

MODELLI ORGANIZZATIVI PER IL PAZIENTE CHIRURGICO

2018 MOTORE
SANITÀ
Sanità Universale

Maria Chiara Corti

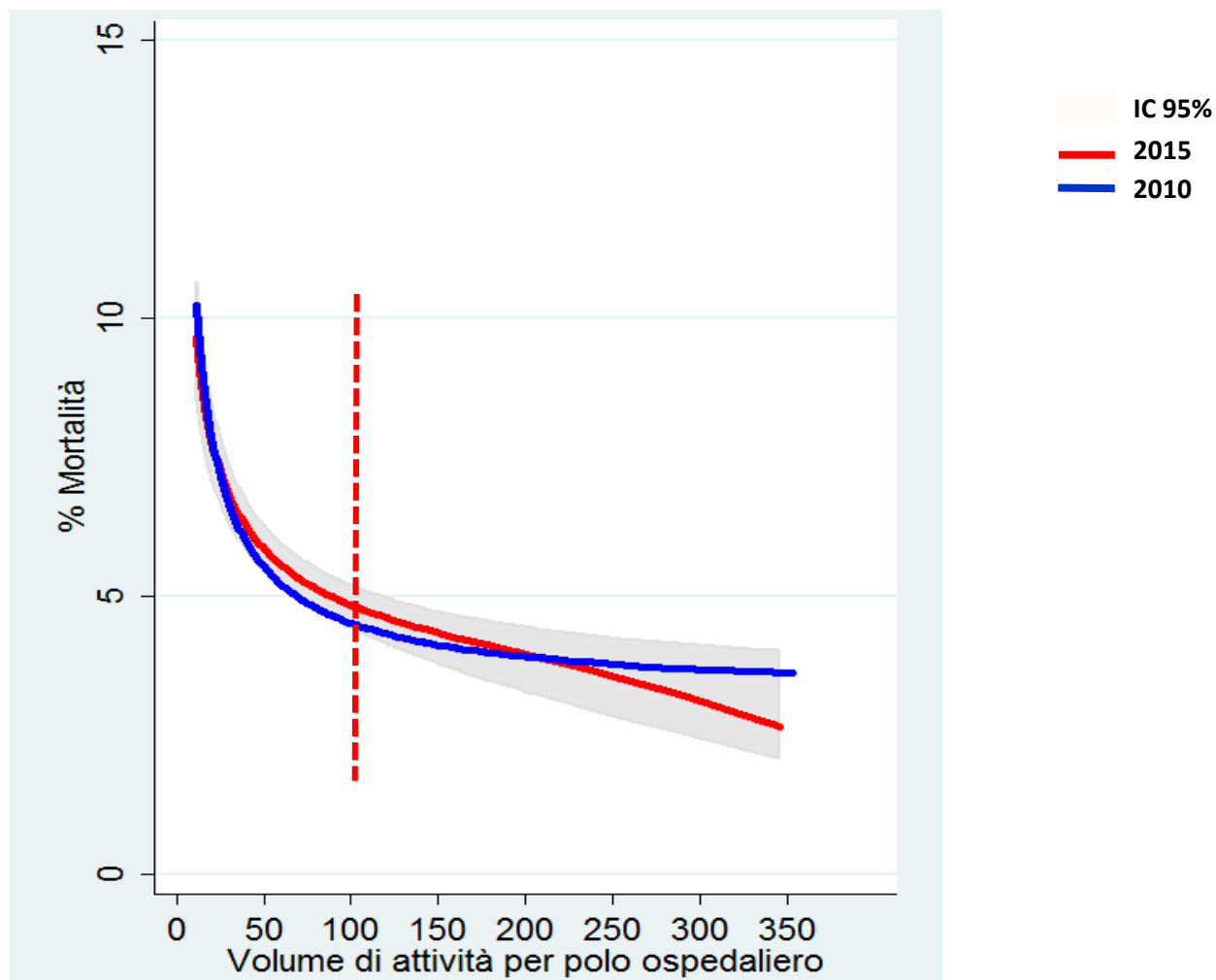
**Cristina Basso, Nicola Gennaro,
Matilde Dotto, Silvia Tiozzo Netti**

**Servizio Epidemiologico Regionale e Registri
Azienda Zero- Regione Veneto**

**4 Ottobre 2018
AOU Padova**



Chirurgia del cancro del colon. Associazione tra mortalità a 30 giorni e volume di attività per poli ospedalieri. Italia, 2010, 2015



Clinical Research Paper

Relationship between hospital volume and short-term outcomes: a nationwide population-based study including 75,280 rectal cancer surgical procedures

Salvatore Pucciarelli¹, Manuel Zorzi², Nicola Gennaro³, Francesco Marchegiani¹, Andrea Barina¹, Massimo Rugge^{2,4}, Matteo Zuin¹, Alessandro Perin¹, Isacco Maretto¹, Francesca Bergamo⁵, Caterina Boso⁶, Patrick Frambach¹ and Maria Chiara Corti³

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In-hospital mortality, 30-day readmission, and length of hospital stay after surgery for primary colorectal cancer: A national population-based study

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Tech Coloproctol

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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Surgical Unit volume and 30-day reoperation rate following primary resection for colorectal cancer in the Veneto Region (Italy)

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M. Rebonato² · D. Nitti¹ · M. Saugo⁴

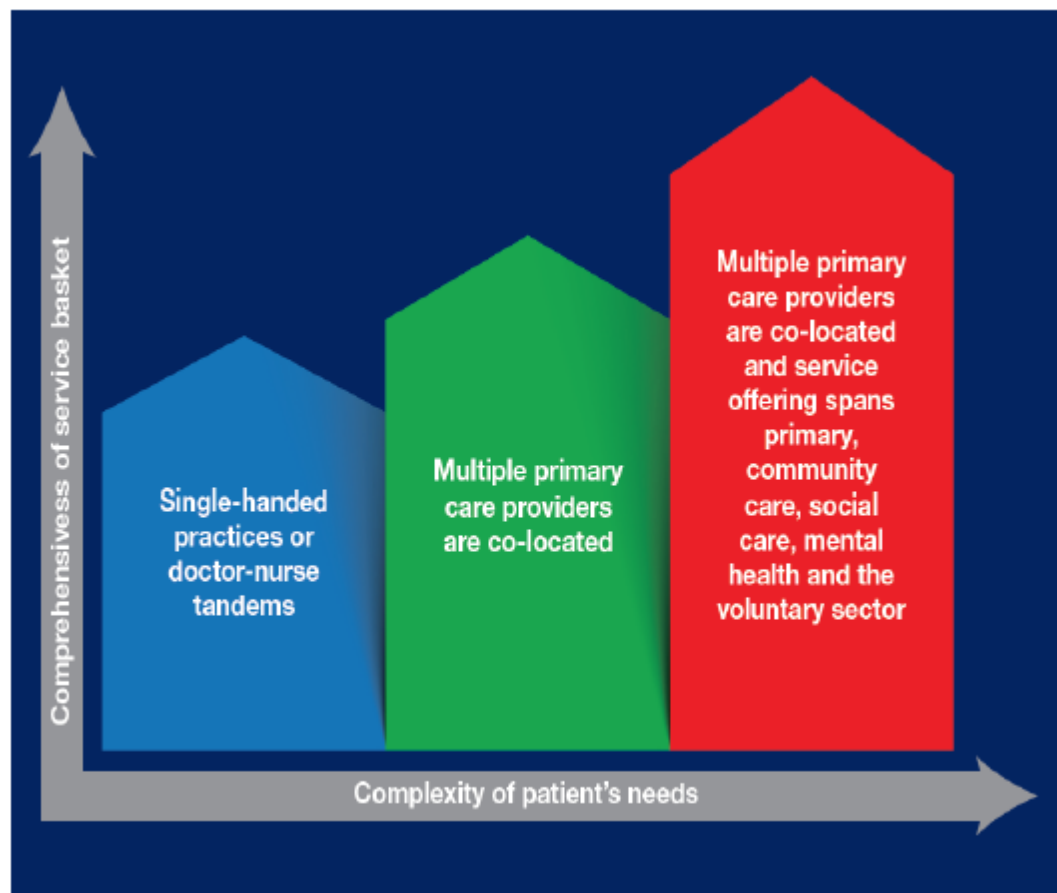
Table 2: Short-term outcomes by hospital volume

	All patients		Low volume (1 - 12)		Medium volume (13 - 31)		High volume (32+)		p-value
	n	column %	n	column %	n	column %	n	column %	
No. of Patients	75,280	100.0	25,576	100.0	24,213	100.0	25,491	100.0	
No. of hospitals/year	8280	100.0	6534	100.0	1283	100.0	463	100.0	
Length of stay									
Lower median (1-12)	38,684	51.4%	10,865	42.5%	12,369	51.1%	15,450	60.6%	p<0.001
Upper median (13+)	36,596	48.6%	14,711	57.5%	11,844	48.9%	10,041	39.4%	
Modality of discharge									
Alive	74,307	98.7%	25,166	98.4%	23,877	98.6%	25,264	99.1%	p<0.001
Dead	973	1.3%	410	1.6%	336	1.4%	227	0.9%	
Abdominoperineal resection									
No	63,005	83.7%	20,624	80.6%	20,479	84.6%	21,902	85.9%	p<0.001
Yes	12,275	16.3%	4,952	19.4%	3,734	15.4%	3,589	14.1%	
30-day readmission									
No	68,974	92.8%	23,334	92.7%	22,088	92.5%	23,552	93.2%	p<0.001
Yes	5,333	7.2%	1,832	7.3%	1,789	7.5%	1,712	6.8%	

Fonte: Eur J Surg Oncol. 2017 Jul;43(7):1312-1323 In-hospital mortality, 30-day readmission, and length of hospital stay after surgery for primary colorectal cancer: A national population-based study.

Cosa si nasconde dietro ai volumi ?

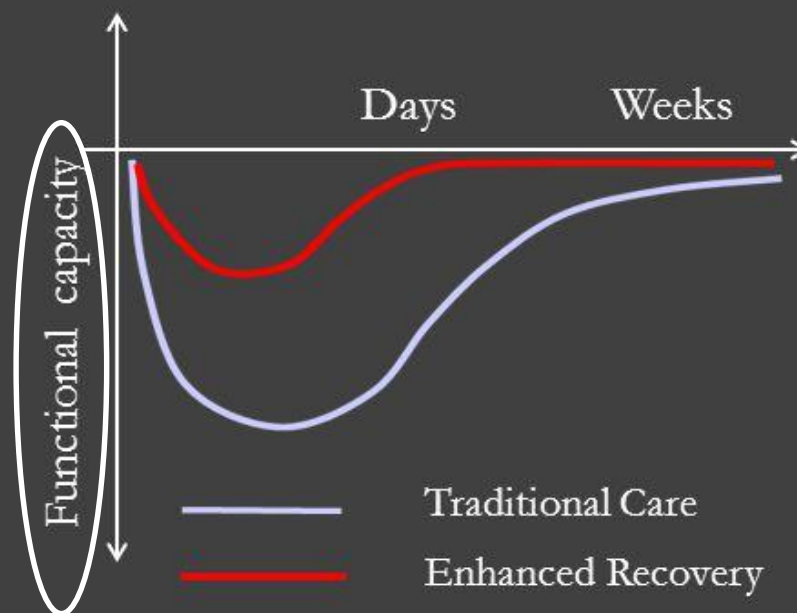
- › Nelle casistiche ridotte i fattori confondenti possono influenzare gli esiti, se non si aggiusta.
- › La selezione negativa o positiva di pazienti può creare associazioni distorte (bias).
- › Tecniche innovative tendono ad essere introdotte prima nei grandi ospedali
- › L'evidenza osservazionale deve precedere i clinical trials e l'introduzione di nuovi interventi.

