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Alexandra Ortego

David F. Gaieski

Barry D. Fuchs
University of Pennsylvania

Tiffanie Jones
University of Pennsylvania

Scott D. Halpern
University of Pennsylvania

See next page for additional authors

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Hospital-Based Acute Care Use in Survivors of Septic Shock

Abstract

OBJECTIVES: Septic shock is associated with increased long-term morbidity and mortality. However, little is known about the use of hospital-based acute care in survivors after hospital discharge. The objectives of the study were to examine the frequency, timing, causes, and risk factors associated with emergency department visits and hospital readmissions within 30 days of discharge.

DESIGN: Retrospective cohort study.

SETTING: Tertiary, academic hospital in the United States.

PATIENTS: Patients admitted with septic shock (serum lactate ≥ 4 mmol/L or refractory hypotension) and discharged alive to a nonhospice setting between 2007 and 2010.

INTERVENTIONS: None.

MEASUREMENTS AND MAIN RESULTS: The coprimary outcomes were all-cause hospital readmission and emergency department visits (treat-and-release encounters) within 30 days to any of the three health system hospitals. Of 269 at-risk survivors, 63 (23.4%; 95% CI, 18.2-28.5) were readmitted within 30 days of discharge and another 12 (4.5%; 95% CI, 2.3-7.7) returned to the emergency department for a treat-and-release visit. Readmissions occurred within 15 days of discharge in 75% of cases and were more likely in oncology patients ($p=0.001$) and patients with a longer hospital length of stay ($p=0.04$). Readmissions were frequently due to another life-threatening condition and resulted in death or discharge to hospice in 16% of cases. The reasons for readmission were deemed potentially related to the index septic shock hospitalization in 78% (49 of 63) of cases. The most common cause was infection related, accounting for 46% of all 30-day readmissions, followed by cardiovascular or thromboembolic events (18%).

CONCLUSIONS: The use of hospital-based acute care appeared to be common in septic shock survivors. Encounters often led to readmission within 15 days of discharge, were frequently due to another acute condition, and appeared to result in substantial morbidity and mortality. Given the potential public health implications of these findings, validation studies are needed.

Keywords

cohort studies, emergency service, hospital, female, humans, length of stay, male, middle aged, patient readmission, retrospective studies, shock, septic, United States

Disciplines

Business | Health and Medical Administration | Health Services Administration | Health Services Research | Medical Humanities | Statistics and Probability

Author(s)

Alexandra Ortego, David F. Gaieski, Barry D. Fuchs, Tiffanie Jones, Scott D. Halpern, Dylan S. Small, S. Cham Sante, Byron Drumheller, Jason D. Christie, and Mark E. Mikkelsen



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Hospital-Based Acute Care Use in Survivors of Septic Shock

Alexandra Ortego, B.A.¹, David F. Gaieski, M.D.², Barry D. Fuchs, M.D.³, Tiffanie Jones, MD⁴, Scott D. Halpern, MD, PhD^{3,5}, Dylan S. Small, Ph.D.⁶, S. Cham Sante, B.A.⁷, Byron Drumheller, M.D.², Jason D. Christie, M.D., M.S.C.E.^{3,5}, and Mark E. Mikkelsen, M.D., M.S.C.E.^{3,5}

¹Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

²Department of Emergency Medicine, Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

³Pulmonary, Allergy, and Critical Care Division, Department of Medicine, Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

⁴Department of Medicine, Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

⁵Center for Clinical Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

⁶The Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

⁷The Commonwealth Medical College, Scranton, Pennsylvania

Abstract

Objective—Septic shock is associated with increased long-term morbidity and mortality. However, little is known about the use of hospital-based acute care in survivors after hospital discharge. The objectives of the study were to examine the frequency, timing, causes, and risk factors associated with Emergency Department (ED) visits and hospital readmissions within 30 days of discharge.

Design—Retrospective cohort study.

Setting—Tertiary, academic hospital in the United States.

Patients—Patients admitted with septic shock (serum lactate ≥ 4 mmol/L or refractory hypotension) and discharged alive to a non-hospice setting between 2007 and 2010.

Corresponding author: Mark E. Mikkelsen, M.D., M.S.C.E., Pulmonary, Allergy, and Critical Care Division, Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Gates 05.042, 3400 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, PA19104, mark.mikkelsen@uphs.upenn.edu, Phone: (215) 615-5416.

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Interventions—None.

Measurements and Main Results—The co-primary outcomes were all-cause hospital readmission and ED visits (treat-and-release encounters) within 30 days to any of the three health system hospitals. Of 269 at-risk survivors, 63 (23.4%, 95% confidence interval (CI): 18.2, 28.5) were readmitted within 30 days of discharge and another 12 (4.5%, 95% CI: 2.3, 7.7) returned to the ED for a treat-and-release visit. Readmissions occurred within 15 days of discharge in 75% of cases and were more likely in oncology patients ($p=0.001$) and patients with a longer hospital length of stay ($p=0.04$). Readmissions were frequently due to another life-threatening condition and resulted in death or discharge to hospice in 16% of cases. The reasons for readmission were deemed potentially related to the index septic shock hospitalization in 78% (49/63) of cases. The most common cause was infection-related, accounting for 46% of all 30-day readmissions, followed by cardiovascular or thromboembolic events (18%).

