

Prevalence of Internet and social media usage in orthopedic surgery

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Abstract

Prior studies in other specialties have shown that social networking and Internet usage has become an increasingly important means of patient communication and referral. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the prevalence of Internet or social media usage in new patients referred to a major academic orthopedics center and to identify new avenues to optimize patient recruitment and communication. New patients were surveyed (n=752) between December 2012 to January 2013 in a major academic orthopedic center to complete a 15-item questionnaire including social media and Internet usage information. Data was collected for all orthopedic sub-specialties and statistical analysis was performed. Fifty percent of patients use social networking sites, such as Facebook. Sports medicine patients tend to be higher social networking users (35.9%) relative to other services (9.8-17.9%) and was statistically higher when compared to the joints/tumor service ($P<0.0001$). Younger age was the biggest indicator predicting the use of social media. Patients that travelled between 120 to 180 miles from the hospital for their visits were significantly more likely to be social media users, as were patients that did research on their condition prior to their new patient appointment. We conclude that orthopedic patients who use social media/Internet are more likely to be younger, researched their condition prior to their appointment and undergo a longer average day's travel (120-180 miles) to see a physician. In an increasingly competitive market, surgeons with younger patient populations will need to utilize social networking and the Internet to capture new patient referrals.

Introduction

Social media and social networking on the Internet has revolutionized healthcare over the past ten years. There are over one billion Facebook users and 500 million members of Twitter worldwide.¹ In the United States, 244 million people or about 80% of the population use the Internet for either work or social networking with approximately 158 million users of Facebook.^{2,3} Of this particular group, the average age is 37 years old and 61% are over the age of 35.⁴ A recent publication on social networking showed an increase of 43% in user membership from 2009 to 2010 and an average user spends 6.5 hours per week on social media site per week.⁵ In addition to social media, many innovative tools based on the Internet are used in hospitals, medical schools, and private clinics. These include patient education modules, online medical courses, electronic medical records, monitoring of patients status in the Intensive Care Unit (ICU),⁶⁻⁸ and other online resources to assist in the education of medical students and physicians.¹ Historically, patients learned about physicians through primary care referrals and word of mouth; however, paths to physician identification today are much more widespread since the advent of the internet and the spike in social media outlets.^{5,9} Furthermore, communications between patients and physicians have also shifted from the traditional telephone calls to emails, blogs, and Internet-based methods.

While patients are known to research their own medical maladies, they also research their own physicians. The advent of websites like *rateMD.com*, *healthgrades.com* and *vitals.com* make physician searches and reviews easy. A negative patient review may be detrimental to a physician's reputation and their overall ability to recruit new patients to the practice. Other medical specialties have investigated the impact of social media on patient recruitment, education and communication.^{1,8-18} Previous studies in orthopedic surgery have looked at the use of Internet in patient education and communication, but no study has investigated the Internet and social media's role on physician selection by patients and stratified by orthopedic specialty.

Since many areas in the United States are becoming highly saturated markets for orthopedic surgeons and the competition for new patients is intense, we investigated specific reasons why patients arrive at a single academic center and how internet or social media usage may play a role in the process. We believe that in certain specialties, primary care referral is no longer the main reason why individuals arrive in clinic. This study intends to analyze the means by which new patients

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select their orthopedic surgeon and the prevalence of social media/Internet usage among orthopedic patients. Through capitalizing upon popular avenues of physician selection, patients will have access to a greater array of physician options and accessible contact information. Our main objective is to determine the prevalence of social media and Internet usage in orthopedic patients presenting for an initial visit. We hypothesized that social media and Internet usage will differ between the different orthopedic specialties and patient ages. Furthermore, Internet and social media may influence a patient's decision in their selection of orthopedic surgeons.

Materials and Methods

All new patients seeing an orthopedic surgeon at a single major tertiary referral academic institution were prospectively recruited from three clinic locations that are affiliated with the same major academic institution. Clinic settings included a hospital in a city setting, one ambulatory care center in a rural set-

ting and one outpatient facility in a suburban city location. Orthopedic surgeon specialties included: foot and ankle, hand, joints, oncology, shoulder and elbow, spine, sports medicine and trauma. Patients were not recruited if they were under the age of 18 or non-English speaking. All new patients were given the option to complete the 15-item voluntary questionnaire and no personal health information was recorded (Appendix). No randomization took place. Patients were recruited for a period of two months (December 2012 to January 2013).

Overall summary statistics were calculated in terms of means and standard deviations for continuous variables and frequencies and percentages for categorical. Group differences among continuous variables were evaluated using independent samples t-tests. Group differences for discrete variables were evaluated using chi-square or Fisher's Exact Test. Unadjusted odds ratios (OR) and their respective 95% confidence intervals (95% CI) were calculated to assess the magnitude of the association.

