

IL PAZIENTE ANZIANO

Dr Andrea Forastieri Molinari

Ospedale Alessandro Manzoni Lecco (LC)

AGENDA

Introduzione

Prospettive epidemiologiche

Paziente anziano e ICU.

Studi in ambito GIVITI:

- D. Poole Minerva 2017.
- A. Zamperoni Tesi Master 2018.
- G. Nattino Abstrac SIAARTI 2018.

Spunti da studi internazionali.

Domande.

paziène agg. e s. m. e f. [dal lat. *patiens* -*entis*, propr. part. pres. di *pati* «soffrire, sopportare»]. – 1. agg. a. Che ha la virtù (o la qualità) della pazienza, come disposizione abituale. 2. s. m. e f. Persona affetta da una malattia, e più genericamente chi è affidato alle cure di un medico o di un chirurgo.

Treccani

«L'essere paziente non è solo un'identità e un ruolo che transitoriamente indossiamo, ma è più a fondo una possibilità che appartiene alla dimensione costitutiva del nostro esserci, in quanto mortali e per ciò stesso vulnerabili»

anziano agg. e s. m. [prob. dal fr. *ancien*, e questo dal lat. **anteanus*, **antianus*, der. di *antea* «prima»]. – 1. Di età avanzata, in senso assoluto o in relazione ad altri. 2. Che ha una certa anzianità in un ufficio, in un grado.

Treccani

The United Nations uses 60 years to refer to older people. This line, which divides younger and older cohorts of a population, is also used by demographers. However, in many developed countries, the age of 65 is used as a reference point for older persons. **So, there is no exact definition of “old” as this concept has different meanings in different societies.**

Data source: UNFPA (2015) Ageing in the Twenty-First Century: A Celebration and A Challenge

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Treccani

Defining “old” is further challenged by the changing average lifespan of human beings. Around 1900, average life expectancy was between 45 and 50 years in the developed countries of that time. Now, life expectancy in developed countries reaches 80 years.

Data source: UNFPA (2015) Ageing in the Twenty-First Century: A Celebration and A Challenge

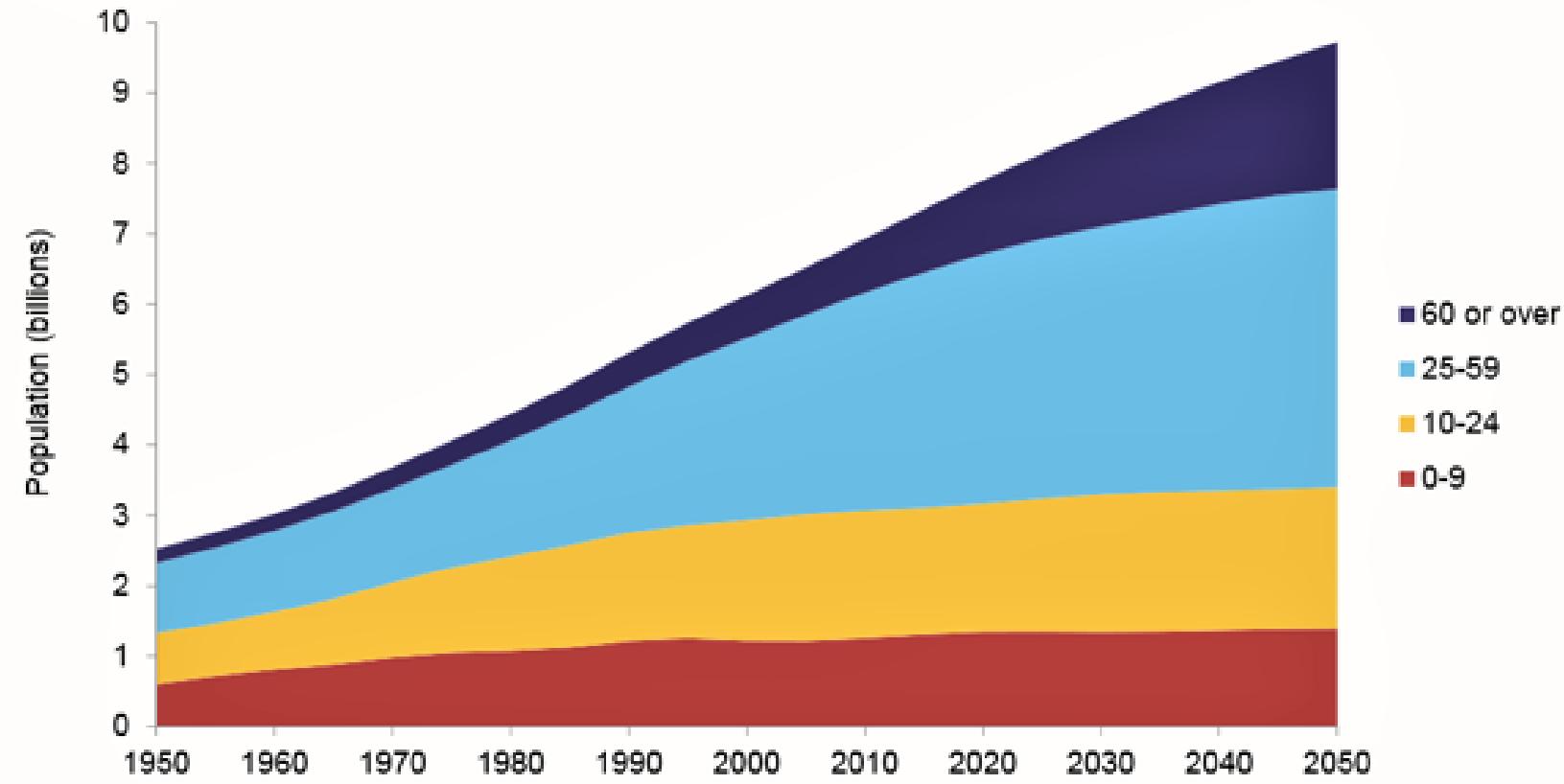
anziano agg. e s. m. [prob. dal fr. *ancien*, e questo dal lat. **anteanus*, **antianus*, der. di *antea* «prima»]. – 1. Di età avanzata, in senso assoluto o in relazione ad altri. 2. Che ha una certa anzianità in un ufficio, in un grado.

Treccani

There are other definitions of “old” that go beyond chronological age. Old age as a social construct is often associated with a change of social roles and activities, for example, becoming a grandparent or a pensioner. Older persons often define old age as a stage at which functional, mental and physical capacity is declining and people are more prone to disease or disabilities.

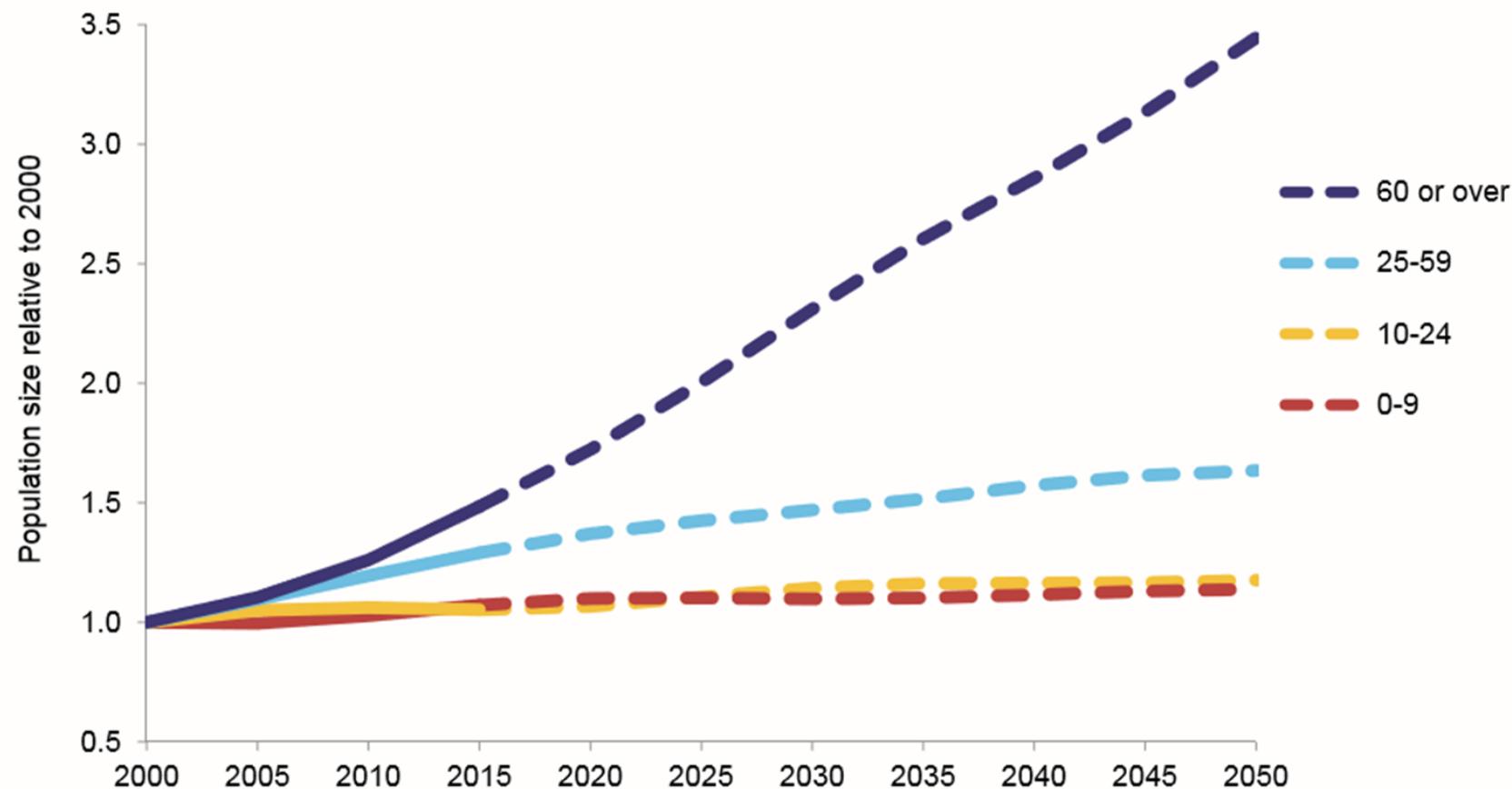
Data source: UNFPA (2015) Ageing in the Twenty-First Century: A Celebration and A Challenge

Figure II.13.
Global population by broad age group, 1950-2050



Data source: United Nations (2015). *World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision*.

