



Mass General Brigham

# Beyond 30 days: Patient oriented outcomes among older adults after emergency general surgery

Beeson Graduating Scholar presentation

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Emergency  
Surgery



Geriatrics



Palliative  
Care



# Overarching goal: Develop the evidence base supporting the integration of palliative care into routine care for vulnerable older surgical patients

## Project goal: Identify opportunities to improve the care of older EGS patients by fully characterizing their clinical trajectories and care needs beyond 30-days after surgery

### Aim 1

#### Medicare Claims

- Outcomes:
  - Survival
  - Healthcare utilization
  - End of Life care
- H1a. Older EGS patients will have higher mortality and healthcare utilization, as well as lower hospice use compared to propensity-matched non-EGS patients.

### Aim 2

#### Phone surveys

- Symptom burden
  - Function and cognition
  - Quality of life
  - Advance care planning
  - Healthcare use
  - End of life care
- H2a. Modifiable factors independently associated with fewer hospital transfers will be identified
- H2b. Modifiable factors associated with improved quality of life will be identified

### Aim 3

#### Semi structured interviews

- Phenomenological qualitative analysis will reveal key themes illustrating the patient and proxy experience that will directly inform future palliative care interventions to improve quality of surgical care.



**Aim 1**

# After ED admission...

**Methods:**

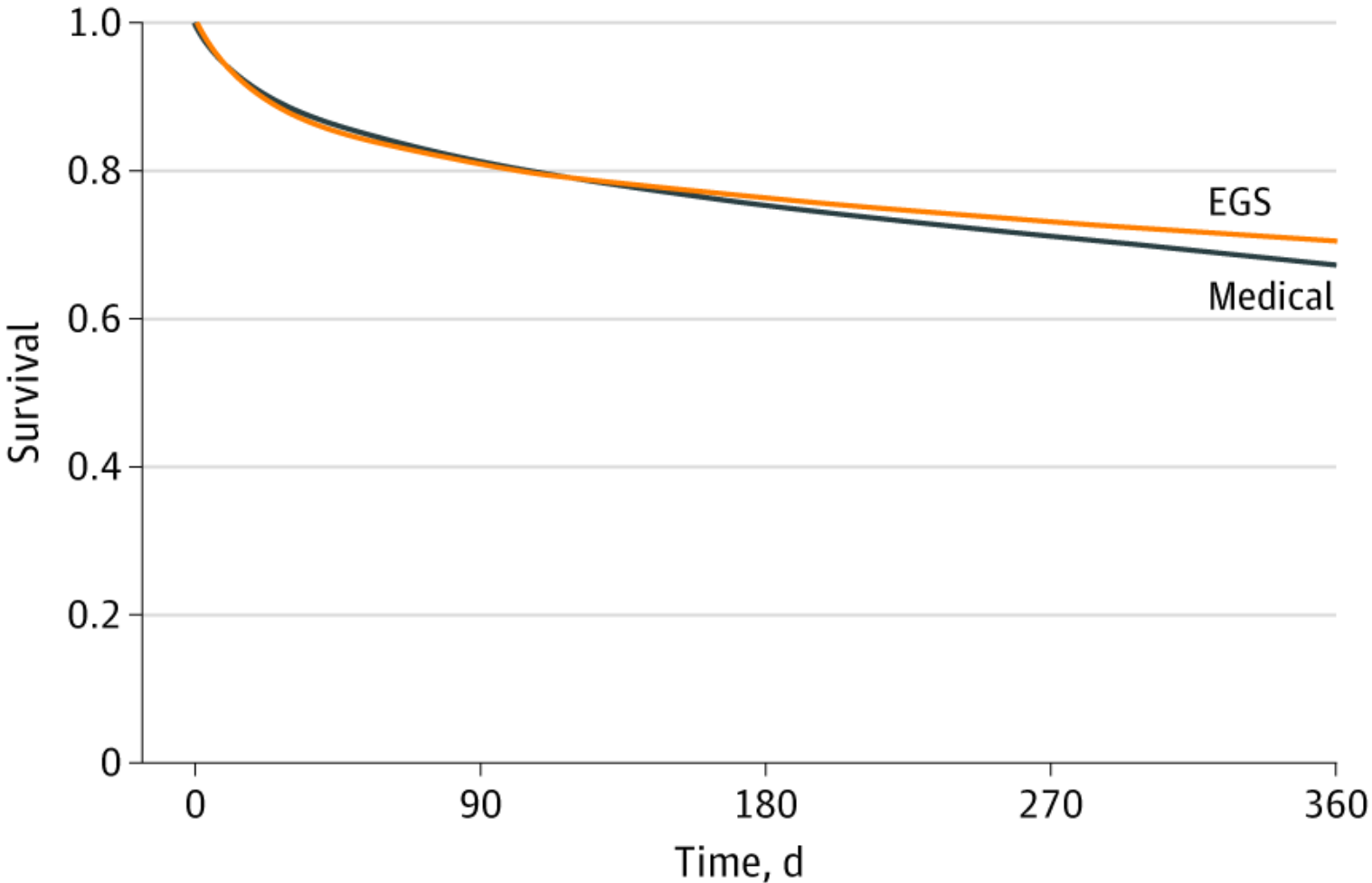
100% Medicare Claims 2016-2018

66+y

Laparotomy, bowel resection, ulcer vs. AMI, Pneumonia, CHF

**Results:**

- In both groups, 1-year mortality  $\geq 29.7\%$  or higher
- $\geq 56\%$  had a hospital encounter in the year after discharge
- $\geq 56$  days away from home



	No. at risk				
Medical	481 417	390 274	362 176	341 630	324 109
EGS	481 417	389 113	367 165	351 919	339 359



Original Article

Preoperative Frailty Status and Intensity of End-of-Life Care Among Older Adults After Emergency Surgery

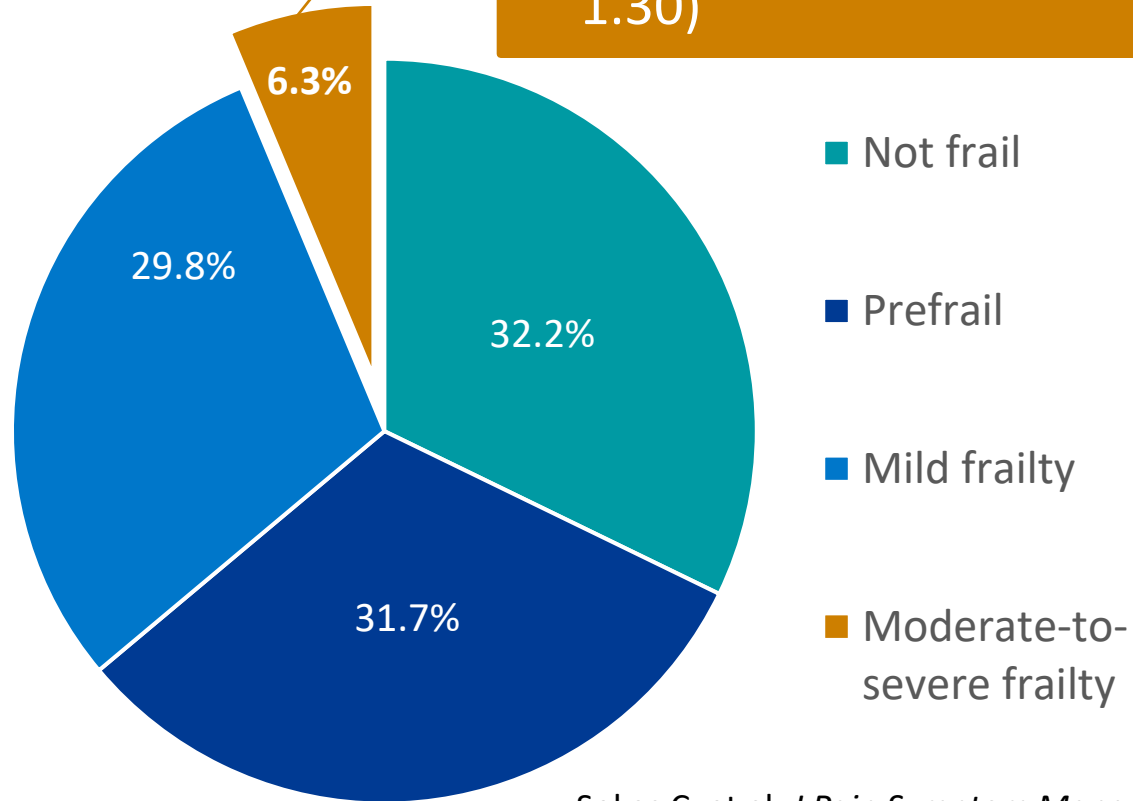


Claire Sokas, MD, Katherine C. Lee, MD, MSc, Daniel Sturgeon, MS, Jocelyn Streid, BS, Stuart R. Lipsitz, PhD, Joel S. Weissman, PhD, Dae H. Kim, MD, PhD, and Zara Cooper, MD, MSc

Examined the association of frailty with intensity of end-of-life care (EOLC) for older adults with and without frailty who undergo EGS but die within one year

Highest odds of (in last 30d of life):