Conclusions—The use of hospital-based acute care appeared to be common in septic shock survivors. Encounters often led to readmission within 15 days of discharge, were frequently due to another acute condition, and appeared to result in substantial morbidity and mortality. Given the potential public health implications of these findings, validation studies are needed.

Keywords

septic shock; infection; hospital readmission; emergency department use

Sepsis has a tremendous impact on our health care system. The incidence of sepsis in the U.S. has been rising (1) and the associated cost has been estimated at \$24.3 billion (2). Although the incidence has increased, substantially more patients are surviving their hospitalization (1, 3–8).

Sepsis survivorship is associated with cognitive and physical impairments, decreased quality of life, and increased long-term mortality (9–13). While evidence has highlighted the importance of understanding the trajectories of care after critical illness (14), little is known about the healthcare needs of septic shock survivors. Hospital-based, acute care use after a hospitalization is common and costly (15–17). Emergency department (ED) visits and hospital readmissions may reflect the quality and coordination of care provided during the index hospitalization (15–20). To patients and family members, these are important and stressful events that can disrupt the recovery process (21). Recent studies using administrative data have shown that sepsis survivors may be particularly vulnerable (22–24). Therefore, urgent investigation is justified to determine how often these events occur and, importantly, why.

We evaluated septic shock survivors, defined by several recent clinical trials as a serum lactate level of 4 mmol/L or higher or refractory hypotension (5–7), to determine the frequency, timing, and causes of ED visits and hospital readmissions. We hypothesized that hospital-based acute care use in the 30 days following a hospitalization for septic shock would be common, occurring in one in five cases or more based on other high-risk conditions (15–17), and the reasons for and outcomes related to these encounters may explain the increased mortality that survivors experience.

Materials and Methods

Study Design

This was a retrospective cohort study of adult survivors of septic shock discharged between December, 2007 and January, 2010. The institutional review board of the University of Pennsylvania approved the study (#819400) with an informed consent exemption.

Study Setting and Population

We conducted the study at the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania (HUP), a tertiary care university hospital within the three hospital University of Pennsylvania Health System (UPHS). We studied patients admitted from the ED with septic shock, defined as a serum lactate level ≥ 4 mmol/L or systolic blood pressure <90 mm Hg after volume resuscitation or use of a vasoactive agent (5–7). The details of our validated strategy to identify cases of severe sepsis and quality assurance have been described previously (25–28). To examine hospital-based, acute care use in survivors and maintain the assumption of independent observations, we limited the study to patients discharged to a non-hospice setting after an index septic shock admission. We excluded patients who did not fulfill criteria for septic shock (29–30) and those who left against medical advice (AMA) or were transferred to another institution.

Data Collection

As part of the HUP Severe Sepsis database, trained investigators collected ED and hospitalization data from the electronic medical record (EMR) using a pre-drafted case abstraction form (25–28), permitting calculation of the Charlson Comorbidity Index (31). Consistent with prior work (25), missing data ($>5\%$ per variable) was rare and limited to laboratory measurements (e.g., coagulation measures). The Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation (APACHE) II score was calculated at hospital admission (25, 32).

We abstracted the following from the EMR using a separate abstraction form to examine hospital-based, acute care use within UPHS: disposition and follow-up at discharge from the index hospitalization, prior hospitalization within 30 days of the index hospitalization, and dates, timing, cause, and outcome of an ED encounter and/or hospital readmission within 30 days (33). We identified readmissions occurring after 30 days to calculate 60- and 90-day readmission rates. We did not collect data on ED visits or readmissions outside of UPHS, nor did we abstract data on subsequent ED visit(s) or readmission(s), with the exception of ED encounters that led to readmission. Consistent with the parent registry (25), post-discharge data was verified by a separate investigator for accuracy.

Our co-primary outcomes were ED visits (treat-and-release) and all-cause hospital readmission to any UPHS hospital within 30 days of discharge after the index hospitalization for septic shock (15–17). We included patients readmitted via inter-hospital transfer to minimize the risk of underestimating the hospital readmission rate. As a reference, using 2010 administrative data, we calculated the 30-day readmission rate for 10,985 index medical and surgical admissions at HUP to be 13.4% (95% confidence interval

(CI): 12.8, 14.1). Secondary outcomes included 60- and 90-day hospital readmission rate and a composite outcome of ED visit and hospital readmission within 30 days of discharge.

A focus of the study was to understand why survivors returned to the hospital. Consistent with the readmission literature (34–35), we considered a 30-day readmission to be potentially related to the index septic shock admission when the readmission was due to an unresolved, recurrent, or new infection or was due to a clinical deterioration or complication potentially related to care provided or a consequence of sepsis. We *a priori* categorized readmissions as related to: acute kidney injury, cognitive impairment (e.g., medication error), complications of tubes and lines, cardiovascular and thromboembolic events, infection, physical impairment (e.g., falls), and when the readmission was potentially related to the index septic shock admission but not captured in the above categories, as other (9–13, 36–44). When the readmission was attributed exclusively to the underlying disease and/or was elective, it was deemed unavoidable.

