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Comparison of adverse events rates and hospital cost between customized individually made implants and standard off-the-shelf implants for total knee arthroplasty

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ABSTRACT

Background: This study compares selected hospital outcomes between patients undergoing total knee arthroplasty (TKA) using either a customized individually made (CIM) implant or a standard off-the-shelf (OTS) implant.

Methods: A retrospective review was conducted on 248 consecutive TKA patients treated in a single institution, by the same surgeon. Patients received either CIM (126) or OTS (122) implants. Study data were collected from patients’ medical record or the hospital’s administrative billing record. Standard statistical methods tested for differences in selected outcome measures between the 2 study arms.

Results: Compared with the OTS implant study arm, the CIM implant study arm showed significantly lower transfusion rates (2.4% vs 11.6%; \( P = .005 \)); a lower adverse event rate at both discharge (CIM 3.3% vs OTS 14.1%; \( P = .003 \)) and 90 days after discharge (CIM 8.1% vs OTS 18.2%; \( P = .023 \)); and a smaller percentage of patients were discharged to a rehabilitation or other acute care facility (4.8% vs 16.4%; \( P = .003 \)). Total average real hospital cost for the TKA hospitalization between the 2 groups were nearly identical (CIM $16,192 vs OTS $16,240; \( P = .913 \)). Finally, the risk-adjusted per patient total cost of care showed a net savings of $913.87 (\( P = .240 \)) per patient for the CIM-TKA group, for bundle of care.

Conclusions: Patients treated with a CIM implant had significantly lower transfusion rates, fewer adverse event rates, and were less likely to be discharged to a rehabilitation facility or another acute care facility. These outcomes were achieved without increasing costs.

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Introduction

Osteoarthritis (OA) of the knee generates a substantial economic burden within the US health care system [1,2]. Total knee arthroplasty (TKA) is relatively common and estimates indicate over 650,000 TKA procedures will be performed annually in the United States through 2030 [3]. TKA is associated with low mortality rates and treats OA effectively. Approximately 80%-90% of patients who undergo TKA report clinically significant improvement in pain and functional outcome [4-9]. Although an effective procedure, TKA and its associated hospital resource utilization accounted for $3.5 billion of reimbursement from the Medicare Program in the fiscal year 2011 [10]. A portion of these expenditures are generated by the infrequent, but significant, effects of major adverse events after TKA which add substantially to hospital treatment cost (the risk-adjusted cost of treating adverse events range between $30,900 [pneumonia] and $2200 [hemorrhage or postoperative shock requiring transfusions]) [11].

TKA procedures primarily use implants that are off-the-shelf (OTS) devices constructed with standard fixed sizes. The use of OTS implants requires the surgeon to make adjustments to fit the...
standard device to the biophysical needs of the patient during the procedure. The alternative to OTS devices is the use of a customized individually made (CIM) implant device anatomically designed with personalized fit, patient-matched anatomic shape, and greater bone preservation. However, there are sparse empirical data available to demonstrate the extent to which the choice of device implanted (OTS vs CIM) impacts hospital outcomes and total hospital cost after a TKA. The determination of total hospital cost associated with the implant device is growing in importance to hospitals because private third-party payers are increasingly placing the hospital at risk for the cost of all hospital services provided to TKA patients through the implementation of bundled payment for acute surgical procedures [1]. The present study retrospectively compared outcomes between patients who received an OTS device and those who received a CIM device during their TKA procedure. Specific metrics compared included length of procedure, length of hospital stay (LOS), blood transfusion rates, other selected adverse events associated with the implantation before discharge and within 90 days after discharge, and patient discharge status. Given the need for improving the cost-effectiveness of TKA procedures, a second study objective was to determine the extent to which average total real hospital costs for TKA hospitalization and total cost of care for the health insurance differed depending on the type of device implanted.

