## 38<sup>th</sup> ASIA- PACIFIC NURSING AND MEDICARE SUMMIT OCTOBER 03-04, 2018 OSAKA, JAPAN

## The study of factors related to unplanned return to the operating and plan surgery of in patients ;X medical center in Northern Taiwan as example

Li-Lin Kuo<sup>1</sup> and H Y Yang<sup>2</sup> <sup>1</sup>MacKay Memorial Hospital, Taiwan <sup>2</sup>Mackay Medical College, Taiwan

**Aim:** The study aims to explore the differences between unplanned return operation and the planned surgery in patient's length of stay in hospital, in Intensive Care Unit (ICU) and died within 30 days after surgery.

**Methods:** The study adapted retrospective and case match design. Data source was 15,024 hospitalized surgical patients, included inpatient surgery and after emergency surgery, from a medical center in northern Taiwan. Experimental group (unplanned return) was accordance with the type of surgery by physicians ticked (n=185). Control group (planned surgery) patients was matched sequentially according to the experimental patient's surgery department, sex and age ( $_iO 2$  years) (n=352). Using STATA11.2 software distributes to the frequency, percentage, the average, standard deviation, chi-square test, t-test, ANOVA analysis, logistic regression and multiple regression analysis.

**Results:** Under the control of patient's anesthesia type, operation duration, wound classifications variables, compared to the planned surgery, unplanned return surgery does significantly affect the length of stay in hospital ( $\pounds$ ]=0.889, p=0.000), stay in ICU days ( $\pounds$ ]=0.628, p=0.001). The occurrence of unplanned return surgery patients died within 30 days after surgery was significantly higher than planned surgery does (OR=3.39, P=0.026).

**Conclusion:** These results confirm the difference in length of stay in hospital, ICU and died within 30 days after surgery of unplanned return surgery patients compare to the planned surgery. Unplanned return surgery rates may be useful for monitoring quality across hospitals and for identifying opportunities for quality improvement locally.

## Biography

Li-Lin Kuo began his nursing career in Intensive Care Unit of MacKay Memorial Hospital, Taiwan. He has successfully and proficiently completed Emergency and Critical Care Nursing Training course of MacKay Memorial Hospital. In 1991, he has received the training of Nursing Administration for Head Nurse and was promoted to be the Head Nurse of Operating Room in MacKay Memorial Hospital in 1992. He is certified for the Peri-operative Registered Professional Nurse in Taiwan and also a current Member of Taiwan Nurses Association.

pattykuo.7403@mmh.org.tw

Notes: