

30-Day Readmission after Pediatric Upper Extremity Surgery: Analysis of the NSQIP Database

Stephanie Thibaudeau, MD, Jason B. Anari, MD, Nicholas Carducci, BS, Robert B. Carrigan, MD

Introduction

- With increasing focus on cost reduction and quality of health care delivery, 30-day readmission rates serve as a key parameter to assess quality of care.
- The goal of this study is to determine the incidence and risk factors for complications, re-operations, and 30-day unplanned readmission after pediatric upper extremity (UE) surgery.

Methodology

- Retrospective analysis of the 2013 ACS–NSQIP database.
- Data collected for CPT codes of primary UE procedures ($n = 4370$).
- A univariate & multivariate analysis to identify patient and surgery related risk factors for complications, re-operations & 30-day unplanned readmissions.

Results

- UE pediatric surgeries have low complication (1.70%), re-operation (0.5%) and re-admissions rates (0.78%).

Comparison of Patient & Operative Characteristics Requiring Readmission

Characteristics	Readmit (%)	p
Total Number	9 (1.9)	0.005
One Comorbidity	5 (1.3)	0.24
Multiple Comorbidities	4 (4.3)	<0.001
Medical History		
Cardiac	3 (3.2)	0.008
Respiratory	6 (2.9)	<0.001
Gastrointestinal	3 (4.0)	0.002
CNS	4 (2.2)	0.026
Pre-mature	4 (2.3)	0.025
BMI		0.35
>18.5	9 (1.1)	
<18.5	19 (0.8)	
Procedure		0.022
Inpatient	17 (1.2)	
Outpatient	17 (0.6)	
Wound Class		0.908
ASA Classification		0.315
Post-Operative Infection		<0.001
No SSI	20 (0.5)	
Superficial SSI	6 (15.4)	
Deep SSI	4 (57.1)	
Organ/space infection	4 (100.0)	
Re-operation		<0.001
No Reoperation	22 (0.5)	
Reoperation	12 (54.6)	

Reason for Readmission

Reason	Number (%)
Total	34
Surgical	18 (52.9)
Superficial SSI	4 (11.8)
Deep SSI	4 (11.8)
Organ/space infection	4 (11.8)
Hardware Complication	2 (5.9)
Cellulitis	2 (5.9)
Pyogenic Arthritis	1 (2.9)
Sepsis	1 (2.9)
Medical	16 (47.1)
Pneumonia	2 (5.9)
Fracture	3 (8.8)
Dehydration	2 (5.9)
GI Infection	1 (2.9)
Asthma	1 (2.9)
Other	7 (20.6)

Conclusion

- Pediatric UE surgery is associated with low complication and readmission rates.
- Algorithms focusing on decreasing surgical site infection and optimizing medical problems may decrease complication and readmission rates.

