# Managing Anaemia in Knee & Hip Replacements A Quality Improvement Project

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## Knee replacement

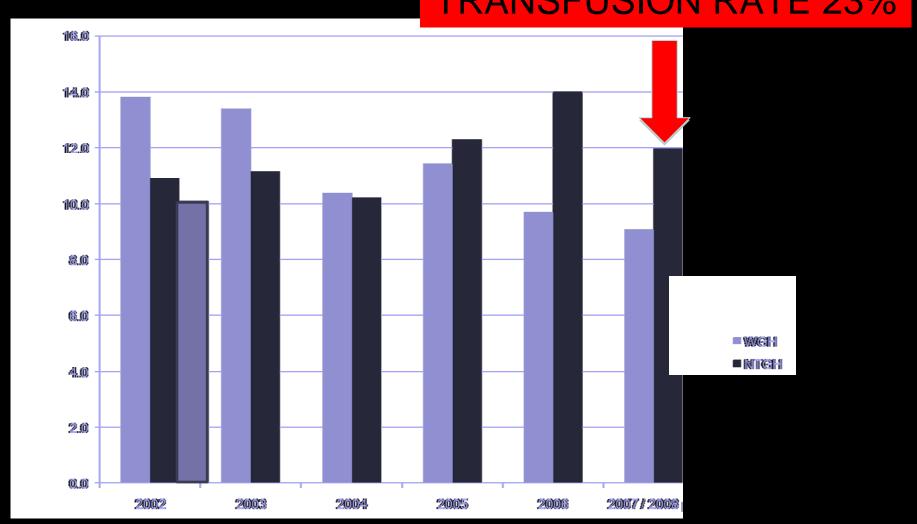
- 81000 cases per year in the England and Wales
- NHScost almost £1B on TKR

Increasing



## Hip replacements – how long do they stay?





#### **FAST TRACK**

**ENHANCED RECOVERY** 

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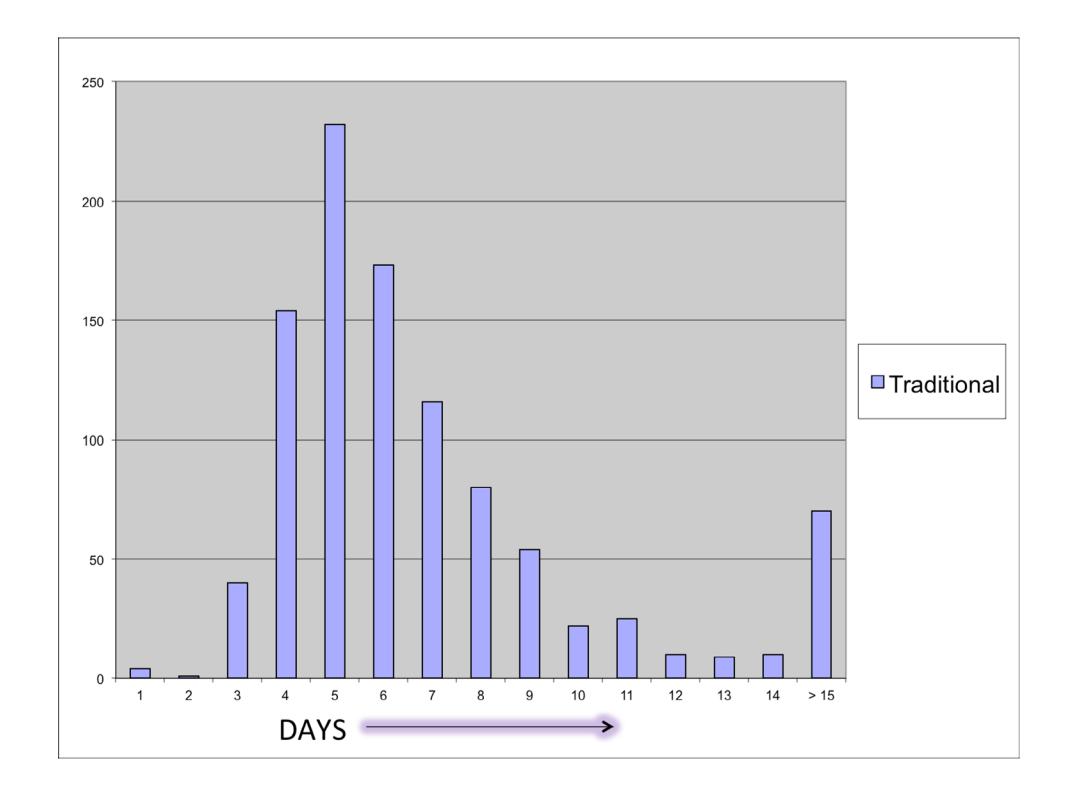
RAPID RECOVERY

