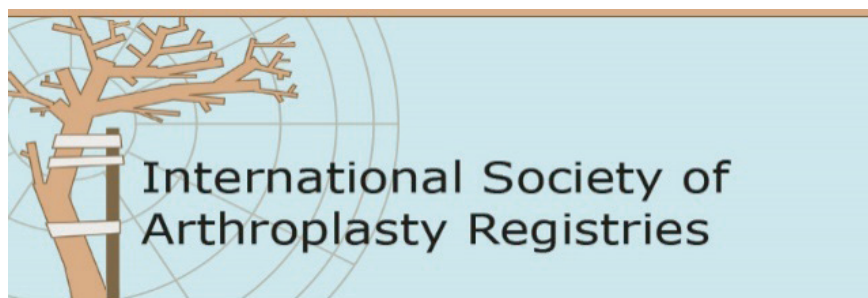




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# Italian Arthroplasty Registry: Highlights from the 2015 annual report

Marina Torre<sup>1</sup>, Ilaria Luzi<sup>1</sup>, Martina Del Manso<sup>1</sup>, Fiorino Mirabella<sup>1</sup>, Mascia Masciocchi<sup>1</sup>, Fabio Galati<sup>2</sup>, Eugenio Carrani<sup>2</sup>, Stefania Ceccarelli<sup>1</sup>, Stefania Bellino<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>National Centre of Epidemiology, Surveillance and Health Promotion, Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Rome, Italy

<sup>2</sup>Information Technology Service, Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Rome, Italy

E-mail: marina.torre@iss.it

## Introduction

Arthroplasty registries, providing post-marketing surveillance data in terms of safety and effectiveness of medical devices, improve outcomes in joint surgery, contributing to the best orthopaedic practice, and support public health decision making. Aimed at implementing a national arthroplasty registry in Italy, a project launched in 2006, based on a close cooperation among public health institutions, clinicians and all the involved stakeholders, has been progressively expanding, consolidating data collection.

## Methods

The registry is founded on three pillars: i) a federation of regional registries coordinated by the National Institute of Health; ii) data collected using Hospital Discharge Records (HDR) integrated by an additional data set; iii) implants identified and characterized in a dedicated medical device library. For the Annual report 2015, statistical analyses were performed on national HDR (2013) and registry (2014) databases.

## Results

In 2014 212 structures from 7 regions and 2 autonomous provinces actively sent to the registry 24,661 hip and 4,938 knee arthroplasties. Average participation rate was 73% and 54% for hip and knee, respectively, with an overall compliance of 80% for hip (range 15%-100%) and 56% for knee (range 18%-100%).

## Conclusion

Despite the general good compliance (in some cases excellent) achieved in the participating regions, the overall data collected represent only 20% of the national volume, a threshold highly dependent on the voluntary participation. In 2015, three more regions started collecting data and another one has just been enrolled and will start in 2016. To make effective the data collection, participation must be mandatory and ruled by a national law.

## Notes