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## The predictive model of transiently lost to follow-up among patients with congenital heart disease in Taiwan

Yueh-Tao Chiang<sup>1</sup>, Pei-Kwi Tsay<sup>1</sup>, Chi-Wen Chen<sup>2</sup> and Philip Moons<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Chang Gung University, Taiwan

<sup>2</sup>National Yang-Ming University, Taiwan

<sup>3</sup>University of Leuven, Belgium

**Background:** More than 90% of the children born with a heart defect now reached adulthood. Even after successful treatment, many patients are prone to residua and sequelae, and complicate the well-being of these patients, for which lifelong specialized care is required. Lapse of care is associated with adverse outcome and significant increased morbidity.

**Purposes:** To determine the proportion and predictive factors of transiently lost to follow-up among patients with congenital heart disease.

**Methods:** A population-based prospective cohort study was used.

**Results:** During 2006-2011, overall, 153 of the 1478 patients included (10.4%) were transiently failed to follow-up. Multivariable logistic regression revealed that age 7-12 (OR=1.850, 95% CI=1.028-3.329), 13-18 (OR=2.450, 95% CI=1.172-5.120), 19-24 (OR=6.021, 95% CI=2.356-15.390), ≥41 (OR=0.324, 95% CI=0.128-0.821), Catastrophic Illness (OR=5.217, 95% CI=3.313-8.251), ≥2 diagnoses for congenital heart disease (OR=1.726, 95% CI=1.083-2.749), moderate of congenital heart disease (OR= 5.907, 95% CI=3.873-9.010) and severe of congenital heart disease (OR=5.208, 95% CI=2.538-10.686) were associated with transiently fail to follow-up.

**Conclusion:** Transiently lost to follow-up begins during childhood, especially in adolescence to early adulthood, a time when transition to adult service. Transiently lost to follow-up was more common among subjects with moderate and severe diagnoses. The findings will provide as important references for clinical practice, and a scientific knowledge base for relevance intervention develop.

### Biography

Yueh-Tao Chiang has completed her PhD from Chang Gung University Graduate Institute of Clinical Medical Sciences. She is working as an Assistant Professor at Chang Gung University School of Nursing. She has published more than 8 papers in reputed journals.

[nurs2004@gmail.com](mailto:nurs2004@gmail.com)

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