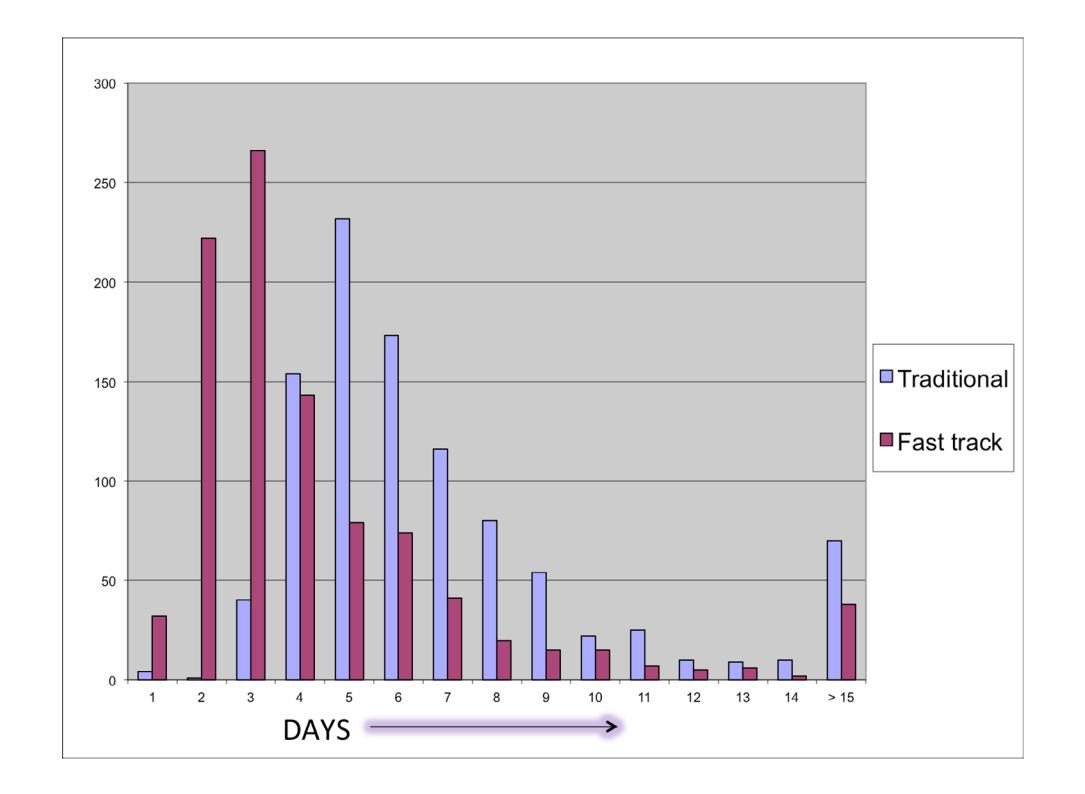
## Northumbria – Glasgow – April 08

- Manager
- Physio
- Pre-assessment
- Surgeon
- Anaesthetists
- Pain specialist
- Ward nurses
- Matron

## Fast-track protocol for op

- Same day admission
- Pre warming
- Walk to theatre
- No urinary catheter or drains
- Tranexamic acid
- Normal operation
- "Local" given at end of op
- Catheter within joint 24hrs
- Mobilise on day zero





#### Costs

Mean reduction LOS: 3.8 days

LOS reduction in this cohort: 11400

- Cost saving:
  - -£4.5M (£400 / day)
  - £3.2M (£285 / day) \*

£124 million

<sup>\*</sup> Jones R. Costing orthopaedic interventions. *British Journal of Healthcare Management 2008;14-12:539-47.* 

## Hips and Knees

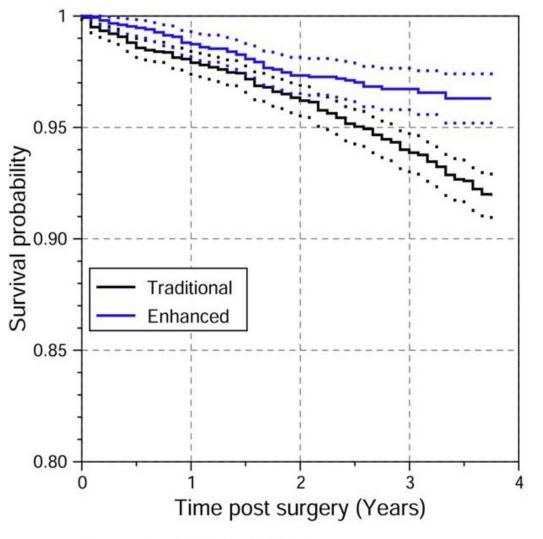
	Traditional	Fast track	P value (Chi squared)
Total number	3000	3000	(om oquarou)
Death (30 day)	16 (0.5%)	5 (0.2%)	0.03
RTT (30 day)	60 (2%)	40 (1.3%)	0.05
Stroke (30 day)	14 (0.5%)	7 (0.2%)	0.12
Pneum (30 day)	29 (0.9%)	36 (1.2%)	0.45
GI bleed (30 day)	18 (0.6%)	11 (0.4%)	0.36
MI (30 day)	26 (0.9%)	12 (0.4%)	0.03
DVT (60 day)	23 (0.8%)	14 (0.5%)	0.19
PE (60 day)	36 (1.2%)	32 (1.1%)	0.71
Readmission	141 (4.7%)	139 (4.6%)	0.95

## Enhanced recovery program for hip and knee replacement reduces death rate

A study of 4,500 consecutive primary hip and knee replacements

Ajay Malviya, Kate Martin, Ian Harper, Scott D Muller, Kevin P Emmerson, Paul F Partington, and Mike R Reed