A multivariable binary logistic regression model was then created to evaluate the adjusted associations of each potential explanatory

variable and the likelihood of patients using social networking websites. Variables with a univariate significance level of 0.25 or less or those variables that were deemed to be relevant were eligible for inclusion in the analysis. Using a forward stepwise procedure, variables that failed to achieve a P value of 0.15 or below were removed from the final model. Because of the explanatory nature of the analyses, 0.15 was chosen as the threshold for retention in the final model; however, statistical significance was still set at $P \leq 0.05$. For all regression models, adjusted odds (aOR) and their subsequent 95% confidence intervals were reported. All analyses were done using SPSS version 20.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA).

Results

Of the 752 responses, there were 66% female and 34% male responses (Table 1). Responses were obtained from hand (142), sports medicine (303), foot and ankle (129), joints/tumor (95) and trauma (83) services (Figure 1A). Overall, 51% of all patients surveyed report using social networking sites, such as Facebook or Twitter (Figure 1B). Of the patients that report not using social network sites, 92% are over the age of 40. Joints/tumor patients most commonly had seen another orthopedic surgeon prior to their visit (59%) and had prior surgery (42%). Most patients traveled under 60 miles and were referred by their primary care physicians. Between 18-26% of all patients used a physician review website before consultation. However, only 2% of all surveyed patients have actually posted a review onto a Physician Review website. Majority of the patients prefer communicating with their physician via the phone (68%) compared to email (32%). Independent associations found that sports

medicine patients tend to be higher social networking users (35.9%) relative to other services (9.8-17.9%) and was statistically higher when compared to the joints/tumor service ($P < 0.0001$) (Table 2).

The multivariate logistic regression model showed that the sports service was generally more likely to have social networking users with the exception of the foot/ankle service, however these differences were not statistically significant. The biggest indicator predicting social media usage in the orthopedic population was age. The older the patient population, the less likely patients will use social networking sites (Table 3). Non-doctorate patients were more likely to be social media users compared to doctorate level individuals, but was not statistically significant. Patients that lived from 120 to 180 miles from the hospital were significantly more likely to be social media users, as were patients that did research on their condition prior to their new patient appointment.

Discussion

Overall, orthopedic patients who use social media are more likely to be younger, researched their condition prior to their appointment and undergo an average day's travel (120-180 miles) to see the orthopedic physician. Our age findings support those of prior studies, which conclude that Internet and social networking users tend to be younger patients.^{19,20} Understanding patient population demographics is crucial for marketing optimization in the social networking and Internet realm. In particular, our study found that sports medicine patients tend to be the most computer savvy, which may in part be due to younger patient age. Physicians with younger patient populations should take advantage of the

Table 1. Demographics information of the patient population surveyed in our study (total number of responses 752).

Information	N. (%)
Age	
Under 18	12 (1.6)
19-29	105 (14.0)
30-39	70 (9.3)
40-49	149 (19.8)
50-59	190 (25.3)
60-69	140 (18.6)
70+	86 (11.4)
Sex	
Male	271 (34)
Female	481 (66)
Level of education	
Elementary school or junior high	14 (1.9)
High school	207 (27.5)
College graduate	283 (37.6)
Professional/graduate school	206 (27.4)
MD, DO, DDS, DMD, PhD	42 (5.6)
Distance traveled to new patient appointment	
Less than 30 miles	502 (66.8)
30-60 miles	147 (19.5)
60-120 miles	76 (10.1)
120-180 miles	13 (1.7)
180-240 miles	4 (0.53)
Greater than 240 miles	9 (1.2)
Orthopedic surgery service	
Foot and ankle	129 (17.2)
Hand	142 (18.9)
Joints/tumor	95 (12.6)
Sports medicine	303 (40.3)
Trauma	83 (11.0)

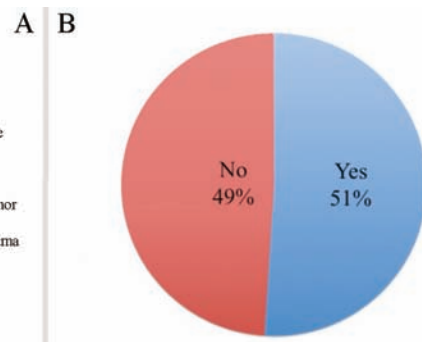
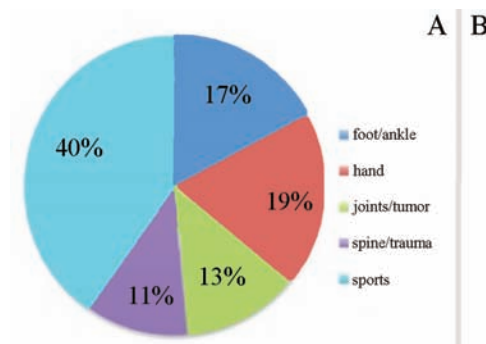


