

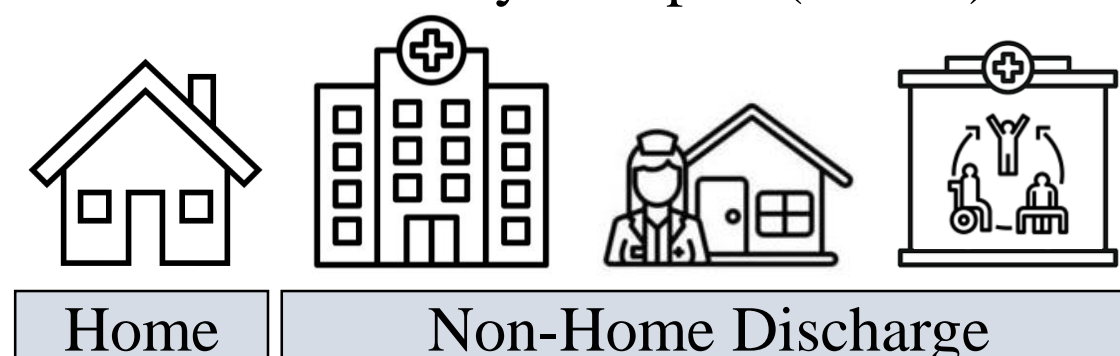
# Factors Associated with Nonhome Discharge After Endovascular Aneurysm Repair

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## INTRODUCTION

Non-home discharge (NHD) has implications for patient care, readmission, and long-term mortality; nevertheless, existing literature lacks information regarding factors associated with NHD for patients undergoing endovascular aneurysm repair (EVAR)



## OBJECTIVE

Identify preoperative factors associated with NHD after EVAR

## METHODS

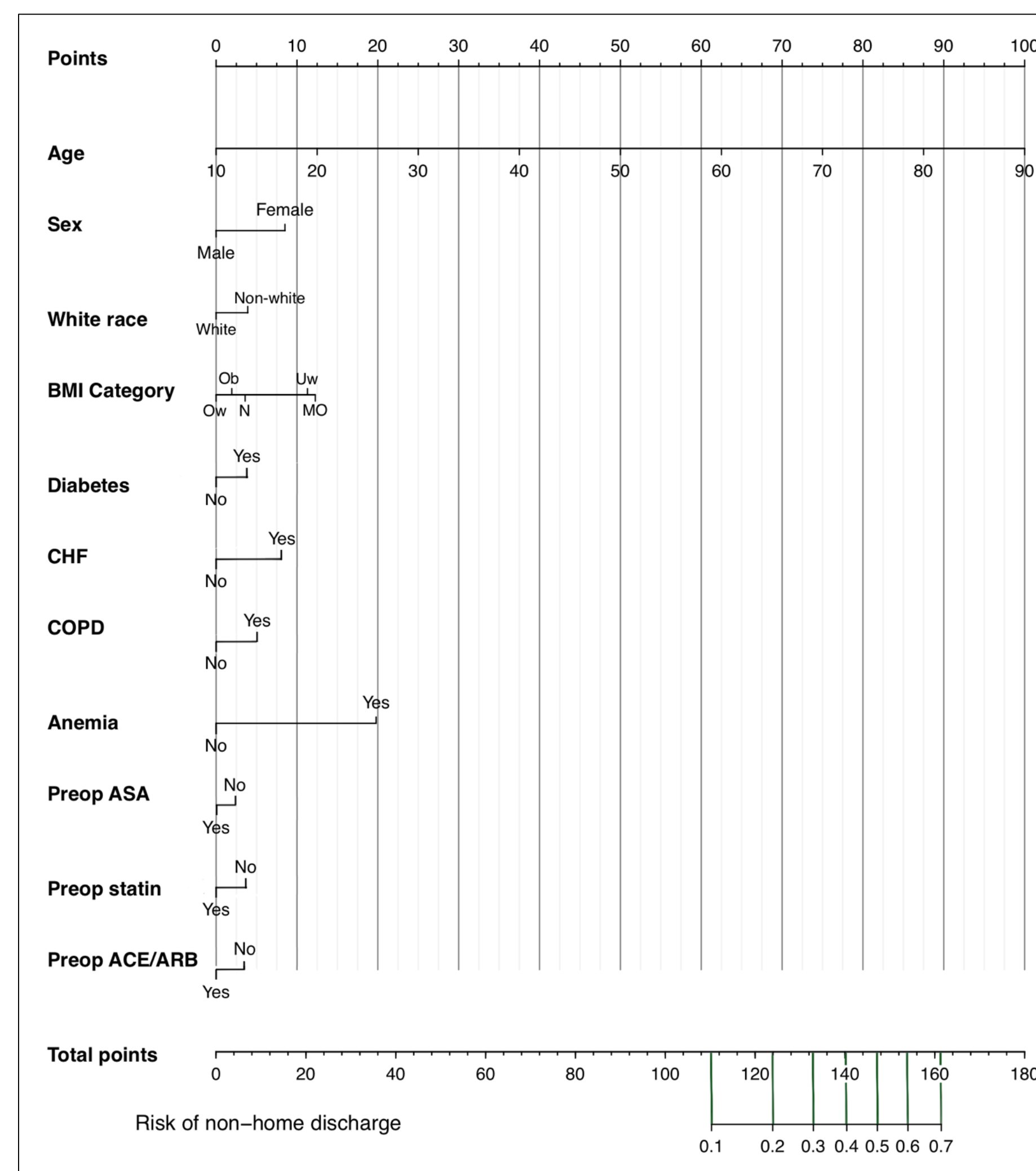
**Population:** Patients who underwent elective EVAR from 2003-2022 in the VQI registry

