Factors Influencing Telemedicine Usage in Orthopaedics during the COVID-19 Pandemic

Brendan Joseph Navarro¹, Ling Chen, Christopher J. Dy¹

¹Washington University School of Medicine

INTRODUCTION:

The usage of telemedicine increased greatly following the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. The aim of this study was to determine patient demographic factors that were associated with usage of telemedicine among patients seeking care for hip and knee arthritis from orthopaedic surgeons.

METHODS:

Demographic data and visit type were collected from the electronic medical record for patients seen either before or during the COVID pandemic by orthopaedic surgeons in our academic medical center who specialize in hip and knee arthroplasty. Univariate and multivariate analyses were performed regarding age, race, insurance status, Area Deprivation Index (ADI), and distance to a clinical site.

RESULTS: In the COVID era, among 4,901 visits with 3,124 unique patients, patients using telemedicine were younger (p=0.002) and more likely to be white (p=0.040) compared to those who did not use telemedicine. There was no significant difference in telemedicine utilization based on ADI, distance to a clinical site, or insurance status.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION:

Our analysis showed that patients who were white and of younger age were more likely to utilize telemedicine. There was no statistically significant relationship between distance from a clinical site and telemedicine use, suggesting that factors other than geographic distance are greater contributors to telemedicine utilization in our cohort. Further information is needed to determine how the continued implementation of telemedicine may disproportionately limit access to orthopaedic care according to these and other patient factors.

	Table 1. Univariate analysis of all visits during the COVID time period			
	COVID telemedicine	COVID in-person	p-value	
Age (%)				
n	956	3945	0.002*	
18-25	73 (7.6)	241 (6.1)		
26-34	40 (4.1)	129 (3.2)		
35-50	139 (14.5)	486 (12.3)		
51-64	335 (35.0)	1300 (33.0)		
65+	369 (38.6)	1789 (45.3)		
ADI (%)				
n	919	3813	0.560*	
1-24	201 (21.9)	775 (20.3)		
25-49	288 (31.3)	1182 (31.0)		
50-74	285 (31.0)	1192 (31.2)		
75-100	145 (15.8)	664 (17.4)		
Distance to clinical				
site (mi) (%)		70000		
n	943	3891	0.081*	
0-1.9	85 (9.0)	387 (9.9)		
2.0-4.9	180 (19.1)	716 (18.4)		
5.0-9.9	168 (17.8)	758 (19.4)		
10.0-24.9	204 (21.6)	896 (23.0)		
25.0-49.9	67 (7.1)	332 (8.5)		
50.0-99.9	102 (10.8)	358 (9.2)		
100.0-199.9	81 (8.6)	265 (6.8)		
200.0+	56 (5.9)	179 (4.6)		
Race (%)		0.000		
n	953	3936		
White	882 (92.5)	3540 (89.9)	0.046*	
Black	62 (6.5)	338 (8.6)		
Other	9 (0.9)	58 (1.5)		
nsurance status (%)		2000		
n	950	3930		
Medicaid	13 (1.4)	64 (1.6)		
Medicare	361 (38.0)	1693 (43.1)	0.055*	
Private	557 (58.6)	2106 (53.6)		
Worker's Comp	13 (1.4)	50 (1.3		
Self-pay Chi-soured test	6 (0.6)	17 (0.4)		