

1. Barnes CL, Zhang X, Stronach BM, Haas DA. The Initial Impact of COVID-19 on Total Hip and Knee Arthroplasty. *J Arthroplasty*. 2021;36(7S):S56-S61.
2. Saulle R, Vecchi S, Cruciani F, Mitrova Z, Amato L, Davoli M. The combined effect of surgeon and hospital volume on health outcomes: a systematic review. *La Clinica Terapeutica*. 2019;170(2):e148-161.
3. Jolbäck P, Rolfson O, Cnudde P, Odin D, Malchau H, Lindahl H, et al. High annual surgeon volume reduces the risk of adverse events following primary total hip arthroplasty: a registry-based study of 12,100 cases in Western Sweden. *Acta Orthop*. 2019;90(2):153-158.
4. Mufarrih SH, Ghani MO, Martins RS, Qureshi NQ, Mufarrih SA, Malik AT, et al. Effect of hospital volume on outcomes of total hip arthroplasty: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *J Orthop Surg Res*. 2019;14(1):468.
5. Chou YY, Tung TC. Optimal Hospital and Surgeon Volume Thresholds to Improve 30-Day Readmission Rates, Costs, and Length of Stay for Total Hip Replacement. *J Arthroplasty*. 2019;34(9):1901-1908.
6. Wilson S, Marx RG, Pan TJ, Lyman S. Meaningful thresholds for the volume-outcome relationship in total knee arthroplasty. *J Bone Joint Surg Am*. 2016;98(20):1683-1690.
7. Lau RL, Perruccio AV, Gandhi R, Mahomed NN. The role of surgeon volume on patient outcome in total knee arthroplasty: a systematic review of the literature. *BMC Musculoskel Dis*. 2012;13(1):250.
8. Singh JA, Kwoh CK, Boudreau RM, Lee GC, Ibrahim SA. Hospital volume and surgical outcomes after elective hip/knee arthroplasty: a risk-adjusted analysis of a large regional database. *Arthritis Rheum*. 2011;63(8):2531-2539.