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INTRODUCTION

- The aging population has resulted in an increase in the number of octogenarians with peripheral arterial disease requiring major amputation.
- Major amputations, defined as above ankle amputations, are highly morbid surgeries with elderly patients being more susceptible to adverse surgical outcomes.

OBJECTIVE

 Our goal was to assess short and long-term outcomes in octogenarians who undergo an above ankle amputation.

METHODS

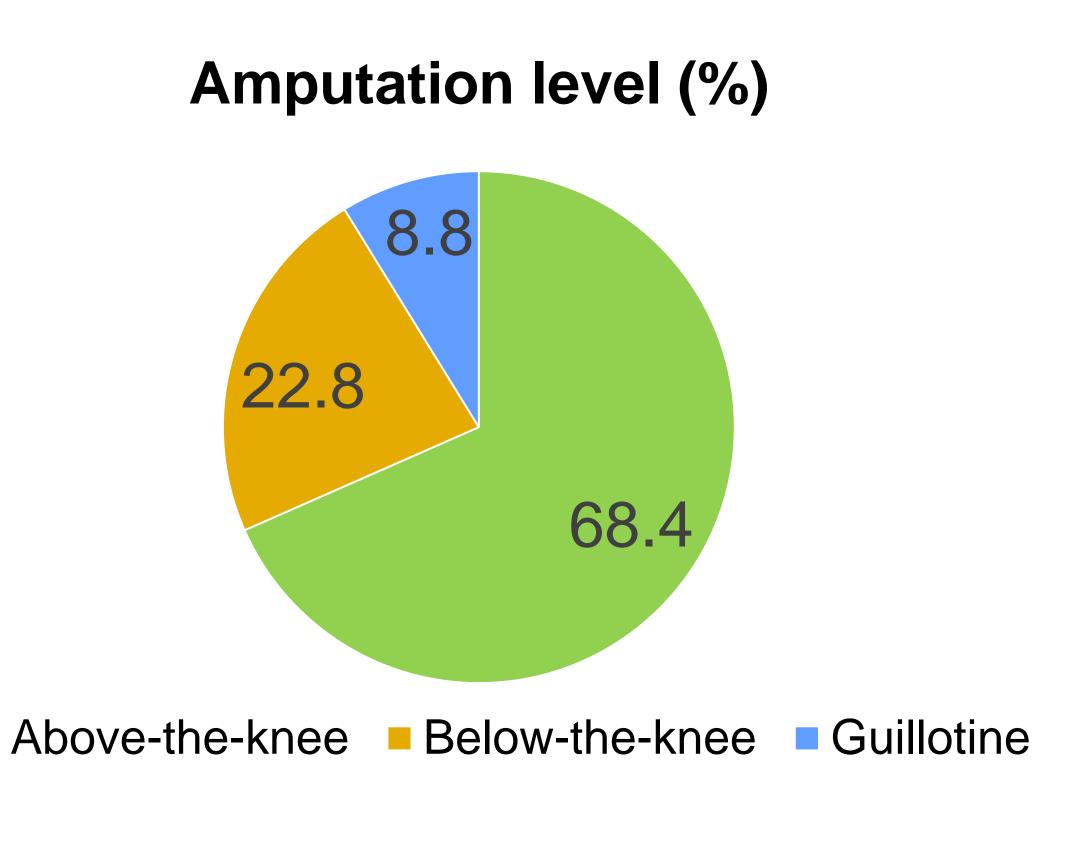
- A retrospective single-center chart review was performed on patients aged 80 years of age or older who underwent a major amputation at a safety-net hospital between 2014-2023.
- Operative characteristics and the following outcomes were evaluated: intensive care utilization, hospital length of stay, postoperative mortality, and discharge disposition.