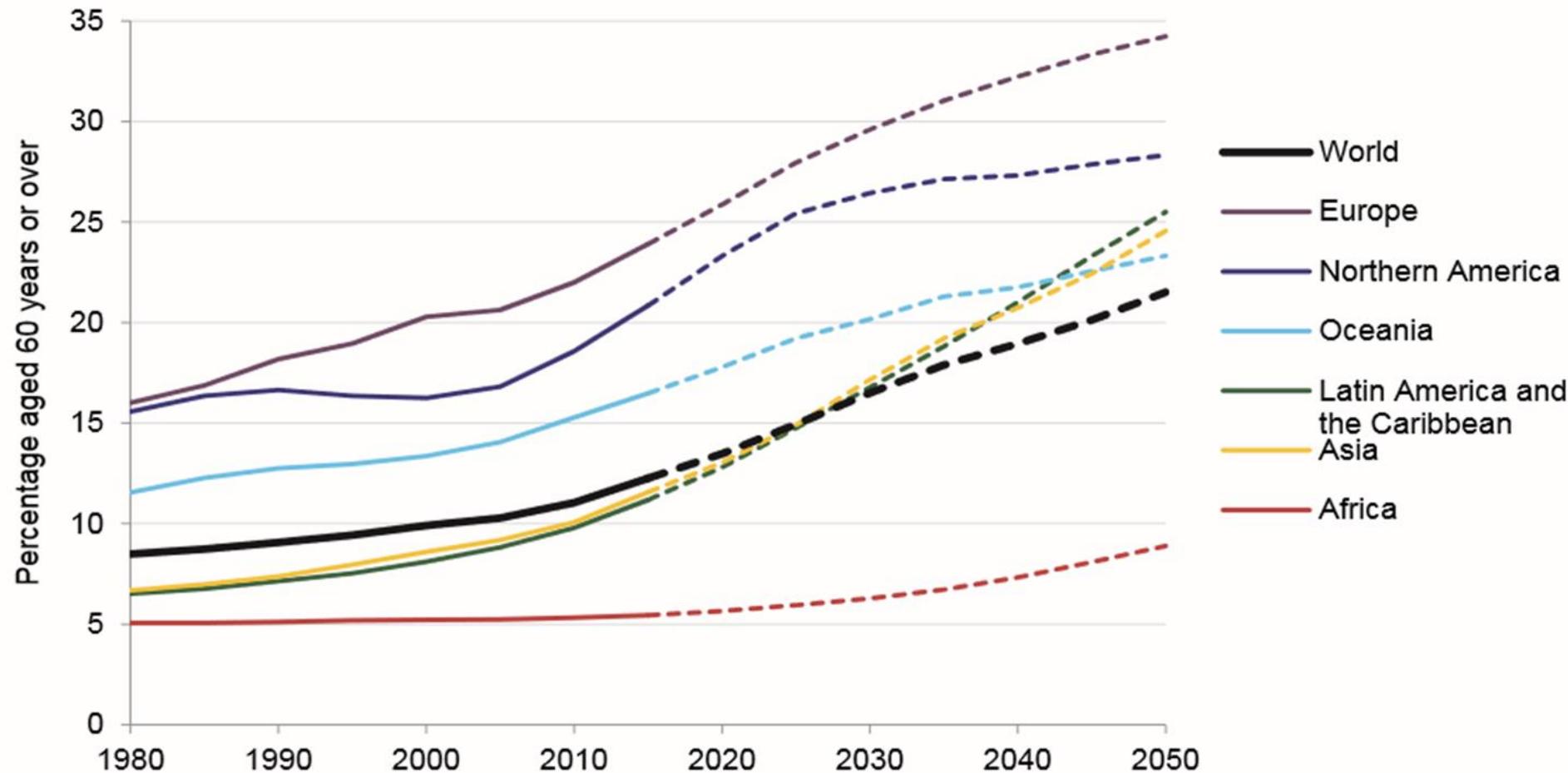
Figure II.12.
Increase in world population relative to 2000, by broad age group, 2000-2050



Data source: United Nations (2015). *World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision*.

Figure II.18.

Percentage of the population aged 60 years or over for the world and regions, 1980-2050



Data source: United Nations (2015). *World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision*.

PROSPETTIVE EPIDEMIOLOGICHE

TABLE II.2. PERCENTAGE AGED 60 YEARS OR OVER AND AGED 80 YEARS OR OVER FOR THE WORLD, DEVELOPMENT GROUPS, REGIONS AND INCOME GROUPS, 2000, 2015, 2030 AND 2050

	Percentage aged 60 years or over				Percentage point change	
	2000	2015	2030	2050	2000-2015	2015-2030
World	9.9	12.3	16.5	21.5	2.3	4.2

Development groups

More developed regions	19.5	23.9	29.2	32.8	4.4	5.3
Less developed regions	7.6	9.9	14.2	19.8	2.3	4.4
Other less developed countries	8.0	10.7	15.9	22.7	2.7	5.2
Least developed countries	5.1	5.5	6.7	9.8	0.4	1.2

Regions

Africa	5.2	5.4	6.3	8.9	0.2	0.8
Asia	8.6	11.6	17.8	24.6	3.0	5.6
Europe	20.3	23.9	29.6	34.2	3.6	5.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.1	11.2	16.8	25.5	3.1	5.6
Oceania	13.4	16.5	20.2	23.3	3.1	3.7
Northern America	16.2	20.8	26.4	28.3	4.6	5.6

Income groups

High-income countries	18.0	22.1	27.7	31.9	4.1	5.6
Upper-middle-income countries	9.2	13.4	21.2	30.5	4.2	7.8
Lower-middle-income countries	6.9	8.1	11.2	16.5	1.2	3.0
Low-income countries	5.0	5.2	5.8	8.3	0.2	0.7

	Percentage aged 80 years or over					Percentage point change	
	2000	2015	2030	2050	2000-2015	2015-2030	
World	1.2	1.7	2.4	4.5	0.5	0.7	
Development groups							
More developed regions	3.1	4.7	6.6	9.9	1.7	1.9	
Less developed regions	0.7	1.1	1.6	3.6	0.4	0.5	
Other less developed countries	0.7	1.2	1.8	4.4	0.4	0.6	
Least developed countries	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.1	
Regions							
Africa	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.1	
Asia	0.8	1.4	2.1	4.9	0.5	0.7	
Europe	2.9	4.7	6.3	10.1	1.8	1.6	
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.0	1.6	2.6	5.7	0.7	1.0	
Oceania	2.2	2.9	4.3	6.4	0.7	1.4	
Northern America	3.2	3.8	5.6	8.6	0.6	1.7	
Income groups							
High-income countries	2.9	4.3	6.2	9.6	1.5	1.8	
Upper-middle-income countries	0.9	1.6	2.6	7.0	0.7	1.0	
Lower-middle-income countries	0.6	0.8	1.1	2.3	0.3	0.3	
Low-income countries	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.1	

Data source: United Nations (2015). *World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision*.

PROSPETTIVE EPIDEMIOLOGICHE

TABLE II.3. TEN COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH THE MOST AGED POPULATIONS, 2000, 2015 AND 2030*
 (SEE ANNEX TABLE A.III.4 FOR FULL LIST OF COUNTRIES OR AREAS RANKED ACCORDING TO THE PERCENTAGE AGED 60 OR OVER)

Rank	Country or area	2000		2015		2030	
		Percentage aged 60 years or over	Country or area	Percentage aged 60 years or over	Country or area	Percentage aged 60 years or over	Country or area
1	Italy	24.1	Japan	23.1	Martinique	38.5	
2	Japan	23.3	Italy	28.6	Japan	37.3	
3	Germany	23.1	Germany	27.6	Italy	36.6	
4	Greece	22.8	Finland	27.2	Germany	36.1	
5	Sweden	22.2	Portugal	27.1	Portugal	34.7	
6	Bulgaria	22.2	Greece	27.0	China, Hong Kong SAR	33.6	
7	Belgium	22.0	Bulgaria	26.9	Spain	33.5	
8	Croatia	21.8	Martinique	26.2	Greece	33.2	
9	Portugal	21.7	Croatia	25.9	Slovenia	32.7	
10	Spain	21.4	Latvia	25.7	Austria	32.4	

Data source: United Nations (2015). *World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision*.

* Of 201 countries or areas with at least 90,000 inhabitants in 2015.



“We met in the ICU. We had a rheumatic encounter.”

Notte di weekend: *Squilla il telefono..*

“Pronto Rianimazione..”

“Si, ciao.. Sono XXX dalla Medicina, sei il collega di turno?”

“Si... dimmi!”

