

Joint replacement (primary): hip, knee and shoulder

[J] Evidence review for wrong implant selection

NICE guideline

Intervention evidence review

October 2019

Draft for Consultation

*This evidence review was developed by the National Guideline
Centre, hosted by the Royal College of Physicians*

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Contents

| | | |
|----------|---|-----------|
| 1 | Wrong implant selection | 5 |
| 1.1 | Review question: What interventions would reduce the number of intraoperative implant selection errors, including systems and processes for selection, in adults having primary elective joint replacement? | 5 |
| 1.2 | Introduction | 5 |
| 1.3 | PICO table..... | 5 |
| 1.4 | Clinical evidence | 6 |
| 1.4.1 | Included studies | 6 |
| 1.4.2 | Excluded studies..... | 6 |
| 1.5 | Economic evidence | 6 |
| 1.5.1 | Included studies | 6 |
| 1.5.2 | Excluded studies..... | 6 |
| 1.6 | Evidence statements | 6 |
| 1.6.1 | Clinical evidence statements..... | 6 |
| 1.6.2 | Health economic evidence statements..... | 6 |
| 1.7 | The committee’s discussion of the evidence..... | 6 |
| 1.7.1 | Interpreting the evidence..... | 6 |
| 1.7.2 | Cost effectiveness and resource use | 8 |
| | Appendices | 14 |
| | Appendix A: Review protocols | 14 |
| | Appendix B: Literature search strategies | 23 |
| | B.1 Clinical search literature search strategy | 23 |
| | B.2 Health Economics literature search strategy..... | 28 |
| | Appendix C: Clinical evidence selection..... | 31 |
| | Appendix D: Clinical evidence tables | 32 |
| | Appendix E: Forest plots..... | 33 |
| | Appendix F: GRADE tables | 34 |
| | Appendix G: Health economic evidence selection..... | 35 |
| | Appendix H: Health economic evidence tables | 37 |
| | Appendix I: Excluded studies..... | 38 |
| | I.1 Excluded clinical studies..... | 38 |
| | I.2 Excluded health economic studies..... | 39 |
| | Appendix J: Research recommendations | 40 |
| | J.1 Avoiding implant selection errors | 40 |

1 Wrong implant selection

1.1 Review question: What interventions would reduce the number of intraoperative implant selection errors, including systems and processes for selection, in adults having primary elective joint replacement?

1.2 Introduction

Wrong implant selection for primary elective joint replacement refers to a situation when the prosthesis implanted into a patient by the surgeon is the incorrect size, wrong side or where parts of the prosthesis used are incompatible with each other. This is often termed a 'mismatch' and is a rare event. Sometimes this is recognised by the surgeon and operating theatre team and can be addressed at the time of the person's replacement, but often it requires a revision. If not recognised at the time, the situation is picked up by the National Joint Register as a 'Never Event' and the person informed.

This review seeks to establish what systems or processes could be implemented to prevent any never events in relation to wrong implant selection.

1.3 PICO table

For full details see the review protocol in Appendix A:

Table 1: PICO characteristics of review question

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| Population | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adults having primary elective joint replacement. <p>Indirect populations that will be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> People having a pacemaker fitted People having maxillofacial implant surgery People having ocular prosthesis surgery |
| Intervention(s) | <p>Interventions to reduce incorrect implant use. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clearer labelling on the implant packaging Regimen for implant verification Use of new technology Colour coding Shared learning/training Scan for safety Unique device identifiers |
| Comparison(s) | Usual care |
| Outcomes | <p>Critical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorrect implant use (dichotomous) Revision rate Revision surgery (time to event) Mortality: life expectancy (time to event) Mortality: 30 day (dichotomous) Quality of life (continuous) <p>Important</p> |

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hospital readmission (dichotomous)• Length of stay (continuous)• Enhanced follow up – recommend blood tests, cross sectional imaging (dichotomous) |
| Study design | Randomised controlled trials |

1.4 1 Clinical evidence

1.4.1 2 Included studies

3 A search was conducted for randomised trials comparing interventions to reduce wrong
4 implant selection with usual care, and no relevant clinical studies were identified.

5 See also the study selection flow chart in Appendix C:, study evidence tables in Appendix D:,
6 forest plots in Appendix E: and GRADE tables in Appendix H:.

1.4.2 7 Excluded studies

8 See the excluded studies list in **Table 6**.

1.5 9 Economic evidence

1.5.10 Included studies

11 No health economic studies were included.

1.5.2 12 Excluded studies

13 No relevant health economic studies were excluded due to assessment of limited
14 applicability or methodological limitations.

15 See also the health economic study selection flow chart in Appendix G:.

1.6 16 Evidence statements

1.6.1 17 Clinical evidence statements

18 No relevant published evidence was identified.

1.6.2 19 Health economic evidence statements

20 No relevant economic evaluations were identified.

21

1.7 22 The committee's discussion of the evidence

1.7.1 23 Interpreting the evidence

1.7.1.1 24 The outcomes that matter most

25 The critical outcomes were incorrect implant use, revision rate, revision surgery, mortality
26 and quality of life. The most critical outcome was incorrect implant selection and use as this
27 is the issue this evidence review seeks to address. The other outcomes are thought likely to
28 be affected by incorrect implant use such as earlier revision surgery and reduced quality of

1 life that might be associated with revision surgery or a joint replacement that is not
2 functioning as well as it could if the correct implant was used. The important outcomes were
3 hospital readmission, length of stay and enhanced follow up.

4

1.7.1.2 5 The quality of the evidence

6 No evidence was found comparing interventions to reduce incorrect implant use with usual
7 care.

8

1.7.1.3 9 Benefits and harms

10 The committee agreed that wrong implant selection and implantation is a very rare event but
11 the implications of such an error are potentially significant for the person who has undergone
12 joint replacement surgery. These are often referred to as “never events” because they are
13 viewed as preventable and caused by human and process error. It was noted that this is an
14 issue that exists in a wider context than simply orthopaedic surgery and indeed the evidence
15 review was expanded to look for studies in people who are having other implant surgery such
16 as having a pacemaker fitted, maxillofacial implant surgery, or ocular prosthesis surgery.

17 How implant selection errors can occur was discussed by the committee. The implant should
18 be ultimately checked by the surgeon before implantation, after initial checks by the scrub
19 nurse, runner, and sometimes by an industry representative supporting the case. However
20 despite multiple parties checking the prosthesis, implant selection errors still occur. The
21 committee agreed that there is unlikely to be a single intervention that will solve this and it
22 should be approached from multiple angles.

23 The committee discussed the work that has been done to reduce or eradicate implant
24 selection errors. Two national safety initiatives have provided guidance in this area. The
25 National Safety Standards for Invasive Procedures⁴⁸ (NatSSIPs), an NHS Improvement
26 initiative to reduce the number of patient safety incidents related to invasive procedures in
27 which surgical never events could occur. Recommendations have been for prosthesis
28 verification before the procedure, during the procedure, and after the procedure. The
29 Healthcare Safety Investigation Branch (HSIB) published a report on its investigation into the
30 implantation of wrong prostheses during joint replacement surgery.³¹ This made 5 safety
31 recommendations aimed at reducing wrong implant selection.