#### Source:



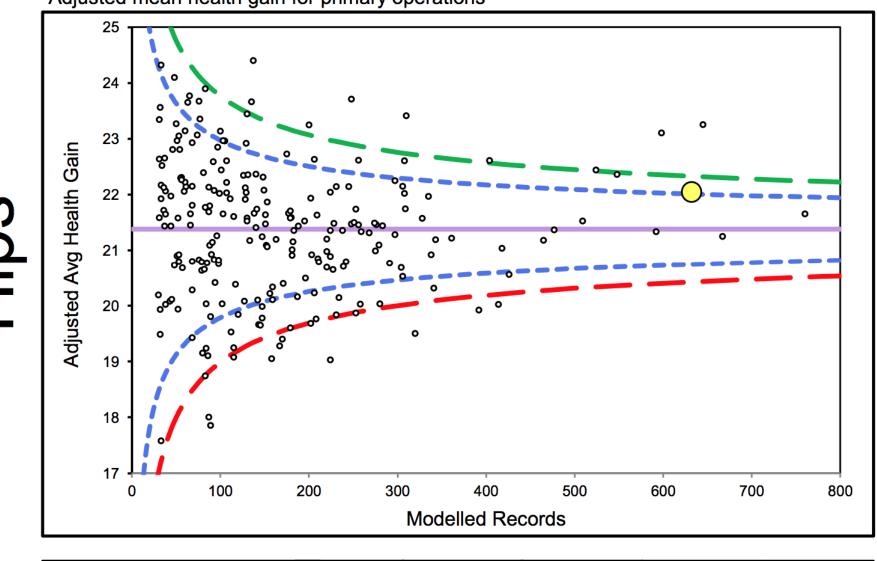
Survival Probabilities ±95% C.I.

	Months		Years			
	1	3	1	2	3	≈4
TRAD	0.995(0.025)	0.992 (0.003)	0.979 (0.005)	0.962 (0.007)	0.939 (0.009)	0.919(0.01)
ER	0.999 (0.0013)	0.997 (0.0029)	0.987 (0.006)	0.973 (0.008)	0.967 (0.009)	0.963 (0.011)

#### 6b. PROMs - Improvement in Oxford Hip Score (Primary only)

Timeframe: 2013/14 (August 2015 release - Finalised)

Adjusted mean health gain for primary operations



**Modelled Record Rates** 









40-60%

60-80%

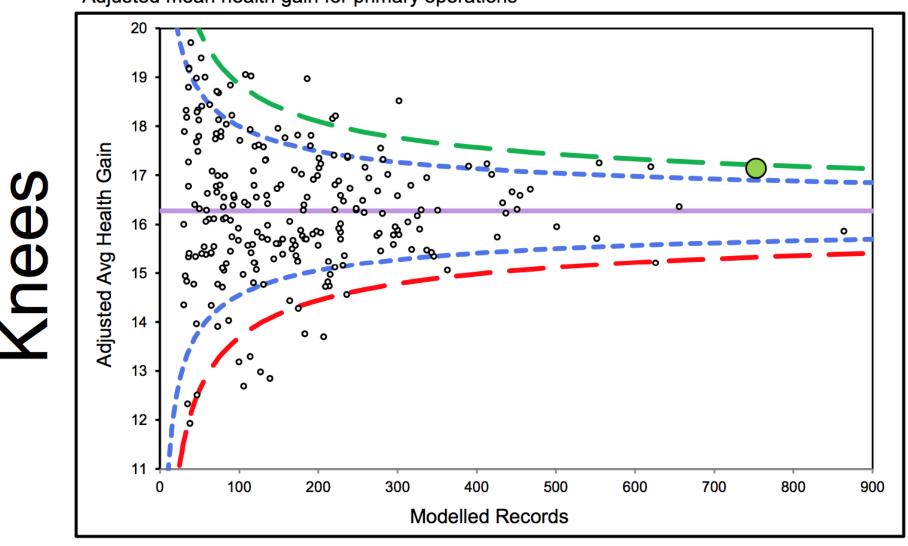


80%+

#### 6a. PROMs - Improvement in Oxford Knee Score (Primary only)

Timeframe: 2013/14 (August 2015 release - Finalised)

