

A doctor in a white lab coat with a stethoscope around their neck is holding a blue globe with both hands. The background is a light blue grid pattern.

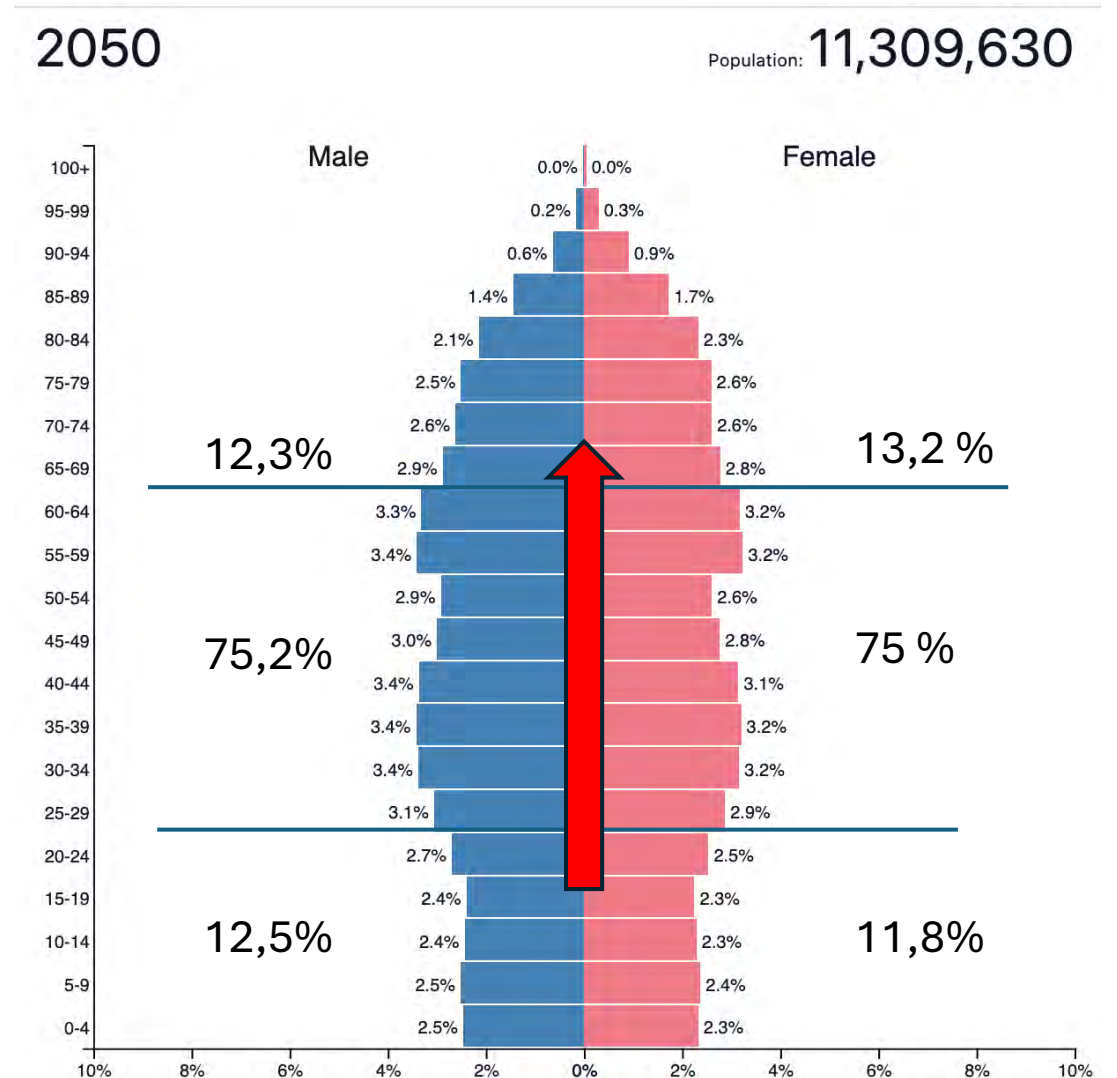
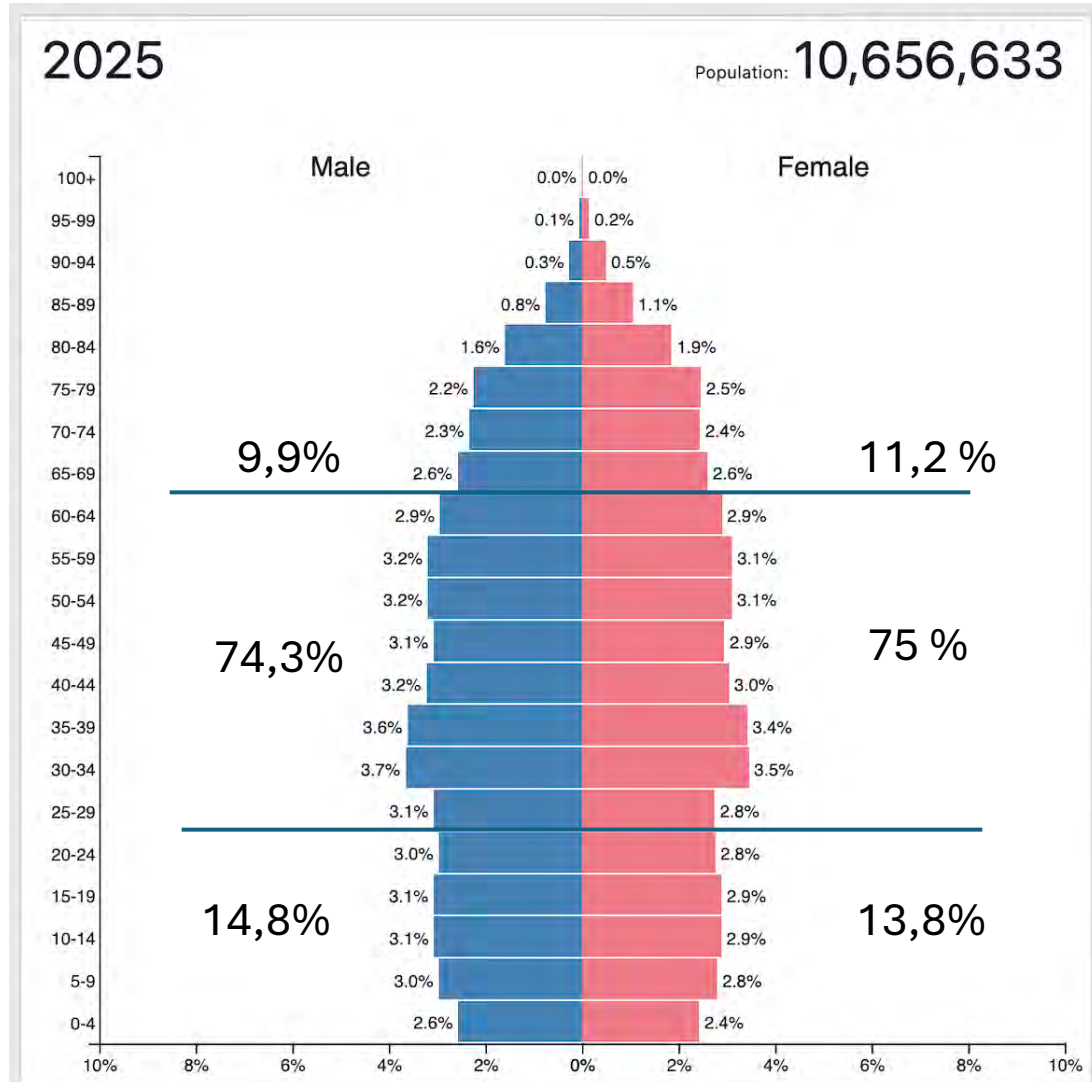
Vilke IVA-pasienter vårdas 2035?