Two independent investigators reviewed the discharge summary, including primary and secondary diagnoses, and EMR to determine the readmission cause. Due to the infrequent number of readmissions attributed to cognitive and physical impairment, these were collapsed into the other category, resulting in 6 final response options. The inter-rater reliability for diagnoses was good, with a Kappa statistic of 0.79 (95% confidence interval (CI): 0.67 – 0.92). Adjudication, necessary for 9 readmissions, was performed by a third investigator blinded to prior assessments. The cause of an ED treat-and-release visit was determined by its ICD-9 code.

Last, we examined the relationship between clinical risk factors and 30-day hospital readmission. Using the general readmission (33–35) and sepsis literature, we examined sociodemographics, comorbid conditions, illness severity at presentation and during the hospitalization, source of sepsis, hospital length of stay, and discharge disposition. To assess whether hospital readmission was associated with quality of care provided at presentation, we tested time to antibiotics (27), volume of resuscitation (5–7), and initiation of early goal-directed therapy (5–7, 26). We considered year of admission and prior hospitalization within 30 days of the index hospitalization as potential confounders (28, 34).

Statistical Analyses

We compared continuous variables across groups using Student's t-test or Wilcoxon's rank-sum test and compared categorical variables across groups using the chi-squared test or Fisher's exact test, as appropriate. We used Stata 13.0 IC (Stata Datacorp, College Station, TX) to perform analyses and considered p-values ≤ 0.05 as significant.

We used multivariable logistic regression to adjust for potential confounding in the associations between risk factors and 30-day hospital readmission. In primary analyses, factors associated with the dependent variable at a significance level of $p < 0.05$ in bivariate analyses were included to create parsimonious multivariable models. Potential confounding variables associated at a significance level of $p < 0.20$ were added one-at-a-time to the base model and maintained if there was an alteration by $> 10\%$ in the point estimate for the odds ratio (OR) of any risk factor (45). Multicollinearity was assessed using variance inflation

factors. In primary analyses, we excluded variables with 10 observations per cell to avoid overfitting. In secondary analyses, we included these variables one-at-a-time. In separate secondary analyses, we included factors associated with the dependent variable at a significance level of $p < 0.20$ in bivariate analyses into the multivariable models.

Results

Baseline characteristics

Of 997 unique severe sepsis patients over the study interval, we examined 414 patients admitted from the ED with septic shock. Of these 414 patients, 23.2% expired in-hospital and 8.7% were discharged to hospice (see Figure 1). After excluding 13 survivors who left AMA or were transferred, there were 269 survivors at-risk for hospital readmission (Table 1).

Rate, Timing, and Cause of 30-Day Emergency Department Visits and 30-Day Readmission

Of 269 at-risk survivors, 63 (23.4%, 95% CI: 18.2, 28.5) were readmitted within 30 days and another 12 (4.5%, 95% CI: 2.3, 7.7) returned to the ED for a treat-and-release visit (readmission rates presented in Table 2). The median time to an ED encounter was 8 days, with interquartile range (IQR) from 4 to 15 days. Of the 56 ED encounters within 30 days, the conversion rate to hospital admission was 75% (42/56). The reasons for a treat-and-release ED visit varied, with the most common reasons being infection ($n=6$), device complications ($n=3$) and fall injuries ($n=2$) (see Table 2).

The majority of 30-day readmissions presented to UPHS through the ED (68%), with the remainder presenting as a direct admission (24%) or outside hospital transfer (8%). The median time to 30-day hospital readmission was 7 days, IQR: 3, 15 (Figure 2) and the median length of stay for readmissions was 5 days, IQR: 2, 14. Of 30-day readmissions, 21 (33%) survivors required ICU care and 10 (16%) expired or were transitioned to hospice during the readmission. Follow-up appointments were not arranged for 26 readmitted patients, and 17 were readmitted prior to their scheduled follow-up.

The reasons for readmission were potentially related to the index septic shock hospitalization in 78% (49/63) of cases (Table 3). The most common cause was infection, accounting for 46% of 30-day readmissions, followed by cardiovascular or thromboembolic at 18%. The infectious causes for readmission varied, with cellulitis and soft tissue infections being the most common (28%), followed by pneumonia (24%), gastrointestinal infections (17%), and bacteremia (17%).

Characteristics of Patients Readmitted Within 30 Days

Compared to those not readmitted, readmitted patients were more likely to have been hospitalized within the prior 30 days of the index septic shock hospitalization ($p < 0.001$), have cirrhosis ($p=0.05$), an oncology diagnosis ($p < 0.001$), lower initial serum lactate levels ($p=0.02$), higher APACHE II scores ($p=0.05$), longer hospital lengths of stay ($p=0.01$), and were more likely to be discharged with a PICC ($p=0.02$) (Table 4). Although readmitted patients had more comorbidities as measured by the Charlson ($p=0.001$), the association was

non-significant when the oncology subscore was removed ($p=0.67$). There were no significant differences between the two groups in ED quality measures, other metrics of illness severity, or admission year ($p=0.46$).

