

Is it fair that PROM completion is tied to reimbursement? Patient demographics are associated with rates of PROM completion and potential health disparities

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INTRODUCTION:

Patient reported outcome measures (PROM) allow clinicians to understand a patient’s perspective on their health outcomes, most notably from total joint arthroplasty (TJA). The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) has made PROM measurement mandatory for inpatient TJA reimbursement. Despite PROM being a mandatory measure, there is lack of research identifying patient factors that are associated with PROM non-compliance. This study aims to identify which patients may be less likely to complete PROM surveys.

METHODS:

This retrospective study included patients who had elective TJA between January 1, 2022 and March 31, 2023 at a large community orthopaedic institute. Patient demographics, health characteristics and post-operative data were obtained from patient charts and compared between patients who completed and did not complete one-year postoperative PROM surveys to identify potential predictors to include in regression analysis. Continuous variables were compared using independent samples t-test or Mann Whitney U-test and categorical variables were compared using chi-square analysis or Fisher’s exact test. Backward stepwise logistic regression was used to determine predictors of PROM non-compliance.

RESULTS:

The charts of 3,913 patients were included; 70.6% completed one-year PROM and 29.4% patients did not. Bivariate analysis results are presented in Table 1. Patients were more likely to fill out one-year PROM surveys if they did it pre-operatively and 3 months post-operatively. Non-white, non-English speaking, Medicare insurance, psychological history, higher comorbidities, discharge to a skilled nursing facility, and revision surgery within one year were significant predictors of one-year PROM non-compliance (Table 2).

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION:

Our results indicate that patients who were less likely to complete PROM surveys were non-white, non-English speaking, did not have commercial insurance, and/or had higher comorbidities. These groups also have less access to TJA. Therefore, using PROM as a reimbursement mandate may disincentive surgeons and further widen the health inequity gap. Orthopaedic programs should develop early post-procedure care plans with a goal to increase long-term follow-up adherence for populations that may be at higher risk for non-compliance. CMS and other insurers should consider risk stratification for high-risk non-compliance groups to adequately assess response rates.

Table 1. Patient characteristics and their association with post-operative one-year PROM non-compliance

Variable	PROM Non-Completion (n=1,149)	PROM Completion (n=2,764)	Total (N=3,913)	P
<b>Demographics</b>				
Age (years)	70.35±6.96	68.26±6.66	68.64±6.27	<.001
Gender				.611
Male	669 (58.2)	1,633 (59.1)	2,302 (58.8)	
Female	480 (41.8)	1,131 (40.9)	1,611 (41.2)	
Marital Status				.001
Married	644 (56.0)	1,729 (62.6)*	2,373 (60.6)	
Single	472 (41.0)*	969 (35.1)	1,441 (36.6)	
Other	73 (6.3)	66 (2.4)	139 (3.5)	
Race				<.001
Hispanic or Latino	78 (6.8)*	184 (6.7)	262 (6.7)	
Non-Hispanic or Latino	969 (83.2)	2,475 (89.5)*	3,444 (88.3)	
Patient refused	62 (5.4)	144 (5.2)	206 (5.3)	
Unknown	22 (1.9)	41 (1.5)	63 (1.6)	
Race				.002
American Indian or Alaska Native	0 (0.0)	1 (0.0)	1 (0.0)	
Asian	1 (0.0)	11 (0.4)	12 (0.3)	
Black or African American	84 (7.3)*	131 (4.7)	215 (5.5)	
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	1 (0.1)	1 (0.0)	2 (0.1)	
White or Caucasian	961 (79.4)	2,328 (84.3)*	3,289 (83.5)	
Other	74 (6.4)*	115 (4.2)	189 (4.8)	
Patient refused	37 (3.0)	122 (4.4)	159 (4.0)	
Unknown	20 (1.7)	30 (1.1)	50 (1.3)	
Current smoker	80 (6.9)	184 (6.7)	264 (6.7)	.039
Psychiatric history	421 (36.6)	885 (31.9)	1,306 (33.3)	<.001
Insurance type				<.001
Commercial	329 (27.9)	979 (35.3)	1,308 (33.3)	
Centennial Medicaid	42 (3.7)	75 (2.7)	117 (3.0)	
Medicaid	776 (67.5)	1,662 (60.5)	2,438 (62.0)	
No insurance	1 (0.1)	1 (0.0)	2 (0.1)	
Worker's compensation	4 (0.3)	24 (0.9)	28 (0.7)	
Other	2 (0.2)	1 (0.0)	3 (0.1)	<.001
Health Characteristics				
English speaking	1,067 (93.0)	2,528 (91.7)	3,595 (91.5)	.001
CCI Score, 0-10 (median, IQR)	38 (42.5-58)	21 (18.6-31)	59 (46.5-31)	
ASA class	1 (6.1)	6 (6.1)	7 (6.1)	<.001
0	0 (0.0)	9 (0.3)	9 (0.2)	
1	162 (14.1)	484 (17.5)	646 (16.5)	
2	324 (28.2)	1,279 (46.6)*	1,603 (40.7)	
3	893 (77.8)*	1,266 (45.9)	2,159 (54.9)	
4	9 (0.8)	29 (1.0)	38 (1.0)	
<b>Post-operative Location</b>				<.001
Discharge destination				
Home or self care	866 (74.9)	480 (17.4)	1,346 (34.2)	
Home with healthcare services	969 (79.3)	2,223 (80.8)	3,192 (80.1)	
Inpatient rehabilitation facility	4 (0.3)	3 (0.1)	7 (0.2)	
Skilled nursing facility	81 (7.0)	46 (1.7)	127 (3.2)	
30-day medical observation	12 (1.0)	47 (1.7)	59 (1.5)	.178
30-day emergency department visit	79 (6.9)	11 (0.4)	90 (2.3)	.005
30-day pre-operative emergency department visit	42 (3.6)	60 (2.2)	102 (2.6)	.002
Revision within 1 year	32 (2.8)	11 (0.4)	43 (1.1)	<.001
Pre-operative PROM compliance	866 (75.4)	2,461 (89.0)	3,327 (84.8)	<.001
3-month PROM compliance	952 (82.8)	2,499 (90.8)	3,451 (87.8)	<.001

Abbreviations: CCI = Cumulative Comorbidity Index, ASA class = American Society of Anesthesiologists Class, IQR = Interquartile Range, \* denotes significance

Table 2. Significant predictors of one year post-operative PROM non-compliance

Variable	P	Odds Ratio	95% CI for Odds Ratio
Non-White	<.001	.696	.579 .835
Non-English speaking	<.001	.336	.210 .517
Medicare insurance	<.001	.742	.638 .863
Discharged to skilled nursing facility	<.001	.281	.193 .408
Charlson Comorbidity Index score	.022	.932	.877 .989
Psychiatric history	<.001	.733	.629 .853
Revision surgery within one year	<.001	.140	.070 .280