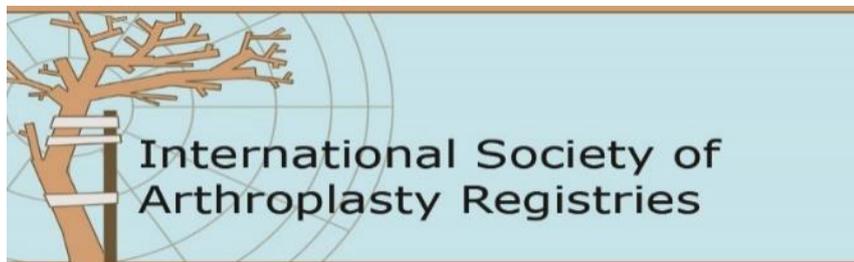


©International Society of Arthroplasty Registries



7th International Congress of Arthroplasty Registries

Reykjavik, Iceland, June 9-11, 2018

Hilton Reykjavik Nordica

Poster No. 26

Being part of a registry network: lessons learnt from the Italian Arthroplasty Registry

Paola Laricchiuta§, Maria Teresa Balducci^, Silvano Piffer°, Letizia Sampaolo*, Eugenio Carrani§, Cinzia Germinario^, Marina Torre§

§ National Centre for clinical excellence and healthcare quality and safety, Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Roma

^Epidemiologic Observatory, Regione Puglia, Bari

° Service for Clinic Epidemiology, Azienda Provinciale per i servizi sanitari, Trento

Knowledge and scientific communication Service, Istituto Superiore di Sanità

E-mail: paola.laricchiuta@iss.it

Responsible for poster: Paola Laricchiuta

Introduction

On March 3, 2017, the President of the Italian Council of Ministers approved a decree requiring all Italian Regions to set up their own Registry of implanted medical devices, to be successively connected through a national network. In this frame, the extensive and long-lasting experience of the Italian Arthroplasty Registry (RIAP) is an advantage, since it is a federation of regional arthroplasty registries coordinated by the Istituto Superiore di Sanità.

The present study means to give an account of the Regional Representatives' participation in the RIAP project.

Materials and Methods

On July 2017 the Regional Representatives (n=14) were administered a questionnaire developed by the RIAP Scientific Committee. The questionnaire included open- and closed-ended questions arranged into eight sections. The questions focused on the Registry setting and organization, including perceived strengths, weaknesses and perspectives.

Results

The questionnaire was sent back by 12 out of 14 representatives. Two questionnaires were not accepted being not filled out. Participants highlighted some important issues, including the importance of adequate, integrated and easy-to-use informative systems; the need of policies supporting the creation and maintenance of data collection at regional/local level; the need of a committed staff at regional and coordination level; and the necessity to raise awareness of the involved healthcare professionals.

Discussion/Conclusion

A number of factors may affect the quality of the collected data and determine the success of a registry enterprise. The issues raised from the survey will be taken into account when the Registry of implanted medical devices will be regulated.

Notes