In multivariable models, independent risk factors associated with 30-day hospital readmission included: an oncology diagnosis ($p=0.001$), hospitalization within 30 days of the index septic shock hospitalization ($p=0.01$), and length of stay ($p=0.04$) (Table 5). Initial serum lactate levels were collinear with APACHE II scores. Neither initial lactate levels ($p=0.07$), nor APACHE II when substituted for lactate levels in multivariable models ($p=0.58$), were associated with 30-day readmission. In secondary analyses including variables with ≥ 10 observations per cell, cirrhosis was independently associated with 30-day readmission ($p=0.04$). In separate secondary analyses, including discharge disposition, use of mechanical ventilation, and coagulation failure as variables associated with the dependent variable at a less conservative significance level, an oncology diagnosis ($p=0.001$) and a hospitalization within 30 days of the index septic shock hospitalization ($p=0.02$) were the lone factors associated with 30-day readmission.

Discussion

In this observational study of survivors of septic shock, our principal finding was that there was a high rate of hospital-based acute care use among patients discharged after an admission for septic shock. Three-quarters of hospital-based, acute care occurred within 15 days of discharge and these encounters often led to readmission. In sum, we found that 23% of at-risk survivors were readmitted within 30 days, substantially higher than the general 30-day readmission rate at HUP, and nearly one out of six readmissions resulted in death or a transition to hospice. Furthermore, an additional 5% returned to the ED for a treat-and-release visit.

These findings support and complement the recent findings of Liu et al (23) and Prescott et al (24). Using a claims-based approach to identify cases of sepsis at an integrated community-based healthcare system, Liu et al observed that 18% of sepsis survivors were rehospitalized within 30 days, with a median time to readmission of 11 days. The rate of readmission was observed to be as high as 22% in survivors in the highest predicted mortality quartile (23). In a separate claims-based investigation, Prescott et al. examined the post-discharge healthcare use of elderly survivors of severe sepsis within a longitudinal cohort (1998–2005) study. Using a design that would result in a slightly higher rate of readmission (i.e., repeat severe sepsis hospitalizations were included), Prescott and colleagues reported a rate of 30- and 90-day readmission rate of 26% and 41%, respectively, after a severe sepsis hospitalization (24). Survivors, in comparison to their pre-sepsis state and matched non-sepsis hospitalizations, experienced a substantial increase in healthcare use and greater post-discharge mortality in the year post-discharge (24).

Collectively, these findings suggest that sepsis survivors are a high-risk group that frequently requires hospital-based acute care after discharge. Importantly, whether these apparent risks are concentrated in the most severely ill survivors remains unclear. Nevertheless, the rate and pattern observed in these studies mirrors those seen in

readmissions after heart failure, acute myocardial infarction, and pneumonia (33). While it is possible that high-quality discharge planning and short-term follow-up after discharge could play a substantial role in lowering the rate of readmissions after sepsis (46), two critical questions require examination to focus efforts: who is at risk to be readmitted and why?

Consistent with Liu et al (23), we found that a higher burden of comorbid conditions and a lengthy hospitalization, as a measure of illness severity, were associated with readmission. Specifically, and in line with hospital readmissions in general (33–35), we found that an oncologic diagnosis was both prevalent amongst septic shock survivors and independently associated with an increased risk of hospital readmission. Further, many septic shock survivors had been hospitalized prior to the index septic shock admission and this exposure was a risk factor for subsequent hospital readmission. Given evidence of a bidirectional relationship between cognitive and physical decline and an acute infectious insult (9, 47), further investigation is required to elucidate the role that hospital-based, acute care plays in the path to decline or recovery in survivors (48).

As to why survivors are readmitted, the initial suggestion that infection played a pivotal role emanated from a recent Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project (49). Therein, Sutton et al. reported that amongst hospital admissions with a primary or secondary diagnosis of septicemia, 16% of survivors were rehospitalized with the same condition and this scenario appeared to be increasing (46). More recently, while data was limited to 79% of readmissions, Liu et al found infection was the cause in 28–43% of cases (23). We found that septic shock survivors were frequently readmitted within 30 days with life-threatening conditions. Infections caused, or at least contributed to, readmission in 46% of cases. The source of infection varied, with a skin or soft-tissue infection or pneumonia accounting for approximately 50% of the infectious cases, and an additional 34% due to gastrointestinal infections or bacteremia. These observations complement the report by Liu et al (23), and are consistent with a small, recent study that suggested that infectious risk is increased in sepsis survivors (50). Additional common causes included cardiovascular and thromboembolic events and acute kidney injury. These findings, in concert with the available evidence (23–24), suggest that readmissions are the result of a synergistic process between pre-sepsis health conditions and sepsis-related sequelae. The latter influence, which requires direct examination, may be related to provisions of sepsis care or to residual organ dysfunction, new or progressive functional impairments, and/or the enduring immunosuppressive, inflammatory, and procoagulant response of sepsis (36–44).

