Surgical outcomes and quality of life after aortic surgery in octogenarians

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Introduction

- Considering longer life expectancy of the population, octogenarians represent a new challenge in aortic surgery.
- Aortic surgery in elderly patients is associated with high rates of postoperative morbidity and mortality.
- Considering the current pressure on the health system and the limited hospital resources, offering major aortic surgery to this group of patients remains controversial.
- One of the main preconceptions of aortic surgery in octogenarians is the expected poor quality of life after surgery.

Methods

- We prospectively collected data of 800 consecutive patients who underwent major aortic surgery between 2011 and 2023: forty-five patients (5.6%) were octogenarians.
- The median age was 82 years (range 80-87 years).
- Preoperative, operative, postoperative and follow-up data were prospectively collected in our hospital database
- Quality of life at follow-up was assessed trough a telephone questionnaire

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Results			
Preoperative data ■ Age, mean (SD) y			
		_	
		82.3 (1.7)	
Gend	ler, (M:F)	22:23	
Body	surface area, mean (SD)	1.78 (0.21)	
BMI,	mean (SD)	25.8 (3.6)	
	Trend	d by year	
9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0			P

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Results

Operative data	<u>45 patients</u>
 EuroSCORE, mean (SD) % 	14.78 (12.88)
 Urgent/ Emergency Procedure, n (%) 	22 (48.9%)
 Re-do, n (%) 	2 (4.4%)
LV Ejection Fraction (LVEF) , n (%)	
Good LV	37 (82.2%)
Moderate LVSD	4 (8.9%)
Severe LVSD	4 (8.9%)
 Serum creatinine >110 umol/L, n (%) 	8 (17.8%)
NYHA <u>></u> 3, n (%)	17 (37.7%)
CCS <u>></u> 3, n (%)	10 (22.2%)
 Indications n (%) 	
Aneurysm	22 (48.9%)
Acute aortic syndrome	10 (22.2%)
Chronic aortic syndrome	3 (6.7%)
Other (patch repair of ascending aorta/aortic root, aortic	10 (22.2%)
endarterectomy)	
Concomitant aortic valve disease n (%)	
➢ AS ≥3	12 (26.6%)
➢ AR ≥3	8 (17.7%)

Results

Operative data	45 patients
Concomitant procedure n (%)	
Aortic valve procedure (Replacement/Repair)	36 (80%)
≻CABG	9 (20%)
Mitral surgery	2 (4.4%)
2 Consultant operation n (%)	18 (40%)
Surgery performed by Aortic surgeon n (%)	30 (67%)
 Aortic segment operated n (%) 	
≻Aortic root	5 (11.1%)
Ascending aorta	37 (82.2%)
>Aortic arch	9 (20%)
Requiring circulatory arrest n (%)	15 (33%)
> With ACP	7 (15.5%)
Without ACP	8 (17.7%)

Surgical Outcomes

Postoperative Outcomes		45 patients	100 Survival Function Censored
-	IH Mortality, n (%)	12 (26.6%)	
	 Aneurysm 	5 (11.1%)	80 - L
	 Acute aortic syndrome 	3 (6.6%)	
	 Chronic aortic syndrome 	0 (0%)	00 Overall Survival
	 Other (patch repair of ascending 	4 (8.8%)	40 40
	aorta/aortic root, aortic endarterectomy)		20
-	LOS, mean (SD) days	21.3 (24.3)	
	Post-op CVA (CT), n (%)	5 (11.1%)	0
-	Average surveillance	3.3years	0 1 2 3 4 Years

In-hospital mortality was 26.6% and average length of hospital stay 21 days (range 7-139 days).

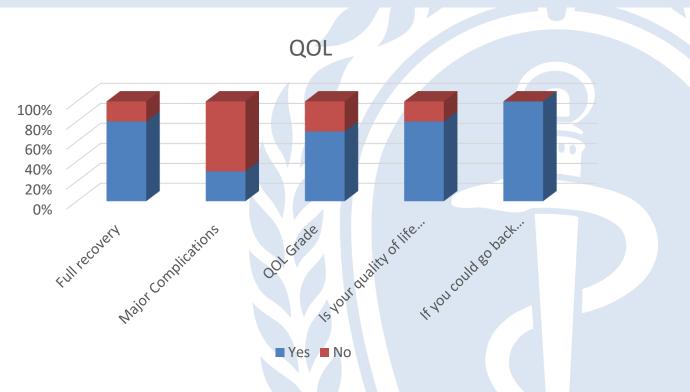
Overall survival at 1 and 3 years was 64.4% and 51.1%.

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Quality of Life

15 patients were alive at the time of QOL assessment

10/15 completed the questionnaire



Quality of life self-assessment	<u>10 patients</u>
Are you fully recovered after surgery (Y/N)?	YES 80%
Did you have any major complications after surgery (Y/N)?	Yes <20%
• How would you grade your QOL (1 to 5) %	70% of patients had QOL <u>></u> 4
 How is your QOL compared to prior surgery (same, better, worst) 	80% either the same or better
 Would you go for your surgery (if back in time) % 	100% would do

Conclusions

- Octogenarians undergoing aortic surgery have high incidence of post-operative complications with 26.6% mortality and 11% stroke.
- Despite high peri-operative mortality, the late survival was encouraging with a 3 years survival rate of 51.1%.
- The patients who survived aortic surgery maintained a good quality of life.
- All the patients who completed the QOL questionnaire would have the aortic surgery again if they had the opportunity to go back in time