Figure 1. A) Percentage of services surveyed within the orthopedic department. B) Overall social media use in the entire patient population surveyed.

numerous social media avenues to increase practice accessibility. Common methods of increasing Internet presence includes, the creation of a personal website, Facebook page, Twitter account, blogs and YouTube videos. In contrast, we found that joints patients, who had a higher average age, were significantly less involved with social networking sites. Arthroplasty surgeons in particular should continue to rely on word of mouth, primary care physician and insurance referrals to build a rigorous practice.

Increased access to medical education resources online is known to alter patient care due to the prevalence of unregulated medical information that is often inaccurate.^{21,22} Approximately 80% of patients will utilize the internet to obtain health information within their lifetime.⁵ Furthermore, Danquah *et al.* found that 85% of surgeons have experienced a patient bringing information to an appointment from the internet.¹⁴ In our study, patients that researched their condition prior to their appointment were also social media users. Surgeons should consider including a *patient information and education* section on a personal website or social networking page as a way to provide accurate, concise and easy to understand information about services offered by the physician and orthopedic practice. Referencing a website with controlled information is one simple way to increase patient education and reduce time spent re-educating patients about a particular diagnosis or post-operative course on subsequent office visits.

Since patients are already known to research their condition prior to their appointment, there is also a growing trend for patients to research their surgeon prior to their appointment. The newest trend is in the use of physician rating websites (PRW) on the Internet. The primary objective of these sites is to allow patients an opportunity to discuss the physician's quality of care and overall satisfaction using user-generated data. The advantage with these online rating systems is the ease of usage, availability, and the information maybe easier to understand for patients as this information is generated peer to peer. Up to 26% of our patients utilized a PRW prior to selecting their orthopedic surgeon for a new patient appointment. However, less than 2% of the patients surveyed actually personally posted a review onto these Physician Review sites. In an analysis of online evaluation of physician rating websites in Germany, 107,148 patients performed 127,192 ratings of 53,585 physicians. Thirty-seven percent of all physicians were rated on the website by a patient population majority of females (60%). Female physicians had a significantly better rating than their male colleagues and older patients tend to give better ratings than younger patients. Furthermore,

patients that had private insurance had much better ratings of physicians than the statutory health insurance.²³ The authors concluded that due to the differences regarding the socio-demographic characteristics of both the patient and physician, it remains unclear if the ratings on the Internet from these PRW realistically reflect the quality of care delivered by the physician. Thus, with the highly unregulated nature of patient posts on various physician review websites, physicians must be cognizant of Internet content posted that is related to their name on a Google search. Creating a personal website with patient testimonials is a good example of a way to increase regulation of your personal *reviews* from patients on the Internet. Physicians can also recommend that patients post comments on physician review websites about their good experience with their appointment, surgery and office staff.

Patients who traveled 120-180 miles, which would be considered an average day's travel to see their physician, were also social media users. In the major US cities, such as Boston, New York City or Los Angeles, that are highly saturated with many reputable hospitals, gen-

erating a patient population that extends beyond the immediate vicinity can be a crucial asset to a physician's practice. Targeting a national and international patient population is made easy through the use of social media (Facebook, Twitter or YouTube) and other Internet tools (personal website). Physician marketing that focuses on specializing in a few primary surgeries will target specific patient populations, which may encourage patients to travel longer distances for an *expert* opinion.

Despite technological advances that enable patients' access to endless information at their fingertips, most still prefer to communicate with the physician over the phone, instead of e-mail. This finding should remind us that patients most prefer a personalized approach to medicine, where a direct verbal communication between patient and physician exists. This type of personalized medicine cannot be achieved solely through the use of e-mail communication and value still remains in communication with patients directly. In a national survey evaluating the use of Internet to communicate with health care providers, there was an increase from 7%

Table 2. Independent associations for patients that utilize social networking sites compared to those that do not (Do you use social networking websites such as Facebook or Twitter?).