Adjusted mean health gain for primary operations



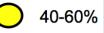
**Modelled Record Rates** 





<20%





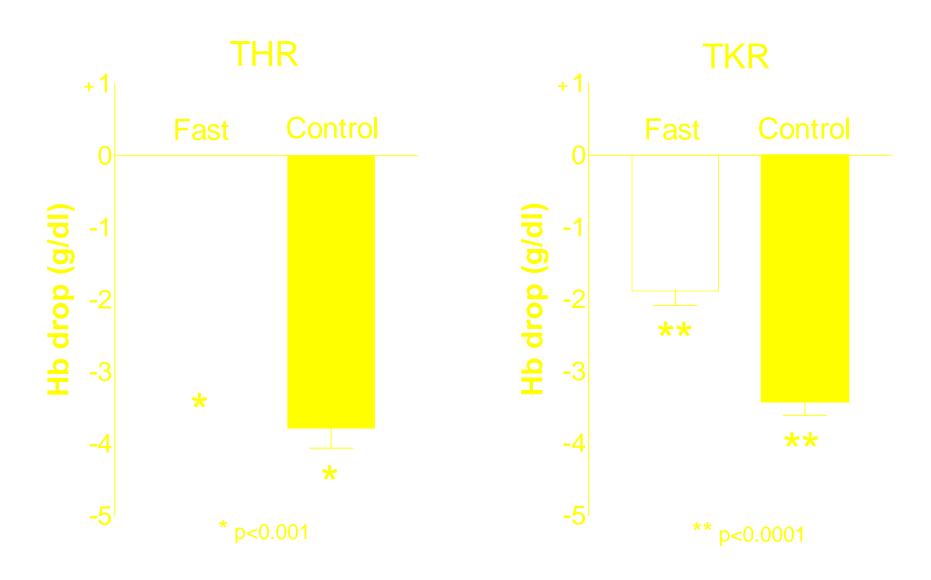


60-80%



80%+

## Reduction in post-op Hb drop

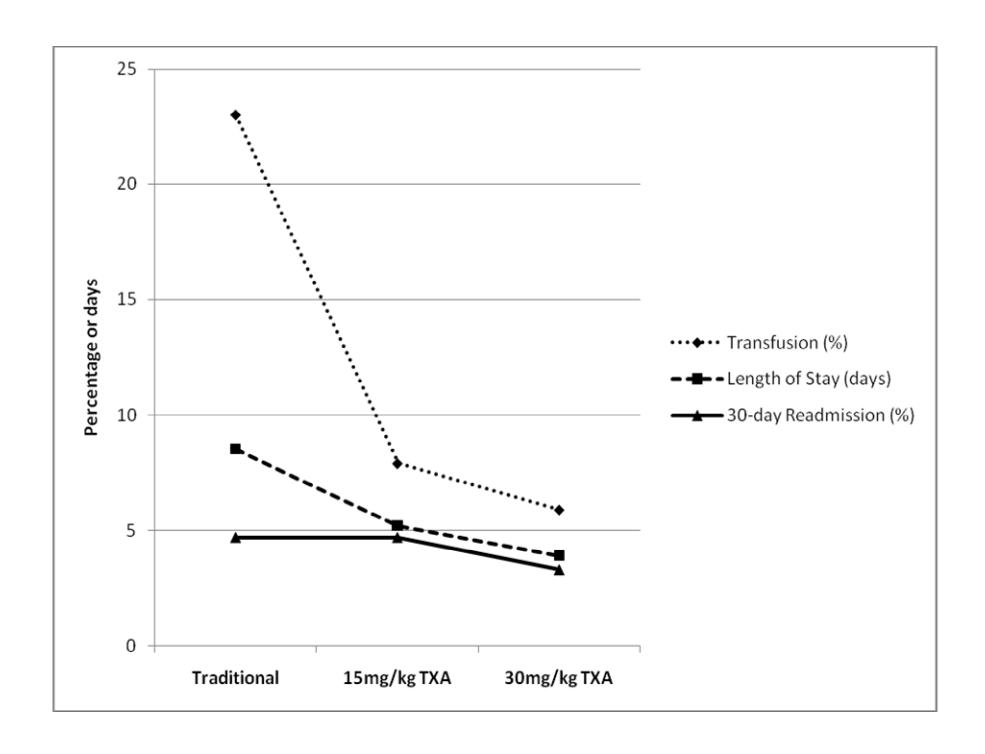


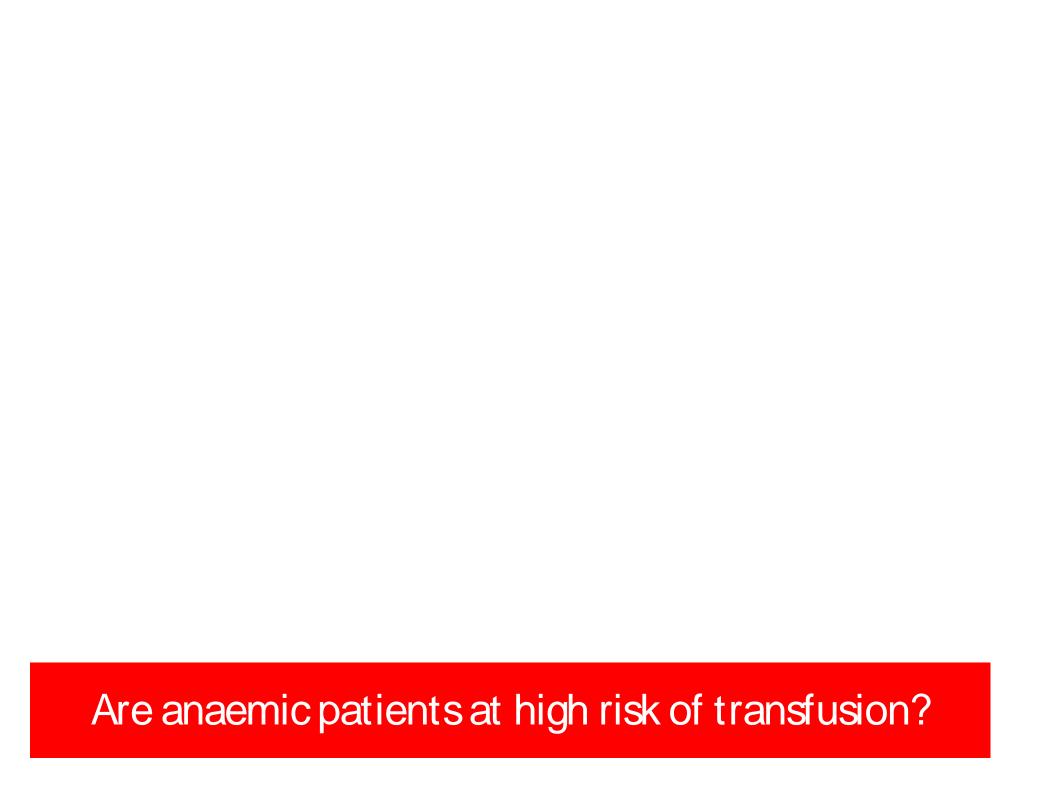
#### Tranexamic acid

• 15mg/kg iv at induction

Or that the correct dose?