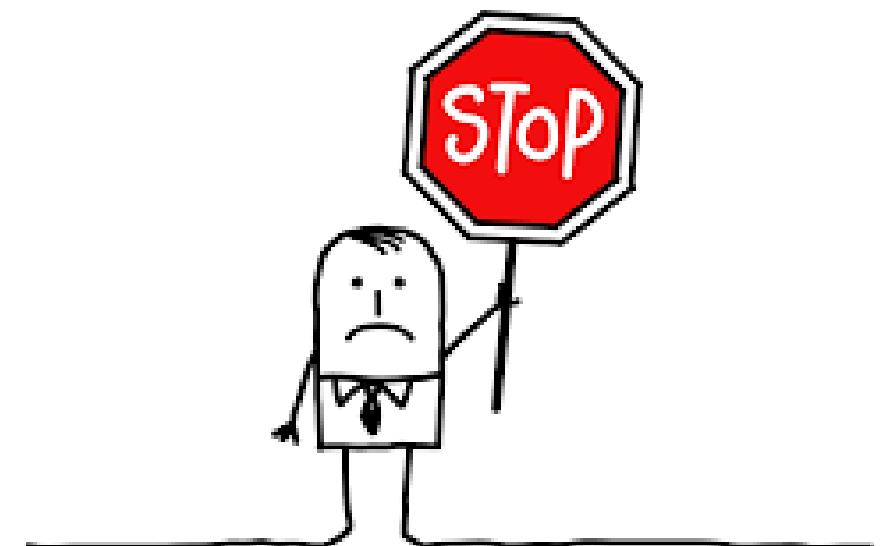
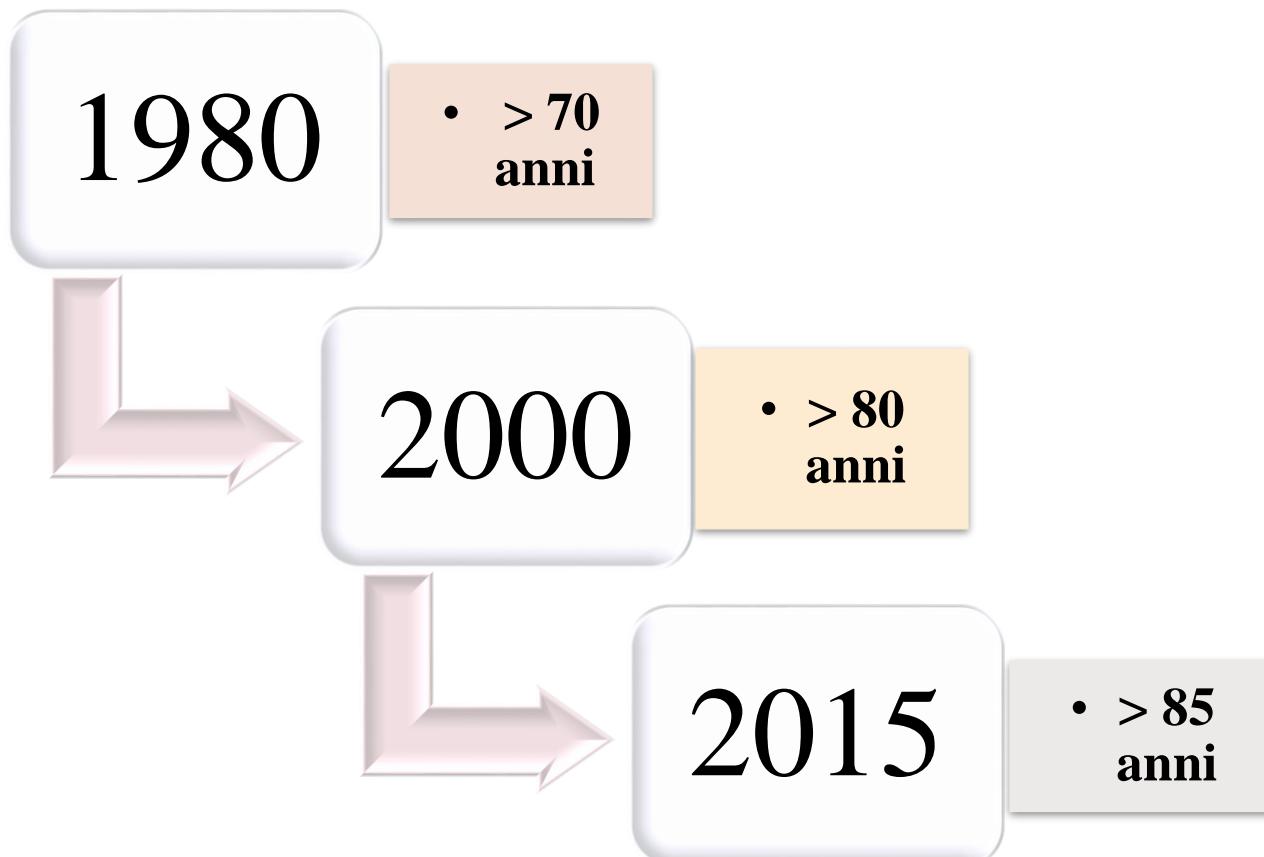
“Ho qua una paziente che abbiamo ricoverato nel pomeriggio che è peggiorata.. Adesso dovrebbe essere trasferita in Rianimazione... non è più una paziente che possiamo gestire in reparto!”

“In che senso? Quale è la storia della paziente?”

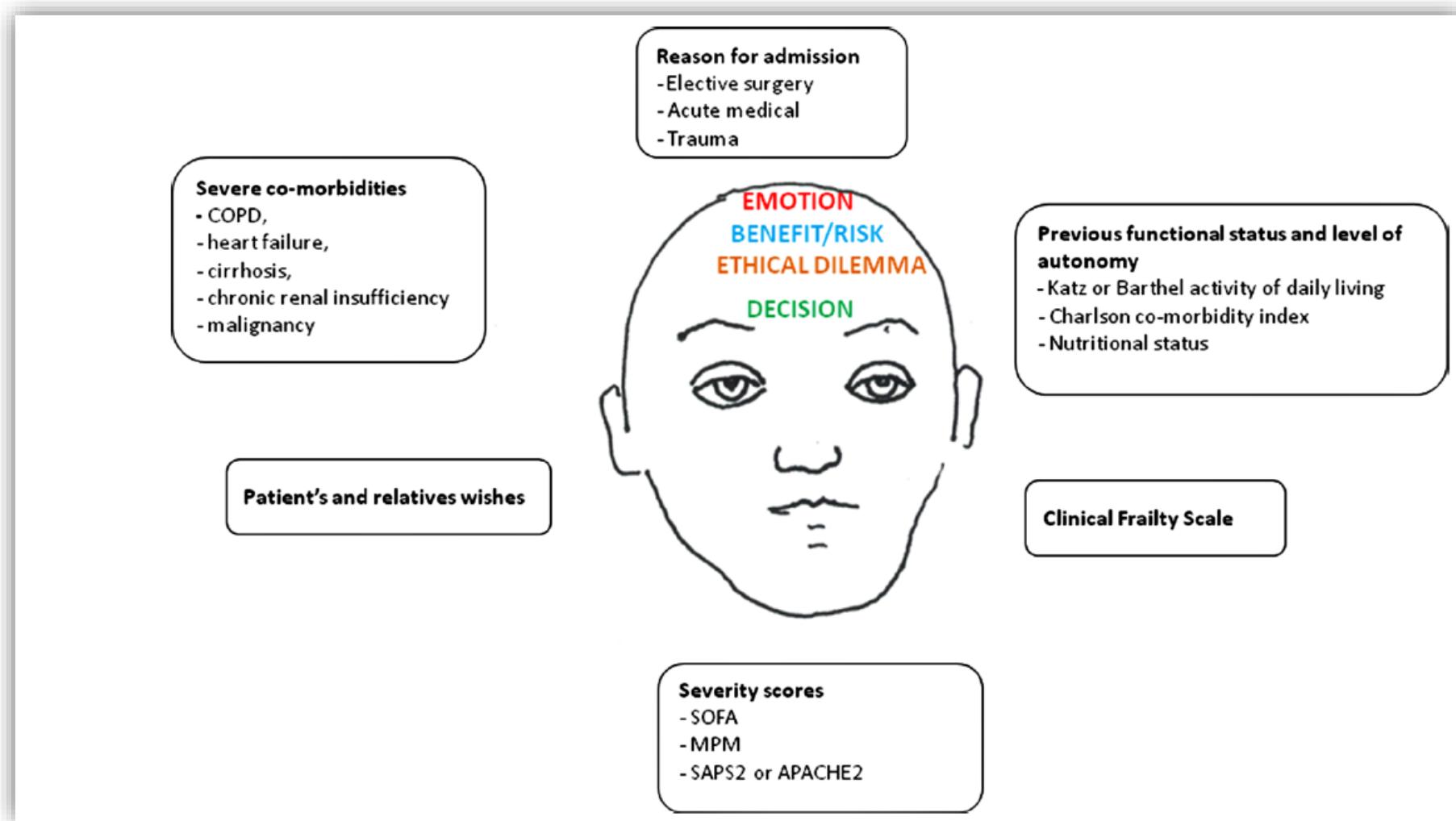
“Beh.. È una signora compromessa, mi sembra sull’ottantina (88 anni), fa l’ossigeno a casa per una grave BPCO (malattia end stage?), con una lieve demenza senile (vive assistita da una badante).. Adesso però davvero non respira.. Frequenza respiratoria di 40 e desatura, SpO₂ 80%..”

“Ma è il mio ultimo posto letto..”

CRITERI PER IL RICOVERO DI UN PAZIENTE ANZIANO.. ETÀ ?



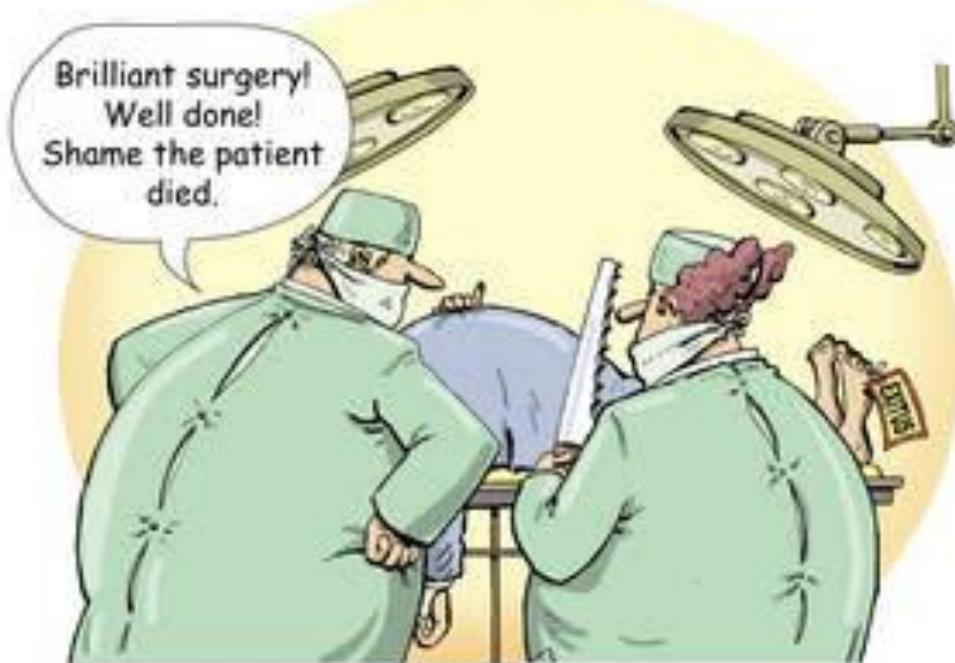
CRITERI PER IL RICOVERO DI UN PAZIENTE «VERY OLD»..



Is this critically ill patient elderly or too old? Robert R et al. *Intensive Care Med.* 2017 Dec;43(12):1884-1886.

E QUAL È L'OUTCOME DEL PAZIENTE «VERY OLD» RICOVERATO ?

Do outcomes matter?



Should we offer very old patients intensive care?

Does intensive care in this population really make a difference?

