Enterocutaneous fistula after emergency general surgery: Mortality, readmission, and financial burden. Journal of Trauma and

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l Critical Care and ment of General), Perelman School of

Submitted: November 1, 2019, Kevisea: January 24, 2020, Acceptea: February 11, 2020, Published online: March 14, 2020.

This study was presented at the 33rd Annual Scientific Assembly of the Eastern Association for the Surgery of Trauma, January 14–18, 2020 in Orlando, FL.

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Journal of Trauma and Acute Care Surgery <u>89(1):p 167-172</u>, <u>July 2020.</u> | DOI: 10.1097/TA.00000000002673

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Abstract

BACKGROUND

The burden of enterocutaneous fistula (ECF) after emergency general surgery (EGS) has not been rigorously characterized. We hypothesized that ECF would be associated with higher rates of postdischarge mortality and readmissions.

METHODS

Using the 2016 National Readmission Database, we conducted a retrospective study of adults presenting for gastrointestinal (GI) surgery. Cases were defined as emergent if they were nonelective admissions with an operation occurring on hospital day 0 or 1. We used *International Classification of Diseases*, 10th Revision,

code K63.2 (fistula of intestine) to identify postoperative fistula. We measured mortality rates and 30- and 90-day readmission rates censuring discharges occurring in December or from October to December, respectively.

RESULTS

A total of 135,595 patier in EGS patients with EC interval [CI], 1.67–2.36 for EGS patients with E days (51.1% vs. 20.1%; (

CONCLUSIONS

Enterocutaneous fistula readmission, with rates in this high-risk cohort

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ortality was higher;% confidence rates were higher 76–3.54) and at 90 ctive GI surgery.

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