Material and methods

Study population and unit of observation

To address the study questions, we conducted a retrospective assessment of patient records from a single surgeon at one health care institution. All TKA surgeries occurred between April 1, 2010, and November 11, 2013. The intraoperative protocol was consistent over the study period: all patients received a spinal anesthesia unless they refused or were contraindicated; the surgical approach was through a medial parapatellar incision; the blood management protocol did not change; and patients received a Foley catheter overnight. The surgeon’s office medical records were used to identify all patients who underwent a TKA procedure during the study period. All patients underwent their TKA procedure, including the choice of TKA device, before the start of data collection.

The unit of observation in this study was the TKA hospitalization. The final study sample included a total of 235 unique patients who underwent a total of 248 TKA hospitalizations in which the patient received either a CIM implant (126 hospitalizations) or an OTS implant (122 hospitalizations). In this study, 49 patients undergoing a simultaneous bilateral TKA procedure were considered as a single hospitalization. A patient undergoing a staged bilateral TKA was treated in the analysis as 2 separate hospitalizations because they had distinct admission dates, discharge dates, and clinical outcomes for both admissions. Review of the patient records indicated that all TKA devices inserted between April 1, 2010, and September 19, 2011, were OTS devices, after which the surgeon’s office staff collected copies of the hospital’s UB-04 bill for each study patients’ TKA hospitalization and any rehospitalization a patient had in the study hospital within 90 days of hospital discharge from the study TKA hospitalization. Patients who underwent staged bilateral TKA surgeries required 2 hospitalizations with separate 90-day follow-up periods. If the second TKA procedure was performed during the original 90-day follow-up period for the first TKA procedure, the second hospitalization was not counted as a follow-up hospitalization for the original TKA procedure. All UB-04 forms included the unique study ID for the patient undergoing the procedure so that clinical information in the medical record could be matched with the hospital administrative record. Information collected from the UB-04 form (all International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification [ICD-9-CM] diagnosis and procedure codes, patient’s discharge destination, and total hospital billed charges) was entered into a separate electronic database by 2 independent clinical abstractors. The information was audited for accuracy by comparison with the paper UB-04.

Data collection

All data collected in this study were obtained either from the surgeon’s medical records or from the study hospital’s Unified Billing 2004 (UB-04) form. The study manager received deidentified paper medical records for each TKA procedure performed during the study period. Each procedure’s clinical record was assigned a unique study ID. Clinical data collected from the medical records were double entered into a procedure-level electronic data base by 2 independent clinical abstractors. The information was audited for accuracy by comparison with the paper medical record. In addition, the surgeon’s office staff collected copies of the hospital’s UB-04 bill for each study patients’ TKA hospitalization and any rehospitalization a patient had in the study hospital within 90 days of hospital discharge from the study TKA hospitalization. The hospital UB-04 form contained 25 diagnosis and procedure ICD-9-CM codes. Diagnosis codes were used to create 39 patient-level comorbid conditions (Table 1). Information contained in either the patient’s medical record or the ICD-9-CM diagnostic or procedure codes was used to identify the following inhospital adverse events: transfusion, any postsurgical infection, thromboembolism, and acute renal failure.

Definitions of demographics, hospital information, comorbidities, and adverse events

The final data set contains demographic information including each patient’s gender, age at admission, American Society of Anesthesiologists Physical Status Classification System (ASA) at admission, and body mass index (BMI). Hospital LOS in days was calculated using the patient’s admission date and time and their discharge date and time. In addition, the hospital’s UB-04 form contained 25 diagnosis and procedure ICD-9-CM codes. Diagnosis codes were used to create 39 patient-level comorbid conditions (Table 1). Information contained in either the patient’s medical record or the ICD-9-CM diagnostic or procedure codes was used to identify the following inhospital adverse events: transfusion, any postsurgical infection, thromboembolism, and acute renal failure.

Hospital total cost

The hospital UB-04 form contained total billed charges for each hospitalization for all services provided by the hospital (the UB-04 form does not contain physician charges or charges for other nonhospital services). Total hospital costs were calculated based on the established method of estimating total hospital cost from billed charges [13,14]. Briefly, total hospital costs for each TKA hospitalization were estimated by multiplying total billed charges for each hospitalization by the appropriate annual hospital’s average cost-to-charge ratio in the diagnosis-related group associated with patients undergoing TKA procedures without complications or comorbidities. Estimates of total hospital cost for TKA hospitalizations that occurred before 2013 were inflated into 2013 US dollars using an index created from the study hospital’s average annual cost increases in the diagnosis-related group associated with TKA procedure without complication.
in the making the total cost of all care (preoperative, inpatient care, rehabilitation facility was assigned the average of skilled nursing facility and acute rehabilitation facility. Third, we assigned a single cost for the CIM study arm. Overall, the observed differences in the incidence of patients experiencing the comorbid condition between the 2 study arms.

