



Evaluation of Geriatric Patients Presenting to the Emergency Department and Experiencing In-Hospital Adverse Events

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Introduction

In-Hospital Adverse Events

- The term “in-hospital adverse events” refers to unexpected or undesirable incidents in hospital or healthcare settings.
- Examples include infections, medication errors, intensive care needs, interventional and surgical procedures.





Who is a geriatric patient?

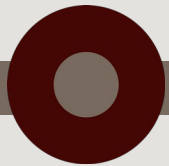
the patients aged 65 + (WHO)

1991-2008

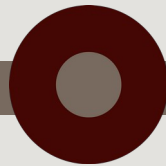
2009-2012

2025

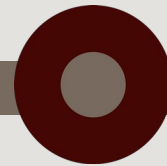
2050



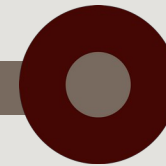
%6.7



%7.1



%11



%22.4



Main Issues

01

Geriatric patients are complex due to comorbidities

02

Frequent emergency visits

03

No geriatric emergency service!



Purpose

Our aim is to contribute to identifying the most appropriate approaches in geriatric patient care by analyzing the adverse events experienced by these patients within the hospital.



Methods

- The retrospective study was conducted between 01.09.2022 and 30.11.2022, focusing on patients over 65 years of age who visited the emergency department.
- Data were obtained from the hospital automation system.



Methods

- In-hospital adverse events were defined as mortality, surgical interventions, intensive care needs, angiography, and endoscopy.
- Demographic information, vital signs, comorbidities, laboratory values, and outcomes were recorded.
- Patients were divided into two groups: 75 years and over, and 65-74 years.





Exclusion Criterias

01

The patients aged under 65

02

Trauma patients

03

Transfers to other hospitals

04


Patients with inaccessible data

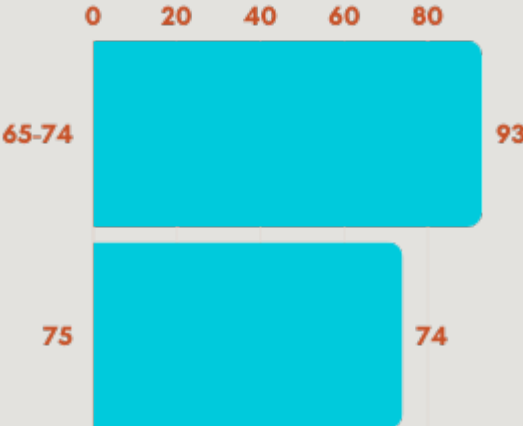




Results

- A total of 167 patients were retrospectively examined.
- The average age of patients was found to be 78.11 ± 3.55 .

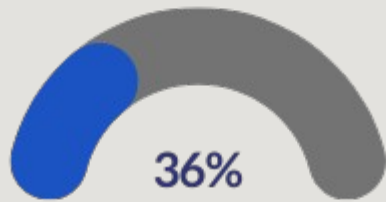
- Gender distribution:  91 (%54.4)  76 (%45.6)

- Age distribution: 

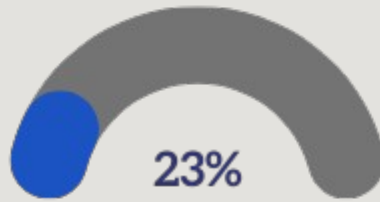


Results

- Adverse events occurred in 32% of patients.
- Comorbidities:



Hypertension



Diabetes Mellitus

- Reasons for emergency department:



