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The effect of medication intake on perforation rate in patients with colonic diverticulosis – A retrospective assessment

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Aim: The aim was to study the effect of drug intake on the frequency of perforation among patients with colonic diverticulosis.

Introduction: Diverticulosis is a common condition which incidence increases with age. One of the most severe complications with a high risk of late sequel and mortality is perforation of colonic diverticula. According to the current studies the use of some medications may affect the risk of perforation due to its influence on the intracolonic pressure and mucosal barrier function.

Methods: A retrospective review of 294 patients (mean age 68.6) with verified colonic diverticulosis was done. Included patients were admitted to 2nd Department of General Surgery at Jagiellonian University Medical College, Poland. Excluded were patients with other significant valve disease. Data were collected retrospectively and the statistical tests were performed according to the variable classification.

Results: The incidence of POAF in the 173 included patients was 45%, with the median time of occurrence being 2.4±1.5 days. A univariate analysis showed that the group of patients who developed POAF was older (p=0.028), had longer median in-hospital stay (p=0.008), had a significantly higher C-reactive protein (CRP) peak blood level (p=0.025) and a significantly lower minimum creatinine clearance (p=0.026) in the post-operative period when compared with those who did not develop POAF. A multivariate analysis confirmed age to be an independent predictor of POAF. (OR: 1.04, CI 95%: 1.00–1.09).

Conclusion: Our study suggests age, peak post-operative blood level of CRP and creatinine clearance as predictors of POAF occurrence and supports the hypothesis that POAF may be the result of inflammation, being one of the few studies that focuses on a population with isolated aortic stenosis. Our findings on increased hospital stay reinforce the idea of risk stratification and the use preventive measures in the higher risk groups.

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PS050

Predictors of early reoperation after meningioma removal

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Aim: The aim of our study was to establish predictors of unplanned early reoperations after meningioma removal.

Introduction: Complications after neurosurgical procedures which lead to reoperation are associated with poor treatment outcome and costs. The knowledge of risk factors for complications might allow to implement specific preventive measures. However those factor are still poorly defined, especially in terms of benign brain tumours.

Methods: We retrospectively analysed 177 patients, with histologically confirmed meningiomas, hospitalized between 2014 and 2016 who underwent craniotomy. From medical records...