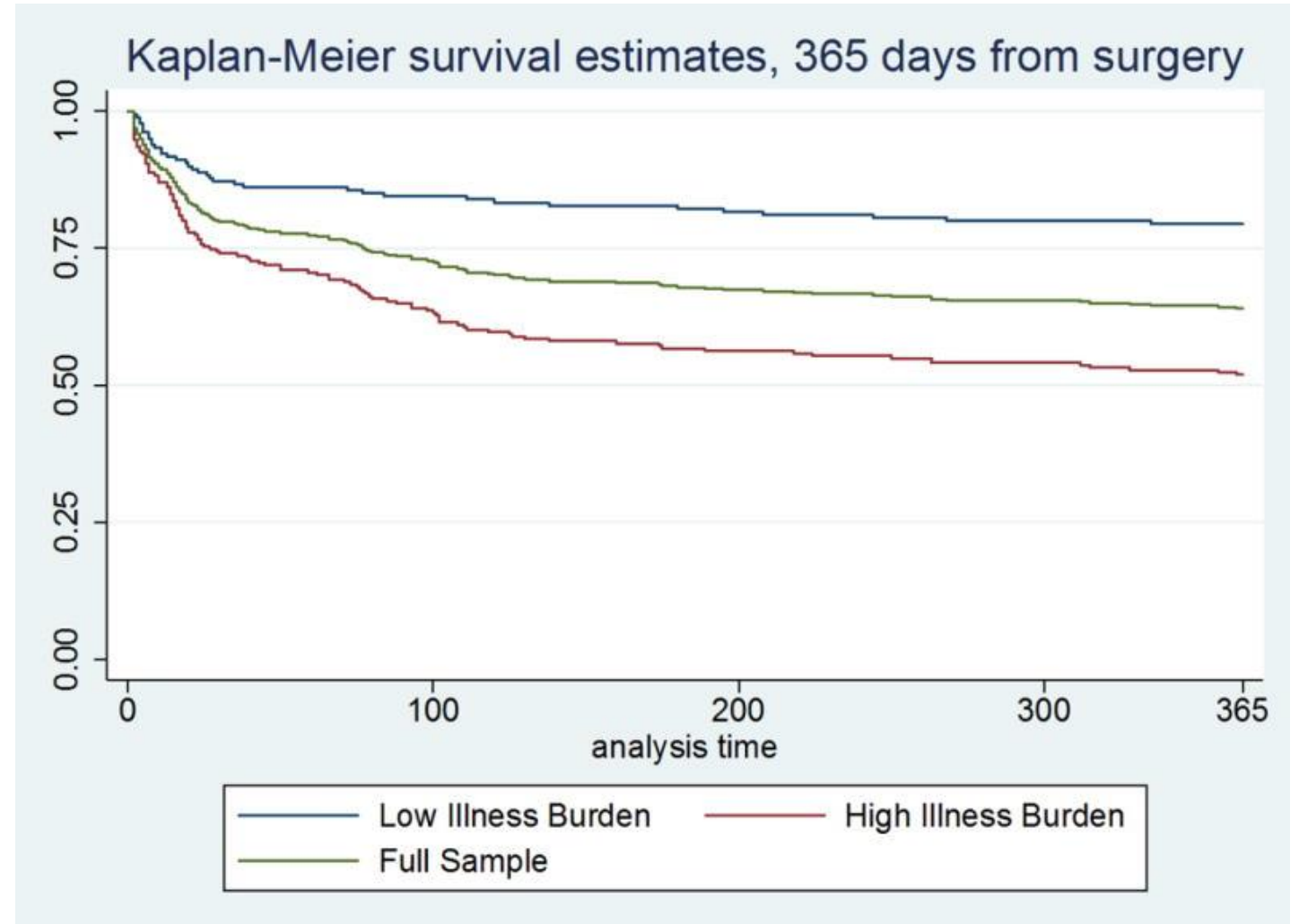
- **visiting ED** (OR = 1.19, CI = 1.13-1.27)
- **Rehospitalization** (OR = 1.23, CI = 1.16-1.31)
- **ICU admission** (OR = 1.22, CI = 1.13-1.30)



## High Burden of Palliative Care Needs of Older Adults During Emergency Major Abdominal Surgery

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Characteristic	High Illness Burden (n=231) %
Age*	
65-74	29.4
75-84	45.0
≥85	35.5
Female	63.4
White	76.6
ADL Dependence*	32.5
Helpers*	45.9
Dementia*	24.7
Charlson ≥ 2*	90.9
High Healthcare Use*	81.0
Lee Index > 14*	19.1





Recruitment data	N (%)
Quarterly Surveys	207
Eligible	
a) Symptom burden	31 (15.0)
Enrolled	
b) Function and cognition	6 (2.9)
Completed all timepoints	
c) Quality of life	
Of enrolled, missing data at	
d) Advance care planning	15 (48.4)
3mo:	
e) Healthcare use	16 (51.6)
6mo:	
f) End of life care	19 (61.3)
9mo:	
12mo:	16 (51.6)
Not enrolled	176
Declined	54 (30.7)
Failed MoCA	13 (7.4)
Non-English Speaking	27 (15.3)
Missed – Weekend	12 (6.8)
Missed – Holiday	16 (9.1)
Other	29 (16.5)
Surgeon Did Not Approve	10 (5.7)
Could Not Reach By Phone	3 (1.7)
Proxy Declined/Could Not Reach	10 (5.7)
Trauma Patient	2 (1.1)