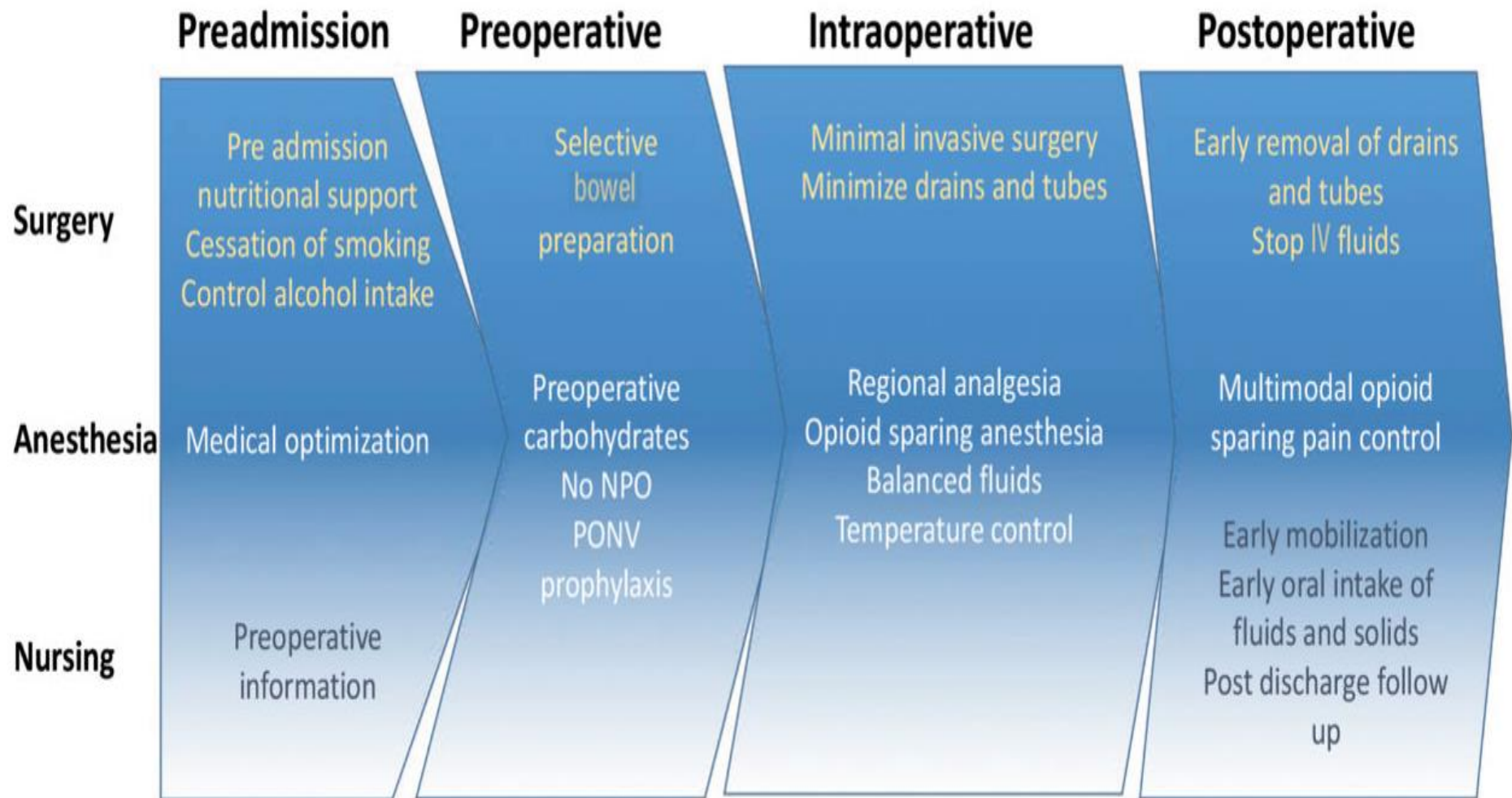


What is ERAS ?

Standardized protocol for perioperative care

- ❖ Multi-modal intervention
- ❖ Reduce operative stress
- ❖ Support organ function
- ❖ Reduced morbidity
- ❖ Accelerate convalescence





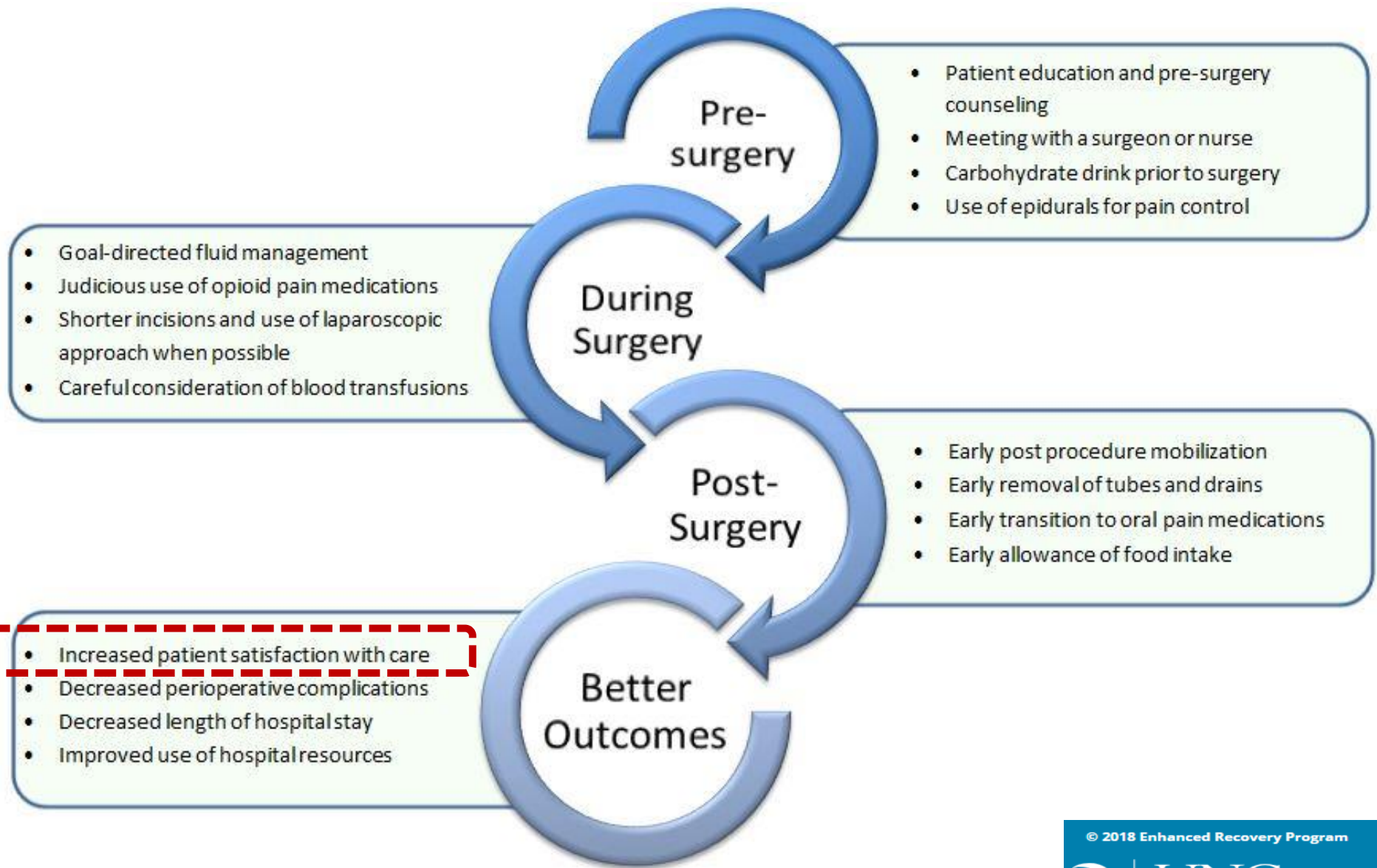
Source: Olle Ljungqvist, MD, PhD, Örebro University, Örebro, Sweden.

Active Patient Involvement

Pre-operative	Intra-operative	Post-operative
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Pre-admission counselling •Early discharge planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Active warming •Use of multi-modal pain management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Early oral nutrition •Early ambulation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Reduced fasting duration •Carbohydrate loading •No/selective bowel prep 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Surgical techniques •Avoidance of prophylactic NG tubes & drains 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Early catheter removal •Use of chewing gum •Defined discharge criteria
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Venous thromboembolism prophylaxis •Antibiotic prophylaxis •Pre-warming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Use of multi-modal anti-emetic prophylaxis •Use of goal directed peri-operative fluid therapy 	

Audit of compliance & outcomes

Whole Team Involvement





Critical Steps To Establish An Enhanced Recovery Program: Lessons learned from the BC Enhanced Recovery Collaborative Teams*

Enhanced Recovery programs are multi-modal perioperative care pathways designed to achieve early recovery after surgical procedures.

Problem: Evidence supporting Enhanced Recovery has been growing for over 15 years, but the application of the pathway remains inconsistent across BC. As a result, complication rates for elective colorectal patients could be vastly improved.

Strategy for Change: The Collaborative is a strategy for integrating evidence-based knowledge and innovation into practice. The Enhanced Recovery Collaborative is composed of 11 multi-disciplinary teams* from diverse hospitals, representing all regional health authorities.

From November 2014-January 2016, our teams gathered at three *Learning Sessions*, and were supported during the *Action Periods*, when teams tested and implemented changes in their local settings between learning sessions. Teams were encouraged to use the *Model of Improvement*.

The Collaborative developed a minimum dataset that is collected by all teams to monitor both site-level and collective progress and drive quality improvement. The dataset includes process measures reflecting the Enhanced Recovery elements, as well as complication rate, readmission rate, and length of stay.

Results & Lessons Learned: The Collaborative model is an effective large scale, quality improvement tool. From January – October 2015, the 80% adherence target was met for 11 pathway elements, an increase from the 3 elements at baseline; ≥ 20% increase in adherence for 14 elements. Complication rate fell from 32% to 22%; median length of stay fell from 7 days to 5 days; readmission rate stayed constant at 7%.

Based on the collective of experiences of our 11 teams, here are the **top five key lessons** – or stepping stones – for launching and more fully implementing an Enhanced Recovery program.

EDUCATION

- Achieved when off-unit, fun, face-to-face, multidisciplinary, paid, and reaches 100% of staff.
- Nurse educators are key supports.
- Just-In-Time education can help integrate new processes of care as new evidence emerges.

"I felt empowered with the tools to make meaningful change in the care of patients. Inspired!"
Collaborative member

TEAMWORK

- To build a team: obtain administrative support, determine a team captain, establish scope, agree on clear and common goals, hold regular/structured team meetings
- Core team consists of administration, surgery, anesthesiology, nursing, data support, and project management.
- Ad-hoc team members include pharmacy, dietary, ET nurses, physio, MOA's, medical records.
- Effective champions can support the team by building relationships, acting as change agents, being effective and trusted communicators among peers.
- Help team members get to know each other through stories and shared activities.

"I will continue to push for ERAS for all patients!"
Collaborative member

DATA

- Share data with all staff to build shared purpose.
- Real-time audits provide immediate feedback to clinicians and better care for patients.
- Data collected by patients can be inconsistent and unreliable.
- Ways to make data collection easier: develop clinical documentation to support processes of care; dedicate time and skilled staff for collection, analysis, and reporting; use a validated data set prior to collection; automate when possible

"I felt proud of being part of positive change."
Collaborative member

PATIENT RESOURCES

- Use a variety of standardized materials - booklets, bulletin board, website, and videos- to help support different learning styles.
- Consult patients during resource development.
- Patients are and want to be active partners in resource development and the care they receive.

FUN!