32 Current joint replacement surgery practice requires the use of the WHO surgical safety
33 checklist to address local and national safety data which could include Never Events and
34 National Patient Safety Agency (NPSA) alerts.

35 The evidence review found no relevant evidence, resulting in the committee using their
36 experience and knowledge of current evidence to make consensus recommendations to
37 reduce implant selection errors. They spoke of the importance of stop moments during
38 surgery. This is where other actions are ceased by all staff and the details of the prosthesis
39 components are checked so everyone agrees the correct prostheses are going to be
40 implanted. The committee believe these time outs are common practice but are uncertain it is
41 universal and stated how important it is to formally undertake them.

42 The 2nd recommendation is to use real time data entry before implantation using a system
43 that will highlight some instances of wrong selection. The committee spoke about NJR Data
44 collection forms that are normally completed after the surgery is completed. All hip and knee
45 joint replacement operations undertaken in the UK are put into this database. When these
46 data collection forms are inputted onto the NJR database incorrect combinations of implants
47 are highlighted. However at this point the joint replacement operation has already occurred

1 and any changes would require revision surgery. The committee considered the advantage
2 of detecting incorrect combinations of implants intraoperatively so they could be prevented
3 from occurring and made a recommendation to consider this.

4 The committee were aware that undertaking this intraoperative data entry has process
5 implications for the orthopaedic centres undertaking the surgery. The committee were keen
6 not to be prescriptive in terms of the specific system used whether it is the NJR database or
7 an alternative system or how the data is entered, the method of data entry be it barcode,
8 RFID or manual entry, or indeed the person entering the data be it OR staff or a HCA data
9 collection clerk. The key result is “real time” warnings of wrong implant selection that can be
10 acted on prior to implantation.

11 The committee agreed that there could be technological solutions to supplement current
12 manual checks that may help reduce errors and therefore the made a research
13 recommendation.

14

1.7.25 Cost effectiveness and resource use

16 No economic evidence was found for this review question. The first recommendation would
17 not represent any significant additional use of resources. An intraoperative pause to check
18 implant details and compatibility would not require additional personal and could also be
19 conducted in a matter of seconds.

20 It was noted there may be economic implications to entering data intraoperatively, depending
21 on how this is done. One option would be to install scanners that can inform the surgeons if
22 the correct components are being used. This option is likely to have a large resource impact
23 as there is national variability in terms of technology and IT infrastructure in hospitals.
24 Therefore if technological investments were required for real time scanning, the costs
25 incurred for some hospitals may be more than for others. There is also the option of having
26 this check done manually. Component details are already entered into the NJR manually
27 post-operatively for all procedures, however, it could be possible to move or copy this
28 process during the intraoperative period. This would represent less of a resource impact and
29 is better than no check; however, the implementation of technology would be the safest
30 choice.

31 Given there was no clinical or cost effectiveness evidence, the committee did not specify how
32 the real time scanning should be done.

33

34

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1 Appendices

2 Appendix A: Review protocols

3 Table 2: Review protocol: Wrong implant selection

| ID | Field | Content |
|----|-----------------------------------|--|
| 0. | PROSPERO registration number | Not registered |
| 1. | Review title | Reducing wrong implant selection during joint replacement |
| 2. | Review question | What interventions would reduce the number of intraoperative implant selection errors, including systems and processes for selection, in adults having primary elective joint replacement? |
| 3. | Objective | Surgical placement of the wrong implant or prosthesis where the implant/prosthesis placed in the patient is other than that specified in the surgical plan. This review seeks to find systems, processes or methods that will reduce these errors. |
| 4. | Searches | <p>The following databases will be searched:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL) Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews (CDSR) Embase MEDLINE <p>Searches will be restricted by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> English language Human studies <p>Letters and comments are excluded.</p> <p>Other searches:</p> <p>Inclusion lists of relevant systematic reviews will be checked by the reviewer.</p> <p>The searches may be re-run 6 weeks before final committee meeting and further studies retrieved for inclusion if relevant.</p> <p>The full search strategies will be published in the final review.</p> |
| 5. | Condition or domain being studied | Methods to reduce wrong implant selection during joint replacement |

| ID | Field | Content |
|-----|---|--|
| 6. | Population | <p>Inclusion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adults having primary elective joint replacement. <p>Indirect populations that will be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People having a pacemaker fitted • People having maxillofacial implant surgery • People having ocular prosthesis surgery <p>Include mixed studies with adults having primary elective joint replacement and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adults having joint replacement as immediate treatment following fracture. • Adults having revision joint replacement. • Adults having joint replacement as treatment for primary or secondary cancer affecting the bones. <p>Exclusion: N/A</p> |
| 7. | Intervention/Exposure/Test | <p>Interventions to reduce incorrect implant use. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clearer labelling on the implant packaging Regimen for implant verification Use of new technology Colour coding Shared learning/training Scan for safety Unique device identifiers |
| 8. | Comparator/Reference standard/Confounding factors | Usual care |
| 9. | Types of study to be included | Randomised controlled trials |
| 10. | Other exclusion criteria | <p>Non-English language studies.</p> <p>Abstracts will be excluded as it is expected there will be sufficient full text published studies available.</p> |
| 11. | Context | N/A |

| ID | Field | Content |
|-----|---|--|
| 12. | Primary outcomes (critical outcomes) | Incorrect implant use (dichotomous) Revision rate Revision surgery (time to event) Mortality: life expectancy (time to event) Mortality: 30 day (dichotomous) Quality of life (continuous) |
| 13. | Secondary outcomes (important outcomes) | Hospital readmission (dichotomous) Length of stay (continuous) Enhanced follow up – recommend blood tests, cross sectional imaging (dichotomous) |
| 14. | Data extraction (selection and coding) | <p>EndNote will be used for reference management, sifting, citations and bibliographies. Titles and/or abstracts of studies retrieved using the search strategy and those from additional sources will be screened for inclusion. The full text of potentially eligible studies will be retrieved and will be assessed for eligibility in line with the criteria outlined above.</p> <p>10% of the abstracts will be reviewed by two reviewers, with any disagreements resolved by discussion or, if necessary, a third independent reviewer.</p> <p>An in-house developed database; EviBase, will be used for data extraction. A standardised form is followed to extract data from studies (see Developing NICE guidelines: the manual section 6.4) and for undertaking assessment of study quality. Summary evidence tables will be produced including information on: study setting; study population and participant demographics and baseline characteristics; details of the intervention and control interventions; study methodology' recruitment and missing data rates; outcomes and times of measurement; critical appraisal ratings.</p> <p>A second reviewer will quality assure the extracted data. Discrepancies will be identified and resolved through discussion (with a third reviewer where necessary).</p> |
| 15. | Risk of bias (quality) assessment | <p>Risk of bias will be assessed using the appropriate checklist as described in Developing NICE guidelines: the manual. For Intervention reviews the following checklist will be used according to study design being assessed: Systematic reviews: Risk of Bias in Systematic Reviews (ROBIS) Randomised Controlled Trial: Cochrane RoB (2.0)</p> <p>Disagreements between the review authors over the risk of bias in particular studies will be resolved by discussion, with involvement of a third review author where necessary.</p> |
| 16. | Strategy for data | Where possible, data will be meta-analysed. Pairwise meta-analyses will be performed using Cochrane Review Manager |