	No		Yes		P
	N.	Mean (%)	N.	Mean (%)	
Service					
Foot/ankle	52	14.1	77	20.1	0.535
Hand	72	9.8	70	18.2	0.161
Joints/tumor	66	17.9	29	7.6	0.000
Spine/trauma	46	12.5	37	9.6	0.057
Sports	132	35.9	171	44.5	Reference
Age					
<18	2	0.5	10	2.6	0.000
18-29	9	2.4	96	25.0	0.000
30-39	15	4.1	55	14.3	0.000
40-49	65	17.7	84	21.9	0.000
50-59	106	0.0	84	21.9	0.000
60-69	101	27.4	39	10.2	0.118
>70	70	19.0	16	4.2	Reference
Female sex	228	62.0	253	65.9	0.262
Education					
Less than High school	9	2.4	5	1.3	1.000
High school	103	14.1	104	27.1	0.047
College graduate	131	35.6	152	39.6	0.014
Professional/graduate school	97	26.4	109	28.4	0.022
MD, DO, DDS, DMD, PhD	28	7.6	14	3.6	Reference
Distance traveled					
Greater than 240 miles	3	0.8	6	1.6	0.693
180-240 miles	2	0.5	2	0.5	1.000
120-180 miles	3	0.8	10	2.6	0.175
60-120 miles	47	12.8	29	7.6	0.010
30-60 miles	82	22.3	65	16.9	0.034
Less than 30 miles	230	62.7	272	70.8	Reference
Did prior research	121	32.9	199	51.8	<0.001
Total	368	48.9	384	51.1	-

of internet users to 10% between 2003 to 2005, respectively. Users that used internet to communicate with their health care providers had higher education, lived in a metro area, and reported poorer health status.²⁴ Despite the large percentage of Internet users in the United States, most patients still communicate with their physicians through other means than the Internet. Furthermore, Hesse *et al.*²⁵ reported that 62.4% of all patients in a national survey trusted their physicians for health information. However, only 10.9% of patients actually went to a physician to get health-related information while 48.6% went to the Internet first to research their conditions before seeing a physician. This further emphasizes the importance of posting accurate medical information onto the Internet that is supported with scientific evidence for patient education. The disadvantage of Internet or email communication is the risk of misinterpretations. All conversations should be documented in the patient's electronic medical records. Furthermore, it is essential not to share identifiable patient information over the internet or social media which will violate HIPAA policies.

There are several limitations to our study. First, this study surveyed patients only in a major tertiary referral academic medical center. If the location of the hospitals were to change to a competitive city for medicine, our results may have been different. Second, different social media outlets were grouped together (Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, *etc.*) as an indicator of social media usage. However, each of these sites has different purposes and is utilized differently by patients. We did not specifically ask each patient how each site influenced their overall decision in their visit to the orthopedic surgeon. Instead, our study provides a general idea of how many patients seen in a major orthopedic center use social media as part of their daily routine.

Conclusions

Over 50% of all orthopedic patients use social media or Internet for work or personal communication and up to 26% of all patients have seen or used a physician review site prior

to their initial visit. Orthopedic patients who use social media/Internet are more likely to be younger, researched their condition prior to their appointment and undergo a longer average day's travel (120-180 miles) to see a physician. Despite the increased social media usage, most orthopedic patients still prefer telephone communication with their physicians. Overall, given the high prevalence of social media and Internet usage in young patients, orthopedic surgeons with younger patient populations (Sports Medicine) may need to utilize social networking and the Internet to capture new patient referrals.

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Table 3. Regression model based on patients that use social networking sites (Do you use social networking websites such as Facebook or Twitter?).

	Adjusted OR	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	P
Constant	0.08			0.000
Service				
Foot/ankle	1.29			
Hand	0.98	0.79	2.10	0.306
Joints/tumor	0.77	0.61	1.60	0.950
Spine/trauma	0.87	0.43	1.36	0.362
Sports	Reference	0.48	1.57	0.635
Age				
<18	33.15	6.08	180.66	0.000
18-29	46.86	18.70	117.40	0.000
30-39	14.87	6.47	34.19	0.000
40-49	4.78	2.42	9.42	0.000
50-59	2.76	1.43	5.31	0.000
60-69	1.51	0.76	3.01	0.002
>70	Reference	-	-	0.237
Female sex	1.88	1.29	2.73	0.001
Education				
Less than High school	1.85	0.39	8.78	0.438
High school	1.72	0.75	3.95	0.199
College graduate	1.84	0.83	4.05	0.131
Professional/graduate school	2.14	0.96	4.79	0.064
MD, DO, DDS, DMD, PhD	Reference	-	-	-
Distance traveled				
Greater than 240 miles	1.03	0.18	5.94	0.98
180-240 miles	0.46	0.05	4.43	0.50
120-180 miles	4.08	0.96	17.29	0.06
60-120 miles	0.57	0.32	1.04	0.07
30-60 miles	0.61	0.39	0.96	0.03
Less than 30 miles	Reference	-	-	-
Did prior research	2.18	1.52	3.13	0.000

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