Innovative interventions will be required to accelerate recovery and mitigate the apparent readmission risk amongst survivors. The optimal strategy will likely require a coordinated, comprehensive approach from diagnosis to discharge planning and follow-up. Components with the potential to reduce readmissions include an antibiotic stewardship program during the hospitalization and post-discharge (51–52), a longitudinal rehabilitation program to mitigate against functional impairments (53), early and frequent follow-up, and timely access to providers to effectively manage new conditions and complications (54). Comparative studies, designed to test the various potential strategies, will be essential.

There are several limitations to discuss. First, our study focused on septic shock patients admitted through the ED. Further studies, designed to examine the full spectrum of sepsis and those who develop sepsis during the hospitalization, are required to determine whether post-acute care needs are concentrated in the most severely ill. Second, while we designed our study to identify ED visits and hospital readmissions to any UPHS hospital and captured patients readmitted through inter-hospital transfer, we were unable to capture care provided outside of UPHS and therefore may have underestimated the rate of post-discharge resource utilization and ED visits specifically. Third, we did not fully account for the burden experienced by septic shock survivors. Future studies, designed to complement the recent work of Liu et al (23) and Prescott et al (24), will be necessary to more completely describe the survivor's experience, utilization of services, and associated costs. Fourth, amongst the readmissions categorized as unavoidable, septic shock may have accelerated the decline. Therefore, our classification schema may have underestimated the deleterious effects of septic shock. Fifth, the risk factor analyses were limited by power and therefore the potential for a Type II error exists. Although we examined a multitude of factors at presentation and during the hospitalization, we acknowledge the threat of residual confounding and the potential for a Type I error. Additional study is warranted to examine factors (e.g., infectious source, provisions of care (e.g., duration of antibiotics, transfusions) associated with post-acute care use at discharge and readmission and how discharge disposition may modify this relationship.

In conclusion, the use of hospital-based acute care appears to be common in septic shock survivors. Encounters often occurred within 15 days of discharge, frequently led to readmission with a life-threatening condition, and appeared to result in substantial morbidity and mortality. Further studies are necessary to validate these findings and to identify effective strategies to address the post-acute care needs of survivors.

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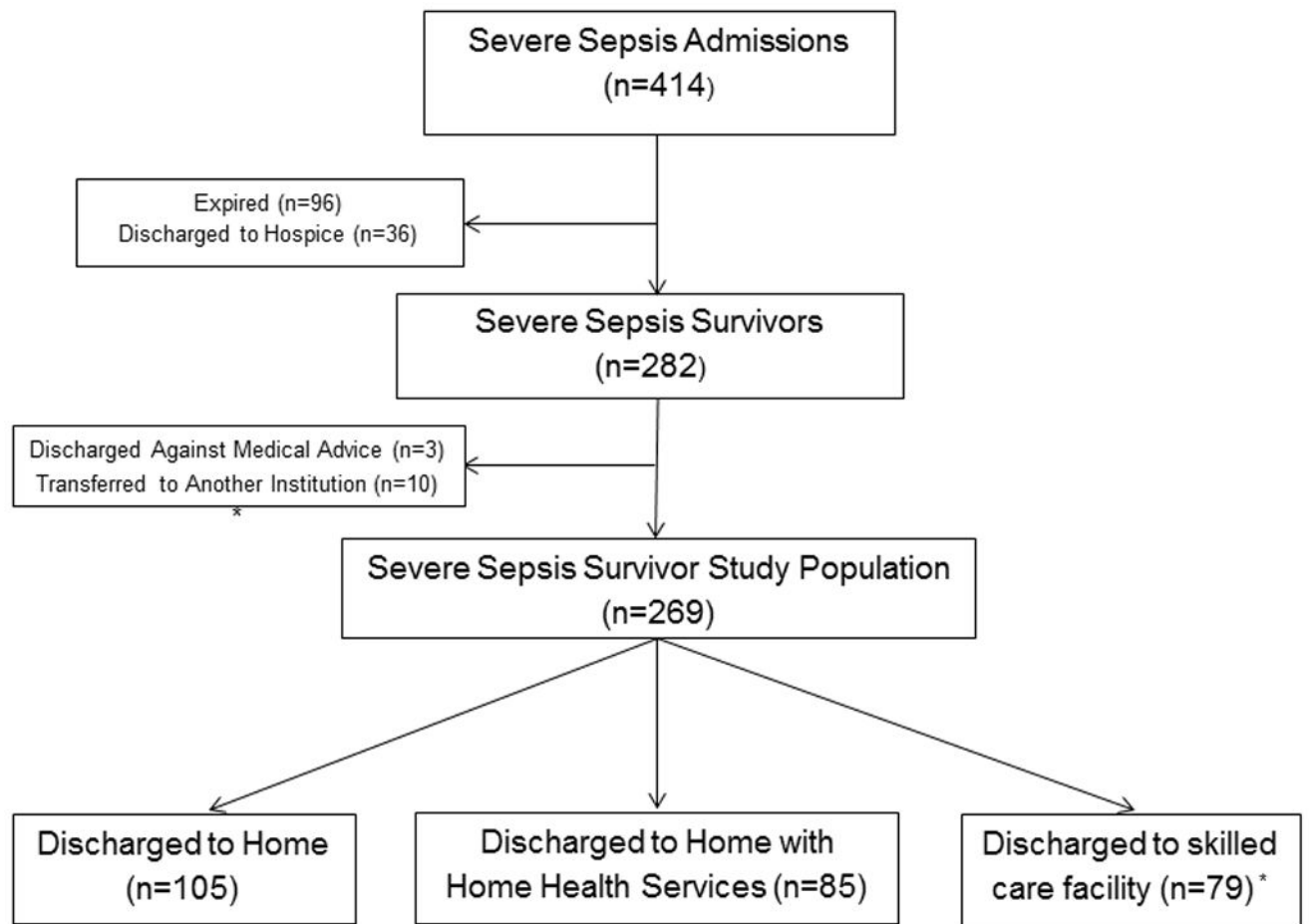