| ID | Field | Content | |
|-----|---------------------------|---|---------------|
| | synthesis | <p>(RevMan5) to combine the data given in all studies for each of the outcomes stated above. A fixed effect meta-analysis, with weighted mean differences for continuous outcomes and risk ratios for binary outcomes will be used, and 95% confidence intervals will be calculated for each outcome.</p> <p>Heterogeneity between the studies in effect measures will be assessed using the I² statistic and visually inspected. We will consider an I² value greater than 50% indicative of substantial heterogeneity. Sensitivity analyses will be conducted based on pre-specified subgroups using stratified meta-analysis to explore the heterogeneity in effect estimates. If this does not explain the heterogeneity, the results will be presented using random-effects.</p> <p>GRADE pro will be used to assess the quality of each outcome, taking into account individual study quality and the meta-analysis results. The 4 main quality elements (risk of bias, indirectness, inconsistency and imprecision) will be appraised for each outcome.</p> <p>If the population included in an individual study includes children aged under 12, it will be included if the majority of the population is aged over 12, and downgraded for indirectness if the overlap into those aged less than 12 is greater than 20%.</p> <p>Publication bias is tested for when there are more than 5 studies for an outcome. Other bias will only be taken into consideration in the quality assessment if it is apparent.</p> <p>Where meta-analysis is not possible, data will be presented and quality assessed individually per outcome.</p> <p>If sufficient data is available to make a network of treatments, WinBUGS will be used for network meta-analysis.</p> | |
| 17. | Analysis of sub-groups | Site of joint replacement: knee shoulder hip | |
| 18. | Type and method of review | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Intervention |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> | Diagnostic |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> | Prognostic |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> | Qualitative |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> | Epidemiologic |

| ID | Field | Content | | |
|-----|--|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> | Service Delivery | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other (please specify) | |
| 19. | Language | English | | |
| 20. | Country | England | | |
| 21. | Anticipated or actual start date | 25/04/19 | | |
| 22. | Anticipated completion date | 20/03/20 | | |
| 23. | Stage of review at time of this submission | Review stage | Started | Completed |
| | | Preliminary searches | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | | Piloting of the study selection process | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | | Formal screening of search results against eligibility criteria | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | | Data extraction | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | | Risk of bias (quality) assessment | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | | Data analysis | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 24. | Named contact | 5a. Named contact National Guideline Centre | | |
| | | 5b Named contact e-mail TBC | | |
| | | 5e Organisational affiliation of the review National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) and the National Guideline Centre | | |
| 25. | Review team members | From the National Guideline Centre: Mr Carlos Sharpin [Guideline lead] Mr Alex Allen [Senior Systematic Reviewer] | | |

| ID | Field | Content | |
|-----|--|---|-----------------------------|
| | | Ms Rafina Yarde [Systematic reviewer] Mr Robert King [Health economist] Ms Agnès Cuyàs [Information specialist] Ms Eleanor Priestnall [Project Manager] | |
| 26. | Funding sources/sponsor | This systematic review is being completed by the National Guideline Centre which receives funding from NICE. | |
| 27. | Conflicts of interest | All guideline committee members and anyone who has direct input into NICE guidelines (including the evidence review team and expert witnesses) must declare any potential conflicts of interest in line with NICE's code of practice for declaring and dealing with conflicts of interest. Any relevant interests, or changes to interests, will also be declared publicly at the start of each guideline committee meeting. Before each meeting, any potential conflicts of interest will be considered by the guideline committee Chair and a senior member of the development team. Any decisions to exclude a person from all or part of a meeting will be documented. Any changes to a member's declaration of interests will be recorded in the minutes of the meeting. Declarations of interests will be published with the final guideline. | |
| 28. | Collaborators | Development of this systematic review will be overseen by an advisory committee who will use the review to inform the development of evidence-based recommendations in line with section 3 of Developing NICE guidelines: the manual. Members of the guideline committee are available on the NICE website: [NICE guideline webpage]. | |
| 29. | Other registration details | | |
| 30. | Reference/URL for published protocol | | |
| 31. | Dissemination plans | NICE may use a range of different methods to raise awareness of the guideline. These include standard approaches such as: notifying registered stakeholders of publication publicising the guideline through NICE's newsletter and alerts issuing a press release or briefing as appropriate, posting news articles on the NICE website, using social media channels, and publicising the guideline within NICE. | |
| 32. | Keywords | Wrong implant, prosthesis, joint replacement, clear labelling, checking, data entry | |
| 33. | Details of existing review of same topic by same authors | N/A | |
| 34. | Current review status | <input type="checkbox"/> | Ongoing |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Completed but not published |

| ID | Field | Content | |
|-----|------------------------------|--|--|
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> | Completed and published |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> | Completed, published and being updated |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> | Discontinued |
| 35. | Additional information | N/A | |
| 36. | Details of final publication | www.nice.org.uk | |

1

2

1 **Table 3: Health economic review protocol**

| Review question | All questions – health economic evidence |
|------------------------|--|
| Objectives | To identify health economic studies relevant to any of the review questions. |
| Search criteria | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Populations, interventions and comparators must be as specified in the clinical review protocol above. • Studies must be of a relevant health economic study design (cost–utility analysis, cost-effectiveness analysis, cost–benefit analysis, cost–consequences analysis, comparative cost analysis). • Studies must not be a letter, editorial or commentary, or a review of health economic evaluations. (Recent reviews will be ordered although not reviewed. The bibliographies will be checked for relevant studies, which will then be ordered.) • Unpublished reports will not be considered unless submitted as part of a call for evidence. • Studies must be in English. |
| Search strategy | A health economic study search will be undertaken using population-specific terms and a health economic study filter – see appendix B below. |
| Review strategy | <p>Studies not meeting any of the search criteria above will be excluded. Studies published before 2003, abstract-only studies and studies from low or middle-income countries (e.g. most non-OECD countries) or the USA will also be excluded.</p> <p>Each remaining study will be assessed for applicability and methodological limitations using the NICE economic evaluation checklist which can be found in appendix H of Developing NICE guidelines: the manual (2014).⁴⁶</p> <p>Inclusion and exclusion criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a study is rated as both ‘Directly applicable’ and with ‘Minor limitations’ then it will be included in the guideline. A health economic evidence table will be completed and it will be included in the health economic evidence profile. • If a study is rated as either ‘Not applicable’ or with ‘Very serious limitations’ then it will usually be excluded from the guideline. If it is excluded then a health economic evidence table will not be completed and it will not be included in the health economic evidence profile. • If a study is rated as ‘Partially applicable’, with ‘Potentially serious limitations’ or both then there is discretion over whether it should be included. <p>Where there is discretion</p> <p>The health economist will make a decision based on the relative applicability and quality of the available evidence for that question, in discussion with the guideline committee if required. The ultimate aim is to include health economic studies that are helpful for decision-making in the context of the guideline and the current NHS setting. If several studies are considered of sufficiently high applicability and methodological quality that they could all be included, then the health economist, in discussion with the committee if required, may decide to include only the most applicable studies and to selectively exclude the remaining studies. All studies excluded on the basis of applicability or methodological limitations will be listed with explanation in the excluded health economic studies appendix below.</p> <p>The health economist will be guided by the following hierarchies.</p> <p><i>Setting:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UK NHS (most applicable). • OECD countries with predominantly public health insurance systems (for example, France, Germany, Sweden). • OECD countries with predominantly private health insurance systems (for example, |