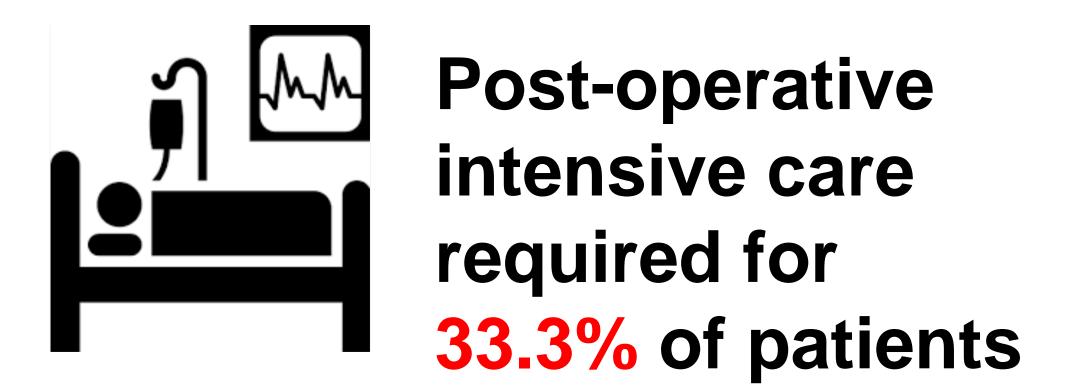
RESULTS

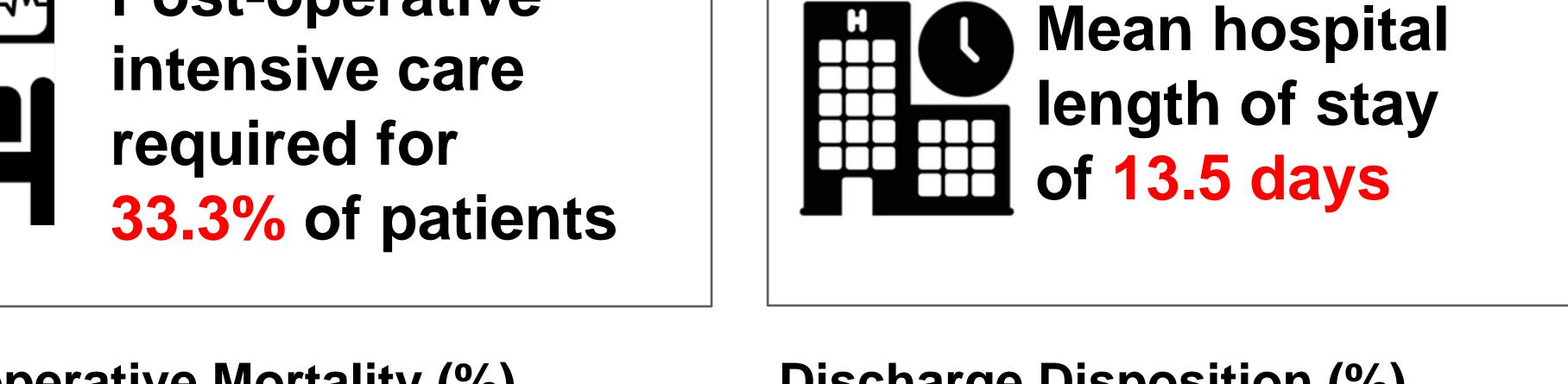
57 octogenarian patients underwent a major amputation.

