For people undergoing total joint arthroplasty (TJA), poor mental health increases the likelihood of:

- ↑ Hospital charges
- ↑ Non-routine discharges
- ↑ Charlson Comorbidity Index (CCI)

Preoperative screening for mental health across hospitals and care facilities: Low

There is a need for an optimizing strategy to identify mental health status of patients to improve access to and outcomes of TJA

Optimizing strategy ranges from psychosocial to pharmacologic modalities

- Preoperative screening by orthopaedics/nurses/primary care provider (PCP) using PROMIS-10*
- Assessment of support systems
- Devising a safe discharge plan
- Identification of resources

*Patients with low PROMIS-10 score (or other similar tools) can be referred to PCP or mental health professionals for:
  - Coping style and pattern
  - Treatment adherence
  - Capacity to make decisions
  - Substance use
  - Major mental illness
  - Safety

Optimizing strategy can improve disparities in TJA utilization by vulnerable groups and screening using appropriate tools is a critical step in the preoperative optimization process