Figure 1. Flow diagram of use of post-acute care in survivors of sepsis. * Of 79 survivors discharged to a skilled care facility, 25 were discharged to acute rehabilitation, 47 to a skilled nursing facility, and 7 to a long-term acute care hospital.

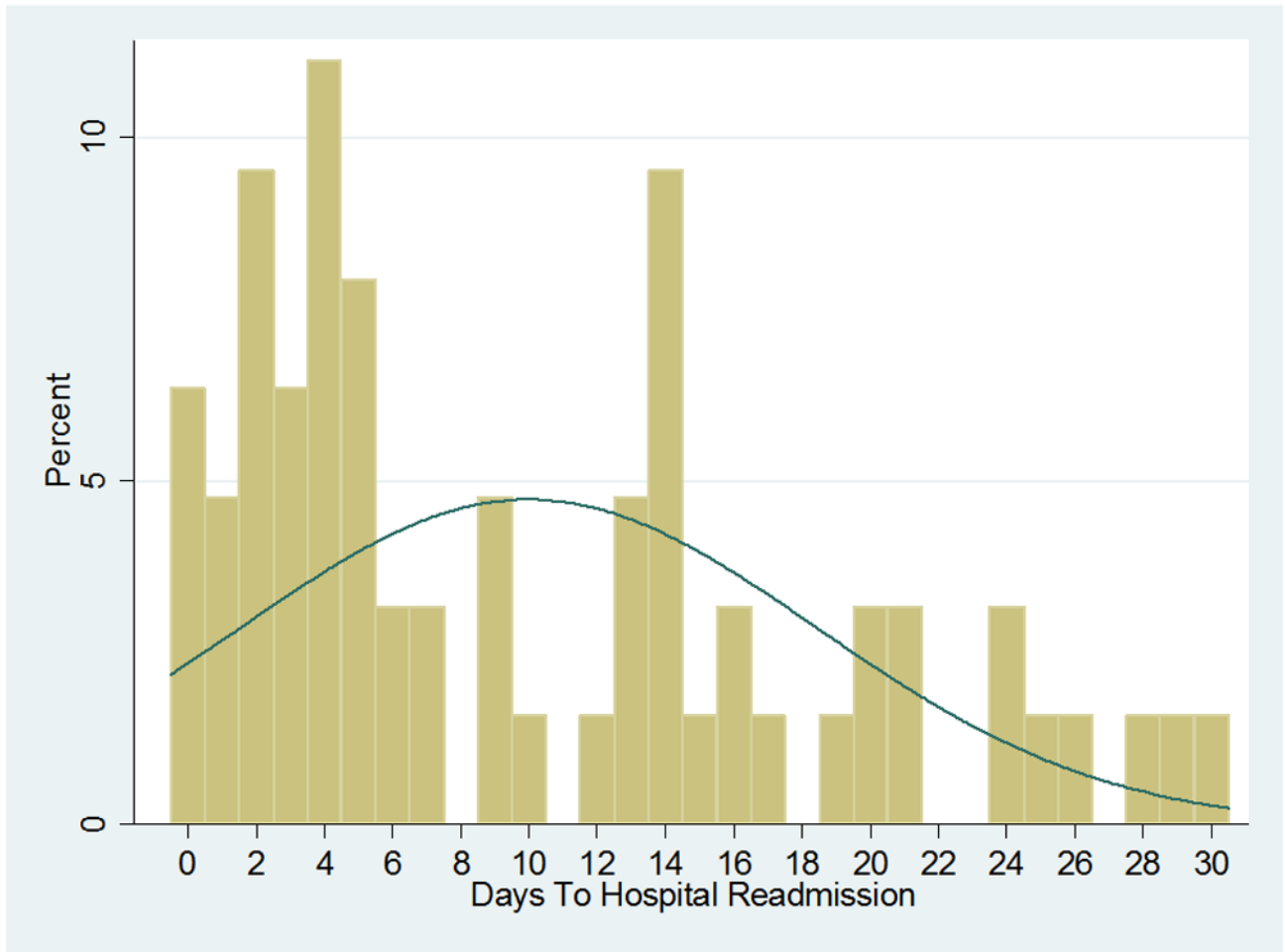


Figure 2.
Timing of 30-day hospital readmission in severe sepsis survivors.

Table 1

Baseline characteristics of septic shock survivor cohort.