| | |
|--|--|
| | <p>Switzerland).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Studies set in non-OECD countries or in the USA will be excluded before being assessed for applicability and methodological limitations. <p><i>Health economic study type:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cost–utility analysis (most applicable).• Other type of full economic evaluation (cost–benefit analysis, cost-effectiveness analysis, cost–consequences analysis).• Comparative cost analysis.• Non-comparative cost analyses including cost-of-illness studies will be excluded before being assessed for applicability and methodological limitations. <p><i>Year of analysis:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The more recent the study, the more applicable it will be.• Studies published in 2003 or later but that depend on unit costs and resource data entirely or predominantly from before 2003 will be rated as ‘Not applicable’.• Studies published before 2003 will be excluded before being assessed for applicability and methodological limitations. <p><i>Quality and relevance of effectiveness data used in the health economic analysis:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The more closely the clinical effectiveness data used in the health economic analysis match with the outcomes of the studies included in the clinical review the more useful the analysis will be for decision-making in the guideline. |
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1 Appendix B: Literature search strategies

2 The literature searches for this review are detailed below and complied with the methodology
3 outlined in Developing NICE guidelines: the manual.⁴⁶

4 *For more detailed information, please see the Methodology Review.*

B.1.5 Clinical search literature search strategy

6 Searches were constructed using a PICO framework where population (P) terms were
7 combined with Intervention (I) and in some cases Comparison (C) terms. Outcomes (O) are
8 rarely used in search strategies for interventions as these concepts may not be well
9 described in title, abstract or indexes and therefore difficult to retrieve. Search filters were
10 applied to the searches where appropriate.

11 **Table 4: Database date parameters and filters used**

| Database | Dates searched | Search filter used |
|------------------------------|---|--|
| Medline (OVID) | 1946 – 01 May 2019 | Exclusions Randomised controlled trials Systematic review studies Observational studies |
| Embase (OVID) | 1974 – 01 May 2019 | Exclusions Randomised controlled trials Systematic review studies Observational studies |
| The Cochrane Library (Wiley) | Cochrane Reviews to 2019 Issue 5 of 12 CENTRAL to 2019 Issue 5 of 12 | None |

12 Medline (Ovid) search terms

| | |
|-----|---|
| 1. | arthroplasty/ or arthroplasty, replacement/ or arthroplasty, replacement, hip/ or arthroplasty, replacement, knee/ or arthroplasty, replacement, shoulder/ or hemiarthroplasty/ or exp Maxillofacial Prosthesis Implantation/ |
| 2. | joint prosthesis/ or hip prosthesis/ or knee prosthesis/ or shoulder prosthesis/ or eye, artificial/ or exp maxillofacial prosthesis/ |
| 3. | ((joint* or knee* or shoulder* or hip* or ocular* or maxillofacial*) adj5 (surger* or replace* or prosth* or endoprosth* or implant* or artificial or arthroplast* or hemiarthroplast*).ti,ab. |
| 4. | ((femoral or patellar or polyethylene or tibial or humeral or glenoid) adj2 component*).ti,ab. |
| 5. | ((femoral or humeral) adj2 (stem or head)) or (acetabular or liner).ti,ab. |
| 6. | Pacemaker, Artificial/ or Cardiac Pacing, Artificial/ |
| 7. | (pacemaker* adj3 (implant* or fit* or surg*).ti,ab. |
| 8. | or/1-7 |
| 9. | letter/ |
| 10. | editorial/ |
| 11. | news/ |
| 12. | exp historical article/ |
| 13. | Anecdotes as Topic/ |
| 14. | comment/ |

| | |
|-----|--|
| 15. | case report/ |
| 16. | (letter or comment*).ti. |
| 17. | or/9-16 |
| 18. | randomized controlled trial/ or random*.ti,ab. |
| 19. | 17 not 18 |
| 20. | animals/ not humans/ |
| 21. | exp Animals, Laboratory/ |
| 22. | exp Animal Experimentation/ |
| 23. | exp Models, Animal/ |
| 24. | exp Rodentia/ |
| 25. | (rat or rats or mouse or mice).ti. |
| 26. | or/19-25 |
| 27. | 8 not 26 |
| 28. | limit 27 to English language |
| 29. | "Prostheses and Implants"/ae, st [Adverse Effects, Standards] |
| 30. | (wrong* or incorrect* or erroneous or error* or mistak* or unsuitabl* or incompatibl*).ti,ab. |
| 31. | medical errors/ or diagnostic errors/ |
| 32. | exp Malpractice/ |
| 33. | (malpractice* or negligen*).ti,ab. |
| 34. | (confus* or disorganiz* or disorganis* or distract*).ti,ab. |
| 35. | ((never or sentinel) adj4 event*).ti,ab. |
| 36. | or/29-35 |
| 37. | 28 and 36 |
| 38. | randomized controlled trial.pt. |
| 39. | controlled clinical trial.pt. |
| 40. | randomi#ed.ti,ab. |
| 41. | placebo.ab. |
| 42. | randomly.ti,ab. |
| 43. | Clinical Trials as topic.sh. |
| 44. | trial.ti. |
| 45. | or/38-44 |
| 46. | Meta-Analysis/ |
| 47. | exp Meta-Analysis as Topic/ |
| 48. | (meta analy* or metanaly* or metaanaly* or meta regression).ti,ab. |
| 49. | ((systematic* or evidence*) adj3 (review* or overview*).ti,ab. |
| 50. | (reference list* or bibliograph* or hand search* or manual search* or relevant journals).ab. |
| 51. | (search strategy or search criteria or systematic search or study selection or data extraction).ab. |
| 52. | (search* adj4 literature).ab. |
| 53. | (medline or pubmed or cochrane or embase or psychlit or psyclit or psychinfo or psycinfo or cinahl or science citation index or bids or cancerlit).ab. |
| 54. | cochrane.jw. |
| 55. | ((multiple treatment* or indirect or mixed) adj2 comparison*).ti,ab. |
| 56. | or/46-55 |

| | |
|-----|---|
| 57. | Epidemiologic studies/ |
| 58. | Observational study/ |
| 59. | exp Cohort studies/ |
| 60. | (cohort adj (study or studies or analys* or data)).ti,ab. |
| 61. | ((follow up or observational or uncontrolled or non randomi#ed or epidemiologic*) adj (study or studies or data)).ti,ab. |
| 62. | ((longitudinal or retrospective or prospective or cross sectional) and (study or studies or review or analys* or cohort* or data)).ti,ab. |
| 63. | Controlled Before-After Studies/ |
| 64. | Historically Controlled Study/ |
| 65. | Interrupted Time Series Analysis/ |
| 66. | (before adj2 after adj2 (study or studies or data)).ti,ab. |
| 67. | or/57-66 |
| 68. | exp case control study/ |
| 69. | case control*.ti,ab. |
| 70. | or/68-69 |
| 71. | 67 or 70 |
| 72. | Cross-sectional studies/ |
| 73. | (cross sectional and (study or studies or review or analys* or cohort* or data)).ti,ab. |
| 74. | or/72-73 |
| 75. | 67 or 74 |
| 76. | 67 or 70 or 74 |
| 77. | 37 and (45 or 56 or 76) |