- Celebrate wins
- Showcase your work
- Be creative

"I felt that my input as a patient partner was valued and acknowledged."
Collaborative Patient Partner

* Collaborative Teams

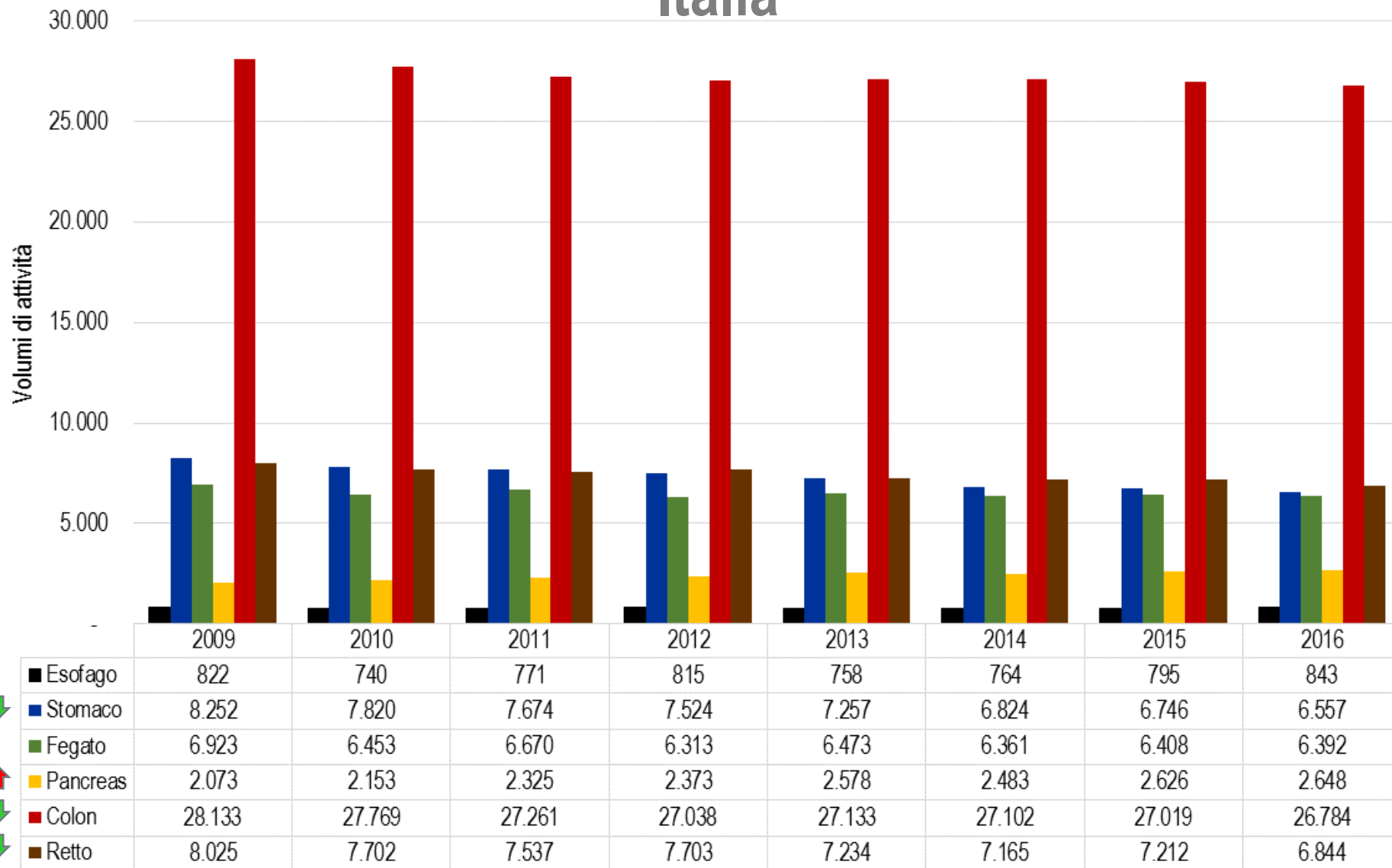
Campbell River Hospital
Kelowna General Hospital
Langley Memorial Hospital
Mills Memorial Hospital (Terrace)
Mount St. Joseph's Hospital (Vancouver)
Nanaimo Regional General Hospital
Royal Columbian Hospital (New Westminster)
Royal Inland Hospital (Kamloops)
St. Paul's Hospital (Vancouver)
Surrey Memorial Hospital
Vancouver General Hospital

Presenters

Angie Chan (Specialist Services Committee),
Nancy Garrett-Petts (Royal Inland Hospital),
Brenda Poulton (Royal Columbian Hospital),
and Garth Vatkin (Collaborative Co-chair,
Kelowna General Hospital), on behalf of the
BC Enhanced Recovery Collaborative

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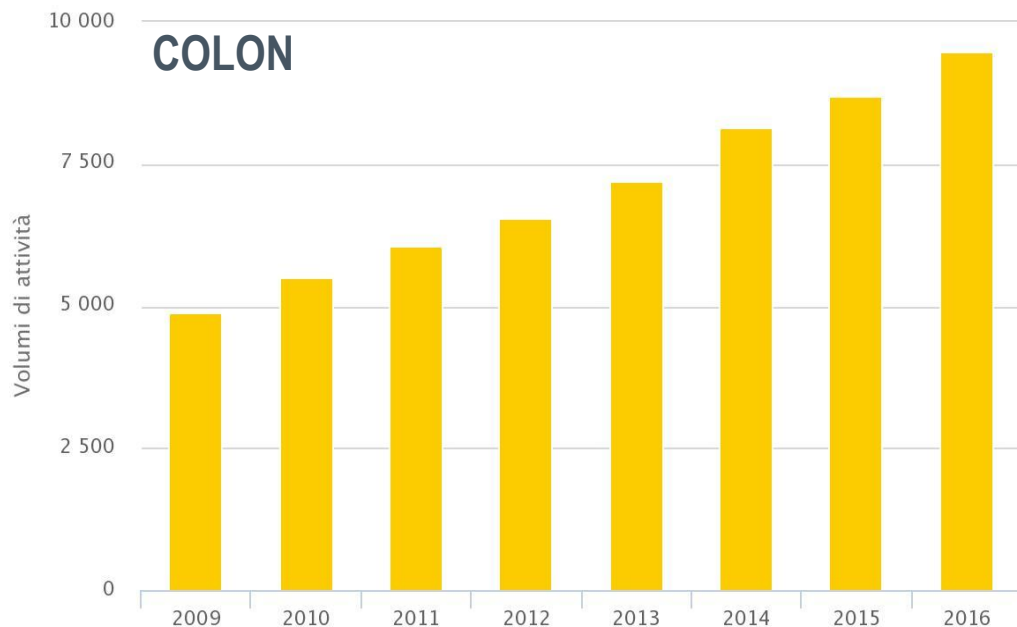
Italia



Volume di ricoveri per intervento

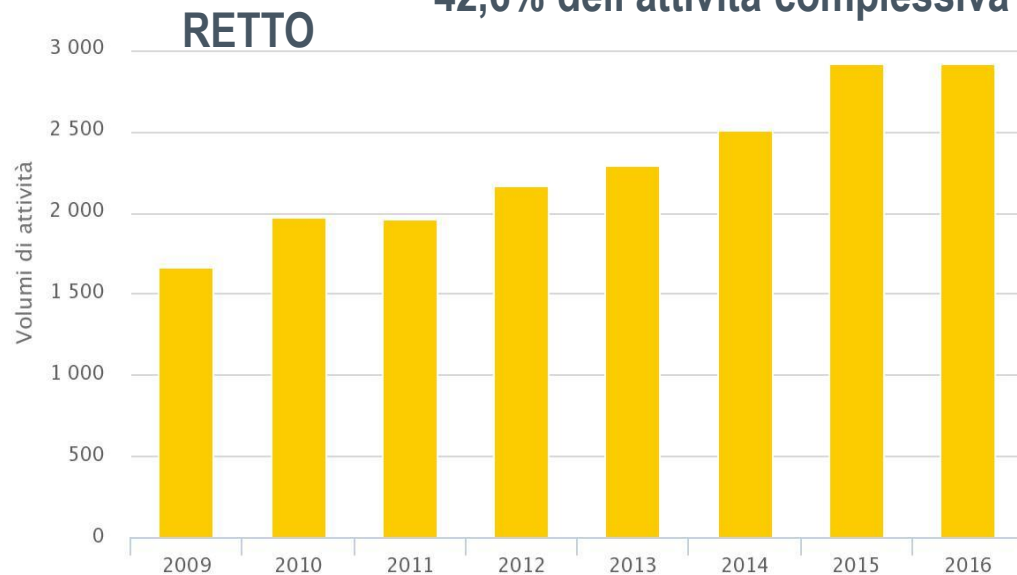
Veneto

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Tumore esofago	104	163	162	212
Tumore stomaco	470	430	477	441
Tumore fegato	762	809	1.017	1.036
Tumore pancreas	406	381	530	578
Tumore colon	2.260	2.268	2.217	2.171
Tumore retto	548	519	553	544
Totale	4.550	4.570	4.956	4.982

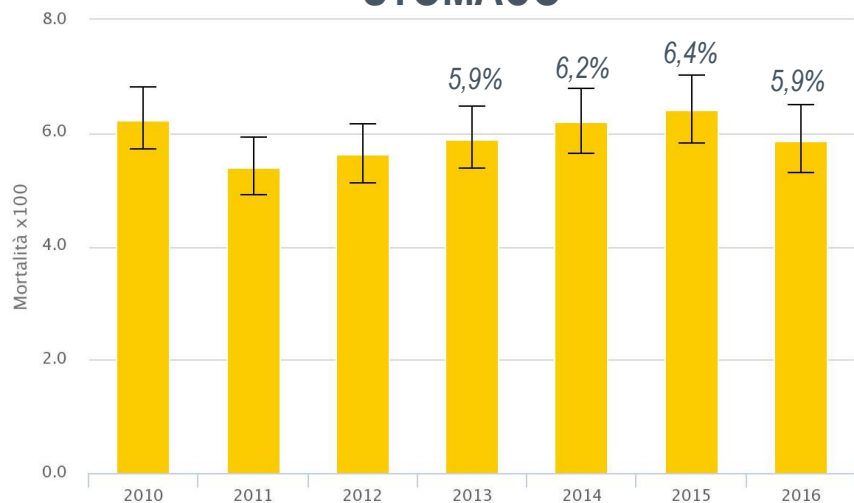


**per il k colon nel 2016
 in laparoscopia
 35,4% dell'attività complessiva**

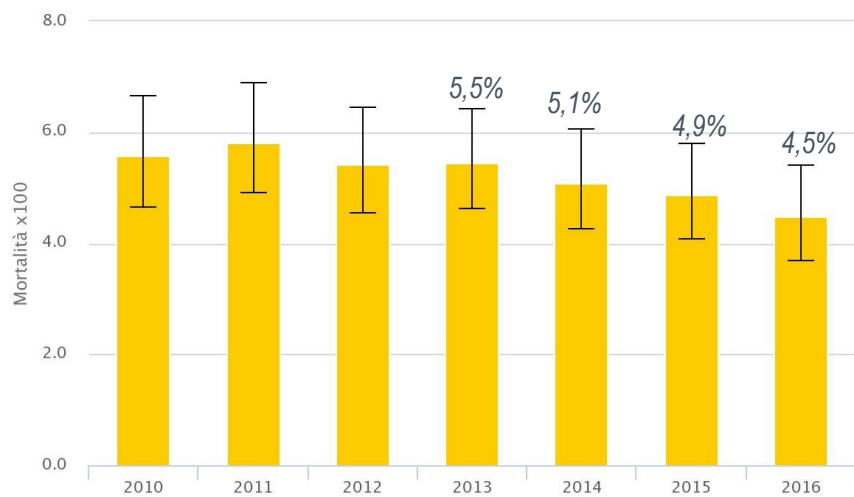
**per il k retto nel 2016
 in laparoscopia
 42,6% dell'attività complessiva**



