



Who is at risk of long hospital stay among patients admitted to geriatric acute care unit? Results from a prospective cohort study

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Titre	Who is at risk of long hospital stay among patients admitted to geriatric acute care unit? Results from a prospective cohort study
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Auteur	Beauchet, Olivier [1], Launay, C. [2], de Decker, Laure [3], Fantino, Bruno [4], Kabeshova, A. [5], Annweiler, Cédric [6]
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Résumé en anglais	<p>1) To confirm that vitamin D deficiency, defined as serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D (25OHD) concentration < 25nmol/L, was associated with long length-of-stay (LOS) among older inpatients admitted to geriatric acute care unit; and 2) to examine which combination of risk factors of longer LOS including vitamin D deficiency best predicted longer LOS. Based on a prospective cohort study with a 25-day follow-up on average, 531 consecutive older inpatients (mean age 85.0 +/- 7.2 years, 59.1% women) admitted to the geriatric acute care unit of Angers University Hospital, France, were included. Linear regression models showed that male gender (P < 0.025), delirium (P < 0.015) and vitamin D deficiency (P < 0.001) were independently associated with a longer LOS. The highest risk of a longer LOS was shown while combining vitamin D deficiency with male gender (Odds ratio (OR)=3.70 with P < 0.001). The risk increased significantly while delirium was associated with these two baseline characteristics (OR=4.76 with P=0.001). Kaplan-Meier distributions of discharge differed significantly between participants who had or not the combination of the 3 criteria (P < 0.007). Vitamin D deficiency, delirium and male gender were significant risk factors for a longer LOS in the studied sample of older inpatients.</p>
URL de la notice	http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications/ua9998 [22]
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Liens

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