This table only reports those comorbid conditions that were present in over 10% of all patients or those where there were significant differences in the proportion of patients experiencing the comorbid condition between the 2 study arms. All values in this section of the table were calculated on 244 hospitalizations because the UB04 form was missing for 4 patients (3 in the CIM arm and 1 in the OTS arm).

Table 1 also reports on the proportion of patients experiencing comorbid conditions that were present in >10% of all patients or conditions where there was a significant difference in the proportion of patients experiencing that condition in the 2 study arms. Three of the comorbid conditions (prior cerebrovascular accident, prior THA, and long-term use of anticoagulation medication) reported significant \(P < 0.05\) differences in incidence between the 2 device groups. In all 3 cases, patients in the OTS study arm were more likely to experience the comorbid condition than patients in the CIM arm. Overall, the observed differences in the incidence comorbid conditions between the 2 device groups verify the need to control for difference in the underlying clinical conditions of patients undergoing THA procedures in the 2 study groups in evaluating the difference in outcomes.

Figure 1 shows the distribution of observed hospital LOS by type of device for 4 specific LOS periods. This figure indicates that compared with the OTS study arm, a greater proportion of patients in the CIM arm were discharged in <2 days or in 2-3 days and a smaller proportion of patients in the CIM arm stayed 3-4 days or ≥4 days. A chi-squared test for differences in the entire distribution of LOS by study arm did not reach statistical significance \(P = .132\). However, a 1-sided Fisher exact test found that a significantly greater proportion of patients in the CIM arm were being discharged from their TKA hospitalization in <3 days \(<72\) hours from admission to discharge) than in the OTS arm \(42.1\% vs 30.3\%; P = .037\).
were discharged to a rehabilitation facility or another acute care facility, nearly 16.4% of the patients (20 patients) in the OTS study arm reached statistical significance. However, in the CIM study arm, 63.9% of the patients in the OTS arm, but this difference did not reach statistical significance. In addition, multivariate linear and log-linear regression models were estimated to determine if there were differences in hospital LOS between the 2 study arms after controlling for age, gender, BMI, and selected comorbid conditions. In all risk-adjusted models estimated, the estimated coefficient on the variable indicating that the patient was in the CIM study arm was negative, but none of the estimated coefficients in hospital LOS were significantly different between the 2 study arms. Part A of Table 3 reports observed inhospital complication rates for 3 specific adverse events (transfusion, any infection, and any thromboembolism) between the 2 study arms. Overall, all 3 complication rates were relatively low, with slightly lower rates of any adverse event for patients in the OTS arm than in the CIM arm during the entire TKA hospitalization. Finally, the results of a multivariate logistical regression equation indicated that patients in the OTS study arm were 5.5 times (95% confidence interval 1.8 to 17.2) more likely to be discharged to a rehabilitation facility or other acute care facility than patients in the CIM study arm, after controlling for gender, age, BMI, and selected comorbid conditions.

Table 3 reports the observed and risk-adjusted clinical outcomes by study arm. Part A of Table 3 reports observed inhospital complication rates for 3 specific adverse events (transfusion, any infection, and any thromboembolism) between the 2 study arms. Overall, all 3 complication rates were relatively low, with slightly lower rates of any adverse event for patients in the OTS arm than in the CIM arm during the entire TKA hospitalization. Finally, the patients in the CIM arm had significantly lower adverse event rates from admission to 90 days postdischarge than patients in the OTS arm (8.1% vs 18.2%; $P = .023$).