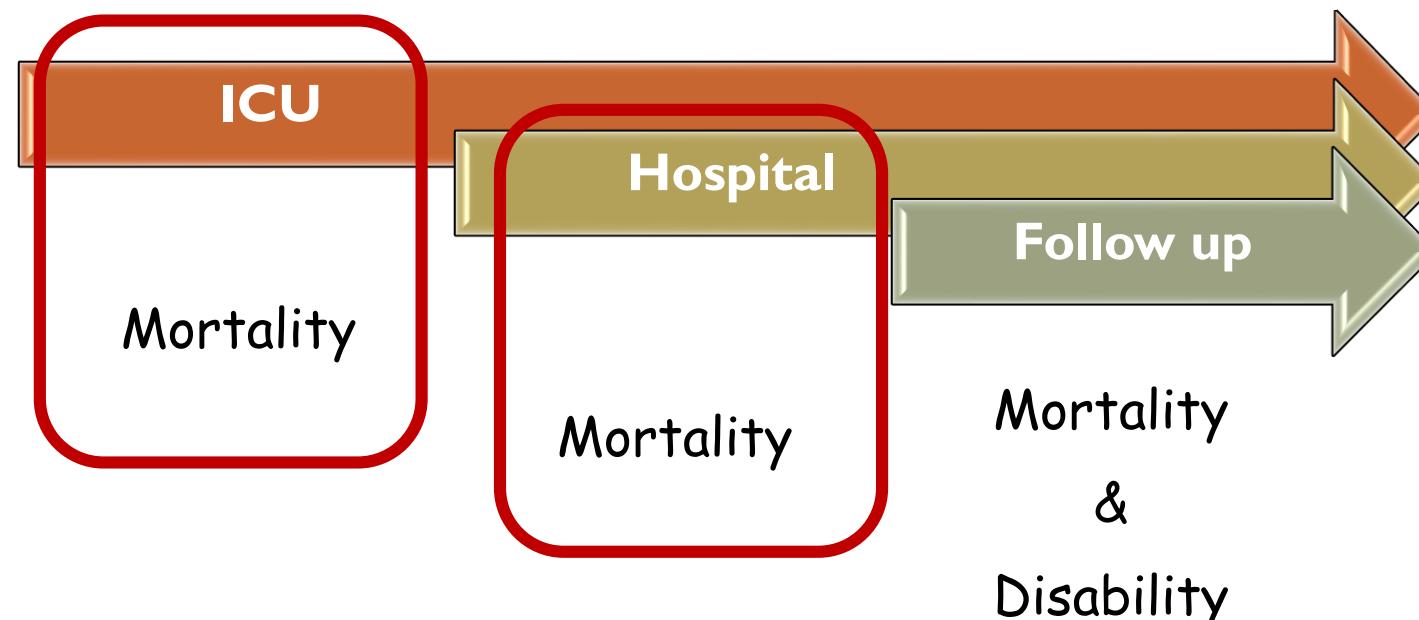
What is the quality of life in those who survive to hospital discharge and beyond?

Flaatten H. *Intensive Care Medicine* 2015

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

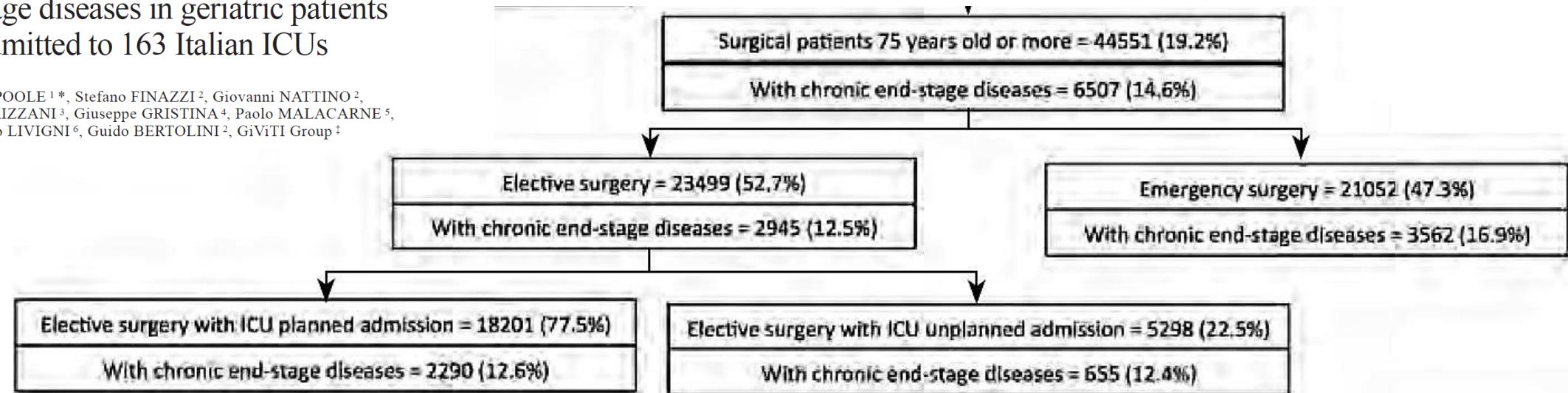
The prognostic importance of chronic end-stage diseases in geriatric patients admitted to 163 Italian ICUs

Daniele POOLE ¹ *, Stefano FINAZZI ², Giovanni NATTINO ²,
Danilo RADRIZZANI ³, Giuseppe GRISTINA ⁴, Paolo MALACARNE ⁵,
Sergio LIVIGNI ⁶, Guido BERTOLINI ², GiViTI Group ‡



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44.551 pazienti chirurgici > 75 aa.

23.499 (52.7%) sottoposti a chirurgia elettiva.

18201 (77.5%) con ammissione programmata e **5298 (22.5%)** con ammissione non programmata

21.052 (47.3%) sottoposti a chirurgia d'urgenza.

6.507 (14.6%) presentavano CEDs (end stage diseases) al ricovero.

TABLE I.—Main features of the three surgical subsets. Patients with and without advanced chronic diseases are compared. Absolute numbers are reported followed by percentages in brackets, unless differently specified.

	Elective surgery with planned admission (N.=18201)		Elective surgery with unplanned admission N.=(5298)		Emergency surgery N.=(21,052)	
Chronic End-stage Diseases	Yes (N.=2290 - 12.6%)	No (N.=15,911 - 87.4%)	Yes (N.=655 - 12.4%)	No (N.=4643 - 87.6%)	Yes (N.=3562 - 16.9%)	No (N.=17,490 - 83.1%)
Age – mean (SD)	81.5 (4.8)	80.7 (4.5)	82.3 (4.8)	81.2 (4.7)	82.6 (4.9)	82.2 (5.0)
Male	1407 (61.4)	9282 (58.3)	328 (50.1)	2318 (49.9)	1826 (51.3)	8913 (51.0)
Trauma	449 (19.6)	1161 (7.3)	196 (29.9)	697 (15.0)	511 (14.3)	2757 (15.8)
Surgery the same day of admission	2235 (97.6)	15625 (98.2)	496 (75.7)	3793 (81.7)	3067 (86.1)	14,797 (84.6)
Abdominal surgery	934 (40.8)	7430 (46.7)	201 (30.7)	1594 (34.3)	2325 (65.3)	10,699 (61.2)
Vascular surgery	198 (8.6)	1825 (11.5)	49 (7.5)	441 (9.5)	290 (8.1)	1969 (11.3)
Orthopedic surgery	659 (28.8)	2699 (17.0)	28 / (43.8)	1450 (31.2)	487 (13.7)	1662 (9.5)
Nephro-urologic surgery	252 (11.0)	2081 (13.1)	64 (9.8)	559 (12.0)	94 (2.6)	592 (3.4)
Severe COPD	1007 (44.0)	0 (0)	214 (32.7)	0 (0)	1104 (31.0)	0 (0)
NYHA class 4	325 (14.2)	0 (0)	68 (10.4)	0 (0)	383 (10.8)	0 (0)
Dementia	706 (30.8)	0 (0)	302 (46.1)	0 (0)	1750 (49.1)	0 (0)
End-stage renal failure	171 (7.5)	0 (0)	42 (6.4)	0 (0)	289 (8.1)	0 (0)
Cirrhosis with portal hypertension	216 (9.4)	0 (0)	57 (8.7)	0 (0)	277 (7.8)	0 (0)
Moderate COPD	280 (12.2)	3835 (24.1)	92 (14.0)	875 (18.8)	463 (13.0)	3383 (19.3)
NYHA class 2 - 3	403 (17.6)	2495 (15.7)	101 (15.4)	547 (11.8)	569 (16.0)	2566 (14.7)
Any tumour without metastasis	526 (23.0)	4478 (28.1)	122 (18.6)	998 (21.5)	405 (11.4)	2356 (13.5)
Chronic arrhythmia	663 (29.0)	3946 (24.8)	188 (28.7)	1098 (23.6)	1076 (30.2)	5112 (29.2)
Diabetes type II (not requiring insulin)	175 (7.6)	2371 (14.9)	84 (12.8)	607 (13.1)	437 (12.3)	2218 (12.7)
Myocardial infarction	486 (21.2)	3425 (21.5)	81 (12.4)	659 (14.2)	570 (16.0)	2667 (15.2)

SD: standard deviation; COPD: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; NYHA: New York Heart Association Classification.