1 Embase (Ovid) search terms

| | |
|-----|---|
| 1. | *arthroplasty/ or *replacement arthroplasty/ or *hip replacement/ or *knee replacement/ or *shoulder replacement/ or *hemiarthroplasty/ or *maxillofacial implant/ |
| 2. | *joint prosthesis/ or *hip prosthesis/ or *knee prosthesis/ or *shoulder prosthesis/ or *maxillofacial prosthesis/ |
| 3. | ((joint* or knee* or shoulder* or hip* or ocular* or maxillofacial*) adj5 (surger* or replace* or prosthe* or endoprosthe* or implant* or artificial or arthroplast* or hemiarthroplast*)).ti,ab. |
| 4. | ((femoral or patellar or polyethylene or tibial or humeral or glenoid) adj2 component*).ti,ab. |
| 5. | ((femoral or humeral) adj2 (steam or head)) or (acetabular or liner)).ti,ab. |
| 6. | *artificial heart pacemaker/ or *heart pacing/ |
| 7. | (pacemaker* adj3 (implant* or fit* or surg*)).ti,ab. |
| 8. | or/1-7 |
| 9. | letter.pt. or letter/ |
| 10. | note.pt. |
| 11. | editorial.pt. |
| 12. | case report/ or case study/ |
| 13. | (letter or comment*).ti. |
| 14. | or/9-13 |
| 15. | randomized controlled trial/ or random*.ti,ab. |
| 16. | 14 not 15 |
| 17. | animal/ not human/ |
| 18. | nonhuman/ |

| | |
|-----|--|
| 19. | exp Animal Experiment/ |
| 20. | exp Experimental Animal/ |
| 21. | animal model/ |
| 22. | exp Rodent/ |
| 23. | (rat or rats or mouse or mice).ti. |
| 24. | or/16-23 |
| 25. | 8 not 24 |
| 26. | limit 25 to English language |
| 27. | (wrong* or incorrect* or erroneous or error* or mistak* or unsuitabl* or incompatibl*).ti,ab. |
| 28. | *medical error/ or *diagnostic error/ |
| 29. | *malpractice/ |
| 30. | (malpractice* or negligen*).ti,ab. |
| 31. | (confus* or disorganiz* or disorganiz* or distract*).ti,ab. |
| 32. | ((never or sentinel) adj4 event*).ti,ab. |
| 33. | or/27-32 |
| 34. | 26 and 33 |
| 35. | random*.ti,ab. |
| 36. | factorial*.ti,ab. |
| 37. | (crossover* or cross over*).ti,ab. |
| 38. | ((doubl* or singl*) adj blind*).ti,ab. |
| 39. | (assign* or allocat* or volunteer* or placebo*).ti,ab. |
| 40. | crossover procedure/ |
| 41. | single blind procedure/ |
| 42. | randomized controlled trial/ |
| 43. | double blind procedure/ |
| 44. | or/35-43 |
| 45. | systematic review/ |
| 46. | meta-analysis/ |
| 47. | (meta analy* or metanaly* or metaanaly* or meta regression).ti,ab. |
| 48. | ((systematic* or evidence*) adj3 (review* or overview*).ti,ab. |
| 49. | (reference list* or bibliograph* or hand search* or manual search* or relevant journals).ab. |
| 50. | (search strategy or search criteria or systematic search or study selection or data extraction).ab. |
| 51. | (search* adj4 literature).ab. |
| 52. | (medline or pubmed or cochrane or embase or psychlit or psyclit or psychinfo or psycinfo or cinahl or science citation index or bids or cancerlit).ab. |
| 53. | cochrane.jw. |
| 54. | ((multiple treatment* or indirect or mixed) adj2 comparison*).ti,ab. |
| 55. | or/45-54 |
| 56. | Clinical study/ |
| 57. | Observational study/ |
| 58. | family study/ |
| 59. | longitudinal study/ |
| 60. | retrospective study/ |

| | |
|-----|---|
| 61. | prospective study/ |
| 62. | cohort analysis/ |
| 63. | follow-up/ |
| 64. | cohort*.ti,ab. |
| 65. | 63 and 64 |
| 66. | (cohort adj (study or studies or analys* or data)).ti,ab. |
| 67. | ((follow up or observational or uncontrolled or non randomi#ed or epidemiologic*) adj (study or studies or data)).ti,ab. |
| 68. | ((longitudinal or retrospective or prospective or cross sectional) and (study or studies or review or analys* or cohort* or data)).ti,ab. |
| 69. | (before adj2 after adj2 (study or studies or data)).ti,ab. |
| 70. | or/56-62,65-69 |
| 71. | exp case control study/ |
| 72. | case control*.ti,ab. |
| 73. | or/71-72 |
| 74. | 70 or 73 |
| 75. | cross-sectional study/ |
| 76. | (cross sectional and (study or studies or review or analys* or cohort* or data)).ti,ab. |
| 77. | or/75-76 |
| 78. | 70 or 77 |
| 79. | 70 or 73 or 77 |
| 80. | 34 and (44 or 55 or 79) |

1 Cochrane Library (Wiley) search terms

| | |
|------|--|
| #1. | MeSH descriptor: [Arthroplasty] this term only |
| #2. | MeSH descriptor: [Arthroplasty, Replacement] this term only |
| #3. | MeSH descriptor: [Arthroplasty, Replacement, Hip] this term only |
| #4. | MeSH descriptor: [Arthroplasty, Replacement, Knee] this term only |
| #5. | MeSH descriptor: [Arthroplasty, Replacement, Shoulder] this term only |
| #6. | MeSH descriptor: [Hemiarthroplasty] this term only |
| #7. | MeSH descriptor: [Maxillofacial Prosthesis Implantation] explode all trees |
| #8. | (or #1-#7) |
| #9. | MeSH descriptor: [Joint Prosthesis] this term only |
| #10. | MeSH descriptor: [Hip Prosthesis] this term only |
| #11. | MeSH descriptor: [Knee Prosthesis] this term only |
| #12. | MeSH descriptor: [Shoulder Prosthesis] this term only |
| #13. | MeSH descriptor: [Maxillofacial Prosthesis] explode all trees |
| #14. | (or #9-#13) |
| #15. | ((joint* or knee* or shoulder* or hip* or ocular* or maxillofacial*) near/5 (surger* or replace* or prosthe* or endoprosthe* or implant* or artificial or arthroplast* or hemiarthroplast*)):ti,ab |
| #16. | ((femoral or humeral) near/2 (steam or head)) or (acetabular or liner)):ti,ab |
| #17. | ((femoral or patellar or polyethylene or tibial or humeral or glenoid) near/2 component*):ti,ab |
| #18. | MeSH descriptor: [Pacemaker, Artificial] this term only |
| #19. | MeSH descriptor: [Cardiac Pacing, Artificial] this term only |
| #20. | (pacemaker* near/3 (implant* or fit* or surg*)):ti,ab |