Utmaninger underveis

**Hans Flaatten
Prof e.m.
UiB Bergen**

Utfordring 1: Demografiske endringer

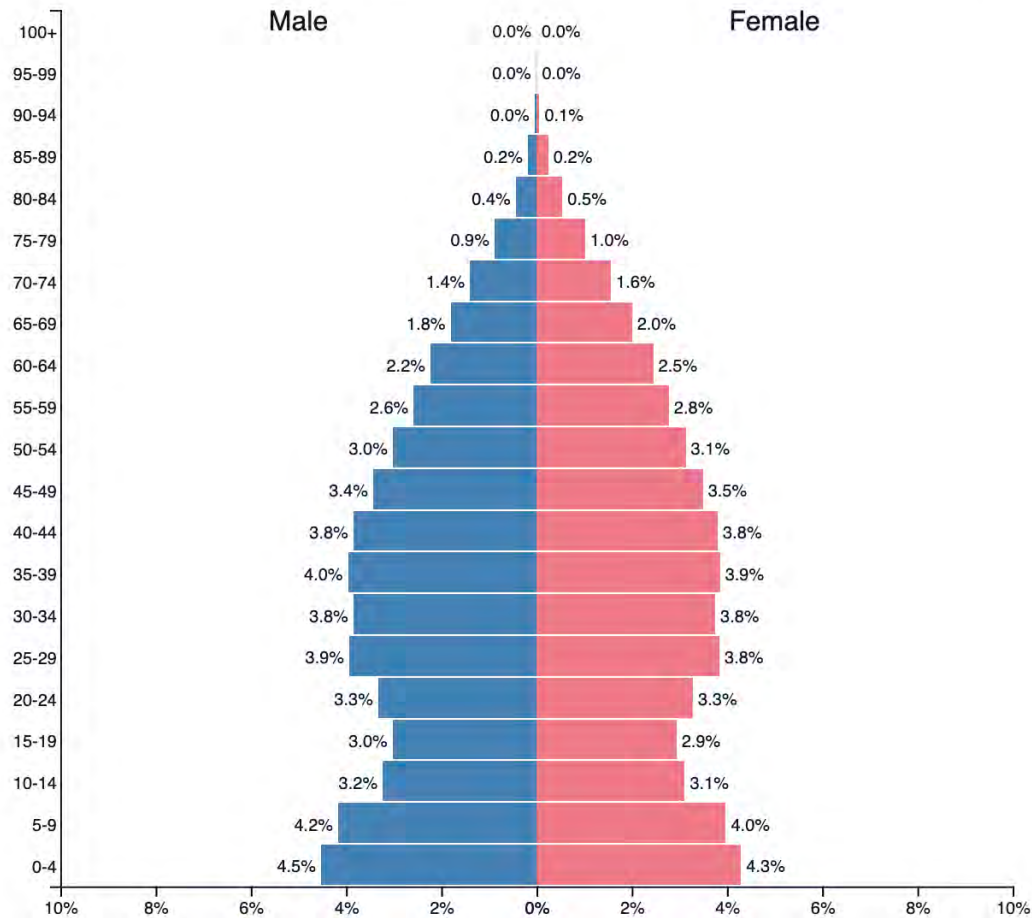
Befolkningspyramide: Sverige 2025-2050



The past

Sweden ▼
1950

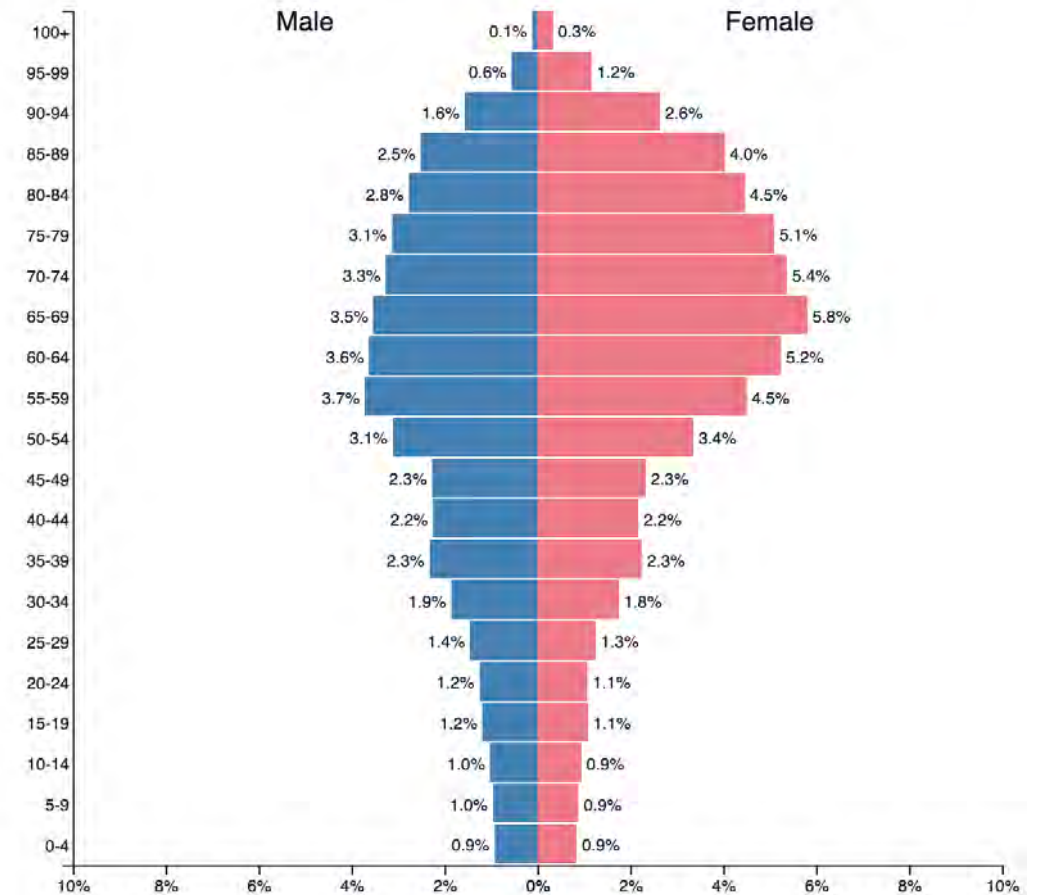
Population: 7,016,565



The end??

China, Hong Kong SAR ▼
2050

Population: 6,090,619



How often are very old admitted to the ICU?

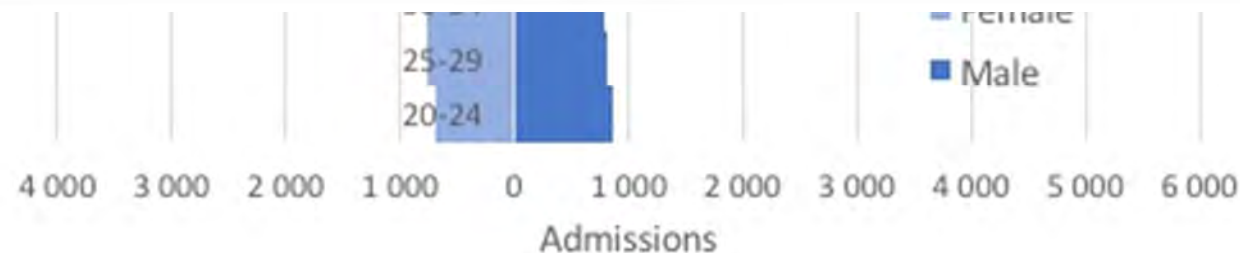
Age pyramid: Norwegian ICU registry 2011-2015 (n=59,986 admissions)



Intensive Care Med 2017

Table 1 Proportion of VOPs in recent large epidemiological studies

Author	Country	Published	Number (≥ 80 years old)	Period	Results
Docherty [56]	Scotland	2016	3865	2005–2009	Decrease from 10% to 8.4%
Haas [57]	Netherlands	2015	39,558	2005–2014	Increase from 13.4% to 13.9%
Nielsson [58]	Denmark	2014	6266	2005–2011	Increase from 11.7% to 13.8%
Ihra [59]	Austria	2012	17,126	1998–2008	Increase from 11.5% to 15.3%
Bagshaw [6]	Australia and New Zealand	2009	15,640	2000–2005	Annual increase 5.6%