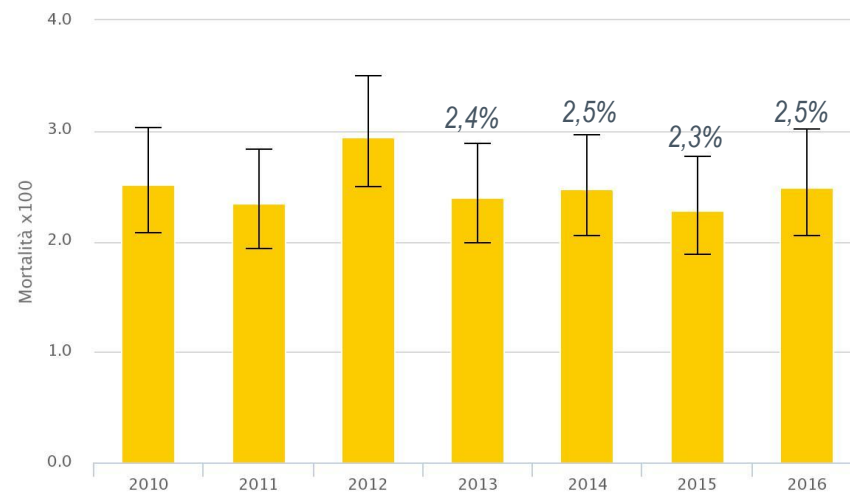
STOMACO



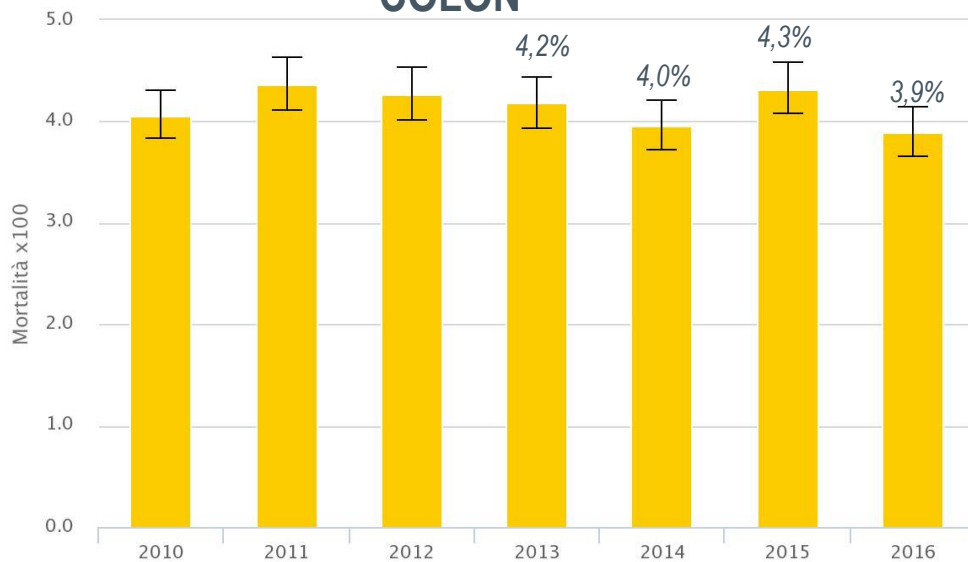
PANCREAS



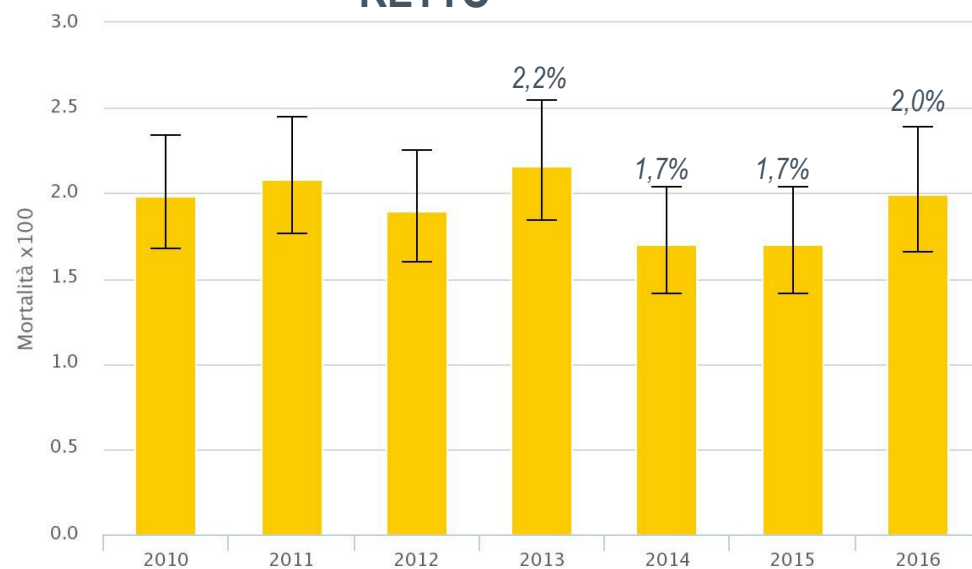
FEGATO



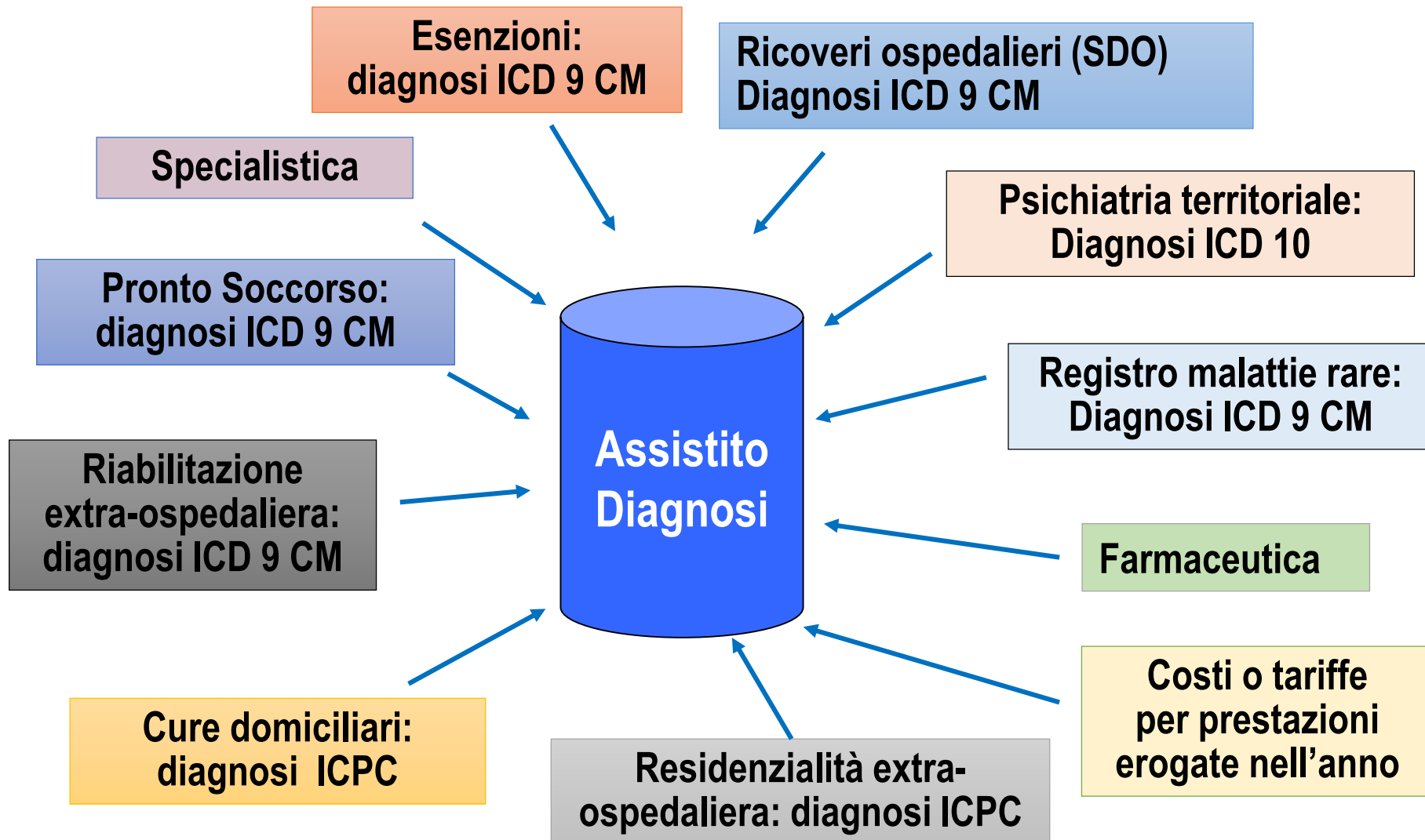
COLON



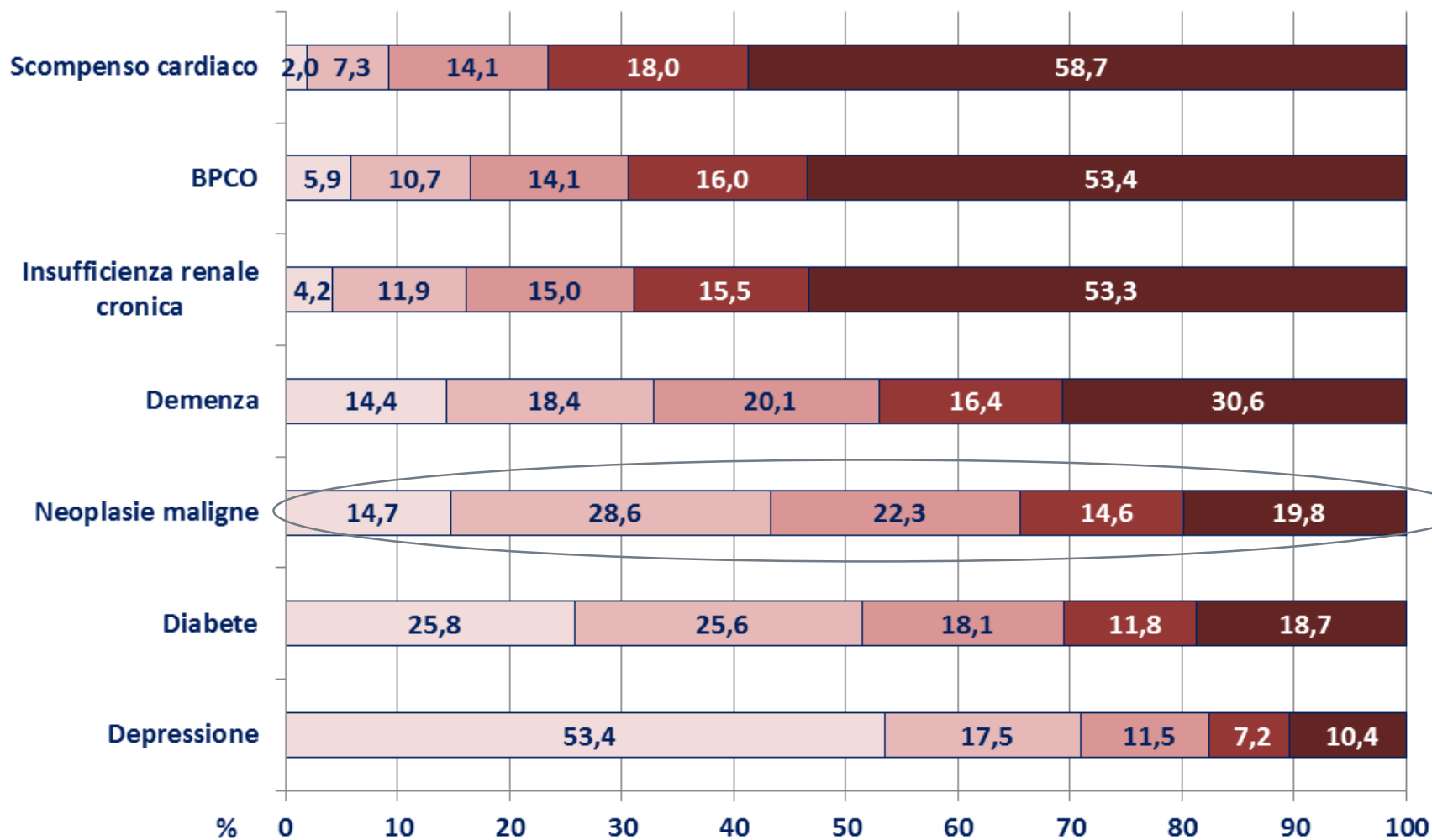
RETTO