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	Elective surgery with planned admission (N.=18,201)		Elective surgery with unplanned admission (N.=5298)		Emergency surgery (N.=21,052)	
Chronic end-stage diseases	Yes (N.=2290 - 12.6%)	No (N.=15,911 - 87.4%)	Yes (N.=655 - 12.4%)	No (N.=4643 - 87.6%)	Yes (N.=3562 - 16.9%)	No (N.=17,490 - 83.1%)
Admission for intensive treatment	411 (17.9)	2030 (12.8)	335 (51.1)	1900 (40.9)	2184 (61.3)	10,500 (60.0)
Acute organ failures on admission	1041 (45.5)	5353 (33.6)	445 (67.9)	2648 (57.0)	2824 (79.3)	13,251 (75.8)
Acute respiratory failure	368 (16.1)	1700 (10.7)	289 (44.1)	1546 (33.3)	2033 (57.1)	9626 (55)
Acute cardiovascular failure	155 (6.8)	726 (4.6)	189 (28.9)	1083 (23.3)	1342 (37.7)	6307 (36.1)
Acute renal failure	775 (33.8)	3798 (23.9)	276 (42.1)	1447 (31.2)	2013 (56.5)	8413 (48.1)
SAPS II - median (IQR)	28 (24-35)	25 (22-32)	33 (25-43)	28 (22-38)	46 (37-59)	43 (35-55)
SOFA - median (IQR)	3 (2-5)	2 (1-4)	4 (3-7)	3 (2-6)	6 (5-9)	5 (3-8)
Complications during the stay	301 (13.6)	1562 (9.2)	145 (22.1)	832 (17.9)	1085 (30.5)	5520 (31.6)
New failures during the stay	127 (5.5)	636 (4)	71 (10.8)	344 (7.4)	516 (14.5)	2489 (14.2)
ICU LOS: survivors - median (IQR)	1 (1-2)	1 (1-2)	1 (1-3)	1 (1-2)	2 (1-4)	2 (1-5)
ICU LOS: non-survivors - median (IQR)	4.5 (1-10.8)	6 (2-14)	3 (1-9)	2 (1-7)	2 (1-7)	3 (1-9)
H LOS: survivors - median (IQR)	16 (10-25)	15 (10-23)	16 (46-63)	15 (9-24)	16 (10-25)	17 (11-29)
H LOS: non-survivors - median (IQR)	20 (11-33.2)	22 (12-38)	15 (8-26)	14 (6-28.5)	10 (4-21)	11 (4-23)
Mortality ICU	98 (4.3)	314 (2.0)	107 (16.3)	430 (9.3)	940 (26.4)	3670 (21.0)
Expected H mortality	329.8 (14.4)	1284.3 (8.1)	179.5 (27.4)	749.1 (16.2)	1549.5 (43.5)	5876.6 (33.6)
Observed H mortality	336 (14.7)	1299 (8.2)	186 (28.5)	777 (16.8)	1584 (44.6)	5939 (34.1)
Missing H mortality	11	55	3	19	12	81
RR (95% CI) ICU: CEDs yes vs. no	2.15 (1.88-2.46)		1.75 (1.39-2.21)		1.26 (1.16-1.36)	
RR (95% CI) hospital: CEDs yes vs. no	1.79 (1.6-2.0)		1.70 (1.48-2.21)		1.30 (1.24-1.36)	

RR: relative risk; 95 CI: 95% confidence interval; LOS: length of stay; H: hospital; ICU: intensive care unit; 95% CI: 95% confidence interval; IQR: interquartile range.

The prognostic importance of chronic end-stage diseases in geriatric patients admitted to 163 Italian ICUs

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SAPS II medio da 28 a 46.

Mortalità in ICU da 2.0% (chirurgia elettiva con ammissione programmata senza CEDs) a 26.4% (chirurgia d'urgenza con CEDs).

Mortalità in ospedale 8.2% (chirurgia elettiva con ammissione programmata senza CEDs) a 44.6% (chirurgia d'urgenza con CEDs).

CEDs aumentano la probabilità di morte nei pazienti con chirurgia elettiva ed ammissione programmata

**Titolo : Analisi di appropriatezza e dei costi dei ricoveri dei pazienti
con età maggiore o uguale ad 80 anni nelle Terapie Intensive Generali
dell'Area Vasta di Treviso e Belluno negli anni 2015-2016**

Candidato Dr. Anna Zamperoni

Matricola 966930

Relatore Prof. Sandro Baldissera

Coorte di paziente:

- Pazienti con eta \geq 80 anni, ricoverati nelle TI dell'Area Vasta di Treviso e Belluno dal 1 gennaio 2015 al 31 dicembre 2016.

Dati registrati:

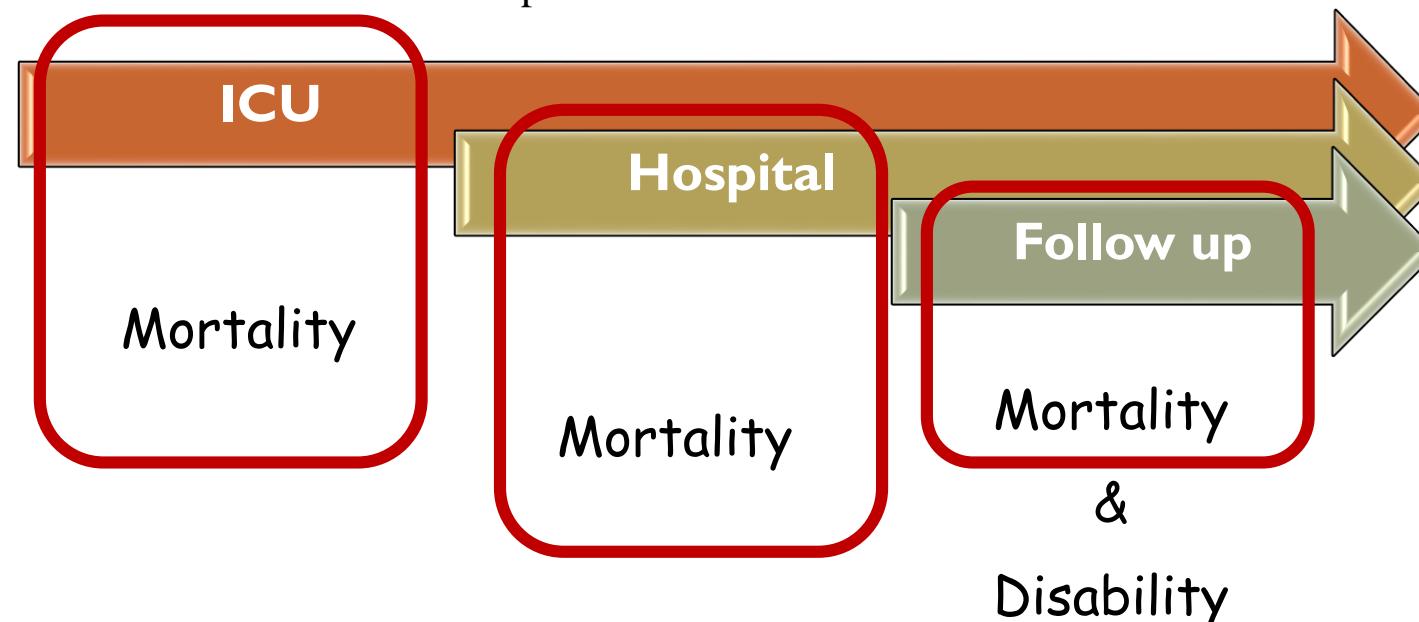
- Mortalita in TI dei pazienti con eta \geq 80 anni ricoverati nelle TI.
- Mortalita ospedaliera dei pazienti con eta \geq 80 anni ricoverati nelle TI.
- Sopravvivenza a lungo termine (fine del periodo di osservazione : 1 maggio 2018).

Le TI generali dello studio appartengono all'**Area Vasta di Treviso e Belluno**.

1. TI ospedale Ca' Foncello di Treviso con 10 posti letto
2. TI ospedale Civile San Valentino di Montebelluna con 5 posti letto
3. TI ospedale Civile Santa Maria dei Battuti di Conegliano con 5 posti letto
4. TI ospedale San Giacomo di Castelfranco con 5 posti letto
5. TI ospedale San Martino di Belluno con 9 posti letto
6. TI ospedale Santa Maria del Prato di Feltre con 4 posti letto

Titolo : Analisi di appropriatezza e dei costi dei ricoveri dei pazienti
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STUDI IN AMBITO GIVITI

**TI polivalenti (n° 6) delle provincie di TV e BL
ANNI 2015-2016**
Pazienti ricoverati: $2617 + 2578 = 5195$



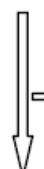
**Totale pazienti con dati validi
5195**



**Totale pazienti adulti (età > 17 anni)
ANNI 2015-2016 : $2576 + 2526 = 5102$**



**Totale pazienti grandi anziani
(età >= 80 anni)
ANNI 2015-2016: $618 + 590 = 1208$**



**Non residenti o
trasferiti fuori regione:
33**

**Pazienti grandi anziani
osservati a partire
dall'ingresso in TI:
1175**

2015 2016

Popolazione: numerosità, media e mediana.

Paz. > 80aa	618	590
Età media	84.8	84.5
Età mediana	84	84

Presenza di comorbidità

NO	423 (16,4%)	397 (15,7%)
SI	2153 (83,6%)	2128 (84,3%)

Tipologia del paziente

Monitoraggio	299 (48.%)	314 (53.8%)
Trattamento intensivo	314 (51.8%)	269 (46.2%)
Medico	238 (38.5%)	236 (40.0%)
Chirurgico d'elezione	214 (34.6%)	183 (31.0%)
Chirurgico d'urgenza	166 (26.9%)	171 (29.0%)
SAPS II (media/mediana)	42.8 / 38	40.7 / 36
SOFA (media/mediana)	5.6 / 4	5.1 / 4

Esito TI ed ospedaliero (H)

Dimessi vivi dalla TI n°(%)	508 (82,2%)	485 (82,2%)
Dimessi vivi dall'H n°(%)	442 (73,7%)	421 (73,0%)

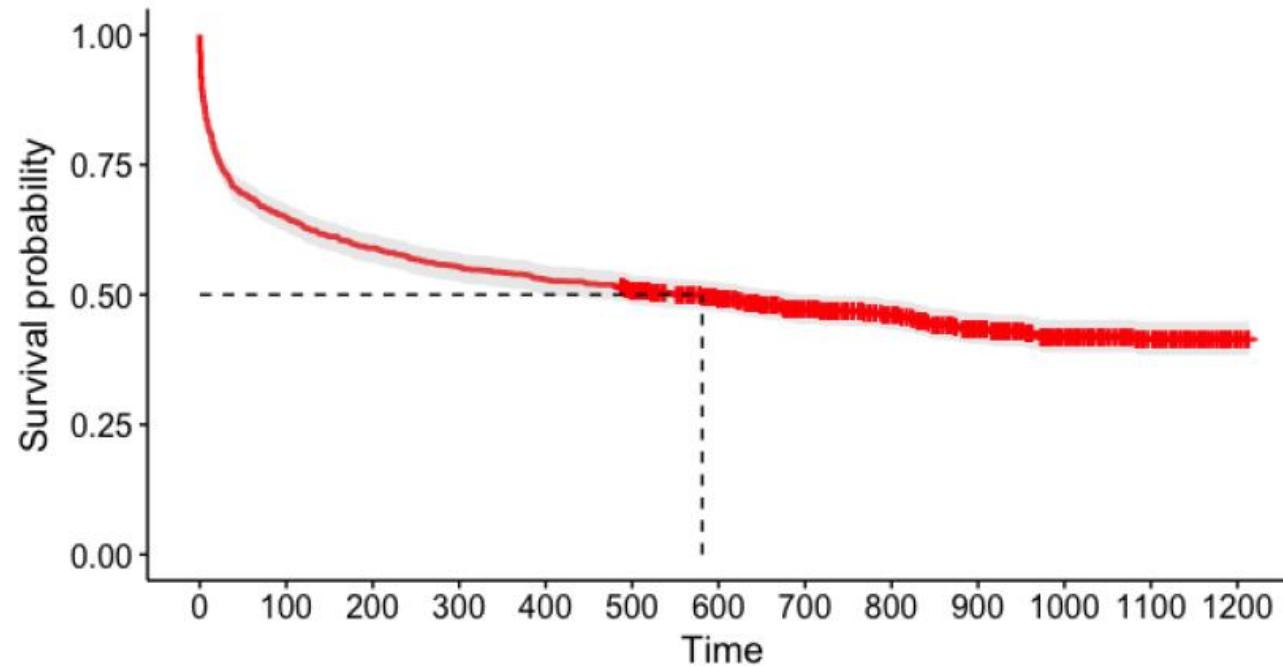
Università Ca Foscari Venezia
Anno Accademico 2017-2018