Akutt kritisk sykdom/traume

2026

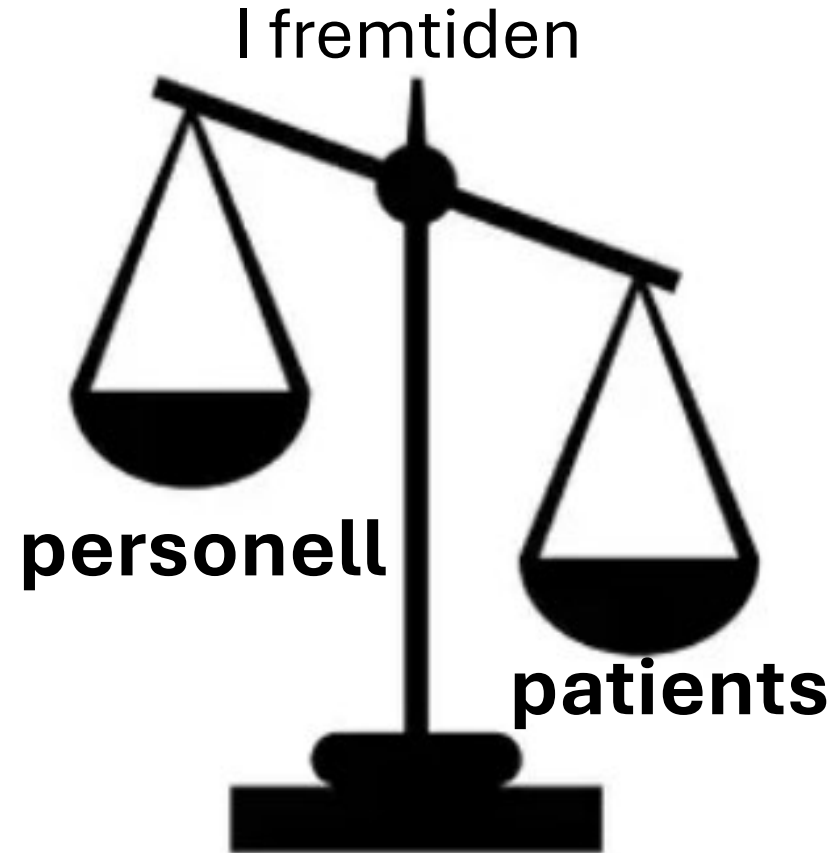
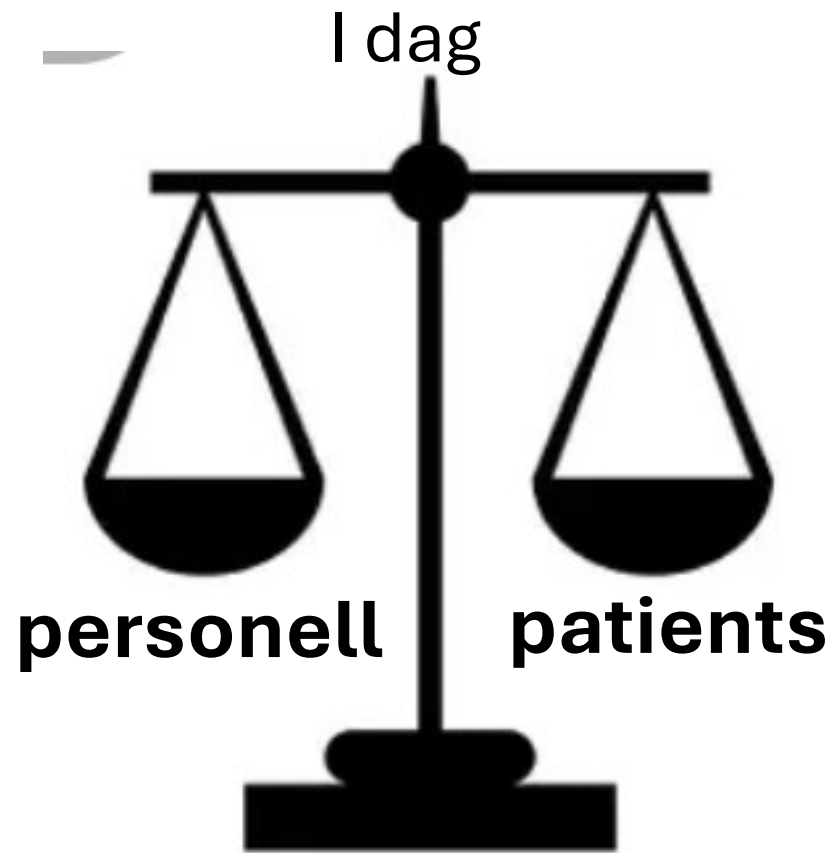
Generell IVA
Hjerte IVA/OVA
Neonatal/barn IVA



2036

Voksen IVA
Geriatrisk IVA
Intermediær IVA
Hjerte IVA
Neonatal/barn IVA

Balansen mellom behov og ressurser



Klarer vi å opprettholde balansen også om 10-20 år?

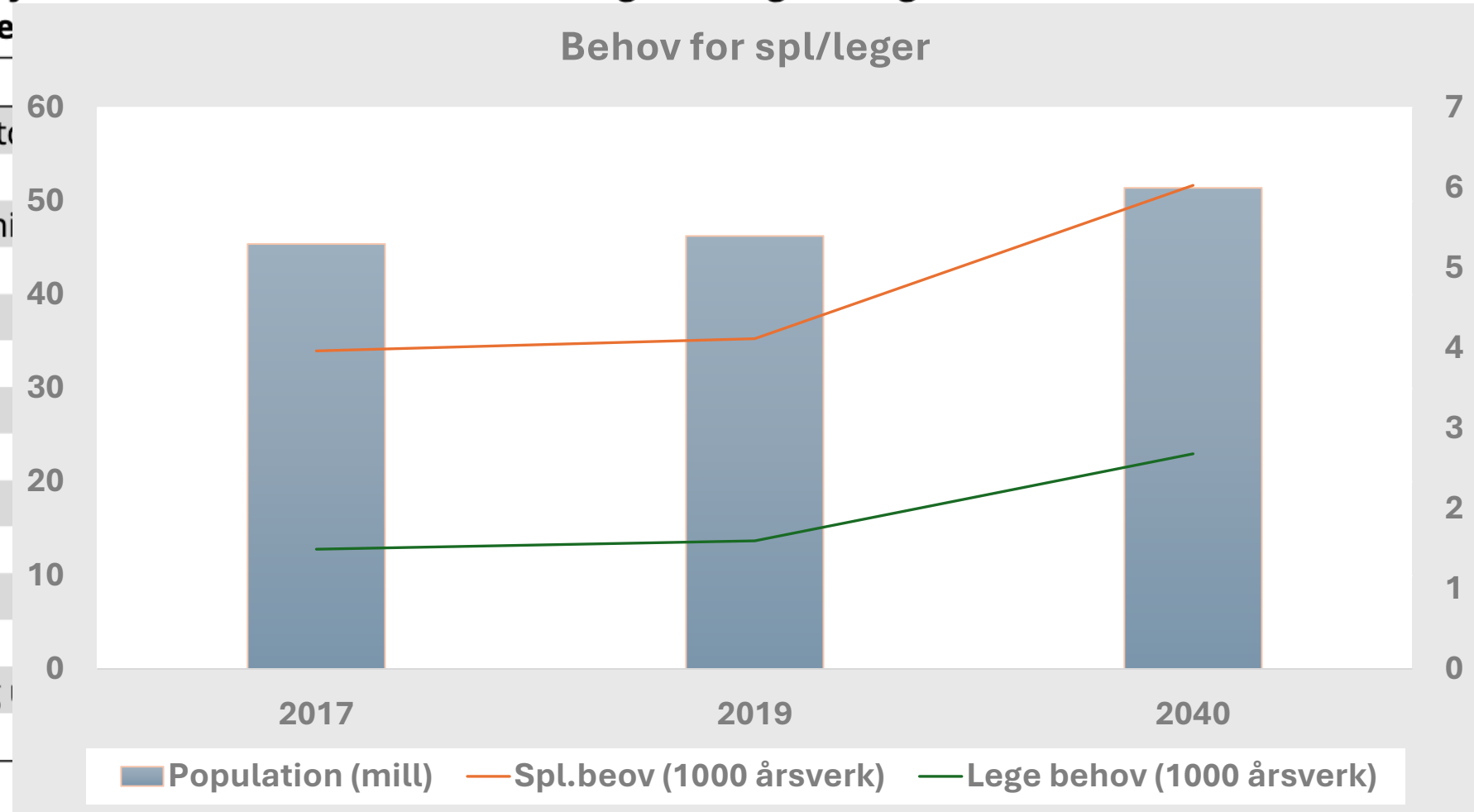
Utfordring 2: Bemanning på sykehus

Tabell 3.5 Somatiske institusjoner. Avtalte årsverk etter utdanning i 2017 og 2019 og framskrevet til 2040 med mellomalternative

