reverse and Anatomic Total Shoulder Arthroplasty Linked Revision Rates, 2015-2021 (N=8,778)

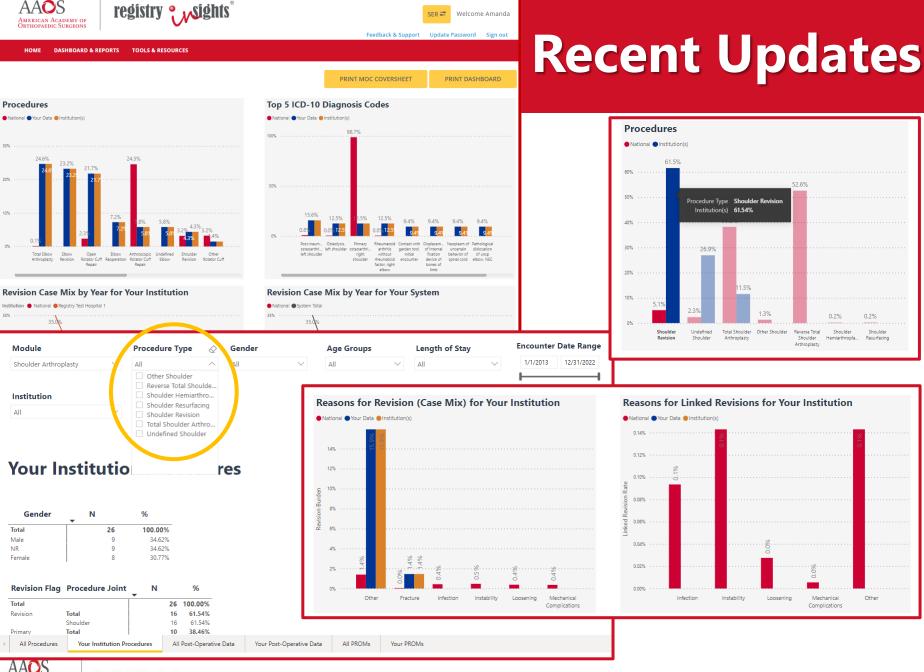
| Procedure                            | Number of Primaries | Number of Linked<br>Revisions | Linked Revision Rate % |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| Reverse Total Shoulder Arthroplasty  | 5,380               | 40                            | 0.74%                  |
| Anatomic Total Shoulder Arthroplasty | 3,398               | 22                            | 0.65%                  |

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# Table 4.1: Distribution of Cases with Patient-Reported Outcome Measure (PROM) Submissions for Shoulder Procedures, 2015-2021 (N=527)

| Patient-Reported Outcome Measure   | Number of Cases<br>with a Preoperative<br>PROM | Number of Cases<br>with a Postoperative<br>PROM | Number of Cases<br>with a Linked<br>Postoperative PROM | Percent of Cases with a Linked PROM |  |
|--|--|---|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| PROMIS-10 (Patient-Reported Outcomes<br>Measurement Information System 10) | 134  | 133   | 133  | 99.3%                               |  |
| VR-12 (Veterans Rand 12-item Health Survey)                                | 403  | 402   | 402  | 99.8%                               |  |
| ASES (American Shoulder and Elbow<br>Surgeons Score)                       | 224  | 85  | 44   | 19.6%                               |  |
| SANE (Single Assessment Numeric Evaluation)                                | 195  | 80  | 38   | 19.5%                               |  |

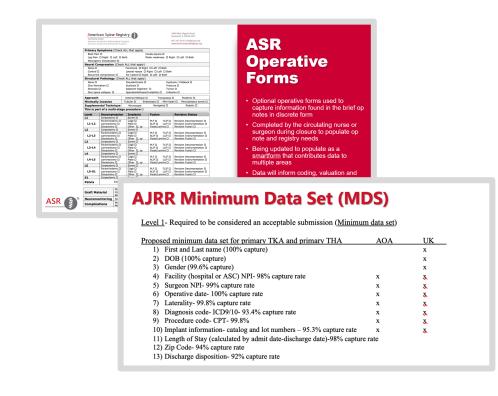
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#### What's Next?

#### **Scaling & Improving Data Capture and Quality**

- Identifying Best formats to query and accept data
  - Aligning with standard
  - Varying formats across health technology
- Additional tools and resources to capture necessary data
  - Establishing a minimum data set
  - Operative Forms to capture data in non-discrete fields





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### Questions?

RegistryInfo@aaos.org

www.aaos.org/registries/ser

### **Contact the AAOS Registry Program**

**General:** RegistryInfo@aaos.org

**Technical Support:** RegistrySupport@aaos.org

Contracts, Invoicing, & Onboarding: <a href="mailto:RegistryEngagement@aaos.org">RegistryEngagement@aaos.org</a>

**Custom Analytics:** RegistryAnalytics@aaos.org

Registry Analytics Institute: Registry Analytics Institute@aaos.org

**Phone:** (847) 292-0530

Business Hours: Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Central Time





### Shoulder & Elbow Registry Improving Orthopaedic Care Through Data



### **Thank You!**

RegistryInfo@aaos.org

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