**Titolo : Analisi di appropriatezza e dei costi dei ricoveri dei pazienti
con età maggiore o uguale ad 80 anni nelle Terapie Intensive Generali
dell'Area Vasta di Treviso e Belluno negli anni 2015-2016**

Candidato Dr. Anna Zamperoni
Matricola 966930
Relatore Prof. Sandro Baldissera

Kaplan-Meier Curve for ICU pts aged 80 or more

>80 # Observations



Number at risk

1190 772 702 659 630 593 498 398 315 223 142 74 9

Cumulative number of events

40 418 488 531 560 583 599 620 628 644 650 651 651

Cumulative number of censoring

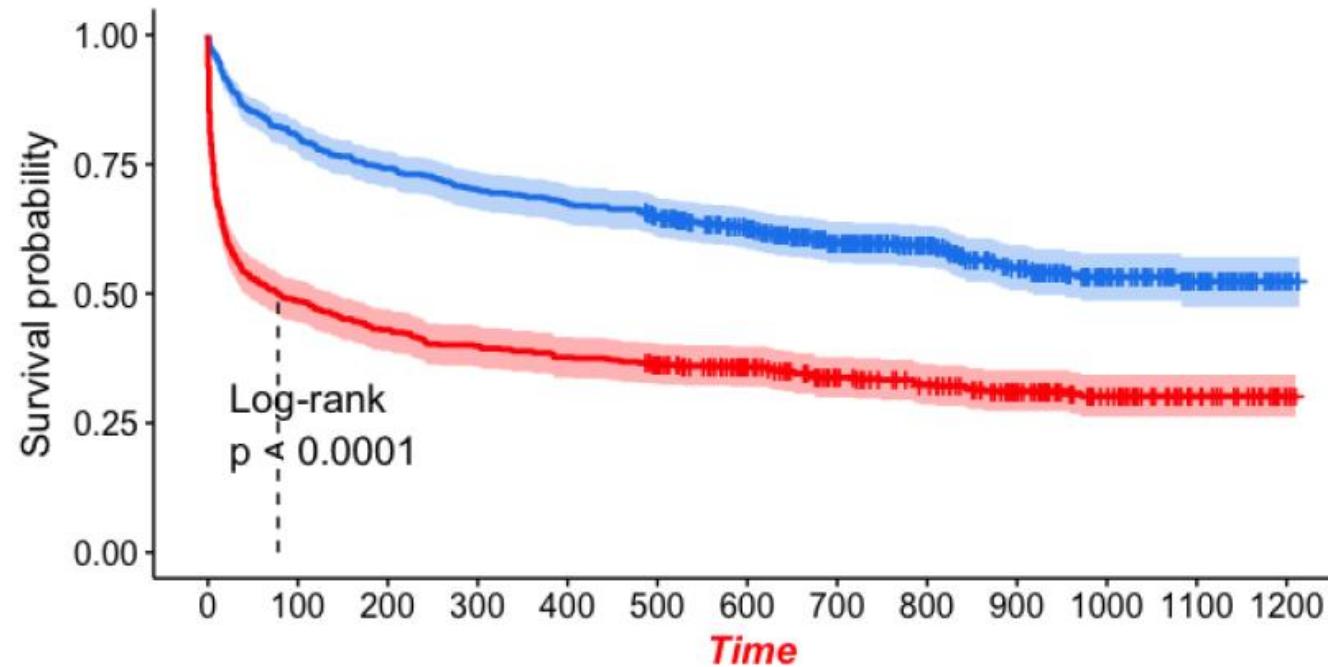
0 0 0 0 0 16 94 174 247 324 398 465 531

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Kaplan-Meier Curve for ICU pts aged 80 or more

>80 monitoraggio trattamento intensivo



Number at risk

—	609	490	452	427	411	388	328	264	200	140	90	46	5
—	581	282	250	232	219	205	170	134	115	83	52	28	4

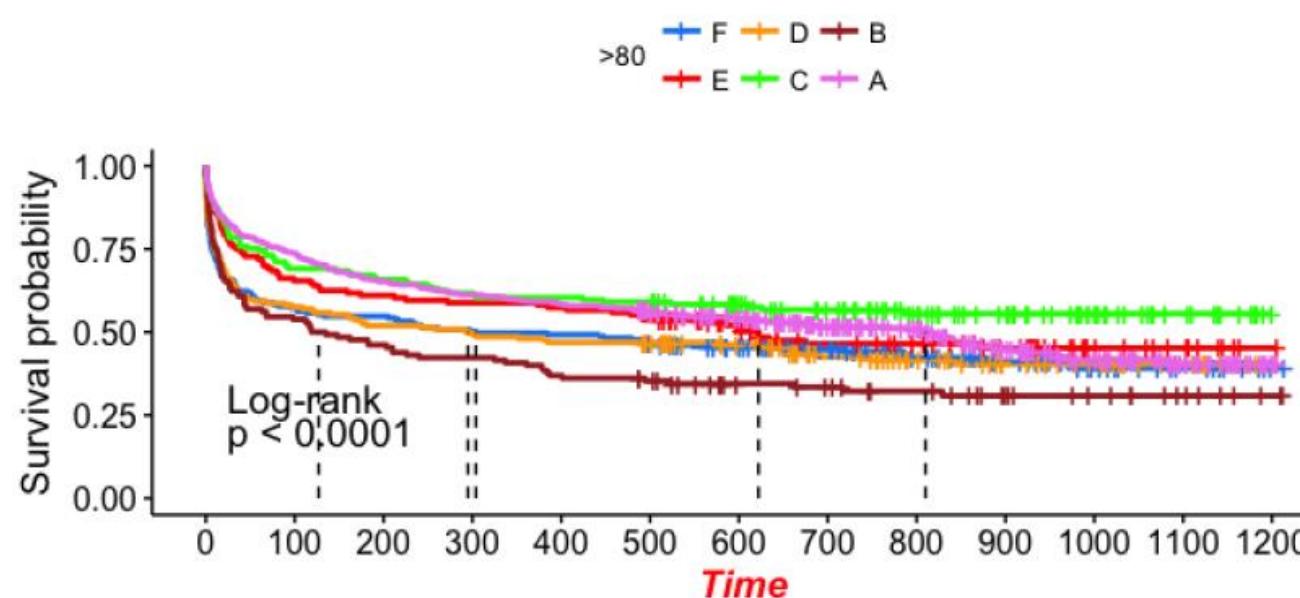
Cumulative number of censoring

—	0	0	0	0	0	8	55	107	167	215	261	304	345
—	0	0	0	0	0	8	39	67	80	109	137	161	186

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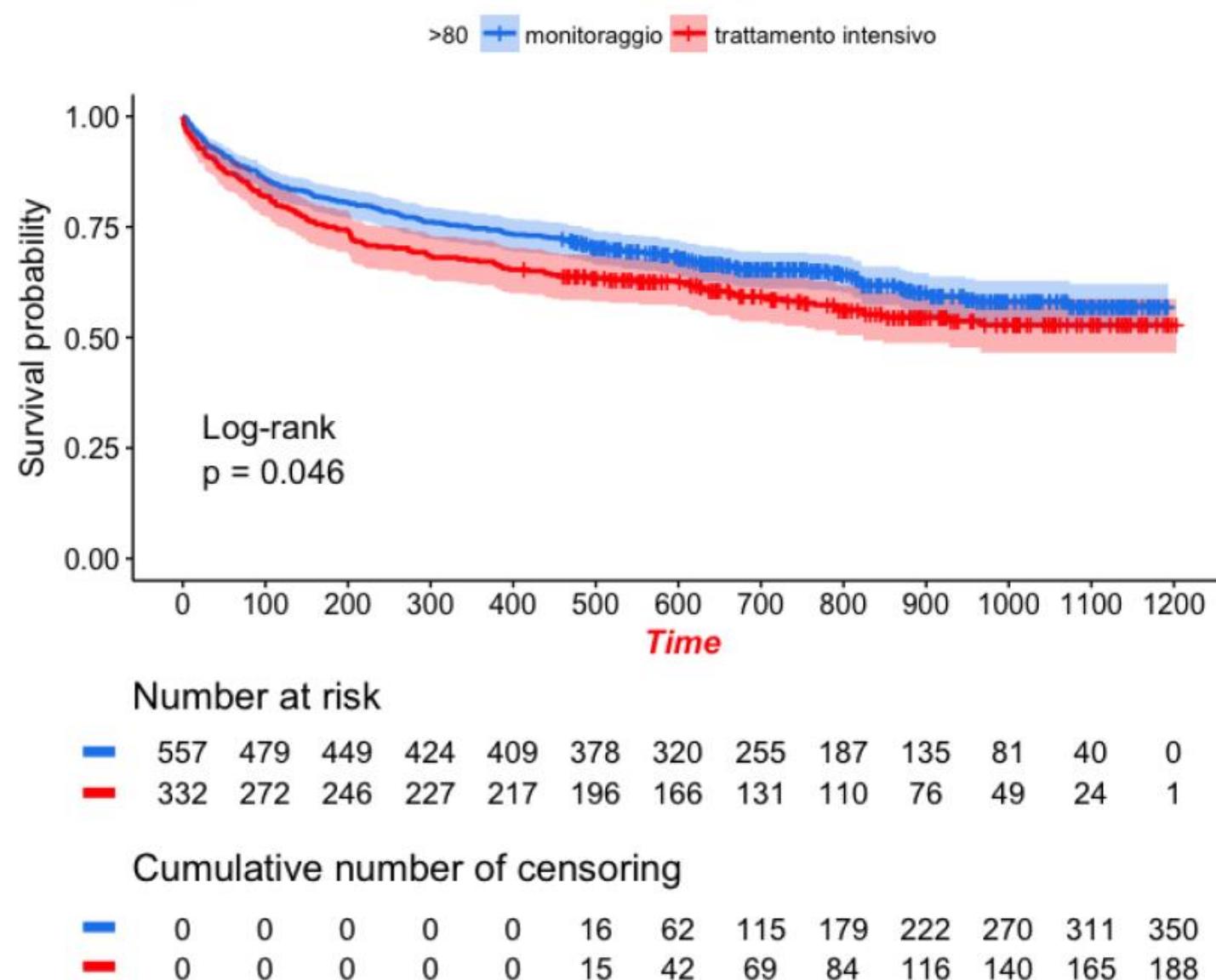
Number at risk