Helsefagarbeider inkl. tidligere utd.
Helse- og tannhelsesekretær
Andre videregående helseutdanning
Bioingeniør
Ergoterapeut
Fysioterapeut
Jordmor
Radiograf
Sykepleier
Lege
Annen høyere helseutdanning
Annen høyere utdanning
Andre videregående, ufaglært og

I alt

Kilde: Statistisk sentralbyrå



Utredning fra Norge 2023

Heta ämnen: [#Kongress 2026](#) [#Lön](#) [#Hot Och Våld](#)

Nyhetsbrev

Tipsa

GRANSKNING: SPECIALISTUTBILDNINGAR

Så stor är bristen på specialistsjuksköterskor och barnmorskor



Operationstekniker är ett exempel på nya yrkesroller i vården som föreslagits - och omdebatterats. Foto: Getty Images

Rapport efter rapport från myndigheter visar brist på specialistsjuksköterskor. Enligt den senaste är det den typen av vårdutbildning som arbetsgivarna ser störst brist på de kommande tre åren.



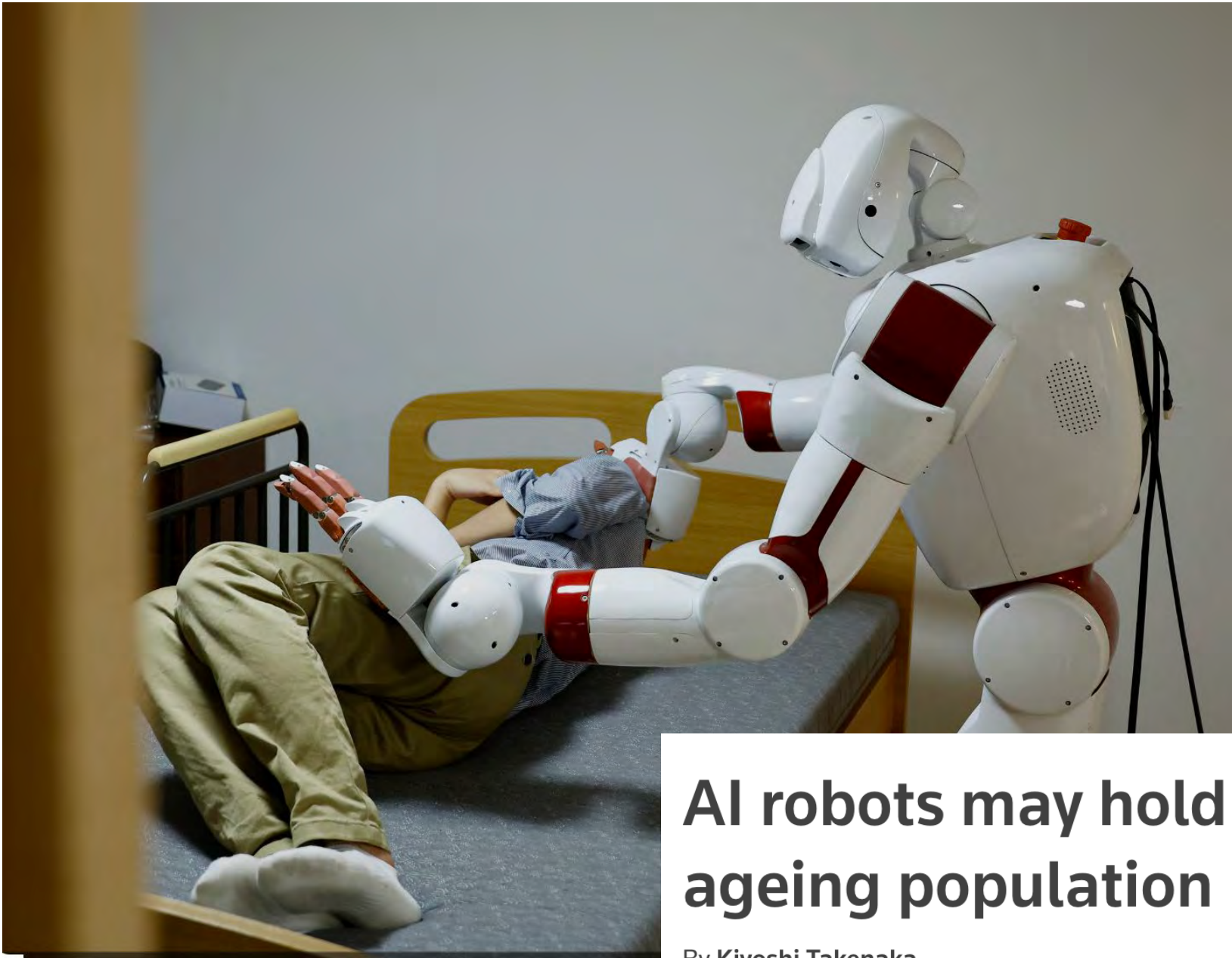
Leni Weilenmann

23 JANUARI 2024

Vårdfokus 2024

Et stort dilemma: mismatch behov for og tilgang til personell på sykehus

- Noen «teoretiske» løsninger
 - Andre yrker med mindre behov for arbeidskraft kan overføres til helsevesenet
 - Økende digitalisering og bruk av kybernetikk kan gi tilskudd av arbeidskraft til helsesektoren
 - Helsevesenet «robotiseres»
 - Økende robotkirurgi, «smarte» distribusjonsløsninger internt, mindre behov for «ikke-medisinsk» personell etc:
 - «Ikke medisinsk» personale overføres til somatiske oppgaver
 - Roboter som deltar i pleie og omsorg ??