Abdominal Pain

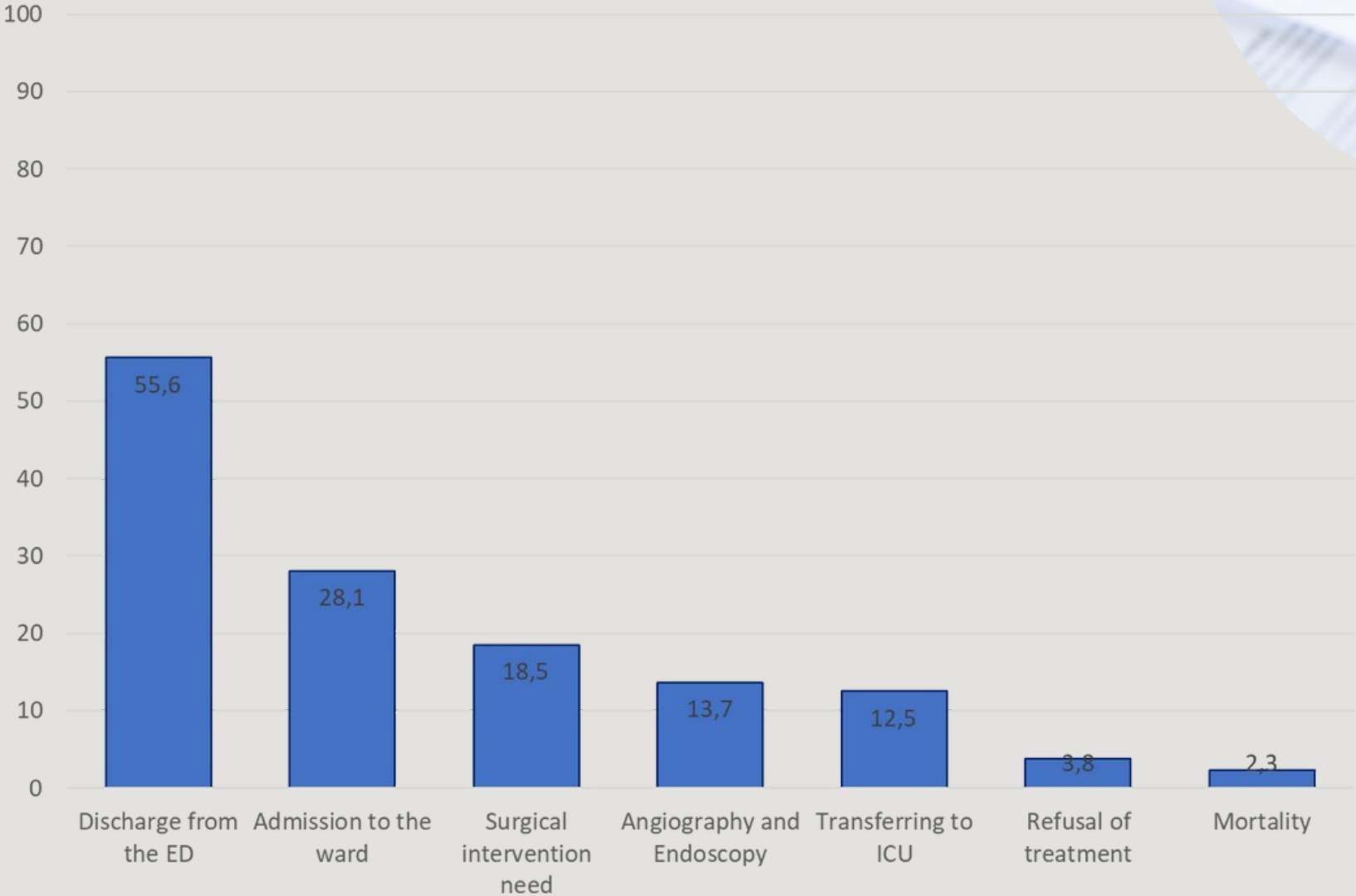


Dyspnea





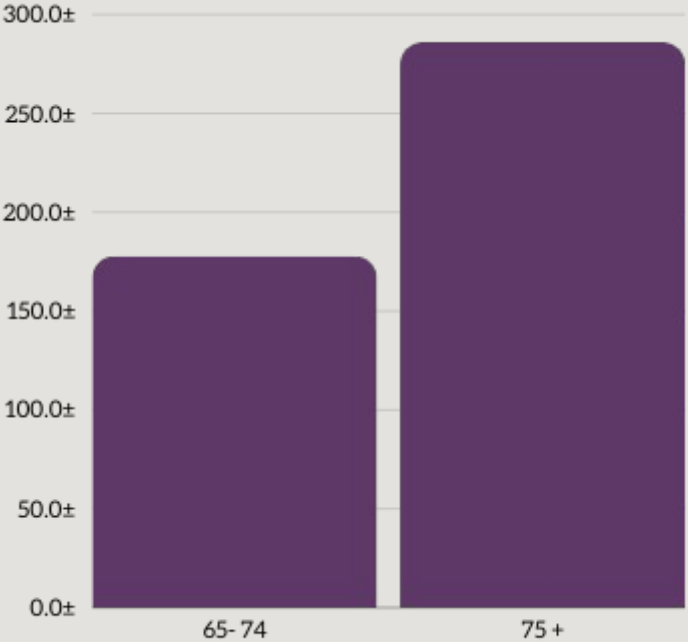
Results





Results

- The average duration of stay in the emergency department was 177.8 ± 122 minutes for those aged 65-74 and 286 ± 127 minutes for those 75 and older ($p=0.003$).






Conclusion

Geriatric patients often seek emergency care due to age-related physiological changes and comorbidities. A comprehensive and multidisciplinary approach is essential when facing in-hospital medical events to ensure optimal outcomes for these vulnerable individuals.



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Special thanks to
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Thank you for your attention