Table 2 reports the observed average hospital LOS and postoperative LOS by study arm. The table indicates that the average observed LOS for all 248 TKA hospitalizations was 3.1 ± 0.9 days. There was a trend toward shorter observed average hospital LOS among patients in the CIM arm (2.97 vs 3.20 days, approximately 5.3 hours), but did not reach statistical significance ($P = .06$). In addition, multivariate linear and log-linear regression models were estimated to determine if there were differences in hospital LOS between the 2 study arms after controlling for age, gender, BMI, and selected comorbid conditions. In all risk-adjusted models estimated, the estimated coefficient on the variable indicating that the patient was in the CIM study arm was negative, but none of the estimated coefficients in hospital LOS were significantly different between the 2 study arms. Part A of Table 3 reports observed inhospital complication rates for 3 specific adverse events (transfusion, any infection, and any thromboembolism) between the 2 study arms. Overall, all 3 complication rates were relatively low, with slightly lower rates of any adverse event for patients in the OTS arm than in the CIM arm during the entire TKA hospitalization. Finally, the patients in the CIM arm had significantly lower adverse event rates from admission to 90 days postdischarge than patients in the OTS arm (8.1% vs 18.2%; $P = .023$).

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>All hospitalizations</th>
<th>CIM</th>
<th>OTS</th>
<th>$P$ value$^a$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average hospital LOS (admission to discharge), d</td>
<td>3.09 ± 0.91</td>
<td>2.98 ± 0.94</td>
<td>3.20 ± 0.87</td>
<td>.057</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD, standard deviation.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$^a$ The Student t test for differences in the continuous LOS variable. LOS in days was calculated by dividing the total number of hours between admission and discharge by 24 hours.
Part B of Table 3 reports the results of the risk-adjusted multivariate logistic regression equations estimated for patients experiencing a transfusion, any adverse event during the TKA hospitalization, and any adverse event from admission to 90 days postdischarge. The key variable of interest in all regression equations was the variable indicating that the patient was in the OTS study arm. As a result, an estimated odds ratio of $>1.0$ implies that patients who received an OTS device were more likely to experience an adverse event than patients who received a CIM device. In addition, Table 3 reports the 95% confidence interval around the estimated odds ratio of each adverse event. Results of the risk-adjusted logistic regression indicate that patients in the OTS arm were significantly more likely to require a transfusion (4.6; 95% confidence interval, 1.2–16.9) during their TKA hospitalization than patients in the CIM arm. Likewise, patients in the OTS arm were more likely to experience any adverse event during the initial hospitalization (4.4; 95% confidence interval, 1.4–13.9) and any adverse event up to 90 days postdischarge (2.5; 95% confidence interval, 1.1–5.8) than patients in the CIM study arm.

Table 4, Part A, presents observed average total real hospital charges and estimated real total hospital costs both overall and for patients in each study arm. The overall average real total charges for the 244 study patients with a UB-04 bill was $81,461 ± $16,586. Average real total hospital charges were found to be $2653 more expensive in the CIM than the OTS arm, but the difference in average charges between the 2 arms did not reach statistical significance ($P = .212$). Average real total cost for all TKA hospitalizations was $16,216 ± $3374 in the study. Average real hospital cost in the 2 study arms was nearly identical with cost being $48 lower in the CIM arm than in the OTS arm. Part B of Table 4 demonstrates that the difference in real total cost between the 2 study arms was approximately $92 after controlling for differences in gender, age, BMI, and selected comorbid conditions. No significant different in estimated hospital cost between the 2 devices were found whether the regression equation was estimated using the log-linear form of the equation or if the regression equation controlled for whether the patient underwent a bilateral or single TKA during the hospitalization (results not reported in the table).

Table 5 shows real total cost of the episode of care for the OTS arm compared with the CIM arm. The observed average total cost of the episode of care for all patients in the study was $22,092 ± $5940. We found a trend toward lower observed average total costs of the episode of care in the CIM arm than the OTS arm ($21,591 vs $22,601; $P = .185$). Furthermore, the average cost of follow-up care in the postdischarge period was significantly low among patients in the CIM arm than the OTS arm ($5048 vs $6361; $P = .007$). Finally, after controlling for differences in demographics and comorbid conditions between the 2 study arms, average total cost of an episode of care was estimated to be approximately $913 lower in the CIM arm than the OTS arm, but this difference was not significant ($P = .240$).