199	114	109	100	98	91	80	62	44	30	18	10	1
136	89	83	80	78	73	58	47	41	31	15	10	1
179	103	93	89	84	80	67	50	39	27	20	11	1
149	103	98	92	90	88	74	63	48	37	23	11	0
130	70	60	55	48	44	33	29	24	17	12	7	2
397	293	259	243	232	217	186	147	119	81	54	25	4

Cumulative number of censoring

0	0	0	0	0	2	11	28	43	56	67	75	84
0	0	0	0	0	0	11	18	24	33	49	54	63
0	0	0	0	0	4	16	28	38	49	56	65	75
0	0	0	0	0	0	13	22	36	47	61	73	84
0	0	0	0	0	2	12	15	19	26	30	35	40
0	0	0	0	0	8	31	63	87	113	135	163	185

Kaplan-Meier Curve for ICU pts aged 80 or more

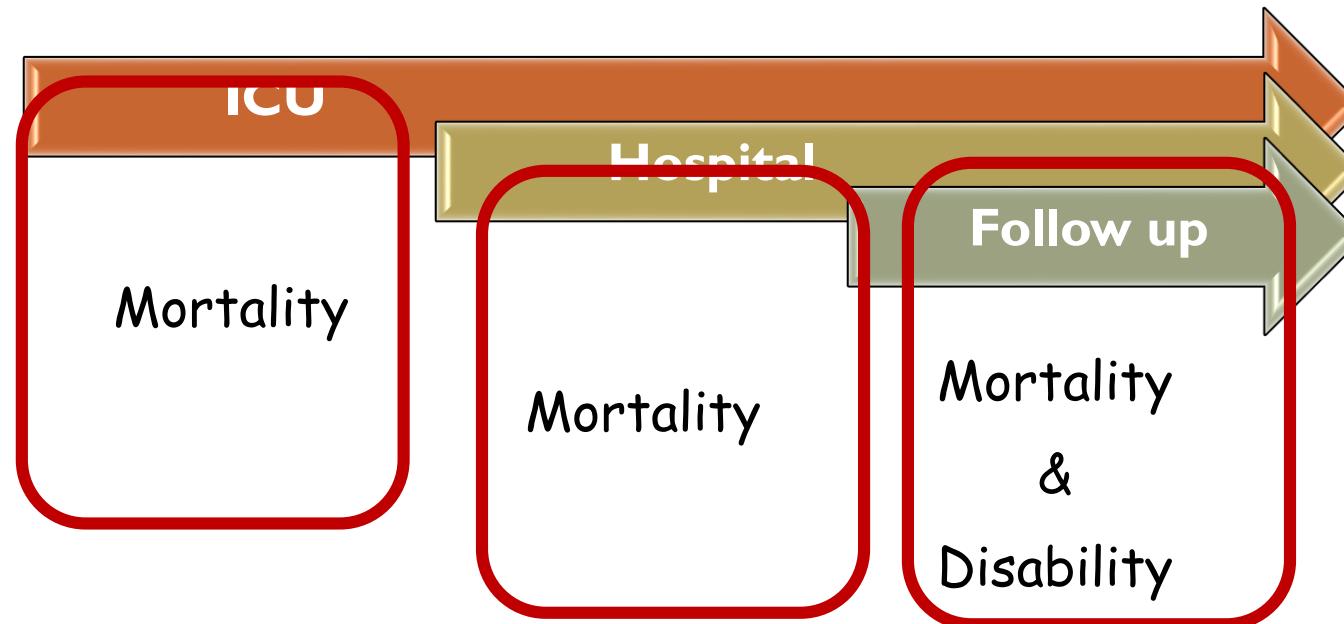


ONE-YEAR FOLLOW UP OF OCTOGENARIAN PATIENTS ADMITTED IN A GENERAL ICU FROM 2012 TO 2017.

NATTINO G.^A, FORASTIERI MOLINARI A.^A, RATTI R^B, RIPAMONTI C.^B, VASCOTTO E.^A, TAVOLA M.^A.

^a department of anaesthesia and intensive care unit, a. manzoni hospital, lecco, italy.

^b nurse in intensive care unit, a. manzoni hospital, lecco, italy.



STUDI IN AMBITO GIVITI

	All octogenarians Patients	Octogenarians stay > 48h.
Number	448	190
Age in years^a	83.8 ± 3.3	83.4 ± 2.9
Males	272 (60.7)	116 (61.1)
SAPS II^a	43.8 ± 21.2	46.4 ± 11.7
SOFA score^a	4.8 ± 4.0	5.5 ± 3.0
Typology		
Traumatic	52	23
Nonsurgical	178 (39.7)	102 (53.7)
Elective surgery	131 (29.2)	16 (8.4)
Emergency surgery	139 (31)	72 (37.9)
Organ disfunctions		
None	114 (25.4)	15 (7.9)
One	128 (28.6)	58 (30.5)
Two	86 (19.2)	61 (32.1)
>Three	120 (26.8)	56 (29.5)
Infections admission		
None	333 (74.3)	90 (47.4)
SIRS	75 (16.7)	55 (28.9)
Sepsis	17 (3.8)	25 (13.2)
Septic Shock	23 (5.1)	20 (10.5)

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Noninvasive Ventilation	95 (21)	74 (38.9)
Invasive Ventilation	265 (59)	142 (74.7)
Tracheostomy	25 (5.5)	25 (13.2)
ICU LOS, d^a	4.5 ± 7.9	9.8 ± 10.7
ICU mortality	119 (26.7)	52 (27.4)
Hospital mortality	158 (37.4)	75 (39.4)
One year Follow-up		
Mortality		43 (22.6)
Mortality rate		118 (62.1)
GOSE < 4		44 (23.2)
GOSE < 7		9 (4.7)
GOSE > 7		14 (7.3)
EQ 5D^a		0.59 ± 0.3
SF12 F^a		37.5 ± 7.4
SF12 M^a		49.1 ± 10.9

The results are presented as number and percentage, except:

^aMean ± standard deviation

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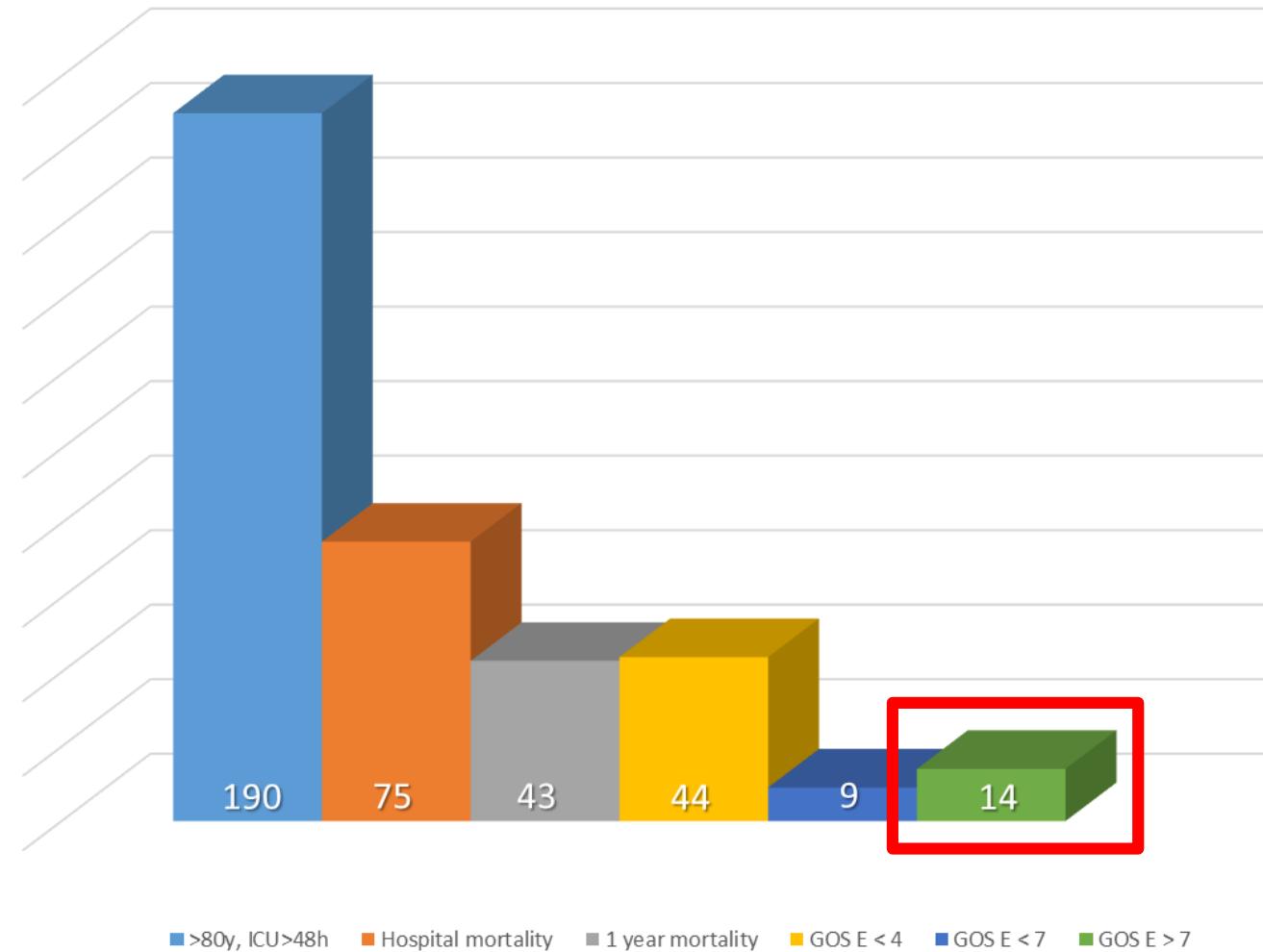
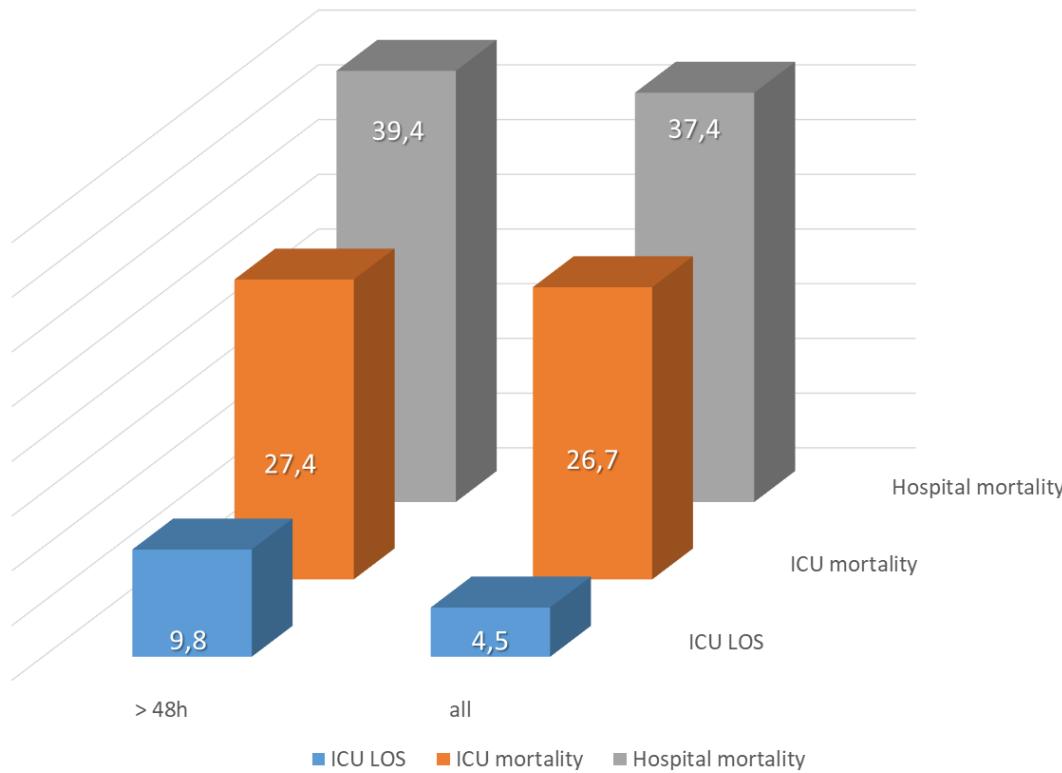
Mortalità ad un anno 62.1%

Follow up ad un anno:
GOSE > 7 in 14 pazienti (7.3%)

DISABILITY



STUDI IN AMBITO GIVITI



ONE-YEAR FOLLOW UP OF OCTOGENARIAN PATIENTS ADMITTED IN A GENERAL ICU FROM 2012 TO 2017.

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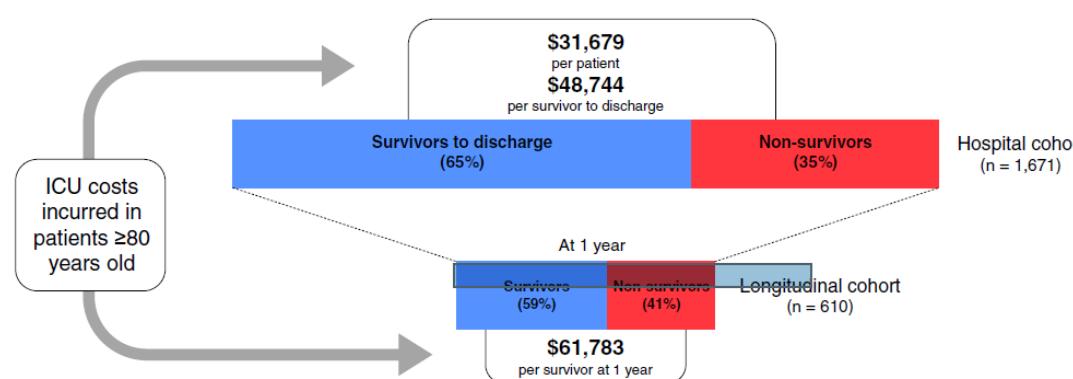
RESEARCH

Open Access



Cost analysis of the very elderly admitted to intensive care units

Nicolas Chin-Yee^{1*}, Gianni D'Egidio¹, Kednapa Thavorn², Daren Heyland³ and Kwadwo Kyeremanteng¹



Conclusions: Considering the poor clinical outcomes, and that many ICU admissions may be undesired by very elderly patients, ICU costs in this population are substantial. Our finding that a preference for comfort care predicted a lower cost independent of mortality reinforces the importance of early goals of care discussions to avoid both undesired and potentially non-beneficial interventions, consequently reducing costs.

Intensive Care Med (2017) 43:1820–1828
DOI 10.1007/s00134-017-4940-8

ORIGINAL



The impact of frailty on ICU and 30-day mortality and the level of care in very elderly patients (≥ 80 years)

Hans Flaatten^{1,2*}, Dylan W. De Lange³, Alessandro Morandi^{4,5}, Finn H. Andersen^{6,7}, Antonio Artigas⁸, Guido Bertolini¹⁰, Ariane Boumendil¹¹, Maurizio Cecconi¹², Steffen Christensen⁹, Loredana Faraldi¹³, Jesper Fjølner⁹, Christian Jung¹⁴, Brian Marsh¹⁵, Rui Moreno¹⁶, Sandra Oeyen¹⁷, Christina Agwald Öhman¹⁸, Bernardo Bollen Pinto¹⁹, Ivo W. Soliman²⁰, Wojciech Szczeklik²¹, Andreas Valentin²², Ximena Watson¹², Tilemachos Zaferidis²³, Bertrand Guidet^{24,25,26} on behalf of the VIP1 study group

October 17, 2017

Effect of Systematic Intensive Care Unit Triage on Long-term Mortality Among Critically Ill Elderly Patients in France A Randomized Clinical Trial

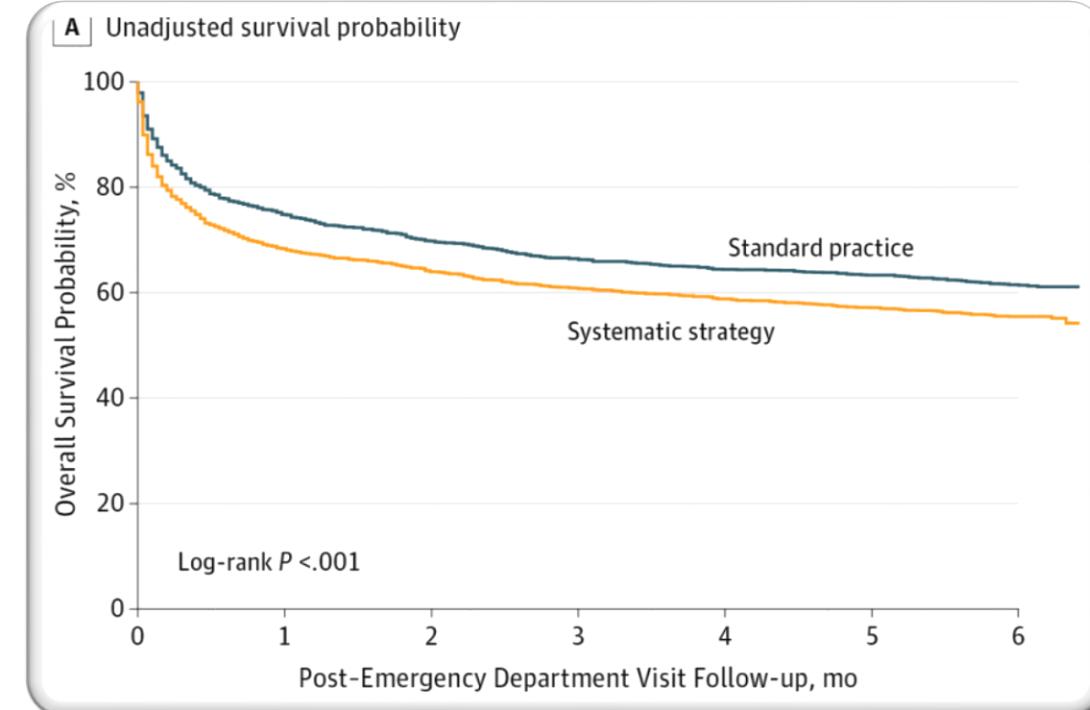
Bertrand Guidet, MD^{1,2,3}; Guillaume Leblanc, MD^{1,4}; Tabassome Simon, MD, PhD^{2,5}; et al

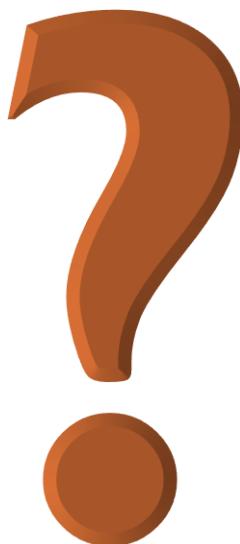
» Author Affiliations | Article Information

JAMA. 2017;318(15):1450-1459. doi:10.1001/jama.2017.13889

Table 1. Hospital and Participant Baseline Characteristics^a

Characteristics	Systematic Strategy	Standard Practice	Difference in Medians (95% CI)	P Value
Hospital characteristics	n=11	n=13		
No. of emergency department visits among patients aged >75 y during the study period, mean (SD)	12 746 (4402)	16 580 (9468)		
Location (Paris region), No.	7	9		
Geriatric ward in the hospital, No.	10	11		
Academic hospital, No.	7	10		
Type of intensive care unit (medical), No.	5	7		
Patient characteristics	n=1518	n=1518		
Age, median (IQR), y	85 (81-89)	85 (81-89)	0 (-1 to 1)	.60
Male, No. (%)	713 (47)	648 (43)		
Coexisting conditions, No./total No. (%)				
Ischemic heart disease or hypertension	397/978 (41)	456/1075 (42)		.40
Respiratory disorder	296/978 (30)	336/1074 (31)		.64
Congestive heart failure	151/978 (15)	119/1074 (11)		.004
Neurologic disorder	112/979 (11)	110/1075 (10)		.38
Cognitive impairment	100/977 (10)	153/1075 (14)		.006
Cirrhosis	16/979 (2)	16/1075 (1)		.79
SAPS 3 score at enrollment, median (IQR) ^b	64 (57-71)	59 (54-65)	5 (4 to 6)	<.001







Grazie per
l'attenzione..