AI robots may hold key to nursing Japan's ageing population

By Kiyoshi Takenaka

February 28, 2025 11:05 AM GMT+1 · Updated February 28, 2025

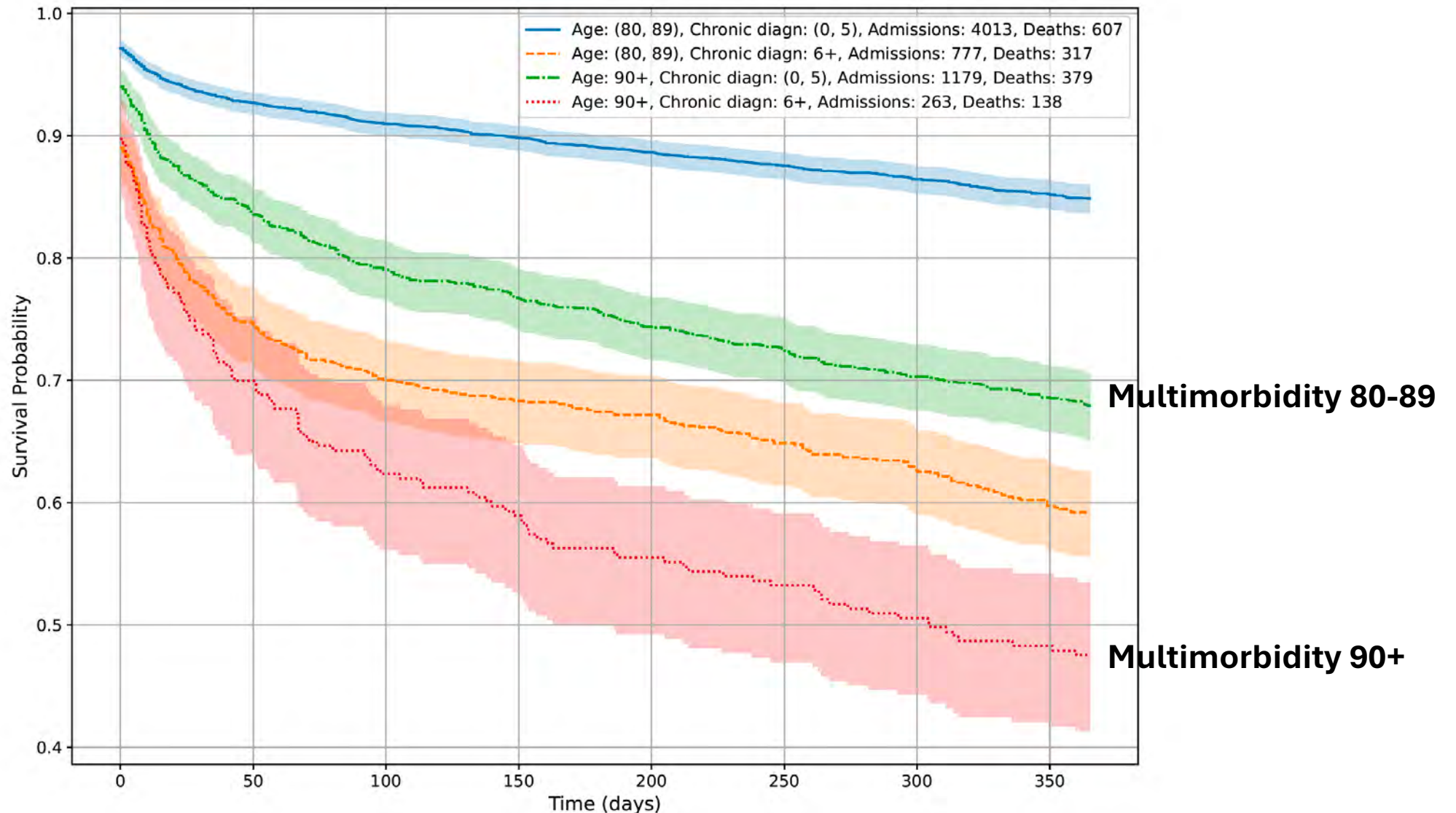


Utfordring 3: Antall syke eldre øker

Table I. Demographics and overview of the three cohorts.

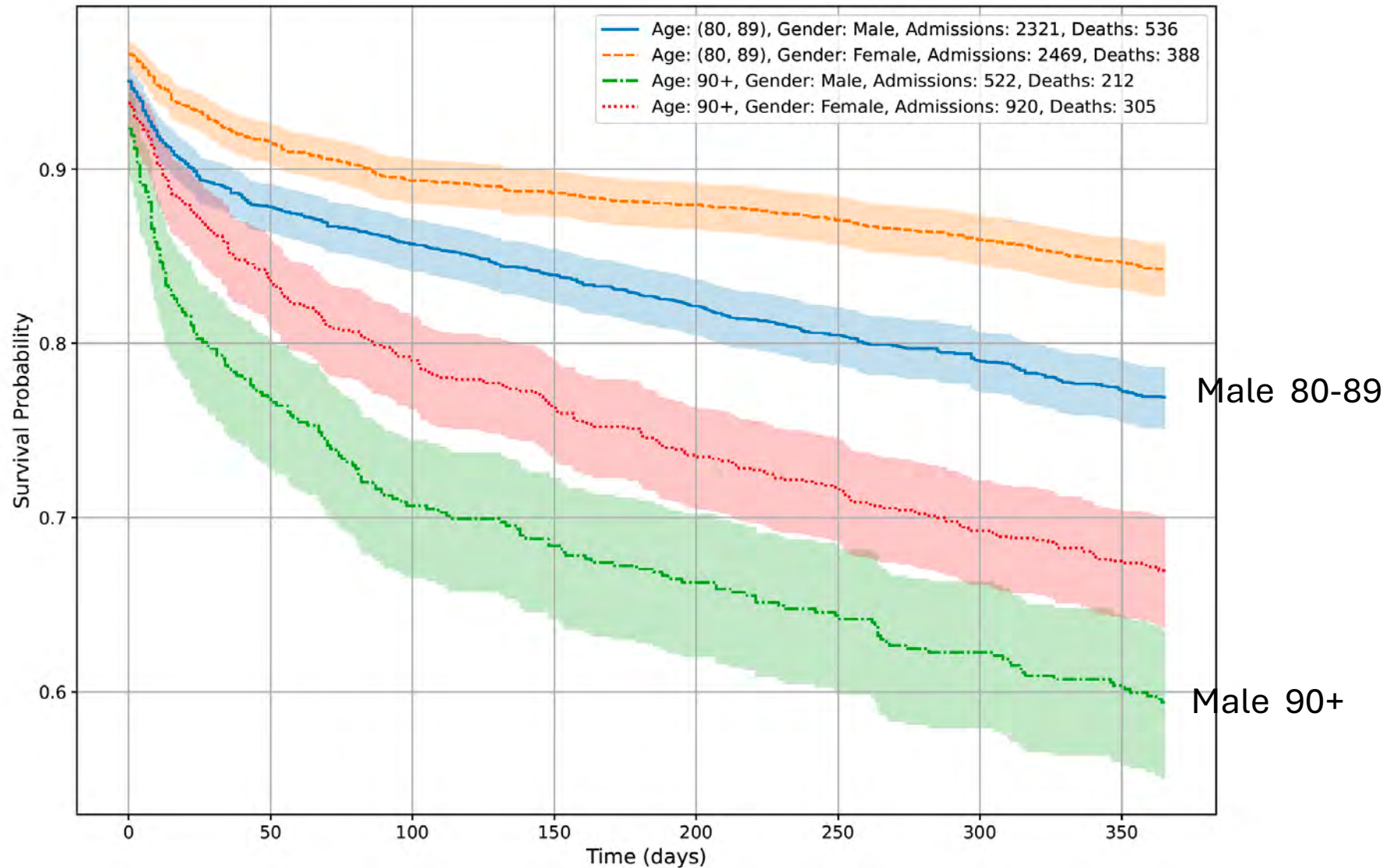
Variable	2002	2012	2022	P value
Patients (<i>n</i>)	3992	5111	6232	
% of catchment area ^d	19.5%	23.5%	25.4%	
Admissions (% of all hospital admissions)	6410	8186	10273 (4.7%)	
Women (% of patients ≥80 years)	51.40%	51.50%	51.00%	<0.001 ^a
Age years median (Q1–Q3)	84 (82–87)	85 (82–89)	85 (82–89)	<0.001 ^b
Type of department, admissions ^c				
Cardiology	948	1507	1400	
Pulmonology	404	676	584	
Medical (other)	1285	1708	1215	
Orthopaedic surgery	777	957	1040	
Surgical (other)	1280	1700	2058	
Other departments	1195	1638	3976	
≥5 chronic conditions as bidiagnosis	267 (6.0%)	1017 (10.0%)	1616 (26.4%)	<0.001 ^a
Days in hospital, mean (SD)	10,2	5,4	3,9	
Median (Q1–Q3)	5 (2–12)	3 (1–7)	3 (1–5)	<0.001 ^b

Hvordan påvirker alder og ko-morbiditet ett-års overlevelse? Hordaland fylke 2022



