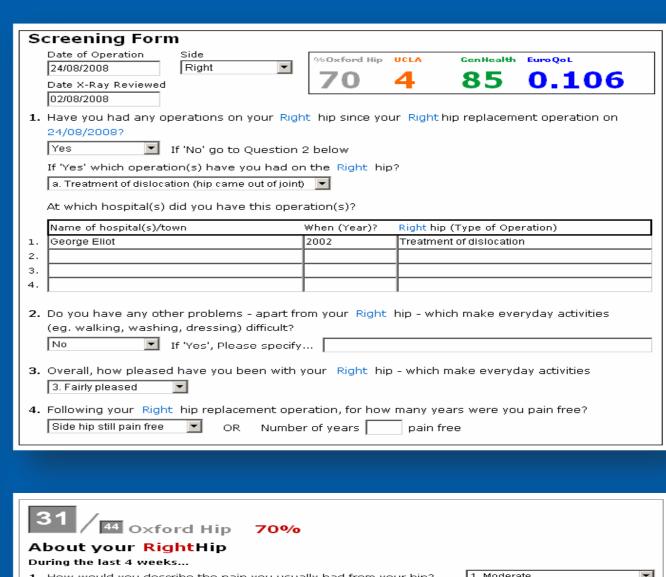
## Setting up a 'virtual' arthroplasty surveillance plan in the modern NHS: Problems, Pitfalls and Persistence

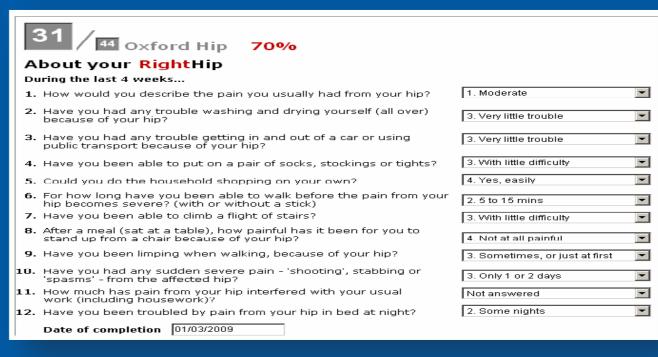
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## PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

We report the problems associated with setting up an electronic arthroplasty surveillance plan and suggest some solutions which are appropriate to the modern NHS setting.

## **METHODS AND RESULTS**

In 2006, the lower limb arthroplasty surgeons of functional outcome scores and associated radiographs for over 1000 patients who had arthroplasty surveillance plan to provide long-term radiographic and patient reported clinical our unit. Response rates for the first 6 months outcomes for all patients undergoing hip and knee of 2009 for hip arthroplasty were 85.2% for arthroplasty. In the face of increasing pressure



upon outpatient
waiting time and
funding issues, this
system was designed
to replace the routine
clinical review of
patients in the
outpatient department.

While simple in principle, the virtual arthroplasty surveillance plan required input from surgeons and allied health professionals, hospital management, PCT clinicians, PCT finance, hospital finance, IT services and of course patients. However, in 2009 we were able to provide an electronic record of functional outcome scores and associated radiographs for over 1000 patients who had primary hip and knee arthroplasty surgery in our unit. Response rates for the first 6 months functional outcomes and 84.2% for radiographic review. The subsequent clinical input is managed through 'virtual' clinics which provide a means to track patient outcomes and also an automated mechanism for financing the system. There are several areas which can still be improved, but early qualitative feedback suggests that this system provides high levels of satisfaction for both patients and surgeons.

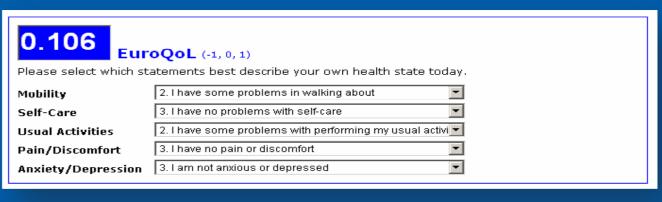




Figure 1 Online PROMS questionnaire (above).

## CONCLUSION

We believe that the long-term follow-up of patients undergoing arthroplasty surgery is important to both surgeons and patients. An electronic surveillance system using 'virtual clinics' offers one possible solution, but implementing such a system in the modern NHS requires a great deal of persistence.