At-Risk Survivors (N=269)	
Clinical Factors at Presentation	
Age, years	59 ± 18
Female sex (n, %)	135 (50.2)
Race (n, %)	
White	112 (42.6)
Black	144 (54.8)
Other	7 (2.7)
Charlson Comorbidity Index	2 (1 – 3)
Illness Severity at Presentation	
Initial serum lactate (mmol/L)	4.6 (3.7 – 6.1)
Hypotension (n, %)	184 (68.4)
Refractory hypotension (n, %)	95 (35.3)
Admission to ICU (n, %)	207 (77.0)
APACHE II score	19 ± 7
Admission to ICU (n, %)	207 (77.0)
Mechanical ventilation use (n, %)	54 (20.1)
Source of sepsis (n, %)	
Bacteremia	27 (10.0)
Pneumonia	50 (18.6)
Genitourinary	57 (21.2)
Gastrointestinal	53 (19.7)
Skin or soft-tissue	21 (7.8)

Definition of abbreviation: APACHE=acute physiology and chronic health evaluation.

Categorical variables are presented as counts and percentages. Continuous variables are presented as means and standard deviations or median and interquartile ranges, as determined by their distribution.

* Hypotension defined as systolic blood pressure < 90 mm Hg. Refractory hypotension defined as systolic blood pressure < 90 mm Hg after fluid resuscitation or use of vasoactive agents.

Table 2

Hospital-based acute care use in 269 survivors of septic shock.

Outcomes	
Hospital Readmissions	
30-day hospital readmission (n, %)	63 (23.4)
60-day hospital readmission (n, %)	89 (33.1)
90-day hospital readmission (n, %)	100 (37.2)
ED Visits (Treat – and – Release Encounters)	
30-day ED visit (n, %) *	14 (5.2)
Hospital-Based Acute Care Post-Discharge	
30-day ED visit or readmission (n, %) †	75 (27.9) †

Definition of abbreviation: ED=emergency department.

Categorical variables are reported as a count and percentage.

* Of 56 ED encounters within 30 days, 42 (75%) led to an admission. The reasons for the 14 ED encounters not resulting in an admission were: cellulitis or surgical site infection (n=4), complication of a device (n=3), head injury after a fall (n=2), altered mental status (n=1), post-operative pain (n=1), dyspnea (n=1), gastroenteritis (n=1), and pneumonia (n=1).

† One patient returned for a treat-and-release ED visit for altered mental status and subsequently was readmitted, both within 30 days of discharge; one patient was readmitted and subsequently returned for a treat-and-release ED visit for a head injury after a fall, both within 30 days. These 2 instances explain why the sum of the ED visits and 30-day hospital readmissions do not total 75.

Table 3

Readmission diagnoses following hospitalization for septic shock.

Readmission Diagnoses Potentially Related to Prior Sepsis Hospitalization, n(%)	
Infection *	29 (46.0)
Cardiovascular and thromboembolic †	11 (17.5)
Acute kidney injury‡	4 (6.4)
Complications of devices	2 (3.2)
Other£	3 (4.8)
Readmission Unrelated to Prior Hospitalization	
Related to comorbid condition **	14 (22.2)
	Total: N = 63

* Infectious cases included: 8 skin or soft-tissue infections (3 cellulitis cases and 5 abscess cases), 7 respiratory infections (6 pneumonia cases and 1 empyema case), 5 gastrointestinal infections (2 new clostridium difficile cases, 2 recurrent cases, and 1 spontaneous bacterial peritonitis case), 5 bacteremia infections (including 3 line-related cases), 2 urinary tract infections, and 2 systemic infections (one culture-negative sepsis case and one disseminated candidiasis case).

† Cardiovascular and thromboembolic cases included 4 cases of venous thromboembolism, 3 cases of congestive heart failure, 1 cerebrovascular accident, 1 case of venous sinus thrombosis, 1 acute coronary syndrome, and 1 cardiac arrest.

‡ Acute kidney injury includes 1 case of acute interstitial nephritis due to treatment for endocarditis diagnosed during prior hospitalization and 1 case of concomitant hypotension at time of readmission.

£ Other diagnoses include subarachnoid haemorrhage status post fall, altered mental status due to medication error, and anemia requiring transfusion.

** Categorization includes 5 oncology cases readmitted for failure to thrive or chemotherapy, 2 cases of progressive liver disease, 2 cases of chronic pain, 1 case of malignant pericardial effusion, 1 case of gout, 1 case of nephrolithiasis, 1 case of recurrent small bowel obstruction after clostridium difficile enterocolitis, and 1 case of hydrocephalus requiring the placement of a shunt.

Table 4

Patient-level factors associated with 30-day hospital readmission in survivors of septic shock.