| | |
|------|--|
| #21. | (or #15-#20) |
| #22. | (or #8, #14, #21) |
| #23. | (wrong* or incorrect* or erroneous or error* or mistak* or unsuitabl* or incompatibl*):ti,ab |
| #24. | MeSH descriptor: [Medical Errors] this term only |
| #25. | MeSH descriptor: [Diagnostic Errors] this term only |
| #26. | MeSH descriptor: [Malpractice] this term only |
| #27. | (malpractice* or negligen*):ti,ab |
| #28. | (confus* or disorganiz* or disorganis* or distract*):ti,ab |
| #29. | ((never or sentinel) near/4 event*):ti,ab |
| #30. | (or #23-#29) |
| #31. | #22 AND #30 |

B.2.1 Health Economics literature search strategy

2 Health economic evidence was identified by conducting a broad search relating to the joint
3 replacement population in NHS Economic Evaluation Database (NHS EED – this ceased to
4 be updated after March 2015) and the Health Technology Assessment database (HTA) with
5 no date restrictions. NHS EED and HTA databases are hosted by the Centre for Research
6 and Dissemination (CRD). Additional health economics searches were run in Medline and
7 Embase.

8 **Table 5: Database date parameters and filters used**

| Database | Dates searched | Search filter used |
|---|---|--|
| Medline | 2014 – 01 May 2019 | Exclusions Health economics studies |
| Embase | 2014 – 01 May 2019 | Exclusions Health economics studies |
| Centre for Research and Dissemination (CRD) | HTA - Inception – 01 May 2019 NHSEED - Inception to March 2015 | None |

9 Medline (Ovid) search terms

| | |
|-----|---|
| 1. | arthroplasty/ or arthroplasty, replacement/ or arthroplasty, replacement, hip/ or arthroplasty, replacement, knee/ or arthroplasty, replacement, shoulder/ or hemiarthroplasty/ |
| 2. | joint prosthesis/ or hip prosthesis/ or knee prosthesis/ or shoulder prosthesis/ |
| 3. | ((joint* or knee* or shoulder* or hip*) adj5 (surger* or replace* or prosthe* or endoprosthe* or implant* or artificial or arthroplast* or hemiarthroplast*)):ti,ab. |
| 4. | or/1-3 |
| 5. | letter/ |
| 6. | editorial/ |
| 7. | news/ |
| 8. | exp historical article/ |
| 9. | Anecdotes as Topic/ |
| 10. | comment/ |
| 11. | case report/ |
| 12. | (letter or comment*).ti. |

| | |
|-----|---|
| 13. | or/5-12 |
| 14. | randomized controlled trial/ or random*.ti,ab. |
| 15. | 13 not 14 |
| 16. | animals/ not humans/ |
| 17. | exp Animals, Laboratory/ |
| 18. | exp Animal Experimentation/ |
| 19. | exp Models, Animal/ |
| 20. | exp Rodentia/ |
| 21. | (rat or rats or mouse or mice).ti. |
| 22. | or/15-21 |
| 23. | 4 not 22 |
| 24. | limit 23 to English language |
| 25. | Economics/ |
| 26. | Value of life/ |
| 27. | exp "Costs and Cost Analysis"/ |
| 28. | exp Economics, Hospital/ |
| 29. | exp Economics, Medical/ |
| 30. | Economics, Nursing/ |
| 31. | Economics, Pharmaceutical/ |
| 32. | exp "Fees and Charges"/ |
| 33. | exp Budgets/ |
| 34. | budget*.ti,ab. |
| 35. | cost*.ti. |
| 36. | (economic* or pharmaco?economic*).ti. |
| 37. | (price* or pricing*).ti,ab. |
| 38. | (cost* adj2 (effective* or utilit* or benefit* or minimi* or unit* or estimat* or variable*)).ab. |
| 39. | (financ* or fee or fees).ti,ab. |
| 40. | (value adj2 (money or monetary)).ti,ab. |
| 41. | or/25-40 |
| 42. | 24 and 41 |

1 Embase (Ovid) search terms

| | |
|-----|---|
| 1. | *arthroplasty/ or *replacement arthroplasty/ or *hip replacement/ or *knee replacement/ or *shoulder replacement/ or *hemiarthroplasty/ |
| 2. | *joint prosthesis/ or *hip prosthesis/ or *knee prosthesis/ or *shoulder prosthesis/ |
| 3. | ((joint* or knee* or shoulder* or hip*) adj5 (surger* or replace* or prosth* or endoprosthe* or implant* or artificial or arthroplast* or hemiarthroplast*)).ti,ab. |
| 4. | or/1-3 |
| 5. | letter.pt. or letter/ |
| 6. | note.pt. |
| 7. | editorial.pt. |
| 8. | case report/ or case study/ |
| 9. | (letter or comment*).ti. |
| 10. | or/5-9 |

| | |
|-----|---|
| 11. | randomized controlled trial/ or random*.ti,ab. |
| 12. | 10 not 11 |
| 13. | animal/ not human/ |
| 14. | nonhuman/ |
| 15. | exp Animal Experiment/ |
| 16. | exp Experimental Animal/ |
| 17. | animal model/ |
| 18. | exp Rodent/ |
| 19. | (rat or rats or mouse or mice).ti. |
| 20. | or/12-19 |
| 21. | 4 not 20 |
| 22. | limit 21 to English language |
| 23. | health economics/ |
| 24. | exp economic evaluation/ |
| 25. | exp health care cost/ |
| 26. | exp fee/ |
| 27. | budget/ |
| 28. | funding/ |
| 29. | budget*.ti,ab. |
| 30. | cost*.ti. |
| 31. | (economic* or pharmaco?economic*).ti. |
| 32. | (price* or pricing*).ti,ab. |
| 33. | (cost* adj2 (effective* or utilit* or benefit* or minimi* or unit* or estimat* or variable*)).ab. |
| 34. | (financ* or fee or fees).ti,ab. |
| 35. | (value adj2 (money or monetary)).ti,ab. |
| 36. | or/23-35 |
| 37. | 22 and 36 |