	15mg/kg	30mg/kg	<b>p-</b>
Outcome	(n = 2698)	(n = 1814)	value
Transfusion (n, %)	215 (7.9)	108 (5.9)	0.01*
MI 30 days (n, %)	12 (0.4)	3 (0.2)	0.18
Stroke 30 days (n, %)	6 (0.2)	3 (0.2)	0.94
GIB 30 days (n, %)	9 (0.3)	3 (0.2)	0.44
Readm 30 (n, %)	123 (4.7)	59 (3.3)	0.02*
LOS (mean) (range)	5.2 (0 to 82)	3.9 (0 to 93)	<0.01*
Critical care (n, %)	73 (2.7)	23 (1.3)	0.01*
DVT 60 days (n, %)	13 (0.5)	7 (0.4)	0.81
PE 60 days (n, %)	29 (1.1)	13 (0.7)	0.28
Death (30-day) (n, %)	3 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	0.40
Death (90-day) (n, %)	10 (0.4)	1 (0.1)	0.07





Improving the protocol...

— Optimising outcomes for anaemic patients undergoing total hip & total knee replacement surgery

## Northumbria QIC

#### **IMPROVEMENT IN PRACTICE:**

## COULD QUALITY BE CHEAPER?



November 2011

'Trust Improvement Way' - Our Strategy for Quality

Best possible outcomes for all patients, at all times

## Comorbidity – before we operate

	Anaemic N=388 (13%)	Non-anaemic N=2552 (87%)	Chi square P=
COPD	21	112	0.44
NIDDM	53	237	0.01
			0.04
IHD	58	189	0.0001
			0.01
RA	18	55	0.006
			0.0001

## Complications - after we operate

	Anaemic N=388 (13%)	Non-anaemic N=2552 (87%)	
Stroke (30-day)	0.5%	0.2%	0.5
GI Bleed (30-day)	0.25%	0.35%	0.7
PE (60-day)	1.5%	1%	0.5

## Orthopaedic Anaemia Project (OAP)



Airedale NHS Foundation Trust: Conserving a scarce resource and improving outcomes

- TRANSFUSION 10% to 3%
- CRITICAL CARE- reduced by at least 13 nights annually.
- LOSin anaemic patients 260 bed days.
- READMISSION Fell in Airedale from 6.8% to 4.3%
- The NHS Blood Transfusion Service recommends that preoperative anaemia be corrected if possible (Wells et al, 2002)

#### Northumbria OAP

- To identify & treat anaemia pre-operatively
- Project live February 2013
- Now standardised screening & treatment
- Data collection on-going
- Aim: To optimise outcomes post hip & knee replacement
  - ↓ transfusions
  - ↓ Complications
  - ↓ CCU stays
  - **LOS**

  - ↓ Mortality

#### Stakeholders

- Anaesthetics
- Trauma & Orthopaedics
- Haematology
- Pathology
- Pre-Assessment
- Pharmacy
- Patients

- Management
- 'Gatekeeper'
- Clinic staff
- SAU
- Informatics
- GPs
- Project lead

#### **External Drivers**

#### <u>Diminishing UK blood stocks</u>

- 8 10% of donated RBC in the UK Hip & knee replacement
- Only 4% of those eligible give blood (Boralessa et al, 2009)
- 20% of blood components are misused, blood stocks are decreasing

#### Better Blood Transfusion: Safe and Appropriate Use of Blood (DH, 2007)

- Objective Avoid the unnecessary use of blood & blood components in medical & surgical practice
  - Pre-on assessment to identify investigate & treat anaemia
  - Establish agreed indications for transfusion
  - Blood conservation strategy testing for Hb, transfusion alternatives

#### **External Drivers**

#### Readmission rates

- Consistently rising trend unplanned readmissions cost the NHS£1.6 billion per annum (CHKS, 2010)
- QC quality indicators:

'Unplanned readmission within 28 days of discharge'

'High levels may be indicative of poor surgical practice or poor degree of integrated care'

## **Internal Drivers**

#### Patient outcomes: anaemic v non anaemic (Khan et al, 2012)

	Anaemic N = 388 (13%)	Non-anaemic N = 2552 (87%)	p-value
Length of stay	6.2	4.3	<0.05
Blood transfusions	23.8%	4.6%	<0.0001
Stroke (30 day)	0.5%	0.2%	0.5
Death (1 year)	3.1%	0.8%	0.0004
Critical care stay	5.6%	2.1%	0.0001

Mortality - Consultant league tables since June 2013

#### Internal Drivers

#### Directorate cost efficiencies

'Nicholson Challenge' – QIPP:

Efficiency savings of £15-20 billion 2011 - 2014

'The NHS needs to recognise that improving quality & value for money go hand in hand' (DH, 2009)

