

# Wait Times for Hip Replacement (Percentage Meeting Benchmark)

Name	Wait Times for Hip Replacement (Percentage Meeting Benchmark)
Short/Other Names	Not applicable
Description	Percentage of patients within a province who received planned total hip replacements within 26 weeks (182 days) from the date they were ready to be treated
Interpretation	The greater the percentage meeting the benchmark, the greater the proportion of patients in that province who received treatment within the benchmark (182 days).
HSP Framework Dimension	Health System Outputs: Access to comprehensive, high-quality health services
Areas of Need	Getting Better
Geographic Coverage	All provinces
Reporting Level /Disaggregation	National, Province/Territory, Region
Indicator Results	<a href="http://waittimes.cihi.ca/All/hip">http://waittimes.cihi.ca/All/hip</a>

**Identifying Information**

Name Wait Times for Hip Replacement (Percentage Meeting Benchmark)

Short/Other Names Not applicable

**Indicator Description and Calculation**

Description Percentage of patients within a province who received planned total hip replacements within 26 weeks (182 days) from the date they were ready to be treated  
 This indicator is calculated based on provincial and national wait time data for the first two quarters of the fiscal year (April–September).

Percentage within the benchmark is calculated by dividing the number of cases who received care within the benchmark by all cases, multiplied by 100.

Unit of Analysis: Client or patient

Calculation: Description Calculation of all-Canada estimates:

All-Canada Percentage Meeting Benchmark

The national percentage meeting benchmark estimate was calculated as follows:

$$\text{National percentage meeting benchmark} = \frac{\text{Total patients meeting benchmark for each province}}{\text{Total procedures performed}} \times 100$$

Calculation: Geographic Assignment Place of service

Calculation: Type of Measurement Percentage or proportion

Calculation: Adjustment Applied None

Calculation: Method of Adjustment Not applicable

**Description:**  
 Number of adults who received a planned total hip replacement

**Inclusions:**

1. Inpatients in all provincial facilities
2. Age 18 and older
3. 1.VA.53.LA-PN-^ Implantation of internal device, hip joint, open approach (direct lateral, posterolateral, posterior, transgluteal), dual component prosthetic device (femoral with acetabular)
4. 1.VA.53.LL-PN-^ Implantation of internal device, hip joint, open anterior (muscle sparing) approach (anterolateral, direct anterior), dual component prosthetic device (femoral with acetabular)
5. All total hip replacements (primary and revision); bilateral joint replacements count as a single wait

**Denominator**

6. All priority levels

**Exclusions:**

1. Emergency cases
2. Cement spacers and elective partial hip replacements
3. Abandoned procedures
4. Days when patient was unavailable

**Description:**

Number of adults who received a planned total hip replacement within 182 days (26 weeks) from the date they were ready to be treated

**Inclusions:**

1. Inpatients in all provincial facilities
2. Age 18 and older
3. All total hip replacements (primary and revision); bilateral joint replacements count as a single wait
4. 1.VA.53.LA-PN-^ Implantation of internal device, hip joint, open approach (direct lateral, posterolateral, posterior, transgluteal), dual component prosthetic device (femoral with acetabular)
5. 1.VA.53.LL-PN-^ Implantation of internal device, hip joint, open anterior (muscle sparing) approach (anterolateral, direct anterior), dual component prosthetic device (femoral with acetabular)

Numerator

6. All priority levels

**Exclusions:**

1. Emergency cases
2. Cement spacers and elective partial hip replacements
3. Abandoned procedures
4. Days when patient was unavailable

Background, Interpretation and Benchmarks

In 2004, Canada's first ministers agreed to work toward reducing wait times for five priority areas: cancer treatment, cardiac care, diagnostic imaging, joint replacement and sight restoration. CIHI was mandated to collect wait time information and monitor provincial progress in meeting benchmarks.

Rationale

Many factors affect wait times, for example, availability of resources, efficiency of a particular facility, seasonal effects, volumes, patient choice, patient condition, follow-up care and/or treatment complexity.

This indicator can be used to help understand access to care and to know how provinces are performing in providing access to services.

Interpretation

The greater the percentage meeting the benchmark, the greater the proportion of patients in that province who received treatment within the benchmark (182 days).

HSP

Framework Health System Outputs: Access to comprehensive, high-quality health services

Dimension

Areas of Need Getting Better

Targets

/Benchmarks Within 26 weeks (182 days)

References

Health Canada. A 10-Year Plan to Strengthen Health Care. Health Canada. <http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hcs-sss/delivery-prestation/ftcollab/2004-fmm-rpm/index-eng.php>. Updated September 16, 2004. Accessed June 7, 2013.

Availability of Data Sources and Results

Data Sources Provincial Wait Times Registry, Data may come from various sources, depending on the province.

**Type of Year:**

Fiscal

Available Data Years

**First Available Year:**

2008

**Last Available Year:**

2018

Geographic Coverage

All provinces

Reporting Level/Disaggregation National, Province/Territory, Region

Result Updates

Update

Frequency Every year

Indicator

**Web Tool:**

Wait Times

Results

**URL:** <http://waittimes.cihi.ca/All/hip>

Updates

There may be some provincial exceptions to the standard methodology each year. For more information, visit the Wait Times website and view provincial exceptions (<http://waittimes.cihi.ca/All/hip>).

Quality Statement

Caveats

and

Limitations

Some provinces may have some exceptions and their methodology may be slightly different than the standard methodology. For more information, visit the Wait Times website and view provincial exceptions (<http://waittimes.cihi.ca/All/hip>).

Trending

Issues

Since 2008, an increasing number of provinces have adapted to the standard methodology to increase the comparability of results. When comparing data for a particular province over time, attention should be given to the exceptions. For more information, visit the Wait Times website and view provincial exceptions (<http://waittimes.cihi.ca/All/hip>).

Comments Not applicable