Effekt av alder og kjønn på 1 års overlevelse

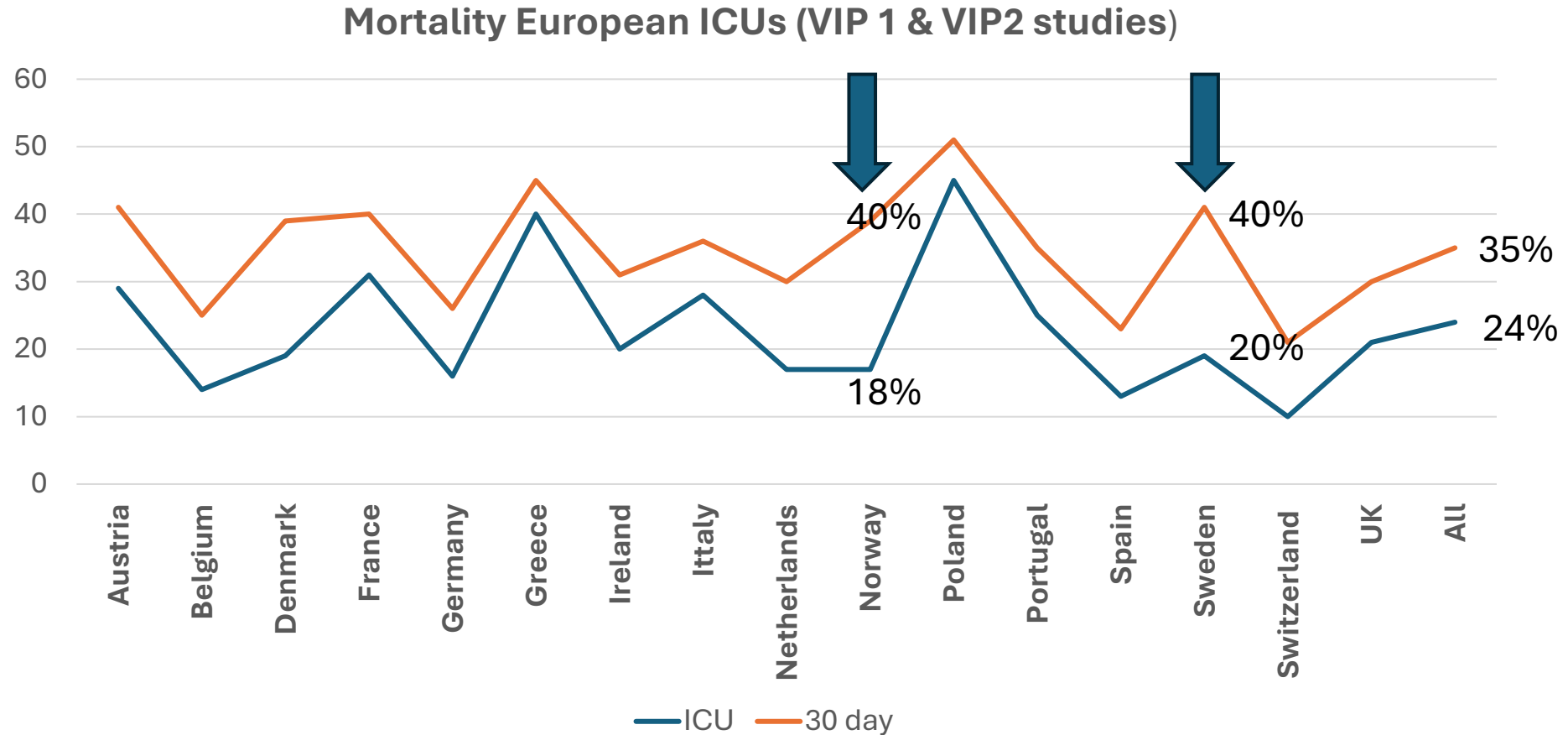
Hordaland fylke 2022



De eldste pasienter på intensiv-Quo Vadis?

- Oftest brukt er alder ≥ 80 år
- Pga demografiske endringer vil gruppen øke både absolutt og relativt
- Inntil nå har de fleste (?) fått behandling tilnærmet likt yngre
- **NIR:**
 - Median alder ved innlegging var **68,0 år** (95% KI 67,7-68,3 år). Pasienter **over 80 år utgjorde 16,4% av opphalda** i 2024 (16,5% i **2023**)
- **SIR**
 - Mean alder **57,7 år** (2024), og **14,2% var ≥ 80 år (2024/25)**

Mortalitet: Intensiv og 30 dager: Alder ≥ 80



Short-term mortality of patients ≥ 80 years old admitted to European intensive care units: an international observational study Fronczek, Jakub et al.

British Journal of Anaesthesia 2022, Volume 129, Issue 1, 58 - 66

Hvilke tilstander er assosiert med spesiell høy mortalitet hos eldre (>80 år)?

- Vi bør prioritere analyser av hvilke grupper i kohorten som har spesielt høy mortalitet til tross for full intensivbehandling
- Sepsis?
- Trauma?
- Akutt hjertesvikt?
- ARDS?
- Akutt anurisk nyresvikt?
- Mere granulerte data kan gi informasjon om sub-grupper/kombinasjoner som kanskje ikke bør ha full intensivbehandling
- **En viktig oppgave å kartlegge for våre intensivregistre spesielt i tiden fremover!**

Utfordring 4: Hvordan «løse» økt intensiv behov ?

- Etablere nok intensivsenger 😞
- Bygge ut «intermediær» avdelinger (step down/up units) 😞
- Mer «effektiv» intensivbehandling dvs kortere opphold 😞
- Bedre triage 😊
- Begrense behandling (withhold/withdraw) 😊

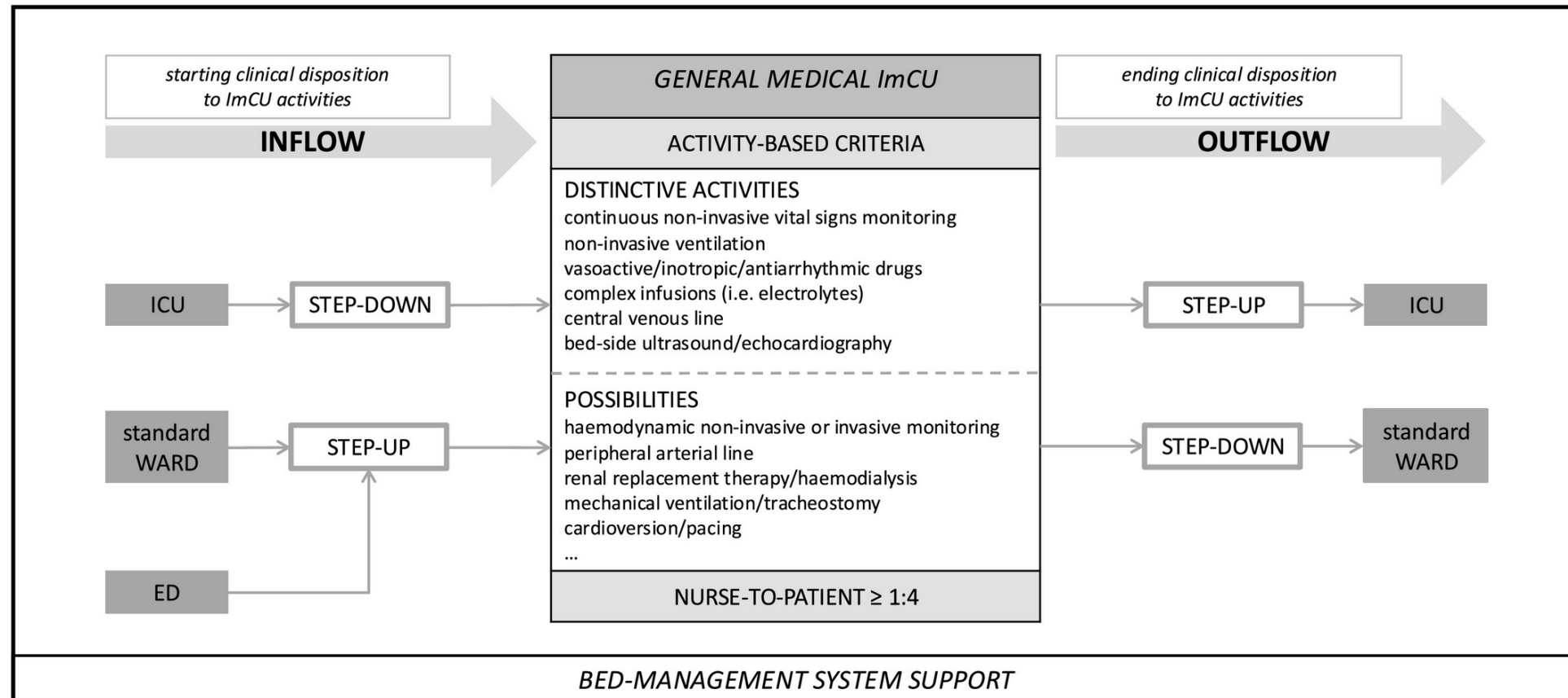
«Intermediær» intensivmedisin (Intensive care light)