1 NHS EED and HTA (CRD) search terms

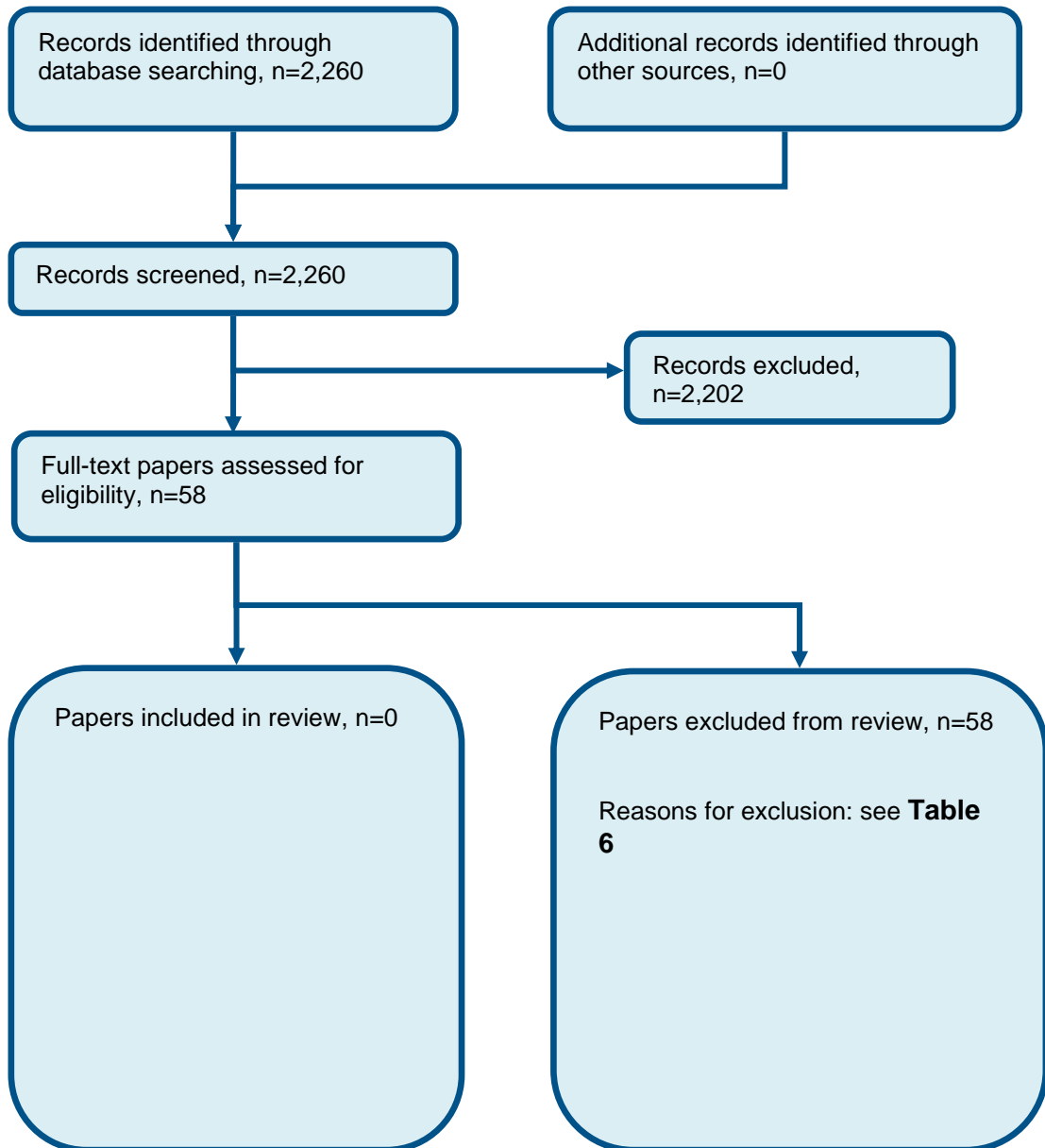
| | |
|------|--|
| #1. | MeSH DESCRIPTOR arthroplasty |
| #2. | MeSH DESCRIPTOR arthroplasty, replacement |
| #3. | MeSH DESCRIPTOR arthroplasty, replacement, hip |
| #4. | MeSH DESCRIPTOR arthroplasty, replacement, knee |
| #5. | MeSH DESCRIPTOR arthroplasty, replacement, shoulder |
| #6. | MeSH DESCRIPTOR hemiarthroplasty |
| #7. | MeSH DESCRIPTOR joint prosthesis |
| #8. | MeSH DESCRIPTOR hip prosthesis |
| #9. | MeSH DESCRIPTOR knee prosthesis |
| #10. | MeSH DESCRIPTOR shoulder prosthesis |
| #11. | ((joint* or knee* or shoulder* or hip*) adj5 (surger* or replace* or prosthe* or endopros* or implant* or artificial or arthroplast* or hemiarthroplast*)) |
| #12. | (#1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #4 OR #5 OR #6 OR #7 OR #8 OR #9 OR #10 OR #11) IN NHSEED |

| | |
|------|---|
| #13. | (#1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #4 OR #5 OR #6 OR #7 OR #8 OR #9 OR #10 OR #11) IN HTA |
|------|---|

1

2 Appendix C: Clinical evidence selection

Figure 1: Flow chart of clinical study selection for the review of wrong implant selection