	No Readmission (N=206)	Readmissions (N=63)	p- value
Clinical Factors			
Age, years	59 ± 18	60 ± 16	0.75
Female sex (n, %)	100 (48.5)	35 (55.6)	0.33
Race (n, %)			
White	84 (41.4)	28 (46.7)	
Black	113 (55.7)	31 (51.7)	0.74
Other	6 (3.0)	1 (1.7)	
Comorbidities (n, %)			
CAD	25 (12.1)	8 (12.7)	0.90
CHF	26 (12.6)	9 (14.3)	0.73
Cirrhosis	7 (3.4)	6 (9.5)	0.05
Chronic renal disease	23 (11.2)	8 (12.7)	0.74
COPD	16 (7.8)	5 (7.9)	0.96
Diabetes mellitus	68 (33.0)	17 (27.0)	0.37
ESRD	16 (7.8)	4 (6.4)	0.71
HIV	9 (4.4)	2 (3.2)	1.00
Hypertension	95 (46.8)	31 (49.2)	0.74
Oncology	43 (20.9)	29 (46.0)	<0.001
Transplant	29 (14.1)	8 (12.7)	0.78
Charlson Comorbidity Index	1 (1 – 3)	2 (1 – 3)	0.001
Prior hospitalization within 30 days	43 (20.9)	28 (44.4)	<0.001
Illness Severity at Presentation			
Organ dysfunction			
Acute kidney injury (n, %)*	87 (42.2)	23 (36.5)	0.42
Change in mental status	57 (27.7)	17 (27.0)	0.92
Coagulation failure*	34 (16.5)	15 (23.8)	0.19
Hematologic failure*	18 (8.7)	7 (11.1)	0.57
Hepatic failure*	8 (3.9)	4 (6.4)	0.48
Hypoperfusion, lactate (mmol/L)	4.8 (4.0 – 6.3)	4.2 (2.5 – 5.3)	0.02
Refractory hypotension	70 (34.0)	25 (39.7)	0.41
Admission to ICU	157 (76.2)	50 (79.4)	0.60
APACHE II score	18 ± 7	20 ± 6	0.05
ED Processes of Care			
Time to antibiotics, minutes	114 (62 – 198)	142 (81 – 224)	0.29
Volume resuscitation, cc	3150 (2050 – 4350)	3100 (2050 – 4150)	0.44
Transfusion (n, %)	10 (4.8)	2 (3.2)	0.57
EGDT initiated	58 (28.2)	22 (34.9)	0.30
Source of sepsis (n, %)			

	No Readmission (N=206)	Readmissions (N=63)	p- value
Bacteremia	20 (9.7)	7 (11.1)	0.75
Pneumonia	37 (18.0)	13 (20.6)	0.63
Genitourinary	47 (22.8)	10 (15.9)	0.24
Gastrointestinal	40 (19.4)	13 (20.6)	0.83
Skin or soft-tissue	13 (6.3)	8 (12.7)	0.10
Hospitalization			
Hospital length of stay	6 (4 – 13)	10 (5 – 15)	0.01
ICU length of stay [†]	3 (1 – 5)	2 (2 – 4)	0.32
Mechanical ventilation use (n, %)	46 (22.3)	8 (12.7)	0.10
PICC present at discharge	15 (7.3)	11 (17.5)	0.02
Discharge disposition			
Home	87 (42.2)	18 (28.6)	
Home with home services	61 (29.6)	24 (38.1)	0.15
Skilled care facility	58 (28.2)	21 (33.3)	

Definition of abbreviation: APACHE=acute physiology and chronic health evaluation; CAD=coronary artery disease; CHF=congestive heart failure; COPD=chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; HIV=human immunodeficiency virus; ICU=Intensive Care Unit; PICC=peripherally-inserted central catheter.

Categorical variables are presented as counts and percentages. Continuous variables are presented as means and standard deviations or median and interquartile ranges, as determined by their distribution.

* Acute kidney injury defined as serum creatinine \geq 0.5 mg/dL from baseline. Coagulation failure defined as international normalized ratio $>$ 1.5 or PTT $>$ 60 and hematologic failure as platelets $<$ 100, and hepatic failure as total bilirubin $>$ 4.0 mg/dL (25, 30). Coagulation measures and hepatic function measures were obtained in 78% and 90% of the cohort, respectively; when not assessed, they were presumed to be normal in accord with APACHE II score calculations (32). Refractory hypotension defined as systolic blood pressure \leq 90 mm Hg after fluid resuscitation or use of vasoactive agents (5–7, 30).

[†] ICU length of stay in subgroup of patients requiring ICU admission.

Table 5

Clinical risk factors associated with 30-day hospital readmission in survivors of septic shock.

Independent Variable *	Adjusted Odds Ratio (95% CI)	p-value
Oncology	3.02 (1.60 – 5.68)	0.001
Recent hospitalization	2.26 (1.19 – 4.29)	0.01
Length of stay, > 4 days	2.18 (1.02 – 4.64)	0.04
Initial lactate levels (mmol/L)	0.89 (0.78 – 1.01)	0.07
PICC at discharge	1.68 (0.66 – 4.25)	0.27

Definition of abbreviation: CI=confidence interval; PICC=peripherally-inserted central catheter.

* An adjusted odds ratio of greater than 1 represents an increased risk of 30-day hospital readmission. The potential confounder, year of admission, was neither associated with the dependent variable nor did its inclusion alter the odds ratios of any of the candidate risk factors significantly. Conversely, a recent hospitalization attenuated the association between length of stay and 30-day readmission significantly.

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