- En måte kan være å **begrense ressursbruk** hos kritisk syke multimorbide eldre
- Eksempler:
 - NIV og ikke intubering
 - Max en vasopressor
 - Ikke kontinuerlig RRT, intermitterende?
 - Ikke invasiv cardio-support
 - Ikke invasiv monitorering, kun arterietrykk
 - Lite sedation, kun analgetika
 - Sedativa? Kun til natten??
 - Redusert intensitet hvis ingen bedring ila 72 timer- (in ICU triage)



Original Article

Intermediate Care Units in Internal Medicine

Ciro Canetta^{a,1}, Silvia Accordino^{a,1,*}, Fabiola B. Sozzi^b^a High Care Internal Medicine Unit, Foundation IRCCS Ca' Granda Ospedale Maggiore Policlinico of Milan, Italy^b Cardiology Unit, Foundation IRCCS Ca' Granda Ospedale Maggiore Policlinico of Milan, Italy

The role of intermediate care in supporting critically ill patients and critical care infrastructure

Aaron S. Case, MD^a, Chad H. Hochberg, MD, MHS^a, David N. Hager, MD, PHD^{b,*}

^aDivision of Pulmonary and Critical Care Medicine, Department of Medicine, Johns Hopkins University, 1830 East Monument Street, 5th Floor, Baltimore, MD 21287, USA

^bDivision of Pulmonary and Critical Care Medicine, Department of Medicine, Johns Hopkins University, 1800 Orleans Street, Zayed Tower, Suite 9121, Baltimore, MD 21287, USA

Clinics Care Points:

- Intermediate care (IC) can safely manage lower risk, monitor only patients with critical illness improve ICU utilization for the more severely ill.
- The economics of IC are complex. Efforts to create IC beds while not decreasing ICU beds are likely to increase overall operational costs.
- Granular descriptions of IC organization, including admission/discharge criteria, monitoring, and treatments available, and provider and nurse staffing models, will greatly improve interpretation of future studies and benchmarking of IC.

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Septic shock
an intermediate
adverse events

Median age 81 years. Observed ward mortality was 27.5% (SMR 0.443, 95% CI: 0.287–0.654), and 30-day and 90-day mortality were 47.2% and 58.2%, respectively.

Mikael Hallengren^{1*}, Per Åstrand², Staffan Eksborg³, Hans Barle¹, Claes Frostell^{1,4}

Results: Of the 2 170 included patients, 153 (7 %) died in the intermediate care unit. Of the 2 017 patients who were discharged alive from the intermediate care unit, 55 % were still alive three years later, including 28 % of older patients aged over 80 years and 23 % of patients with cancer. Age, malignancy, other comorbidity and infection were predictors of mortality.

Tidsskriftet

KAST

PUBLISERING

LEGEJOBBER

SØK

s for patients
al intermediate

NORWEGIAN

ABSTRACT

*Mona Morland, Rolf Haagensen, Fredrik A. Dahl, Haldor Husby, Jan-Erik Berdal
About the authors*

MAIN FINDINGS

Published: 3 June 2021

Tidsskr Nor Legeforen 2021
Vol. 141.

Burn-out – a se

Received: 22 May 2024 | Revised: 10 July 2024 | Accepted: 12 July 2024

DOI: 10.1111/aas.14504

RESEARCH ARTICLE

acta Anaesthesiologica Scandinavica

Burnout among intensive care nurses, physicians and leaders during the COVID-19 pandemic: A national longitudinal study

Ingvild Strand Hovland^{1,2,3} | Laila Skogstad^{3,4} | Lien My Diep⁵ |
Øivind Ekeberg⁶ | Johan Ræder^{7,8} | Siv Karlsson Stafseth^{3,9} | Erlend Hem^{2,10} |
Karin Isaksson Rø¹⁰ | Irene Lie^{3,11}

RESEARCH ARTICLE OPEN ACCESS

Physiological and Per Burnout Among ICU in Sweden—An Obser

Henrik Andersson¹ | Tomas Faresjö² | Helén Didriksson¹ | Carina Jonsson¹ | Gunilla Gagnö¹ | Michelle S. Chew^{1,3}

¹Department of Anaesthesia and Intensive Care, Biomedical and Clinical Sciences, Linköping University, Linköping, Sweden | ²Department of Health, Medicine and Caring Sciences, General Practice, Linköping University, Linköping, Sweden | ³Department of Perioperative Medicine and Intensive Care, Karolinska University Hospital, Huddinge, Sweden

How will Burn-out influence ICU work force in the future?

Hovland et al

TABLE 2 Burnout levels (CBI) at 6- and 12-month follow-up, complete cases (n = 206).			
	CBI 6-month follow-up	CBI 12-month follow-up	p Value, difference 6- to 12-month ^a
Total population, median (Q1–Q3)	16.7 (8.3–29.2)	20.8 (8.3–33.3)	.037*
Nurses n = 164, median (Q1–Q3)	16.7 (8.3–25.0)	20.8 (8.3–37.5)	.013*
Physicians n = 21, median (Q1–Q3)	16.7 (4.2–29.2)	20.8 (8.3–25.0)	.627
Leaders n = 21, median (Q1–Q3)	12.5 (4.2–29.2)	12.5 (0.0–29.2)	.422
p Value, difference between professions ^b	0.929	0.295	
Abbreviation: CBI, Copenhagen Burnout Inventory.			
*p < .05. ^a Samples Wilcoxon signed-rank test.			
^b Kruskal–Wallis test.			

TABLE 3 Maslach Burnout Inventory.				
MBI-HSS (MP)	EE	DP	PA	Combined
Low	112 (42%)	193 (74%)	51 (20%)	84 (33.2%)
Moderate	87 (33%)	52 (20%)	78 (30%)	72 (28.5%)
High	66 (25%)	17 (6%)	129 (50%)	97 (38.3%)

Andersson et al

TABLE 2 Hospital anxiety and depression scale.		
	Anxiety	Depression
No anxiety/depression (score < 7)	156 (57%)	219 (80%)
Mild/moderate (score 7–10)	64 (23%)	43 (16%)
Anxiety/depression (score > 10)	53 (19%)	11 (4%)
Note: n = 273.		

Utfordring 5. Hvem skal få intensivbehandling?

- **Triage** vil trolig bli aktuelt for å redusere innleggelser, ikke bare under «kriser»
- Triage kriterier: må diskuteres åpent i intensivmiljø og utad
- Må ha støtte/forståelse i samfunnet
- Stor enighet om at alder ikke er et akseptabelt triage kriterium **alene**
- MEN høy alder er nært knyttet til kroniske sykdommer, skrøpelighet, demens, polyfarmasi etc, slik at andre kriterier enn alder må utarbeides og diskuteres bredt

Triage 1: bruk av skårings «verktøy»

- Prognostiske skår har blitt brukt i triage, spesielt under siste pandemi. SOFA skår er mest brukt.
- Skrøpelighet (CFS) har også blitt mye brukt etter at UK brukte det fra tidlig i C-19 pandemien

COMMENTARY



A Framework to Triage Older Adults with Covid-19 to Provide Patient-Centered Care

At Brigham and Women's Hospital, we implemented a frailty-based geriatric triage framework in the Emergency Department to direct geriatric and palliative care resources where they were most needed.