L'unità di osservazione è l'ASSISTITO

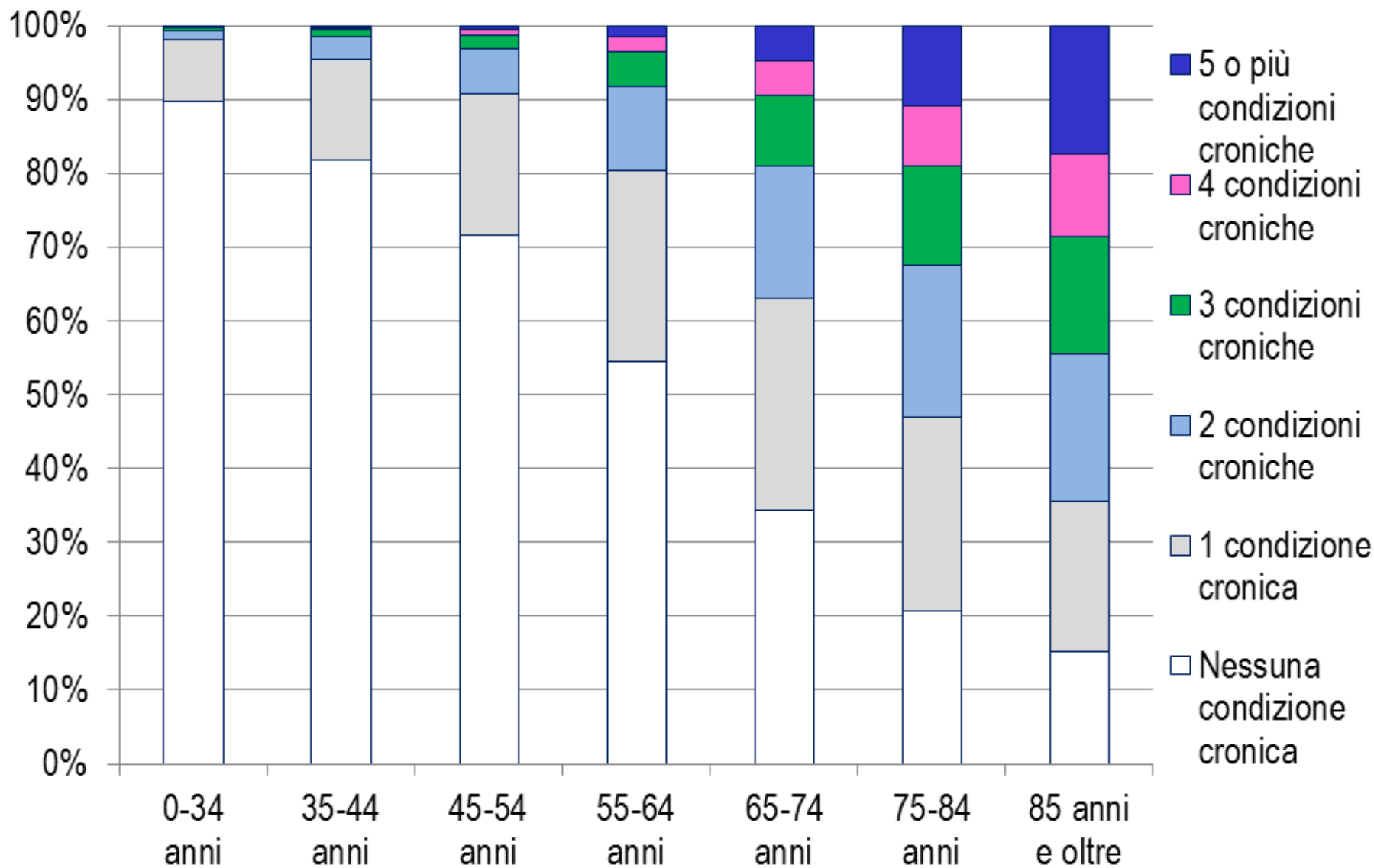


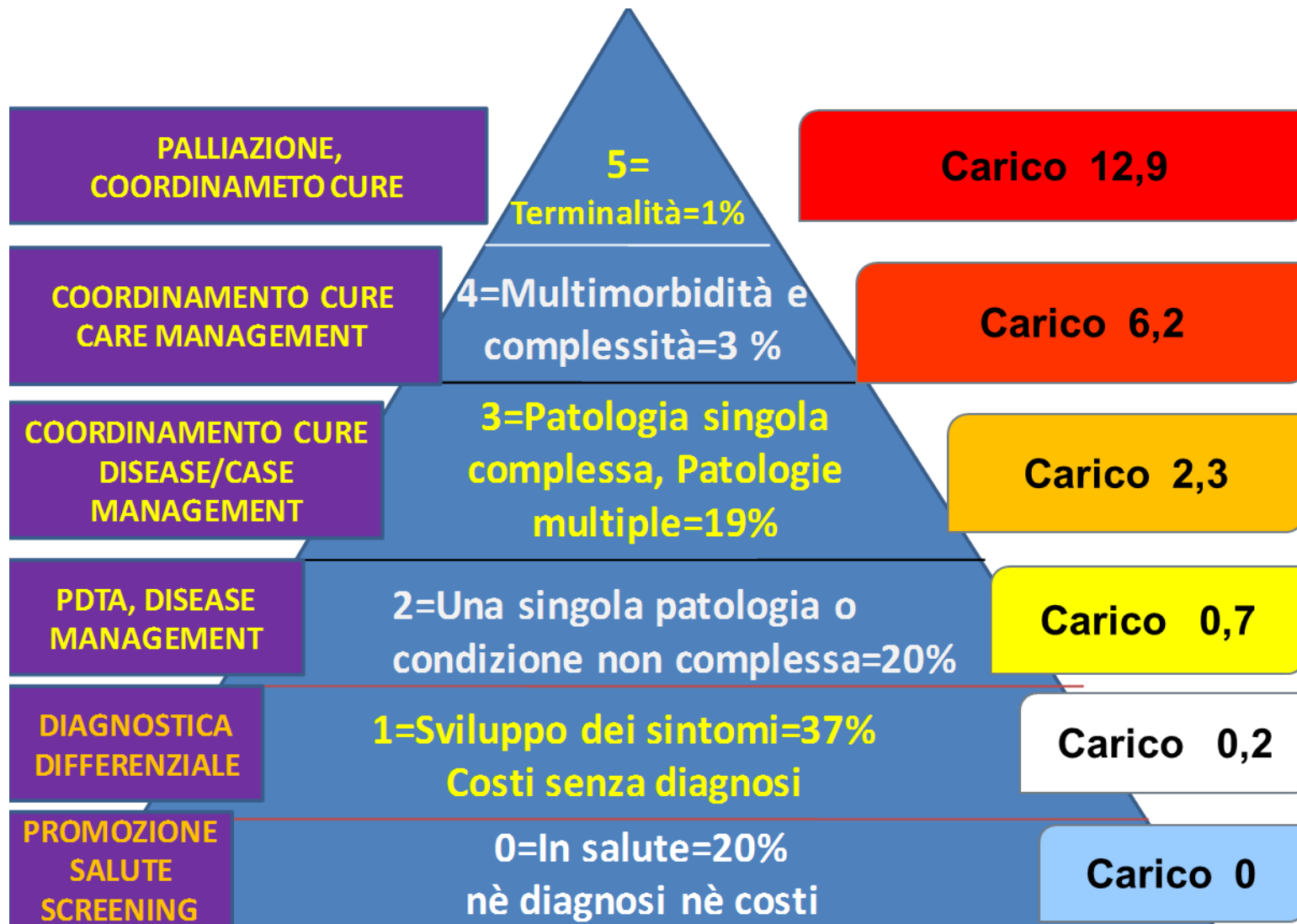
Numero di condizioni croniche



1 condizione cronica
 2 condizioni croniche
 3 condizioni croniche
 4 condizioni croniche
 5 o più condizioni croniche