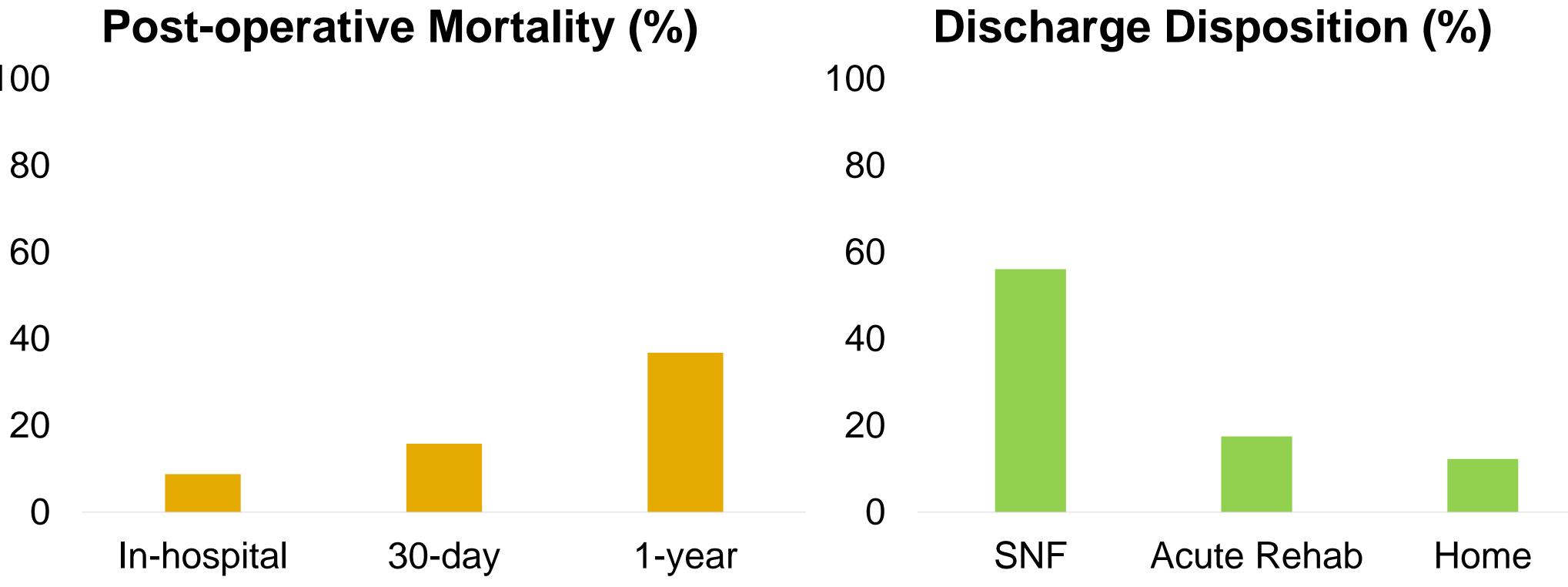
Table 1 Study Demographics

Table 1. Study Demographics	
Variables	n= 59
Age at surgery, mean (SD)	84.8 (3.5)
Male sex, n (%)	34 (57.6%)
Race, n (%)	
White	11 (18.6%)
Black	39 (66.1%)
Other	9 (15.3%)
BMI >30 kg/m2	7 (12.3%)
Pre-op living at home	33 (55.9%)
Hispanic, n (%)	7 (11.8%)
Primary Language (%)	
English	37 (62.7%)
Other	22 (37.3%)
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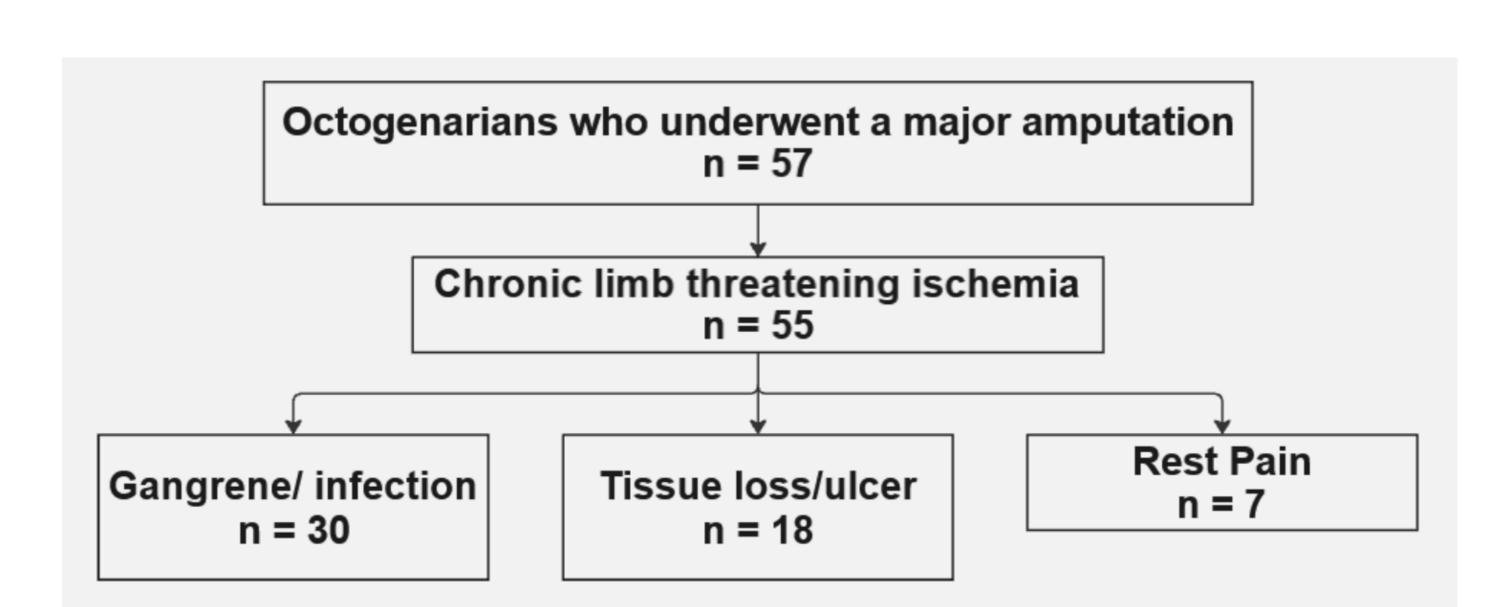








The main indication for amputation was chronic limb threatening ischemia (96.5%) with 3.5% for acute limb ischemia.



CONCLUSIONS

- Major amputations in octogenarians are morbid with high intensive care utilization, prolonged lengths of stay, and need for longterm care facilities. At one year, over onethird are deceased and the majority are nonambulatory.
- Earlier revascularization, infection control, and goals of care discussions are opportunities for improvement in this patient population.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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