Discussion

This retrospective study of 248 consecutive TKA hospitalizations, performed by the same orthopedic surgeon, compared hospital outcomes and hospital costs for patients undergoing a CIM TKA vs an OTS TKA. Several important findings emerged from these analyses. First, CIM patients had significantly lower adverse events of any type during either the initial TKA hospitalization or during the 90 days postdischarge when compared with the patients who received OTS devices. Second, patients receiving the CIM implant had a trend toward shorter LOS than patients in the OTS study arm. Third, patients in the CIM study arm were more likely to be discharged to home or home health care and less likely to be discharged to rehabilitation or other acute care facility than patients in the OTS study arm. Fourth, compared with patients treated with OTS implants, patients treated with the CIM implant had...
Table 3
Observed and risk-adjusted selected clinical outcomes for all hospitalizations by study arm.a

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>All hospitalizations</th>
<th>CIM</th>
<th>OTS</th>
<th>P value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transfusion, %</td>
<td>6.97</td>
<td>2.44</td>
<td>11.57</td>
<td>.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any infection, %</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>.312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any thromboembolism, %</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>0.81</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>.320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any adverse event inpatient, %</td>
<td>8.61</td>
<td>3.25</td>
<td>14.05</td>
<td>.003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any adverse event up to 90-d postdischarge</td>
<td>13.11</td>
<td>8.13</td>
<td>18.18</td>
<td>.023</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B: Risk-adjusted logistic regression results for selected clinical outcomes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome variable</th>
<th>Transfusion</th>
<th>Any AE inpatient</th>
<th>Any AE up to 90-d postdischarge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Odds ratiob</td>
<td>4.57×</td>
<td>4.37×</td>
<td>2.53×</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95% Confidence interval</td>
<td>1.2×-16.9×</td>
<td>1.4×-13.9×</td>
<td>1.1×-5.8×</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P value</td>
<td>.023</td>
<td>.013</td>
<td>.029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Model c-statistic</td>
<td>0.762</td>
<td>0.799</td>
<td>0.687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final control variables:</td>
<td>Male gender, age, BMI, hypertension</td>
<td>Male gender, age, BMI, psoriasis, atrial fibrillation, and prior THA</td>
<td>Male gender, age, BMI, atrial fibrillation, prior TKA, prior THA, prior CVA, and prior revascularization procedure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coagulopathies, prior THA and long-term use of anticoagulation medication</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AE, adverse event; CVA, cerebrovascular accident.

a All clinical outcomes reported in this table were based on the 244 patients with completed UB04 form.

b All odds ratios reported indicate the odds of patients have the outcome of interest in the OTS arm relative to the CIM arm.

significantly lower observed and risk-adjusted transfusion rates. Finally, this study finds no difference in average real total hospital cost between the 2 study arms, suggesting that patients in the CIM received improved hospital outcomes at no additional cost to the hospital. However, the total cost of care to the health insurance showed a net savings of $913.87 per patient, after including the cost of the preoperative CT scan for the CIM-TKA group.

Since the study period mentioned in this article, there is an enhanced focus on blood-management protocols, including the use of such drugs as tranexamic acid (TXA), that have shown a reduction in overall transfusion rates among TKA patients[15,16]. Tuttle et al investigated 591 patients for the incidence of transfusion and found transfusion rates dropped from 17.5% among patients without TXA to 5.5% in those who were administered TXA[17]. It is important to note that no patient in either study arm received TXA in this study. However, future clinical studies are warranted to determine if transfusion rates with the CIM implant remain lower than those using OTS implants using current blood-management protocols. Nevertheless, there remain 3 reasons why CIM implants could improve blood management. First, the femoral and tibial canals are not instrumented. Second, the bone cuts utilizing the custom implant have been shown to be thinner by 27%[18] owing to system accuracy and 6 faceted cuts, which allows for less bone resection. Third, the customized implant is designed to fit precisely over the resected bone, leaving little to no uncovered bone where bleeding can occur after letting down the tourniquet[19].

