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COLECTOMY OUTCOMES IN PATIENTS OVER 65 WITH ULCERATION COLITIS

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Abstract

Introduction: There are limited data regarding surgical outcomes for elderly patients with Ulcerative Colitis, and we sought to examine the post-operative outcomes in this population.

Methods: The ACS NSQIP was queried for all patients with a diagnosis of ulcerative colitis and compared elderly patients (those aged 65 and older) to younger patients under age 65. Univariate and multivariate logistic regression was done to evaluate differences in morbidity and mortality rates.

Results: 2,699 patients were analyzed, of which 493 (18.3%) were defined as elderly. Elderly patients had more comorbidities compared to younger patients but were less likely to be on preoperative steroids (47.1% vs 74.2%, p<0.0001). Elderly patients had a higher proportion of emergent cases (27.6% vs 8.2%, p<0.0001) and an average 3 day longer hospital stay, (p<0.0001). There were no significant differences in the rates of anastomotic leak, surgical site infections or 30-day readmission. Elderly patients had a higher rate of morbidity (47.3% vs 26.8%, p<0.0001) and mortality (8.9% vs 1.2%, p<0.0001).
Multivariate analysis showed elderly patients had significantly increased odds for morbidity (OR 2.45, 95% CI: 2.00-2.99, p<0.0001) and 30-day mortality (OR 7.91, 95% CI: 4.85-12.91, p<0.001). Preoperative sepsis significantly increased the risk of morbidity (OR 3.457, 95% CI: 2.27-5.26, p <0.0001) and mortality (OR 3.11, 95% CI: 1.48-6.57, p<0.003).

Conclusions: Elderly patients with Ulcerative Colitis that undergo a colectomy are at increased risk for both morbidity and mortality. Optimizing these patients may reduce the risk, but further prospective trials are warranted to further elucidate the ideal optimization strategies.

Introduction

- Colectomy is a commonly performed procedure for Ulcerative Colitis (UC)
- Patients over the age of 65 with Ulcerative Colitis is an increasing trend
- Outcomes after a colectomy in these patients are unknown
- Objective: Determine risk of morbidity and mortality among older patients with Ulcerative Colitis after a colectomy as compare to younger patients

Methods

- Data: NSQIP – Targeted Colectomy (2016)
- Variables:
  - Morbidity: any 30-day complication
  - Mortality: all-cause 30-day mortality
  - Patients >/= 65 years old
- Analysis:
  - Descriptive analysis, univariable/multivariable logistic regression

Conclusion

- Elderly patient with Ulcerative Colitis that undergo a colectomy have increased morbidity and mortality.
- Optimizing these patients may reduce the risk, but further prospective trials are warranted to further elucidate the ideal optimization strategies.

Results

Patient Characteristics

*p<0.0001	<65 Years	65 or Older
Female	964 (43.7%)	238 (48.3%)
Male	1242 (56.3%)	255 (51.7%)
Race		
Black	109 (4.9%)	24 (4.9%)
Other	306 (13.9%)	61 (12.4%)
White	1791 (81.2%)	408 (82.8%)
Diabetes*	141 (6.4%)	102 (20.7%)
Smoking	199 (9.0%)	54 (11.0%)
Dyspnea*	75 (3.4%)	48 (9.7%)
COPD*	18 (0.8%)	55 (11.2%)
Ascites	16 (0.7%)	8 (1.6%)
CHF*	6 (0.3%)	16 (3.2%)
HTN*	338 (15.3%)	304 (61.7%)
Renal Failure*	11 (0.5%)	11 (2.2%)
Albumin*	3.1 [0.9]	2.9 [0.8]
Sepsis*	149 (6.8%)	79 (16.0%)

