

Machine learning for predicting the duration of surgery and length of stay for total knee arthroplasty

Aazad Abbas, Jacob Mosseri, Johnathan R. Lex, Jay Toor, Bheeshma Ravi, Elias B. Khalil, Cari Whyne



Engineering



Background

Total Knee Arthroplasty (TKA) is one of the most resource-intensive, high-volume surgical procedures. The two key drivers of its cost are:

- Duration of surgery (DOS),
- Postoperative inpatient length of stay (LOS).

The ability to predict TKA DOS and LOS has substantial implications for hospital finances, scheduling, and resource allocation.

Methodology

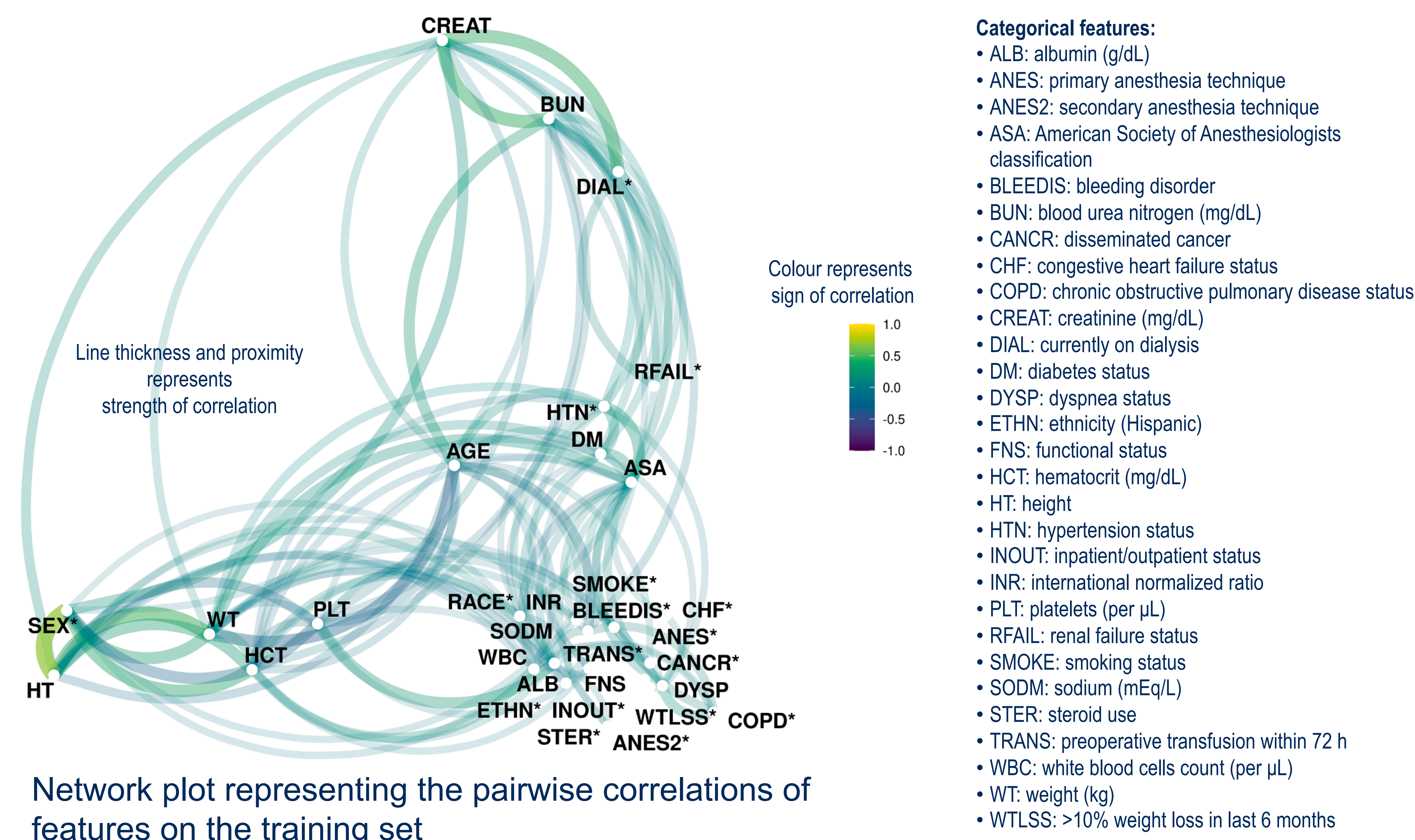
Uses data from the American College of Surgeons (ACS) National Surgical and Quality Improvement (NSQIP) database, with a total of 302,300 patient records.