Popolazione per numero di condizioni croniche e classi di età

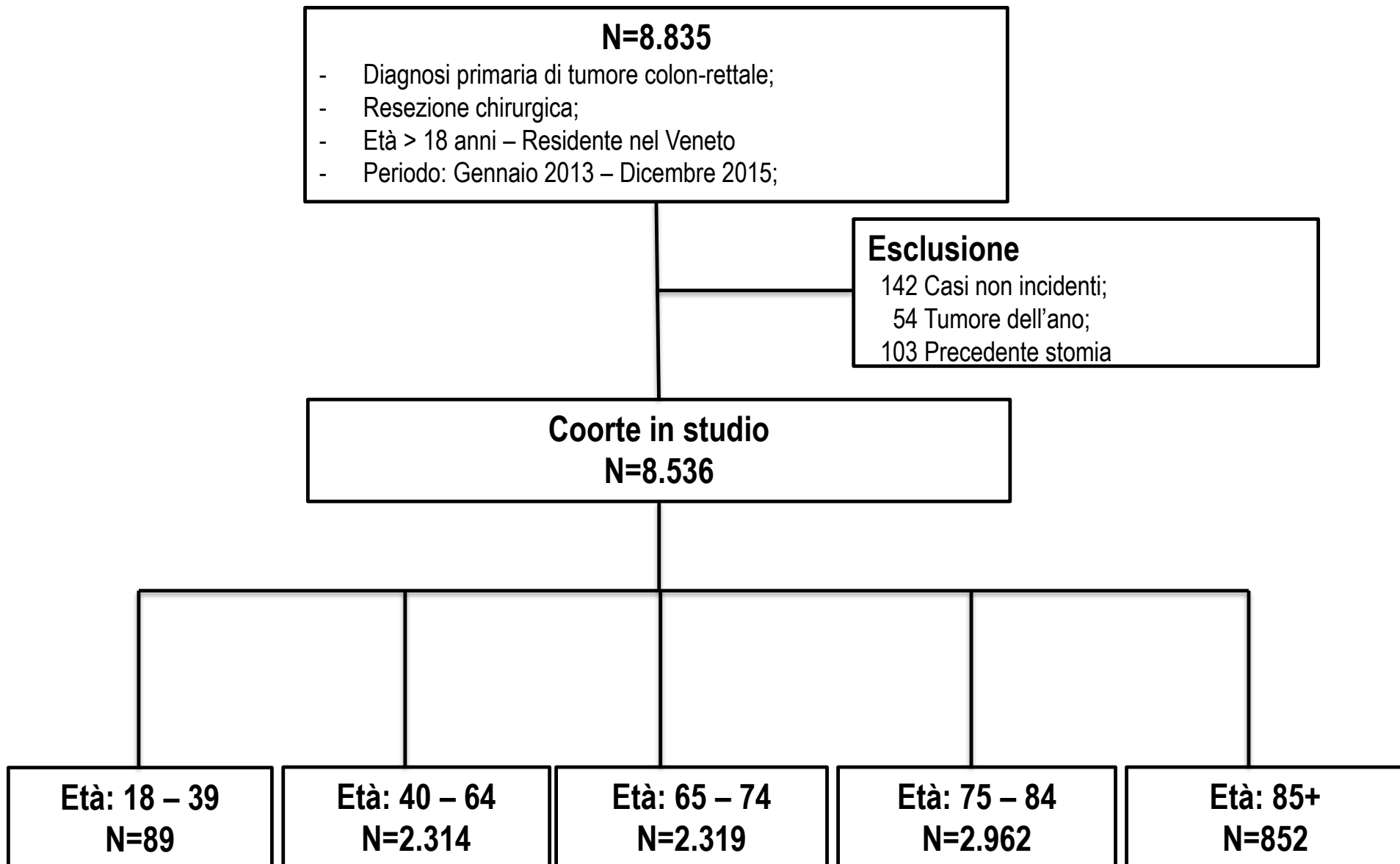






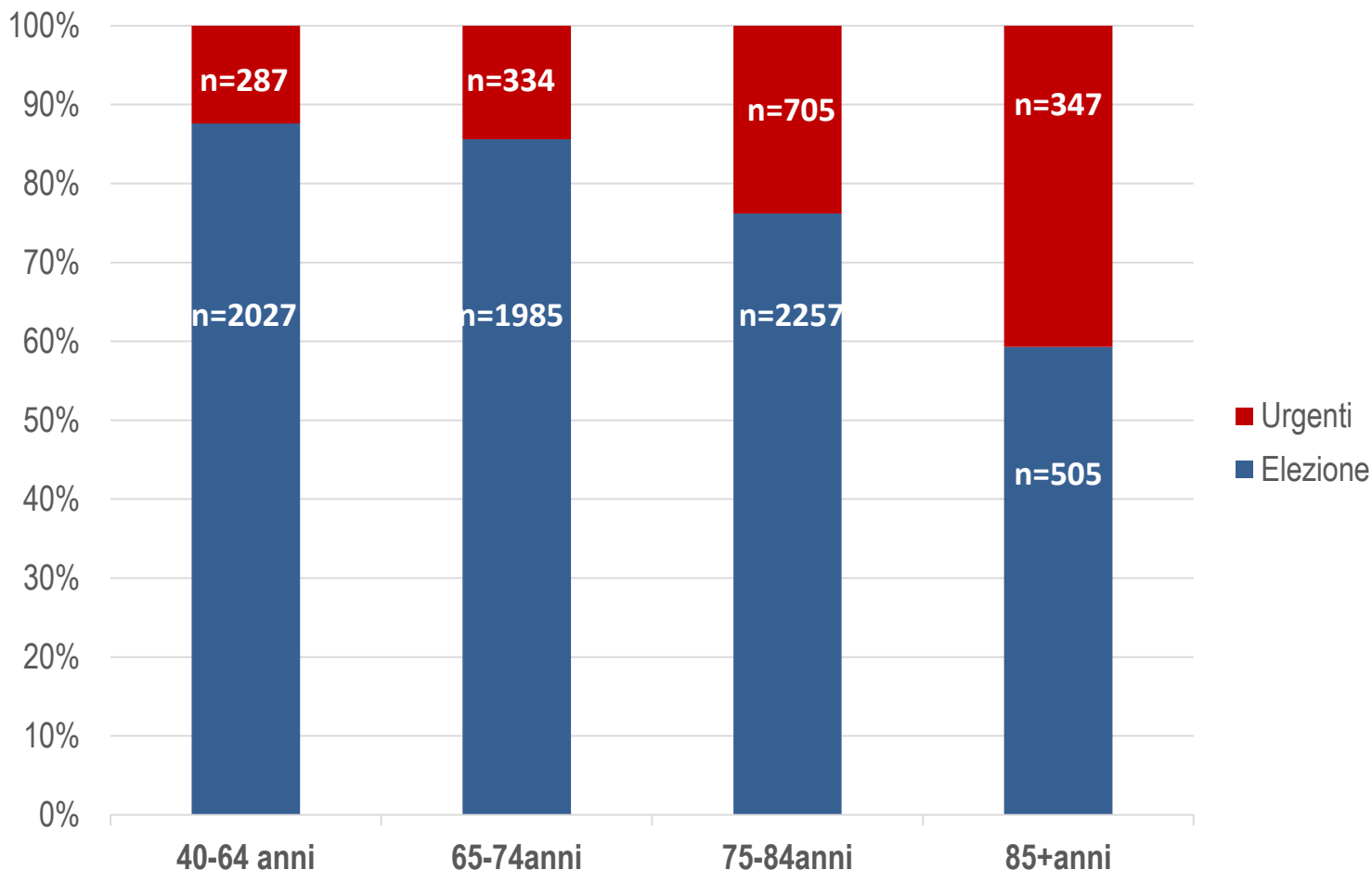
Classi d'età	Stima casi incidenti da Registro Tumori Veneto	Casi sottoposti a resezione	%
40-64	2660	2314	87%
65-74	2651	2319	88%
75-84	3564	2962	83%
85+	1533	852	56%
Totale	10511	8447	81%

*** La stima dei casi incidenti è ottenuta dalle incidenze età/sexo specifiche recuperate nel sito RTV (www.registrotumoriveneto.it). Non è stato possibile scorporare il K anale.*



Nella coorte ci sono solamente 89 soggetti nella classe 18-39enni

Tipologia di accesso per fasce di età



Regione Veneto: K colon-retto nell'anziano

Caratteristiche della popolazione studiata

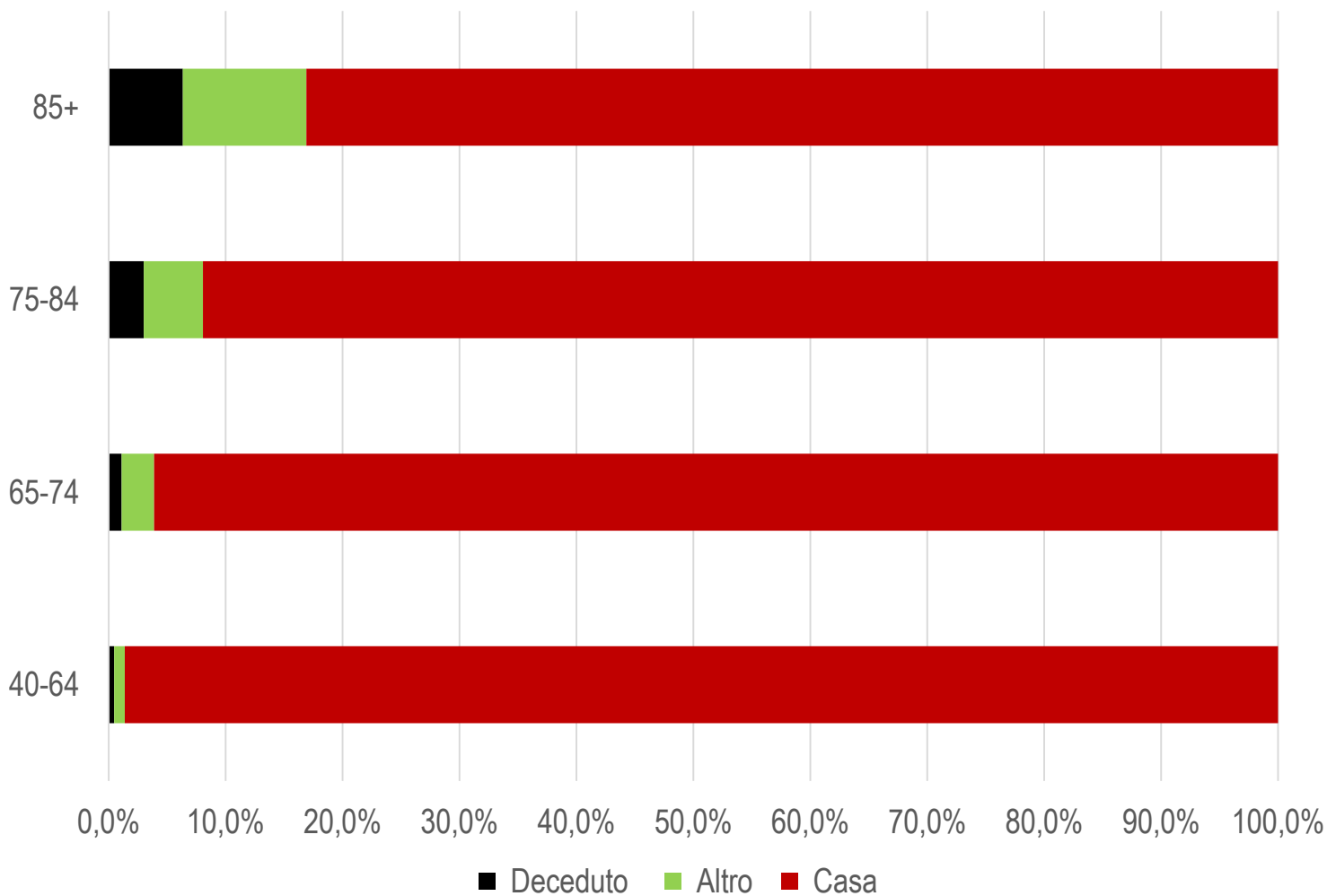
		(40-64 anni) [2]		(65-74 anni) [3]		(75-84 anni) [4]		(85 anni +) [5]		
	N	2314		2319		2962		852		p-value
	Tot	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Sesso										
Maschio	4.752	1.281	55,4%	1.421	61,3%	1.652	55,8%	356	41,8%	p<0.01
Femmina	3.784	1.033	44,6%	898	38,7%	1.310	44,2%	496	58,2%	
Urgenza del ricovero indice										
Urgente	1.676	286	12,4%	333	14,4%	690	23,3%	347	40,7%	p<0.01
Elezione	6.860	2.028	87,6%	1.986	85,6%	2.272	76,7%	505	59,3%	
Ricoveri nell'anno precedente										
Zero	6.423	1.894	81,8%	1.779	76,7%	2.126	71,8%	556	65,3%	p<0.01
Uno	1.517	318	13,7%	379	16,3%	585	19,8%	217	25,5%	
Almeno due	596	102	4,4%	161	6,9%	251	8,5%	79	9,3%	
Ricoveri addominali nei tre anni precedenti										
Nessuno	8.024	2.244	97,0%	2.222	95,8%	2.721	91,9%	751	88,1%	p<0.01
Almeno uno	512	70	3,0%	97	4,2%	241	8,1%	101	11,9%	
Stomia nel ricovero indice										
No	7.076	1.873	80,9%	1.935	83,4%	2.458	83,0%	735	86,3%	p<0.01
Si	1.460	441	19,1%	384	16,6%	504	17,0%	117	13,7%	
Sede dell'intervento										
Prossimale	3.816	878	37,9%	1.047	45,1%	1.404	47,4%	460	54,0%	p<0.01
Distale	4.546	1.403	60,6%	1.227	52,9%	1.481	50,0%	375	44,0%	
Altro	174	33	1,4%	45	1,9%	77	2,6%	17	2,0%	

Regione Veneto: K colon-retto nell'anziano

Caratteristiche della popolazione studiata

	(40-64 anni) [2]		(65-74 anni) [3]		(75-84 anni) [4]		(85 anni +) [5]			
N	2314		2319		2962		852		p-value	
	Tot	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Chrlson score (calcolato nelle sdo dei 5 anni prec)										
Zero	7.003	2.141	92,5%	1.927	83,1%	2.234	75,4%	613	71,9%	p<0.001
Uno-due	1.318	151	6,5%	354	15,3%	619	20,9%	193	22,7%	
Più di tre	215	22	1,0%	38	1,6%	109	3,7%	46	5,4%	
Barthel score alla dimissione										
zero	806	146	6,3%	213	9,2%	296	10,0%	147	17,3%	p<0.001
5 - 50	624	36	1,6%	95	4,1%	297	10,0%	195	22,9%	
55 - 100	5.887	1.736	75,0%	1.700	73,3%	1.983	66,9%	400	46,9%	
missing	1.219	396	17,1%	311	13,4%	386	13,0%	110	12,9%	
ASA										
Uno	826	439	19,0%	193	8,3%	133	4,5%	18	2,1%	p<0.001
Due	3.612	1.148	49,6%	1.146	49,4%	1.127	38,0%	169	19,8%	
Tre e più	2.600	285	12,3%	588	25,4%	1.195	40,3%	532	62,4%	
missing	1.498	442	19,1%	392	16,9%	507	17,1%	133	15,6%	
Tipo d'intervento										
Open	4.706	1.034	44,7%	1.237	53,3%	1.760	59,4%	644	75,6%	p<0.001
Laparoscopia	3.830	1.280	55,3%	1.082	46,7%	1.202	40,6%	208	24,4%	
Modalità di dimissione										
Deceduto	180	11	0,5%	26	1,1%	89	3,0%	54	6,3%	p<0.001
Casa	8.031	2.282	98,6%	2.229	96,1%	2.723	91,9%	708	83,1%	
Altro	325	21	0,9%	64	2,8%	150	5,1%	90	10,6%	

Modalità di dimissione per fasce di età



Comorbidità (Fonte: Archivio ACG)

	Total 8,447 n (%)	Classe d'età				p-value
		40-64 year 2314 n (%)	65-74 year 2919 n (%)	75-84 year 2962 n (%)	85+ year 852 n (%)	
Patologie						
Ipertensione	5,386 (63.7)	885 (38.2)	1508 (65.0)	2308 (77.9)	685 (80.4)	p<0.01
Dislipidemia	2382 (28.2)	332 (14.3)	732 (31.6)	1088 (36.7)	230 (27.0)	p<0.01
Diabete	1,497 (17.7)	213 (9.2)	496 (21.4)	629 (21.2)	159 (18.7)	p<0.01
Ospeoporosi	1,408 (16.6)	249 (10.8)	389 (16.8)	573 (19.3)	197 (23.1)	p<0.01
Asma	1,065 (12.6)	224 (9.7)	278 (12.0)	413 (13.9)	150 (17.6)	p<0.01
Depressione	759 (8.9)	139 (6.0)	188 (8.1)	322 (10.9)	110 (12.9)	p<0.01
Glaucoma	462 (5.4)	46 (2.0)	114 (4.9)	236 (8.0)	66 (7.7)	p<0.01
Scompenso cardiaco	408 (4.8)	18 (0.8)	85 (3.7)	197 (6.6)	110 (12.9)	p<0.01
Ipotiroidismo	398 (4.7)	97 (4.2)	111 (4.8)	131 (4.4)	59 (6.9)	p<0.01
Insufficienza renale cronica	269 (3.2)	24 (1.0)	63 (2.7)	132 (4.5)	50 (5.9)	p<0.01
BPCO	261 (3.1)	6 (0.3)	56 (2.4)	133 (4.5)	66 (7.7)	p<0.01
Demenza	239 (2.8)	8 (0.3)	32 (1.4)	128 (4.3)	71 (8.3)	p<0.01
Parkinson	154 (1.8)	12 (0.5)	39 (1.7)	76 (2.6)	27 (3.2)	p<0.01
Maculopatia degenerativa	134 (1.6)	55 (2.4)	29 (1.3)	41 (1.4)	9 (1.1)	p<0.01
Artrite reumatoide	101 (1.2)	14 (0.6)	25 (1.1)	49 (1.7)	13 (1.5)	p<0.01