- Exclusion: Patients not living at home preoperatively

### Statistical analysis:

- Multivariable logistic regression was used to identify preoperative factors associated with NHD
- Kaplan-Meier and Cox-regression analysis were used to evaluate the impact of NHD on 5-year survival

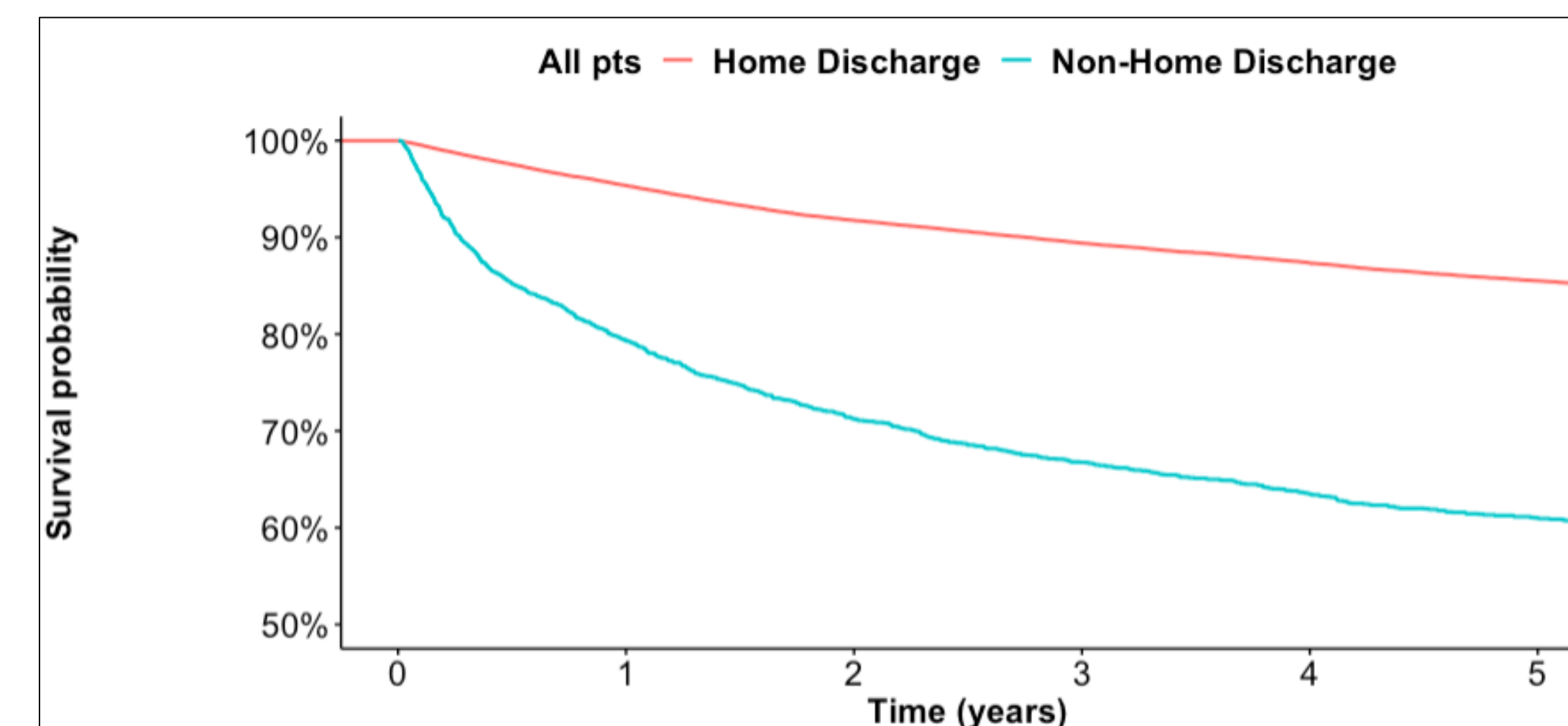
**Figure 1:** Nomogram model illustrating level of risk associated with non-home discharge using significant multivariable variables



\*All preoperative factors included in nomogram were significant on multivariable logistic regression

## RESULTS

**Figure 2:** Unadjusted 5-year survival estimates comparing home-discharge with non-home discharge in EVAR patients



	aHR*	95% CI	p-value
Non-Home Discharge	2.13	1.86, 2.44	<.001

\*Adjusted for age, race, BMI, diabetes, prior MI, CHF, smoking status, COPD, renal dysfunction, anemia, aspirin, statin, betablocker, ACE/ARB, anticoagulant, AAA diameter, aortic neck length, AAA neck angle, aortic neck angle, aortic neck diameter

## CONCLUSIONS

Several factors were associated with higher odds of NHD following elective EVAR including:

- Non-modifiable factors: female sex and larger aortic diameter
- Potentially modifiable factors: anemia, COPD, CHF, BMI, and diabetes

Special attention should be given to populations with non-modifiable factors, and efforts at optimizing medical conditions with higher NHD likelihood seems appropriate to improve patient outcomes and quality of life after EVAR.