



Managing waiting times and avoidable variations in elective surgery: the case of Tuscany Region

Daniel Adrian Lungu, Tommaso Grillo Ruggieri, Sabina Nuti

Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna, Pisa, Italy

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Waiting time for elective surgery





Introduction







Waiting time for elective surgery



demand and the supply of health care







Geographic variation in the use rates of ES services:

- Evidence-based
- <u>Preference sensitive</u>
- Supply sensitive
- Appropriateness → Benchmarking
- Equity

References:

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- Weeks, William B., Marie Jardin, Jean-Charles Dufour, Alain Paraponaris, and Bruno Ventelou. 2017. "Geographic variation in admissions for knee replacement, hip replacement, and hip fracture in France: evidence on supplier-induced demand in for-profit and not-for-profit hospitals: Medical Care." LWW. Accessed July 11. doi:10.1097/MLR.00000000000211.



Introduction





Use rate = $\frac{\text{Number of procedures for the inhabitants of a district}}{\text{Number of inhabitants}} \times 100.000$

- Standardised by gender and age
- Takes into account extra-regional mobility
- Waiting time = Date of access Date of booking
- Assessed geographical variation in use rates





- 2016 data - 34 Tuscan districts - 9 procedures: Percutaneous coronary angioplasty Laparoscopic cholecystectomy Transurethral prostatectomy Knee replacement Cholecystectomy Knee arthroscopy Hip replacement Hysterectomy Colectomy Hospital admissions Surgery Surgery Medicine Elective Other



Methods



Methodology

- Pearson correlation analysis
- Used the theoretical framework by Nuti and Vainieri (2012)



- 2016 data - 34 Tuscan districts - 9 procedures: Percutaneous coronary angioplasty Laparoscopic cholecystectomy Transurethral prostatectomy Knee replacement

Cholecystectomy

Knee arthroscopy

Hip replacement

Hysterectomy

Colectomy

Hospital admissions



Surgery Medicine



Surgery

Elective Other

Nuti, Sabina, and Milena Vainieri. 2012. "Managing Waiting Times in Diagnostic Medical Imaging." BMJ Open 2 (6): e001255

Methods

References:



management*e*sanità



Italian context

- Italian NHS follows a Beveridge model
- Regions are responsible for the organisation of healthcare
- 3.7 million inhabitants in Tuscany

Elective surgery in Tuscany (2016) [the 9 procedures under examination]

- 30.000+ procedures delivered
- 66 days average waiting time
- Up to 287 days in some districts











Geographic variation in use rates







* Data processed by the MeS Lab, Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna - 2016





Geographic variation in use rates







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Geographic variation in use rates



REGIONE TOSCANA



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Pearson correlation analysis

• There appears to be no correlation between the waiting times and the use rates of elective surgical procedures for the 34 Tuscan districts

Procedure	Pearson coefficient	p-value
Knee arthroscopy	0.0119	0.9467
Cholecystectomy	-0.1222	0.4911
Colectomy	0.0406	0.8198
Hip replacement	0.2815	0.1068
Hysterectomy	-0.3037	0.0808
Knee replacement	-0.0043	0.9809
Laparoscopic cholecystectomy	-0.1986	0.2601
Percutaneous coronary angioplasty	-0.2073	0.2395
Transurethral Prostatectomy	0.0287	0.8721

References:

ISTITUTO

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- Martin, Stephen, Nigel Rice, Rowena Jacobs, and Peter Smith. 2007. "The Market for Elective Surgery: Joint Estimation of Supply and Demand." *Journal of Health Economics* 26 (2): 263–85. doi:10.1016/j.jhealeco.2006.08.006.











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6

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300



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6

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<u>Summary – An example</u>

	Knee arthroscopy	Laparoscopic chole.	Transurethral prost.	Colectomy	Cholecystectomy	Hysterectomy	PCA	Hip replacement	Knee replacement
Use rates (residency)	4	4	1	3	4	5	4	3	5
Waiting time (residency)	1	3	5	2	3	3	1	2	2
									1
Use rates (provider)	5	5 4	2	. 4	44	4	4	4	5
Waiting time (provider)	1	. 2	2 5	3	2	. 3	1	2	. 1





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Discussion

- Observed great geographical variation in the use rates, independently of the procedure;
- Geographical variation also for waiting times, but more procedure specific;
- No correlation between waiting times and use rates \rightarrow supply-side interventions?
- The matrix can be a useful tool to cope with unwarranted variation for the policy makers



• The study is limited to Tuscany, it takes into account 9 procedures and one single year was under observation; it is highly replicable and additional experiments would increase the body of knowledge about geographical variation.







Conclusions

- Long waiting times create dissatisfaction and should be reduced;
- The great variation in the use rates of elective surgical procedures raises concerns about the equity to access and the appropriateness of these services;
- The definition of evidence-based standards is necessary to narrow down the phenomenon;

Further developments

• The introduction of Patient Reported Outcomes Measures in Tuscany starting from January 2018 will help to determine the patients' benefit and eventually set appropriateness criteria









Thank you for your attention

danieladrian.lungu@santannapisa.it