Confronto con i dati italiani

	Veneto (65+ anni)		NORD ITALIA (escluso Veneto) (65+ anni)		ITALIA (escluso Veneto) (65+ anni)	
N=	4763		13460		31677	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Sesso						
Maschio	2755	57,8%	7620	56,6%	18142	57,3%
Femmina	2008	42,2%	5840	43,4%	13535	42,7%
Classe d'età						
65-74	1986	41,7%	5844	43,4%	14776	46,6%
75-84	2272	47,7%	6257	46,5%	13992	44,2%
85+	505	10,6%	1359	10,1%	2909	9,2%
Ricoveri nell'anno precedente						
Zero	3421	71,8%	9574	71,1%	21389	67,5%
Uno	960	20,2%	2928	21,8%	7606	24,0%
Almeno due	382	8,0%	958	7,1%	2682	8,5%
Ricoveri addominali nei tre anni precedenti						
Nessuno	4435	93,1%	12602	93,6%	29057	91,7%
Almeno uno	328	6,9%	858	6,4%	2620	8,3%
Stomia nel ricovero indice						
No	4042	84,9%	11622	86,3%	27156	85,7%
Si	721	15,1%	1838	13,7%	4521	14,3%
Sede dell'intervento						
Prossimale	2184	45,9%	6093	45,3%	13468	42,5%
Distale	2473	51,9%	7140	53,0%	17690	55,8%
Altro	106	2,2%	227	1,7%	519	1,6%

Metodo: Dati selezionati 2001-2014

Confronto con i dati italiani

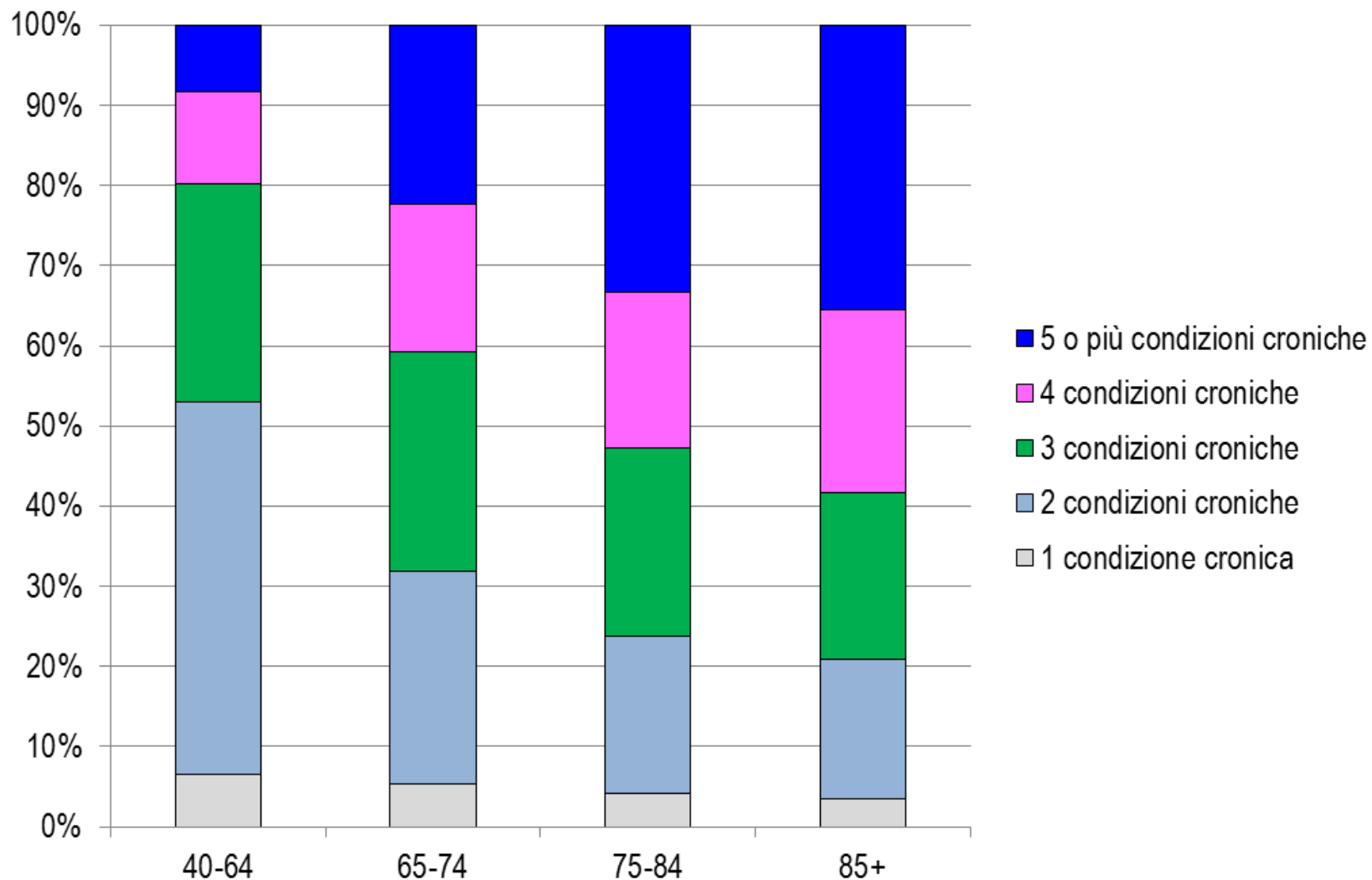
	Veneto (65+ anni)		NORD ITALIA (escluso Veneto) (65+ anni)		ITALIA (escluso Veneto) (65+ anni)	
N=	4763		13460		31677	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Degenza oltre la degenza mediana						
Sotto uguale a 9 giorni	2381	50,0%	5652	42,0%	11868	37,5%
Sopra ai 9 giorni	2382	50,0%	7808	58,0%	19809	62,5%
Chrlson score (calcolato nelle sdo dei 5 anni prec)						
Zero	3796	79,7%	10762	80,0%	23865	75,3%
Uno-due	847	17,8%	2337	17,4%	6713	21,2%
Più di tre	120	2,5%	361	2,7%	1099	3,5%
Barthel score alla dimissione						
zero	378	7,9%				
5 - 50	328	6,9%				
55 - 100	3406	71,5%				
missing	651	13,7%				
ASA						
Uno	288	6,0%				
Due	2076	43,6%				
Tre e più	1596	33,5%				
Missing	803	16,9%				
Tipo d'intervento						
Open	2514	52,8%	7868	58,5%	21225	67,0%
Laparoscopia	2249	47,2%	5592	41,5%	10452	33,0%
Modalità di dimissione						
Deceduto (1)	57	1,2%	200	1,5%	499	1,6%
Casa (2,4,5)	4579	96,1%	12738	94,6%	30444	96,1%
Altro (3, 6, 8, 7)	127	2,7%	522	3,9%	734	2,3%

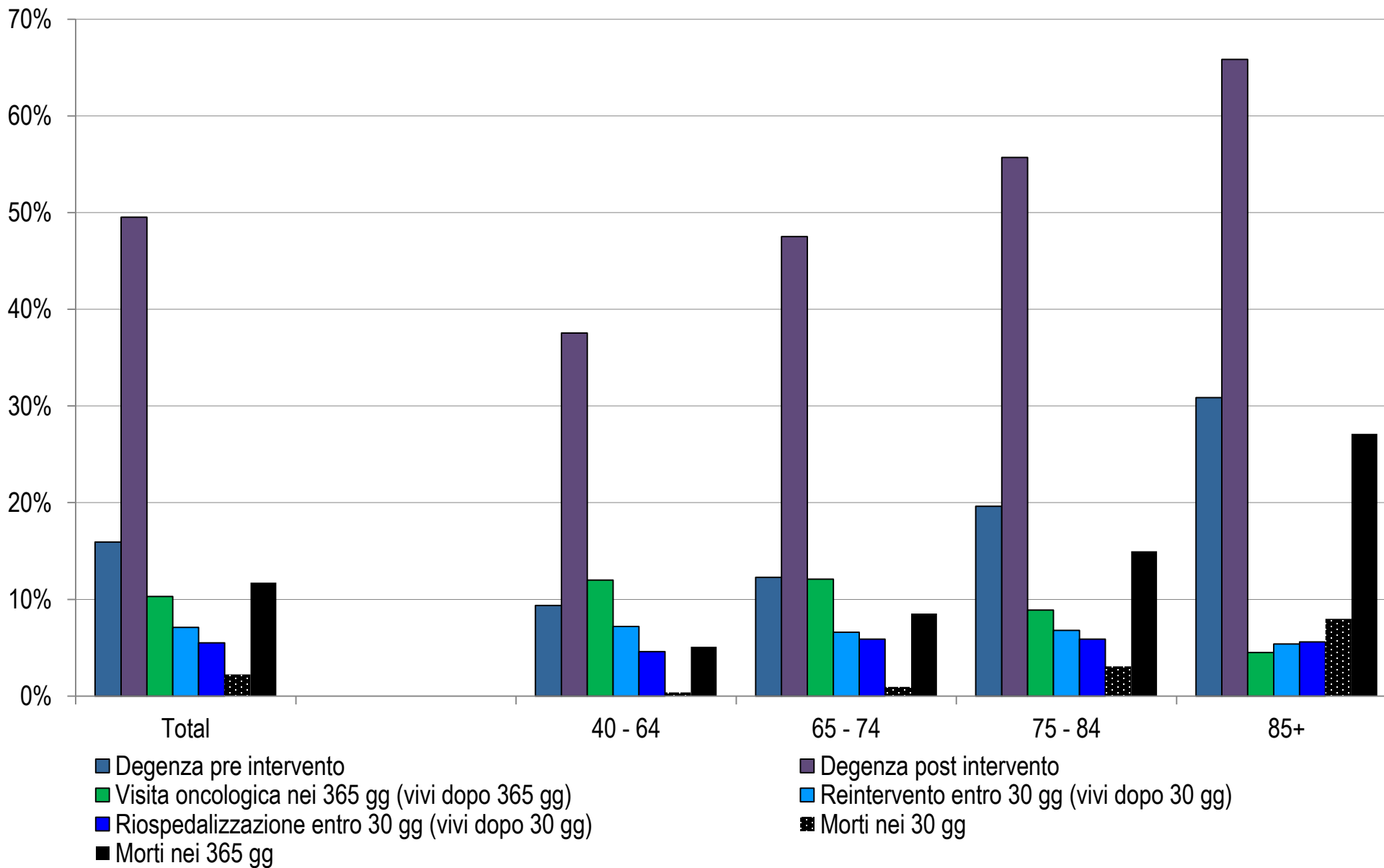
Metodo: Dati selezionati 2001-2014

		(40-64 anni) [2]	(65-74 anni) [3]	(75-84 anni) [4]	(85 anni +) [5]	
	N= 8536	2314	2319	2962	852	p-value
	Tot	%	%	%	%	
Carico di malattia (RUB - ACG)						
3 - moderato	4,873	75.6%	60.2%	47.4%	29.9%	
4 - elevato	2,365	18.3%	27.8%	32.6%	36.7%	p<0.001
5 - molto elevato	1,298	6.1%	12.0%	20.0%	33.3%	
Probabilità di ospedalizzazione (ACG)						
Bassa (<22%)	3,725	70.2%	45.0%	29.0%	14.7%	p<0.001
Alta (>=22%)	4,811	29.8%	55.0%	71.0%	85.3%	
N° di comorbidità (ACG)						
1	405	6.6%	5.2%	4.1%	3.5%	
2	2,338	46.5%	26.6%	19.7%	17.3%	
3	1,973	27.2%	27.4%	23.4%	20.8%	p<0.001
4	1,273	11.5%	18.4%	19.5%	22.9%	
5+	1,695	8.3%	22.3%	33.3%	35.6%	