#### **OAP Business Case:**

Cost savings: Transfusions

Critical care

Reduced LOS

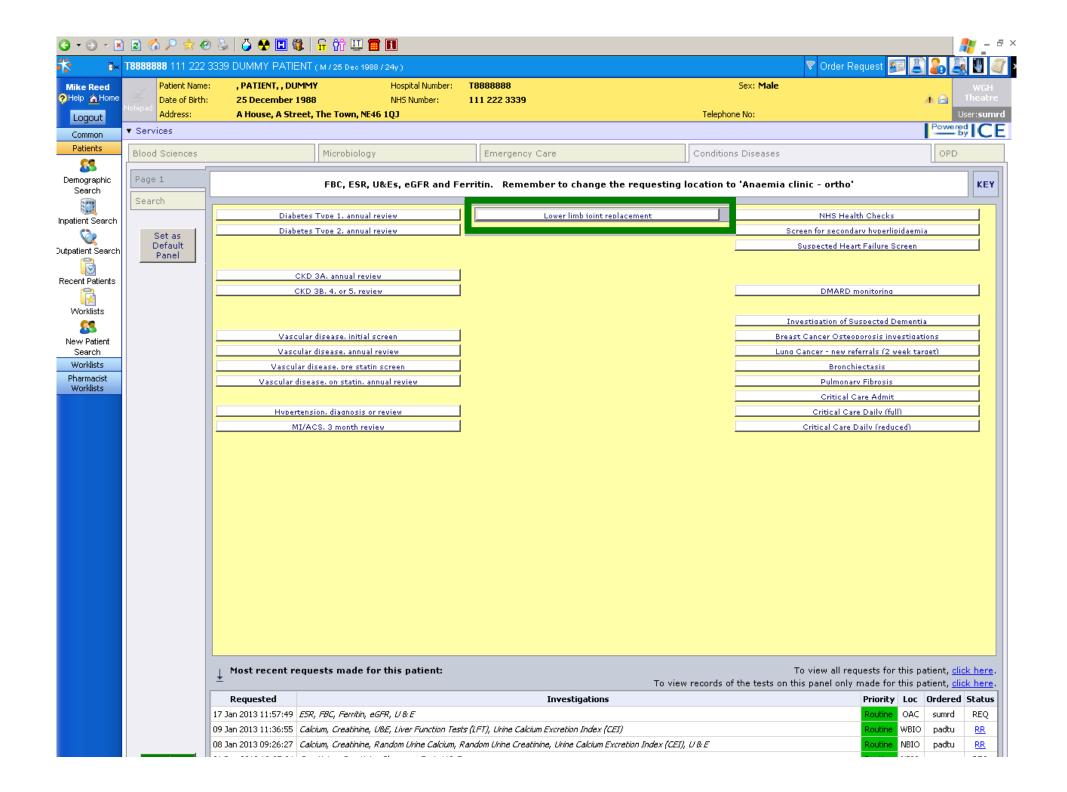
Ambulatory care payments v Cost of iron

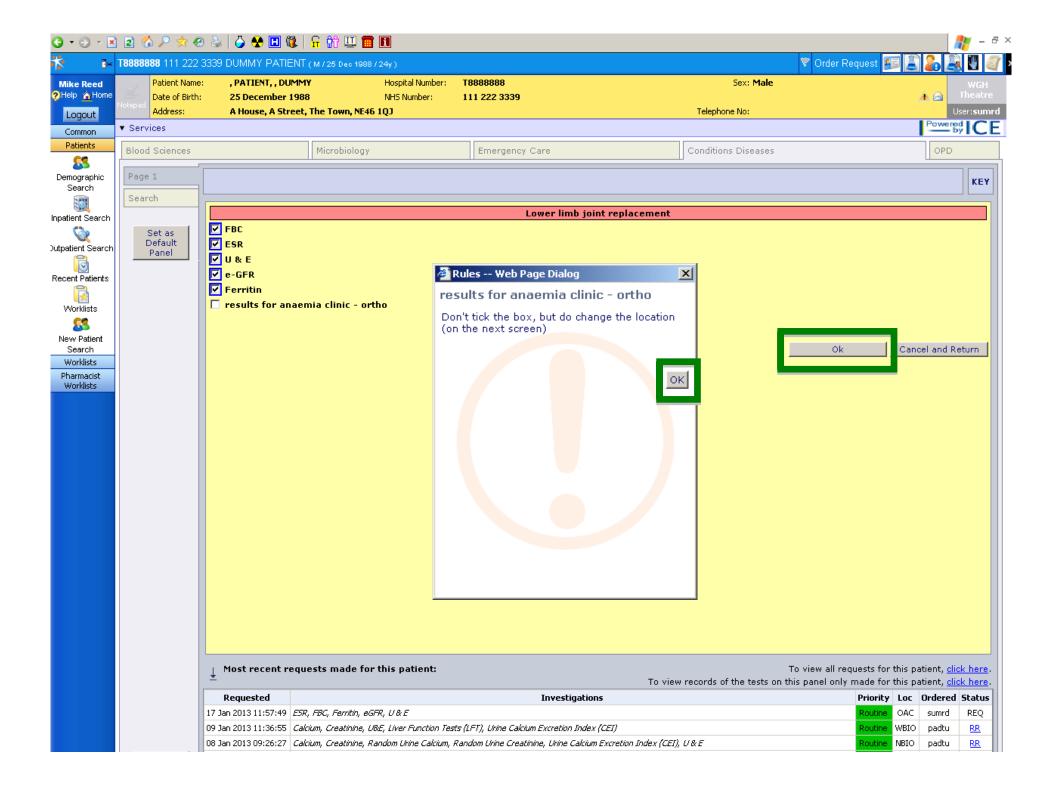
Potential cost benefit per annum: £162,525.35

