

عنوان مقاله:

Investigation of medication compliance after surgery and the possibility of readmission in patients after coronary artery graft surgery

محل انتشار:

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نویسندگان:

Marjan Dehdilan - *Department of Anesthesiology, Tuberculosis and Lung Disease Research Center, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran*

Khosrow Hashemzadeh - *Department of Heart Surgery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran*

خلاصه مقاله:

Introduction: In adults, readmission within ۳۰ days of heart surgery is a major factor in hospital costs for heart surgery, but current data on risk factors for readmission are scarce. Therefore, we sought to identify performance-adjusted risk factors for coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) re-admissions. **Material and Methods:** The records of patients who underwent CABG at our institution between ۲۰۱۲-۱۴ were analyzed for contrast with prospectively recorded case studies, including New York Cardiac Surgery Reporting System (CSRS) events, prescriptions, and testing costs. **Results:** Read rate ۱۳% ; The CSRS estimated value is ۸.۷% (observed/predicted ratio = ۱.۵). The median time from CABG discharge to readmission was ۶ days (interquartile range [IQ] ۳ to ۱۳ days). The median length of hospital stay was ۴ days (IQ ۲ to ۷ days). The most common causes of readmission were heart disease (n = ۴۰ [۲۵% of readmissions]) and pneumonia (n = ۳۶ [۲۳%]), including pleural effusions. In addition to CSRS status, serum creatinine excretion alone was not associated with increased readings (p=۰.۵) OR] ۵.۷, %۹۵ GA ۱.۷ ila ۱۸.۷). **Conclusion:** Readmission for coronary artery bypass surgery remains an ongoing medical challenge. Given that readmissions usually occur within the first week after discharge and are usually short-term, attention is paid to follow-up care and risk of readmission (compare, for example, abnormal serum creatinine or abnormal reactivity) and/or .(multiple causes of readmission. may reduce readmission after CABG (eg, pleural effusion

کلمات کلیدی:

CABG, Medicine, Readmission, compliance

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