Numero di condizioni croniche per fasce di età nella coorte con K colon-retto

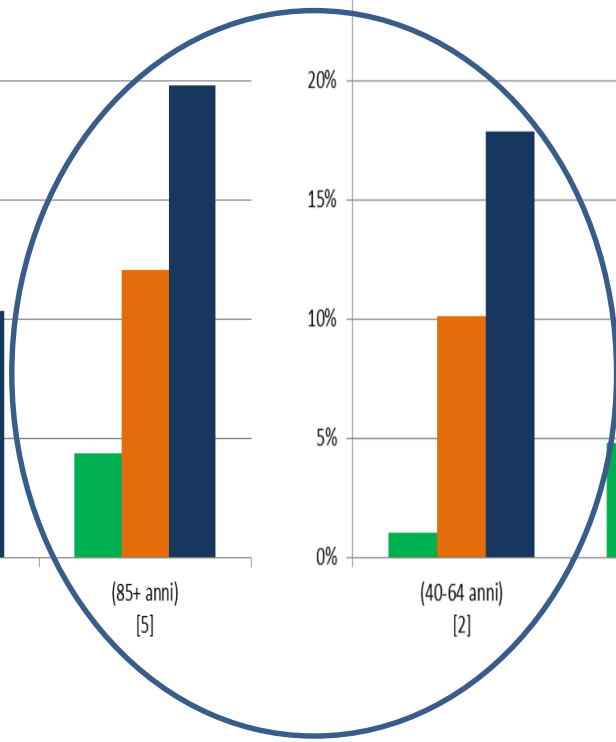
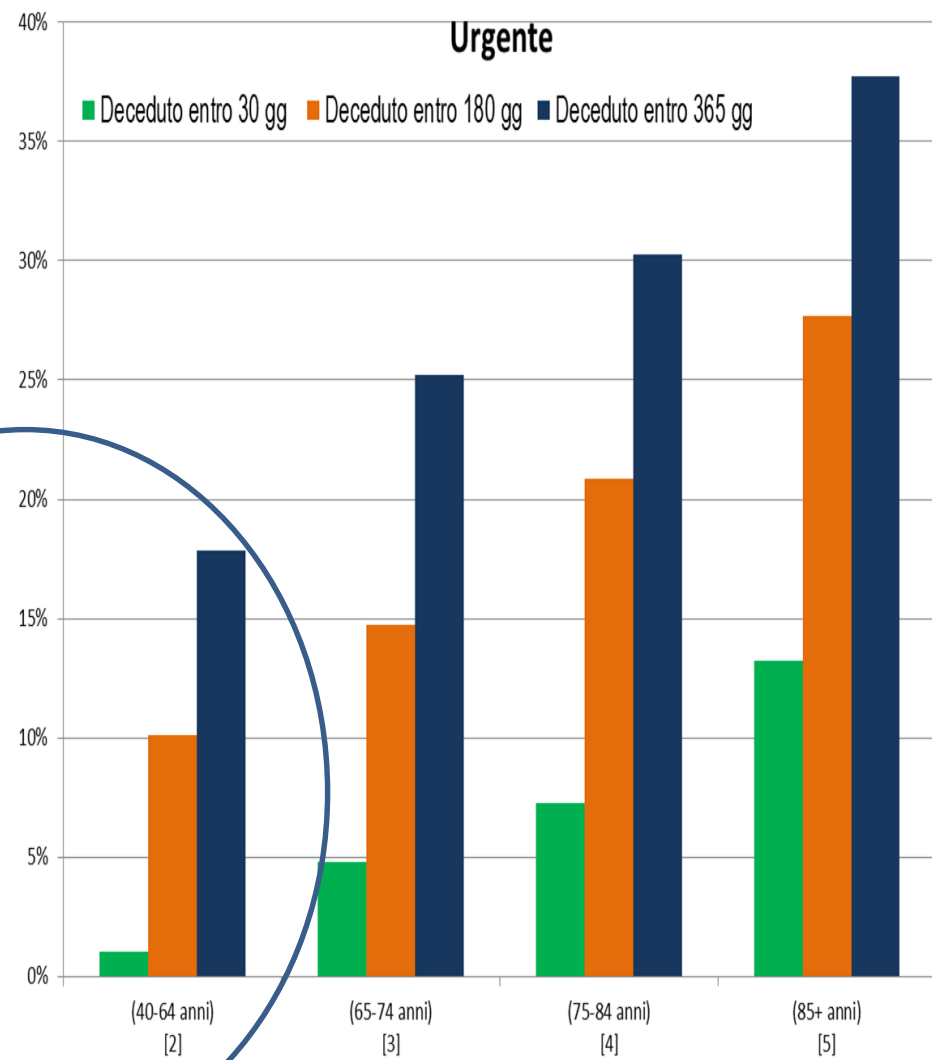
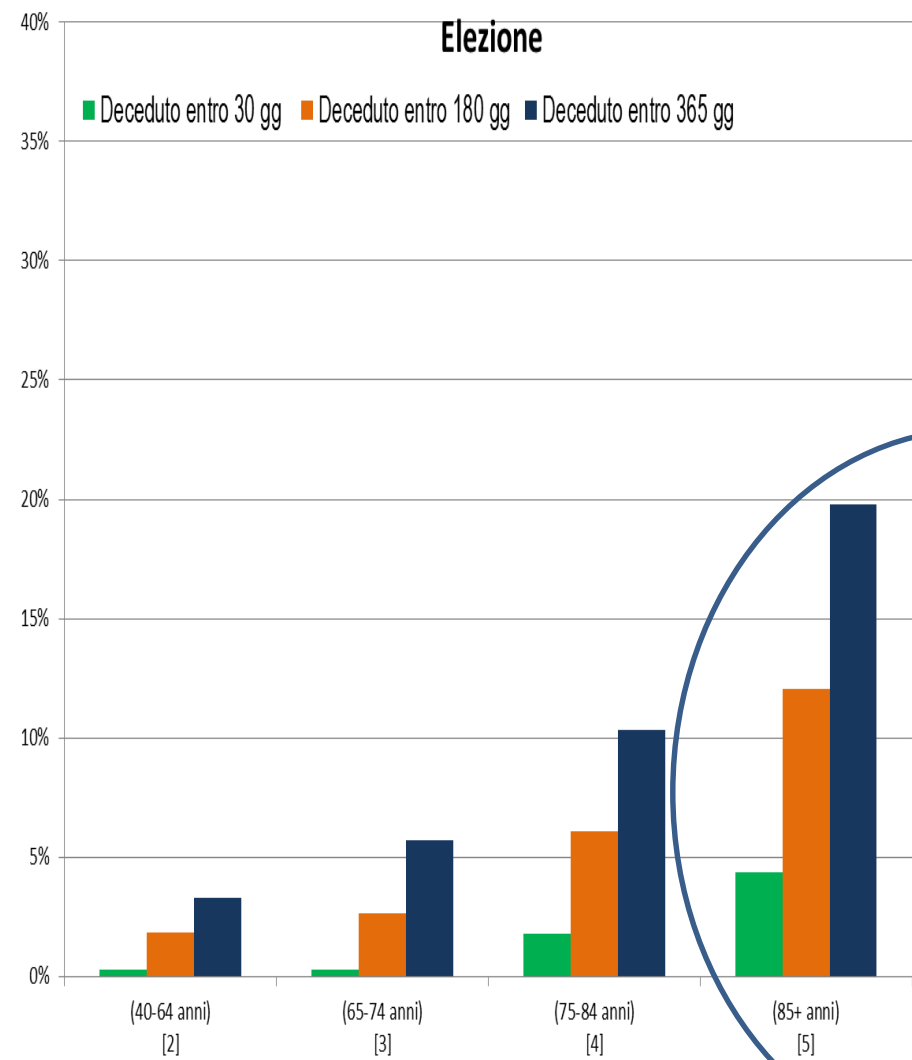






Confronto mortalità popolazione generale in Veneto e coorte identificata (365 giorni)

Classe d'età	Mortalità annua generale	Mortalità nella coorte 365gg	Rapporto
40 - 64	0,3%	5,2%	20,7
65 - 74	1,2%	8,9%	7,3
75 - 84	3,7%	16,5%	4,4
85+	14,0%	33,0%	2,4
Totale	1,1%	12,5%	11,0



Fonte: Veneto colon-rectal cohort, 2013-15

Caratteristica	Degenza pre intervento	Degenza post intervento	Visita oncologica nei 365 gg	Reintervento entro 30 gg	Riospedalizzazione entro 30 gg	Morti nei 30 gg	Morti nei 365 gg
65 - 74	1.16 (0.93 - 1.45)	1.50 (1.32 - 1.70)	1.15 (0.94 - 1.40)	0.88 (0.69 - 1.12)	1.14 (0.87 - 1.49)	2.18 (0.98 - 4.86)	1.57 (1.22 - 2.01)
75 - 84	1.48 (1.20 - 1.83)	1.88 (1.66 - 2.13)	0.88 (0.72 - 1.08)	0.92 (0.73 - 1.16)	1.06 (0.81 - 1.38)	6.16 (3.01 - 12.60)	2.43 (1.94 - 3.05)
85+	1.55 (1.19 - 2.02)	2.56 (2.13 - 3.07)	0.52 (0.34 - 0.79)	0.85 (0.59 - 1.24)	1.00 (0.68 - 1.47)	13.7 (6.53 - 28.8)	3.90 (2.99 - 5.08)
Depressione	1.25 (0.98 - 1.58)	1.22 (1.03 - 1.43)					1.50 (1.20 - 1.88)
Diabete	1.38 (1.15 - 1.67)			0.76 (0.60 - 1.01)	1.23 (0.96 - 1.57)		
Scompenso	1.51 (1.13 - 2.03)	1.33 (1.05 - 1.68)				3.56 (2.36 - 5.35)	2.21 (1.71 - 2.85)
Ipertensione	1.18 (1.01 - 1.40)	1.10 (0.99 - 1.22)				0.58 (0.40 - 0.82)	
Asma		1.18 (1.03 - 1.35)					0.79 (0.62 - 0.99)
M.Parkinson		1.53 (1.07 - 2.18)				2.37 (1.19 - 4.73)	
Demenza			0.32 (0.12 - 0.82)		1.90 (1.20 - 2.98)		1.60 (1.16 - 2.22)
Osteoporosi			1.25 (1.01 - 1.56)			0.64 (0.39 - 1.05)	0.81 (0.66 - 1.00)
Dislipidemia			0.78 (0.64 - 0.94)		1.23 (0.99 - 1.52)		0.83 (0.70 - 0.98)
CRF			1.58 (0.99-2.51)		1.74 (1.15 - 2.63)		1.88 (1.36 - 2.59)
BPCO							1.78 (1.25 - 2.51)

Modelli aggiustati per sesso, urgenza, chirurgia addominale, stomia, ricoveri precedenti e sede d'intervento; OR (IC95%)

Fonte: Veneto colon-rectal cohort, 2013-15



Nella coorte veneta, dopo aver aggiustato per i piu' importanti confondenti:

- › La presenza di scompenso si associa ad un maggior durata di degenza sia pre che post-operatoria e ad un maggior rischio di mortalità a 30 gg e a 1 anno.
- › La presenza di demenza e di insufficienza renale cronica sono importanti fattori di rischio per la riammissione a 30 giorni.
- › L'eta non predice il rischio di reintervento ne' di riammissione.
- › L'eta' resta un importante fattore di rischio per mortalita' (non modificabile).
- › La conoscenza dei fattori di rischio modificabili e il loro trattamento aggressivo (ad es. con ERAS) puo' associarsi ad importanti miglioramenti negli esiti degli interventi sanitari per i pazienti e per le organizzazioni.

Grazie

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