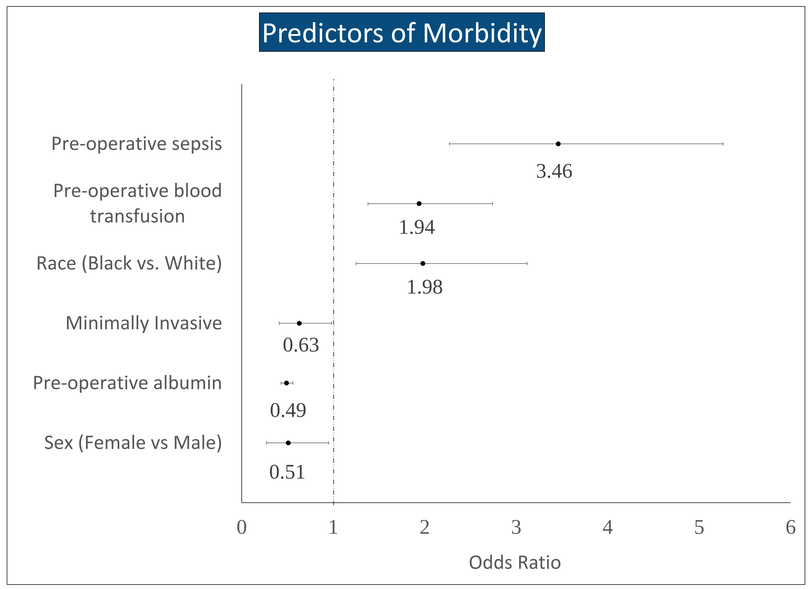
Procedure Characteristics

*p < 0.0001	<65 Years	65 or Older
Emergent*	304 (3.0%)	15 (3.0%)
ASA Class*		
1-2	1084 (49.1%)	101 (20.5%)
>/=3	1122 (50.9%)	392 (79.5%)
Operative Time	195.6 [82.7]	194.1 [105.2]
Length of Stay*	11.3 [12.9]	14.0 [12.5]
Disposition*		
Home	2076 (94.1%)	311 (63.1%)
Facility	107 (4.9%)	143 (29.0%)
Expired	23 (1.0%)	39 (7.9%)

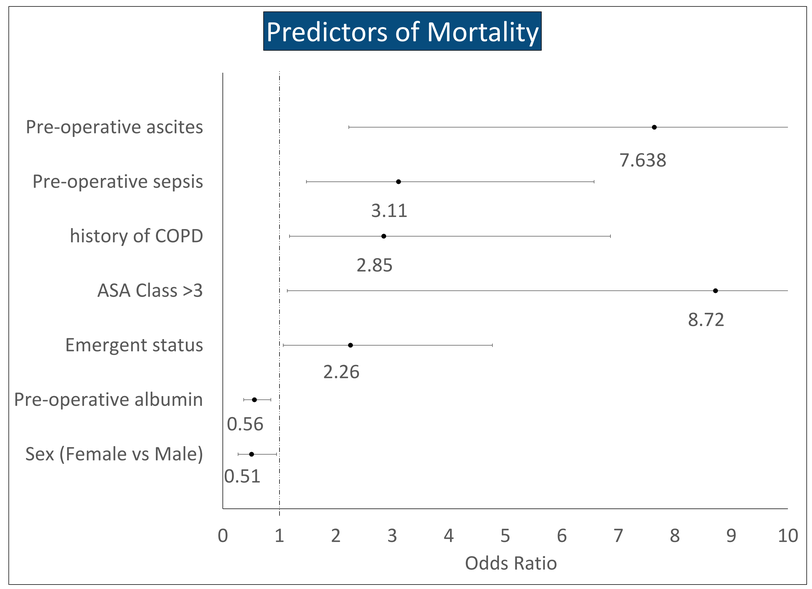
Complications

*p<0.0001	<65 Years	65 or Older
Anastomotic Leak*	66 (3.0%)	15 (3.0%)
Ileus	408 (18.5%)	144 (29.2%)
Superficial SSI	127 (5.8%)	22 (4.5%)
Organ/Space SSI	166 (7.5%)	32 (6.5%)
Wound Dehiscence	40 (1.8%)	10 (2.0%)
Pneumonia*	47 (2.1%)	47 (9.5%)
Reintubation*	38 (1.7%)	36 (7.3%)
PE	18 (0.8%)	5 (1.0%)
Vent > 48 Hours*	54 (2.4%)	49 (9.9%)
Renal Failure*	14 (0.6%)	14 (2.8%)
CVA	5 (0.2%)	3 (0.6%)
Cardiac Arrest	10 (0.5%)	7 (1.4%)
MI	7 (0.3%)	8 (1.6%)
Transfusion*	339 (15.4%)	134 (27.2%)
Septic Shock*	67 (3.0%)	55 (11.2%)

Predictors of Morbidity



Predictors of Mortality



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