Increasingly, private and public third-party payers are negotiating with hospitals to pay a single bundled price for all health care services associated with acute episodes of care for services like TKA[20]. Typically bundle payments include all services provided in the TKA hospitalization and all care, including readmissions, for some period, typically 30-90 days after discharge. These payment methods place increasing importance on the discharge disposition of patients undergoing a TKA. The results in Figure 2 suggest that the choice of TKA implant device results in differences in the overall discharge disposition observed in this study. If the TKA implant devices reduce discharges to high-cost postacute treatment (skilled nursing facilities and rehabilitation facilities), it could favorably impact the total cost of care during the episode that includes the postdischarge window. In fact, Table 5 estimates that suggest that after risk adjusting for differences in demographics and comorbid conditions between the 2 study arms, average total cost of the episode of care approximately $900 less in the CIM arm than the OTS arm, even though this difference was not statistically significant (P = .240). This cost-saving in the CIM arm most likely underestimates the true cost-saving in an episode of care because all patients in the CIM arm were assigned a cost of $350 for a CT scan, while none of the patients in the OTS arm were assigned any cost.

Table 4
Unadjusted and risk-adjusted hospital total charge/cost for all hospitalizations and by study arm.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>All hospitalizations</th>
<th>CIM</th>
<th>OTS</th>
<th>P value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A: Unadjusted hospital total real charges and total real cost (2013 US dollars)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real charges (mean ± SD)</td>
<td>$81,461 ± $16,586</td>
<td>$82,777 ± $14,254</td>
<td>$80,124 ± $18,626</td>
<td>.212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real cost (mean ± SD)</td>
<td>$16,216 ± $3374</td>
<td>$16,192 ± $2758</td>
<td>$16,240 ± $3914</td>
<td>.913</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B: Risk-adjusted estimates of total real cost using linear multivariate model1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dependent variable</th>
<th>Estimated coefficient</th>
<th>P value</th>
<th>R2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total real hospital cost</td>
<td>$91.50</td>
<td>.833</td>
<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AMI, acute myocardial infarction; NSAID, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug; SD, standard deviation.

Model controlled the following factors: male gender, age, BMI, diabetes, chronic ischemic heart disease, prior AMI, atrial fibrillation, inflammatory bowel disease, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, any cancer, prior TKA, prior THA, long-term use of aspirin, long-term use of anticoagulation medication, and long-term use of NSAID.
for a scan. In practice, preoperative imaging most often would be excluded from a bundled payment for TKA, irrespective of implant type.

There are several limitations to this analysis that warrant discussion. First, this analysis used a retrospective study at a single institution with a single surgeon. Care should be taken when extrapolating clinical outcome to other providers. However, it should be pointed out that the bias of the retrospective study is diminished due to the consecutive nature of patient enrollment and consistent patient management between both study arms. In addition, some of the clinical outcomes in the CIM study arm may reflect a learning curve associated with using a new implant device and outcomes, in particular, operation time may reflect the surgeons learning to use the device. A further limitation is that the study population (248 hospitalizations) limits the ability to reach statistical significance for some outcome measures. Nevertheless, nearly all the observed trends in outcomes would have reached significance with more study patients and the same observed variance in the study. A third limitation is that hospital costs were estimated from billed charges. However, this is a well-established approach to estimate costs [11,13,14], and it is unlikely that the approach used to estimate cost would consistently overestimate or underestimate the cost of treating patients in either study group. Finally, increased focus on discharge planning over the study period may explain some of the observed differences in the proportion of patients discharged to home or home health care in the CIM study arm. However, this limitation is migrated by the fact that all patients were treated and discharged by the same surgeon.

Conclusions

Patients treated with a CIM implant had significantly lower transfusion rates and lower adverse event rates than patients treated with OTS implants. Patients treated with a CIM implant showed a trend toward a shorter LOS and a better discharge disposition than patients in the OTS arm. These improved outcomes for the CIM group were achieved without an increase in hospital costs. Future studies need to be conducted to examine the potential hospital savings associated with lower inventory management and sterilization cost-savings with the single package CIM implant.

References