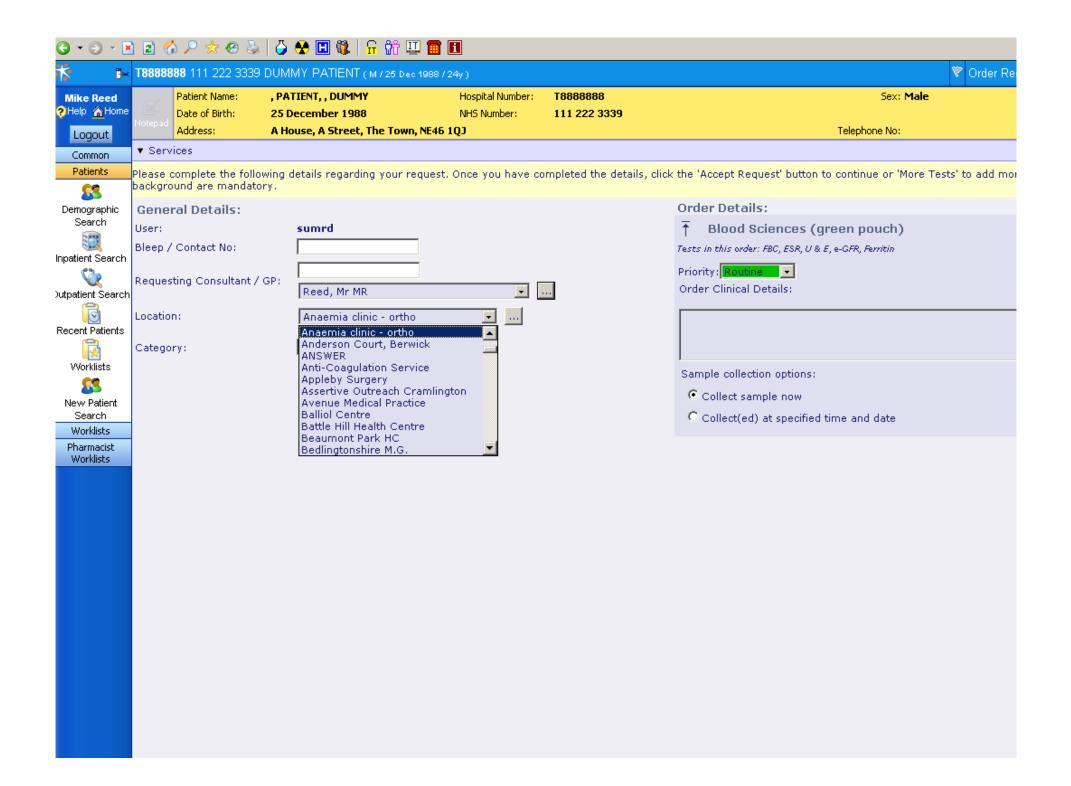
#### **Practicalities**

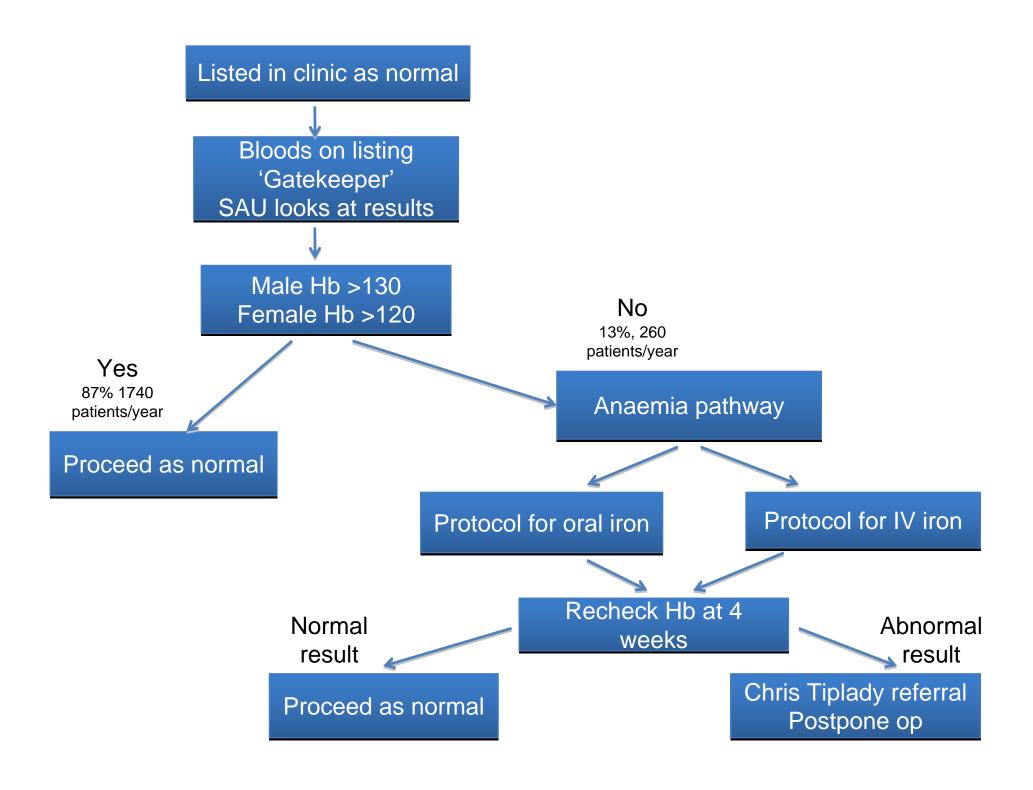
- Blood needs taking on listing via one-dick system on ICE 'Anaemia Clinic Orthopaedics'
- Orthopaedic surgeon or outpatient team
- Process in place for
  - Information
  - Helpline access
  - Treatment pathway
  - Repeat bloods
  - (7% rescheduled)











• Is it working...