### Aim 3

Emotions associated with in-the-moment decision making  
Regret

I wish I had... when I went to the hospital because of the cramps because I was having cramps for about a week before I ever went to the hospital. Maybe if I had gone to the hospital sooner about the cramps I was having and problem about not having a bowel movement then maybe it wouldn't have happened that way. So I think

If I had gone to the hospital sooner

Fear

Cause I was scared to go to go um under and through all that stuff again, but um like I said, the doctor, I don't remember his name but he was awesome, he came in and talked to me and I cried and cried, and he talked to me and I cried and cried, and he told me not to worry cause he would know he'd do everything, that you know, I'm in the best place, which I believe, it's true—MQ-002, 68 YF

I cried and cried.... He told me not to worry because they would do everything...

Desired outcome

I just wanted it fixed and they fixed it—BQ-006, 66 YM

Patient perception of decision for surgery  
No choice

I don't think I decided at all. They decided...

I don't think I decided at all. I think the doctor was a performer, leaking information to the body, so I think—BQ-012, 67 YF

There was no way I could not have the surgery

Value prolonging life

Everybody loves life so I would like to live

Well it was, I could not have surgery because if I was something that I didn't really want because if I would live if it's a long time then I would like to live—BQ-012, 67 YF

Barriers to participation in preoperative decision making  
Acuity/emergence

...We had to move fast I guess so I don't think there is anything different they could have done

I don't think there was anything different they could have done—BQ-008, 80 YM

Symptom burden

I had no choice....I was in constant pain...

I had no choice, I was in constant pain with my stomach not able to move my bowels ... and nothing helped me ... And so they put an NG [naso-gastric] tube in, probably the worst thing I've ever experienced in my life—BQ-003, 65 YF





Sometimes patients are too sick to let their care team know their treatment preferences...what did you have in place to let the type of care you would want...?

Advance Care Planning

My daughter has all the rights to say yes or no...

<p>Sometimes patients are too sick to let their care team know their treatment preferences when they are hospitalized. Before surgery, what did you have in place to let the type of care you would want if you became too sick to speak for yourself?</p>	
<p>Previous ACP Documentation of ACP</p>	<p>I have a living will, everything is spelled out, signed legally, from a lawyer, so it's all very clear—<i>BQ-019, 76 YM</i></p>
<p>Transfer of responsibility to surrogate decision maker</p>	<p>My daughter has all the rights to say yes or no. I took care of her when she was a child, she takes care of me now—<i>MQ-006, 84 YF</i></p>
<p>During the treatment episode No recollection of review of goals of care</p>	<p>I mean I think I have a DNR, I have a health care proxy. But my husband said [these documents] really wasn't discussed—<i>BQ-003, 65 YF</i></p>
<p>Future ACP Reflections on mortality</p>	<p>So, it was emergency, you know it wasn't planned, and it kept me from dying so that's a really good thing [laughter]. When you reach our age, you know you bury parents, you've buried friends, you've experienced death in your friend circles. These are conversations that my generation doesn't have—<i>BQ-009, 83 YF</i></p>
<p>Avoidance of future</p>	<p>Oh god I don't even want to contemplate the possibility. I have no idea—<i>BQ-009, 83 YF</i> I don't want to think about it. I've had three surgeries, believe me I don't think I would survive another one, but hopefully I won't need one—<i>BQ-020, 85 YF</i></p>

It wasn't planned and it wasn't welcomed....

I don't want to think about it...

ACP = advance care planning; DNR = do not resuscitate.



# Implications and Future Directions

Aim	Implication	Future Directions
Aim 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Due to high baseline palliative care needs, high perioperative morbidity and mortality all older EGS patients have palliative care assessments and palliative care available to them</li><li>• Frailty is an important screening tool to identify patients at highest risk</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• ACS/ AAST EGS palliative care guidelines</li><li>• Serious Illness communication training</li><li>• ACS Geriatric Surgery Verification 2.0 with standards for palliative care</li></ul>
Aim 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Recruiting seriously ill older surgical patients immediately after is challenging and introduces selection bias</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Better resourced study</li><li>• Ethnographic Observations</li></ul>
Aim 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• High quality in-the-moment decision is confounded by symptom burden, fear, confusion and patients don't feel they have a "choice."</li><li>• Despite a near-death experience, advance care planning is remote for most patients</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Reconsider "shared decision making."</li><li>• Teachable moment</li><li>• Social worker conversation</li></ul>

# Thank you



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