

AGE DISTRIBUTION AND CLINICAL OUTCOMES OF HOSPITALIZED PATIENTS IN GENERAL COUNTY HOSPITAL POŽEGA

Ana Vukoja¹, Ivan Vukoja¹, Matea Vujnović¹, Pero Hrabač²,
Ivan Miškulin³, Željko Glavić^{1,3}

¹General County Hospital Požega, Osječka 107, Požega, Croatia

² University of Zagreb School of Medicine, Šalata 3b, Zagreb, Croatia

³ Faculty of Medicine Osijek, Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek, Osijek, Croatia

Background

- 17,94% over 65 years old in Požega-Slavonia County (2011 census); 41,27% of total hospitalizations older than 65.
- difference in the length of hospitalization and clinical treatment outcomes depending on age?

Material & Methods

- hospital information system data
- total number of hospitalized patients in 2019
- distribution in 5 age groups.
- length of hospitalization and treatment outcomes based on age were analyzed

Results

- 10016 hospitalizations during 2019 at General County Hospital Požega
- 836 hospitalizations of younger than 18, 1182 hospitalizations 18 to 30 years old, in range of 31 to 50 years old there were 1575 hospitalizations, 2289 hospitalization of people aged 51 to 65, and 4134 hospitalizations at age older than 65 years.
- There was no significant difference in duration of hospitalization depending on age.
- Duration of hospitalization in younger than 65 was 4,73 days, and 5,98 days in older than 65 ($p=0,514$).
- Treatment outcomes determined by the hospital information system show better outcomes within younger than 65, such are healed patients outcome 48,84% ($p=0,001$).
- In older than 65 there were statistically higher prevalence of death clinical outcomes 9,24 % ($p=0,001$).
- There was no statistical significance in outcomes such as unchanged condition and improvement of clinical condition.

Conclusion

- Hospitalization length do not depend on patients age
- Health care costs are not related to the length of hospitalization older than 65 years
- Increased mortality in the elderly should be considered in light of demographic characteristics
- Other treatment costs, such as the incidence of re-hospitalizations, the consumption of reserve antibiotics, expensive drugs and others can have a significant impact and may be the subject of future research.