

Category : **Ethical issues/end-of-life**

A195 - Outcomes of critically ill super-elderly patients admitted to intensive care units in a middle-income country – a multicentric cohort study.

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Introduction:

CAP admissions are a major cause of ICU for elderly patients. In the present study, we described clinical characteristics, resource use, and outcomes of elderly and super-elderly patients with CAP in 65 ICUs in Brazil.

Methods:

Anonymized data of patients older than 65y was prospectively collected (2019 and 2022 and 2023, January to July). IRB-approval (CAAE: 17079119.7.0000.5249). We compared elderly and super-elderly according to clinical characteristics, resource use, and hospital outcomes. We analyzed mechanical ventilation use and its outcomes. Descriptive statistics were used for all variables. Parametric tests were used to determine group differences.

Results:

A total of 18,017 elderly patients were included. Sixty percent were 80 years old or more. Overall hospital mortality was 15%. The super-elderly were sicker at ICU admission, more frequently frail and had higher hospital LOS and mortality. Of the 1920 mechanically ventilated patients, 1014 were women and 906 were men. Elderly people represented 789 (41,1%) and super-elderly 1131 (58,9%). Hospital mortality rates in MV patients were 1209 (63%), 429 (54%) were elderly and 780 (69%) super-elderly. ICU mortality was 1015 (53%), 359 (45,5%) deaths at the elderly group and 656 (58,8%) at the super-elderly group (p-value < 0.05).

Conclusion:

Overall characteristics were similar among elderly and super-elderly groups. However, super-elderly were more frail and had worse outcomes. We found significant differences in the ICU and Hospital LOS and ICU and hospital Mortality for both the total population and those under mechanical ventilation. Short-term outcomes of the elderly and super-elderly ICU population in a Middle-income country are reasonable. Further studies on quality of life and long-term outcomes are still needed for this population.

Table:

	Elderly (65 to 79y) N=7,254	Super-Elderly (>79 years) N= 10,763	p- value
SAPS 3 points (media/ Sd)	53.67 / +-9.46)	59.14 +-8.7	< 0.05
Charlson Comorbidities Index (media/ Sd)	2.11 / +-2.33	1.97 / +-1.9	0.573
Frail patients Frequency	1209 (16.7%)	2605 (24.2)	< 0.05
Hospital Mortality	10.3%	17.9%	< 0.05
Hospital Length of stay	13.65 (18.35)	15.38 (19.5)	< 0.05
ICU Mortality MV patients	359/789 (45.5%)	656/1131 (58%)	< 0.05
Hospital Mortality MV patients	429/789 (54%)	780/ 1131 (69%)	< 0.05

Clinical characteristics and outcomes.