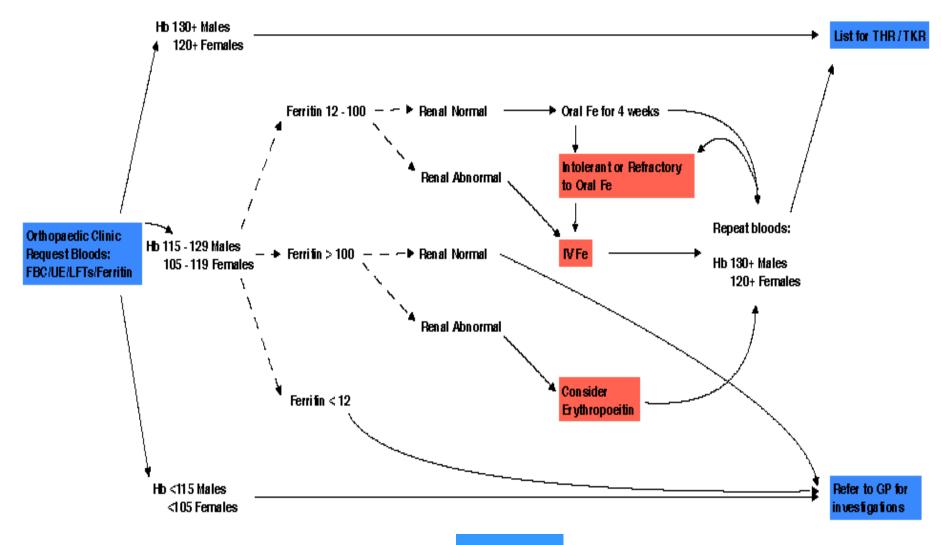
## Introduction

#### Northumbria Healthcare

**NHS Foundation Trust** 

- Prospective observational cohorts.
- ► Both groups 30mg/ kg IV TXA max 2.5g at "induction".
- Two series of primary elective hip and knee arthroplasty:
  - Control group: from February 2012 to January 2013 (1814 patients)
  - Intervention group: from February 2013 and May 2014 (1622 patients)
  - ▶ Oral iron: 200mg Ferrous sulphate TDS/ 4 weeks
  - ► IV iron: <50kg-500mg / >50kg-1000mg Ferric carboxymaltose

## Anaemia screening program algorithm



Northumbria Healthcare

NHS

#### Northumbria Healthcare



**NHS Foundation Trust** 

## Anaemia

- ► Control group before the protocol:
  - ≥ 265 anaemic patients (14.6%)
- ► Intervention group:
  - ▶ 196 anaemic patients (14%)
    - ▶61% oral iron
    - ▶6% IV iron
    - ▶33%referral to haematology/ GP

Characteristic	Control (n = 1814)	Intervention (n = 1622)	p- value
Mean age (years)	68.4	68.9	0.176
Female (%)	56.8	55.24	0.327
THR (%)	44.5	46.60	0.173
Mean pre-op HB (g/dL)	13.7	13.7	0.980
Hypertension (%)	52.4	56.1	0.031
AF(%)	5.8	5.9	0.932
IHD(%)	7.6	9.8	0.019
Type I diabetes (%)	0.6	0.3	0.281
Type II diabetes (%)	10.7	12.5	0.106
COPD(%)	4.4	5.4	0.194

Outcome	Control (n = 1814)	Intervention (n = 1622)	p-value
Transfusion (%)	5.9	3.9	0.005*
Transfused units (median)	2	2	0.2095
MI 30 days (%)	0.17	0.12	1.0000
Stroke 30 days (%)	0.17	0.37	0.3220
Readmission 30 days (%)	4.47	2.9	0.02*
GIB 30 days (%)	0.17	0.4	0.3220
DVT 60 days (%)	0.4	0.1	0.1850
PE 60 days (%)	0.7	0.8	0.7750
Death (30-day) (%)	0.00	0.20	0.2081
Death (90-day) (%)	0.06	0.66	0.4564
LOS (mean days)	3.9	3.64	0.021*
Critical care admission (%)	1.3	0.55	0.03*

## Cost analysis of anaemia intervention cohort

Northumbria Healthcare

**NHS Foundation Trust** 

COSTS	
Oral iron treatment	£384
IV iron treatment	£2,780
Pre-op blood test	£40,550
Repeat blood test	£3,300
TOTAL	£47,014

SAVINGS	
Critical care 23 v 9	£19,460
Units transfused saved (121)	£34,380
LOS < 0.4 days	£249,52
TOTAL	£313,36
	0

Protocol management: £4,608/year

Cost per patient £31.83

Savings per patient £193.20

TOTAL savings per patient £161.37

**NHS Foundation Trust** 

#### Conclusion

- Pre operative anaemia screening programs is effective in reducing:
  - ► RBC transfusion
  - ► Re-admissions
  - Critical care admission rates
  - ► Length of stay
  - ▶ Costs
    - Annual savings £387,288

## Thank you

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