3

1 **Appendix D: Clinical evidence tables**

2

1 **Appendix E: Forest plots**

2

3

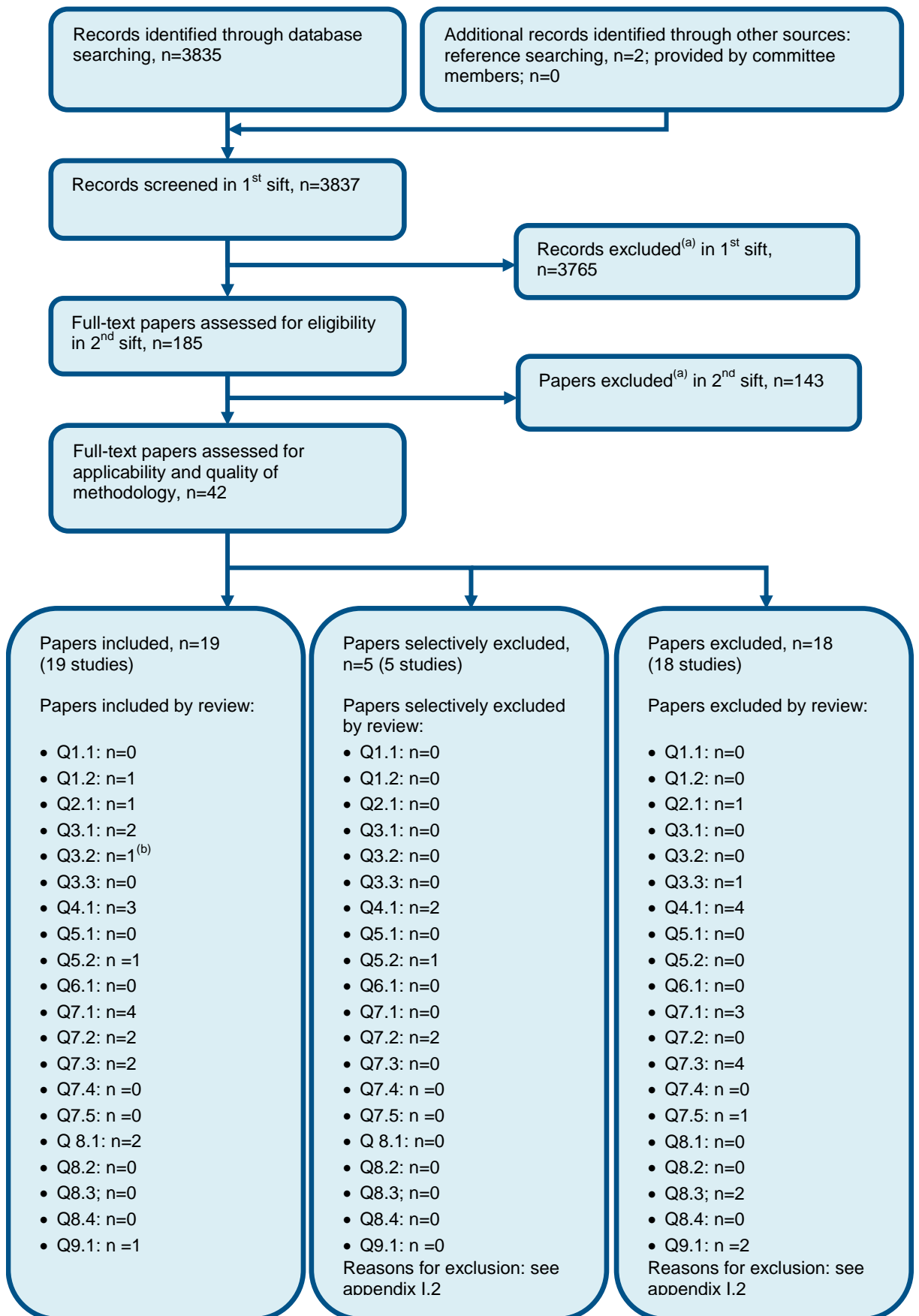
1 **Appendix F: GRADE tables**

2

3

1 **Appendix G: Health economic evidence** 2 **selection**

Figure 2: Flow chart of health economic study selection for the guideline



a) Non-relevant population, intervention, comparison, design or setting; non-English language
b) One study was applicable to both Q3.1 and Q3.2

1 **Appendix H: Health economic evidence tables**

2 No health economic studies were included in this review

3

4

1

2 Appendix I: Excluded studies

I.1.3 Excluded clinical studies

4 Table 6: Studies excluded from the clinical review

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Actrn 2016 ¹ | Trial web page |
| Al-Bataineh 2010 ² | Incorrect study design, incorrect intervention |
| Asada 2014 ³ | Incorrect study design |
| Ast 2019 ⁴ | Incorrect study design |
| Bai 2014 ⁵ | Incorrect study design |
| Ballas 2013 ⁶ | Incorrect study design, incorrect comparisons |
| Bandeira 2018 ⁷ | Incorrect study design |
| Bargar 1998 ⁸ | Incorrect intervention |
| Bell 2016 ⁹ | Incorrect intervention |
| Bellemans 2007 ¹⁰ | Incorrect study design |
| Benedek 1984 ¹¹ | Incorrect study design, incorrect intervention |
| Bernstein 1986 ¹² | Incorrect study design |
| Bjorkenheim 2004 ¹³ | Incorrect study design |
| Bove 2010 ¹⁴ | Incorrect study design |
| Brandicourt 2017 ¹⁵ | Incorrect study design |
| Buchbender 2013 ¹⁶ | Incorrect study design, incorrect intervention, incorrect population |
| Cobb 2006 ¹⁷ | Incorrect intervention |
| Elmallah 2015 ¹⁸ | Incorrect comparisons |
| Fu 2018 ¹⁹ | Systematic review; references individually checked |
| Gan 2015 ²⁰ | Incorrect intervention |
| Gandhi 2016 ²¹ | Incorrect study design |
| Gauci 2016 ²² | Incorrect study design |
| Goebel 2005 ²³ | Not in English |
| Hafez 2006 ²⁴ | Incorrect study population |
| Hampp 2019 ²⁵ | Incorrect study population |
| Harrison 2010 ²⁶ | Incorrect study design |
| Hashemian 2018 ²⁷ | Incorrect study design |
| Hassan 1998 ²⁸ | Incorrect study design |
| Hassanein 2017 ²⁹ | Incorrect study design, incorrect population |
| Hayward 2015 ³⁰ | Incorrect intervention, incorrect study design |
| Hoenecke 2010 ³² | Incorrect study design |
| Holt 1986 ³³ | Incorrect comparisons |
| Hourlier 2014 ³⁴ | Incorrect intervention |
| Isrctn 2014 ³⁵ | Trial web page |
| Issa 2013 ³⁶ | Incorrect study design |
| Jacobs 2002 ³⁷ | Incorrect comparisons |
| Jacquot 2018 ³⁸ | Incorrect comparisons |

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Knafo 2019 ³⁹ | Incorrect intervention |
| Lin 2011 ⁴⁰ | Incorrect intervention |
| Liow 2014 ⁴¹ | Incorrect study design |
| Martelli 2000 ⁴² | Incorrect study design |
| Marx 2006 ⁴³ | Incorrect study design |
| Michaels 2007 ⁴⁴ | Incorrect study design |
| Naqvi 2016 ⁴⁵ | Incorrect study design |
| Nguyen 2009 ⁴⁷ | Incorrect population |
| Ozsoy 2009 ⁴⁹ | Incorrect comparisons |
| Pagkalos 2014 ⁵⁰ | Incorrect study design |
| Parsonnet 1974 ⁵² | Incorrect study design, incorrect intervention |
| Parsonnet 1975 ⁵¹ | Incorrect comparisons |
| Riddick 2014 ⁵³ | Incorrect study design |
| Rodriguez 2005 ⁵⁴ | Incorrect study design |
| Schulz 2009 ⁵⁵ | Incorrect study design |
| Sendtner 2011 ⁵⁶ | Incorrect intervention |
| Seyler 2008 ⁵⁷ | Incorrect study design |
| Steppacher 2011 ⁵⁸ | Incorrect study design |
| Stockl 2004 ⁵⁹ | Incorrect intervention |
| Strik 2016 ⁶⁰ | Incorrect study design, incorrect comparisons |
| Wirtz 1999 ⁶¹ | Incorrect study population |

1

I.2.2 Excluded health economic studies

3 **Table 7: Studies excluded from the health economic review**

| Reference | Reason for exclusion |
|------------|----------------------|
| No studies | |

4

1 Appendix J: Research recommendations

J.1.2 Avoiding implant selection errors

3 **Research question: What is the most effective technological solution for minimising**
4 **wrong implant selection during joint replacement surgery?**

5 **Why this is important:**

6 The committee agreed that wrong implant selection and implantation is a very rare event but
7 the implications of such an error are potentially significant for the person who has undergone
8 joint replacement surgery. These are often referred to as “never events” because they are
9 viewed as preventable and caused by human and process error.

10

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| PICO question | Population: Adults undergoing primary hip, knee or shoulder joint replacement surgery Intervention(s): technological solution to prevent implant selection errors Comparison: Usual care Outcome(s): Implant selection errors and the resulting reduction in quality of life and economic costs |
| Study design | Randomised controlled trial |
| Other details | Two national safety initiatives have been asked to provide guidance in this area. The National Safety Standards for Invasive Procedures (NatSSIPs) and the Healthcare Safety Investigation Branch (HSIB). NatSSIPs is an NHS Improvement initiative that aims to reduce the number of patient safety incidents related to invasive procedures in which surgical never events could occur. |

11