Trains and tests conventional and deep learning models to predict DOS and LOS for elective unilateral TKAs based on preoperative factors.

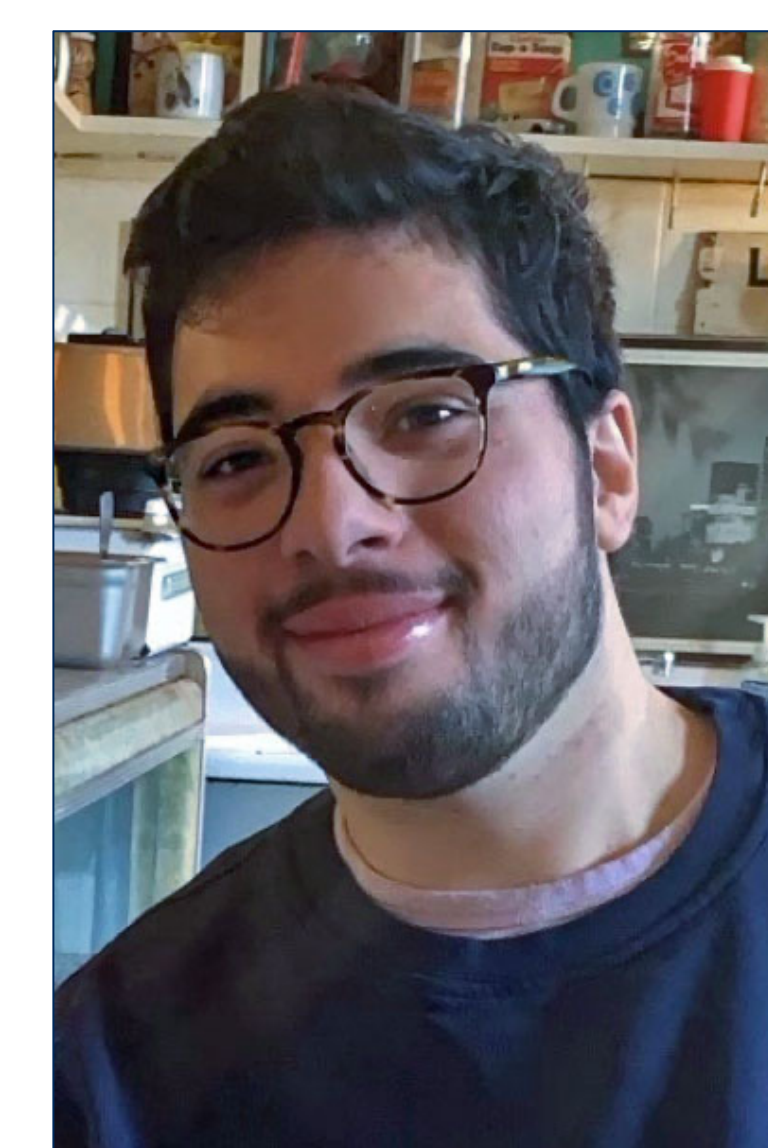
Models evaluated based on Mean Squared Error (MSE), buffer accuracy, and classification accuracy, and compared with mean regressors.

Results

Using preoperative factors, Deep Neural Networks can predict DOS and LOS with higher accuracy than simpler models.



Centre Affiliates



Jacob Mosseri
MAsc Student



Elias Khalil
Professor