Authors: Lynne O'Mara, MPAS, PA-C, Shoshana Streiter, MD, Ariela R. Orkaby, MD, MPH, Kei Ouchi, MD, MPH, and Rachelle Bernacki, MD, MS [Author Info & Affiliations](#)

NEJM Catalyst | November 5, 2020 | [Copyright © 2020](#)

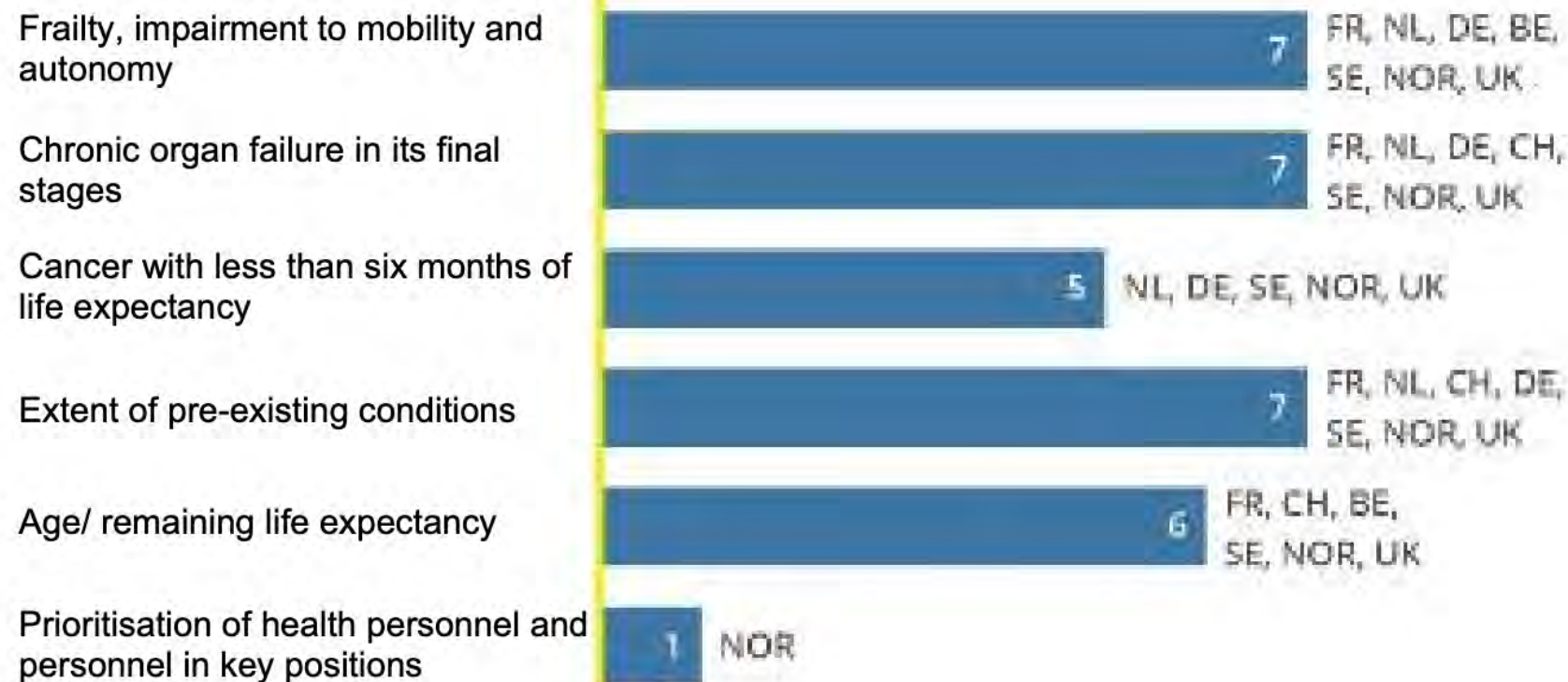
CFS 1-3	Usual care
CFS of 4-6	Geriatric co-management
CFS of 7-9	Palliative care

Prognostiske skår i fremtidig triage

- Bør ha høy prioritet, spesielt nå i «freds-tid»
- Våre intensivregistre kan spille en viktig rolle både i å utvikle system og i validering (via databaser)
- Viktige samarbeidspartnere
 - Myndigheter (helse)
 - Pasientgrupper/organisasjoner
 - Fag foreninger(sykepleiere/leger++)
 - Åpen diskusjon
- Hvis en finner gode løsninger som alle aksepterer kan de settes i bruk raskt ved behov

En oversikt over triage kriterier

Figure 4: Triage criteria *

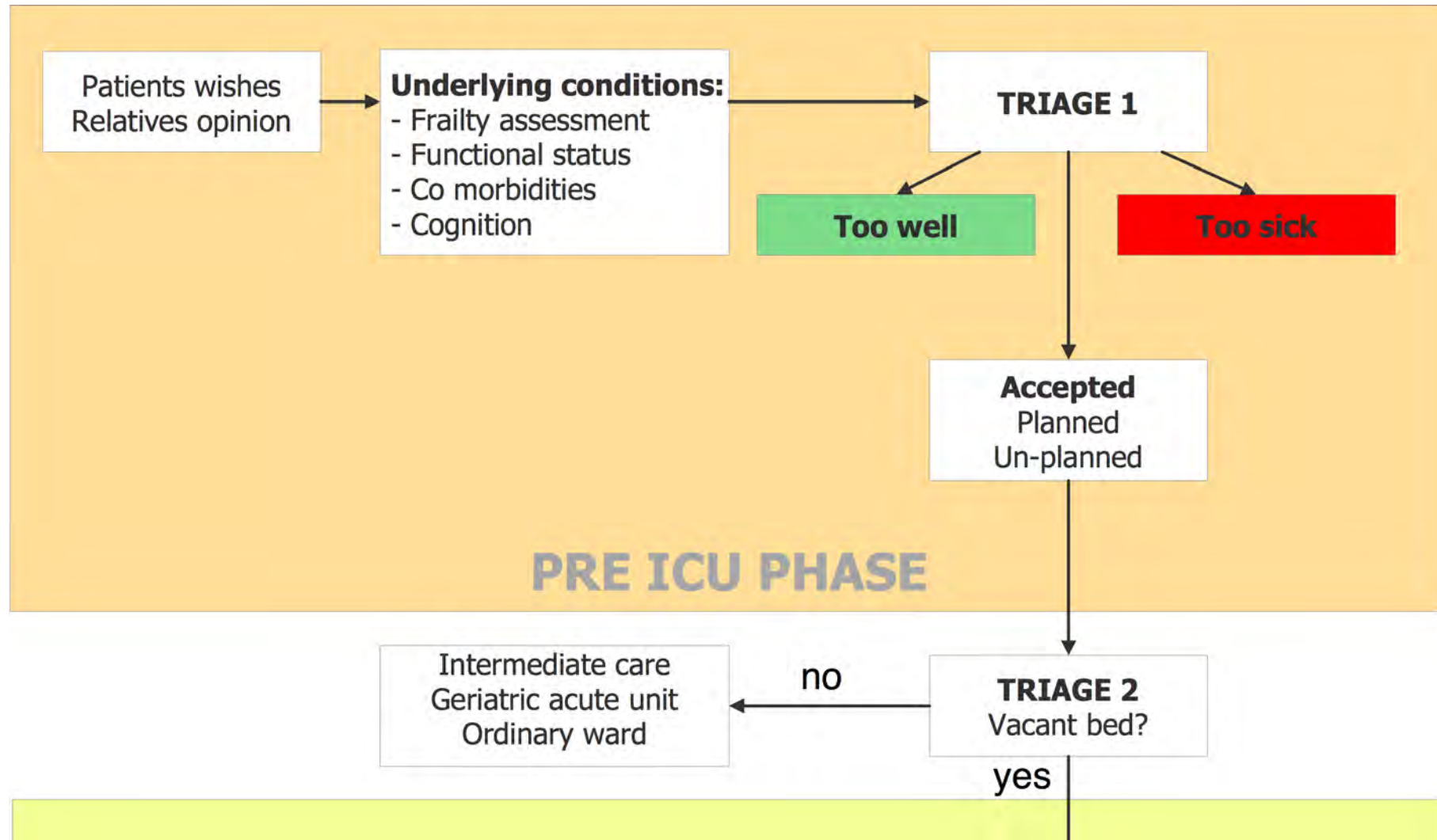


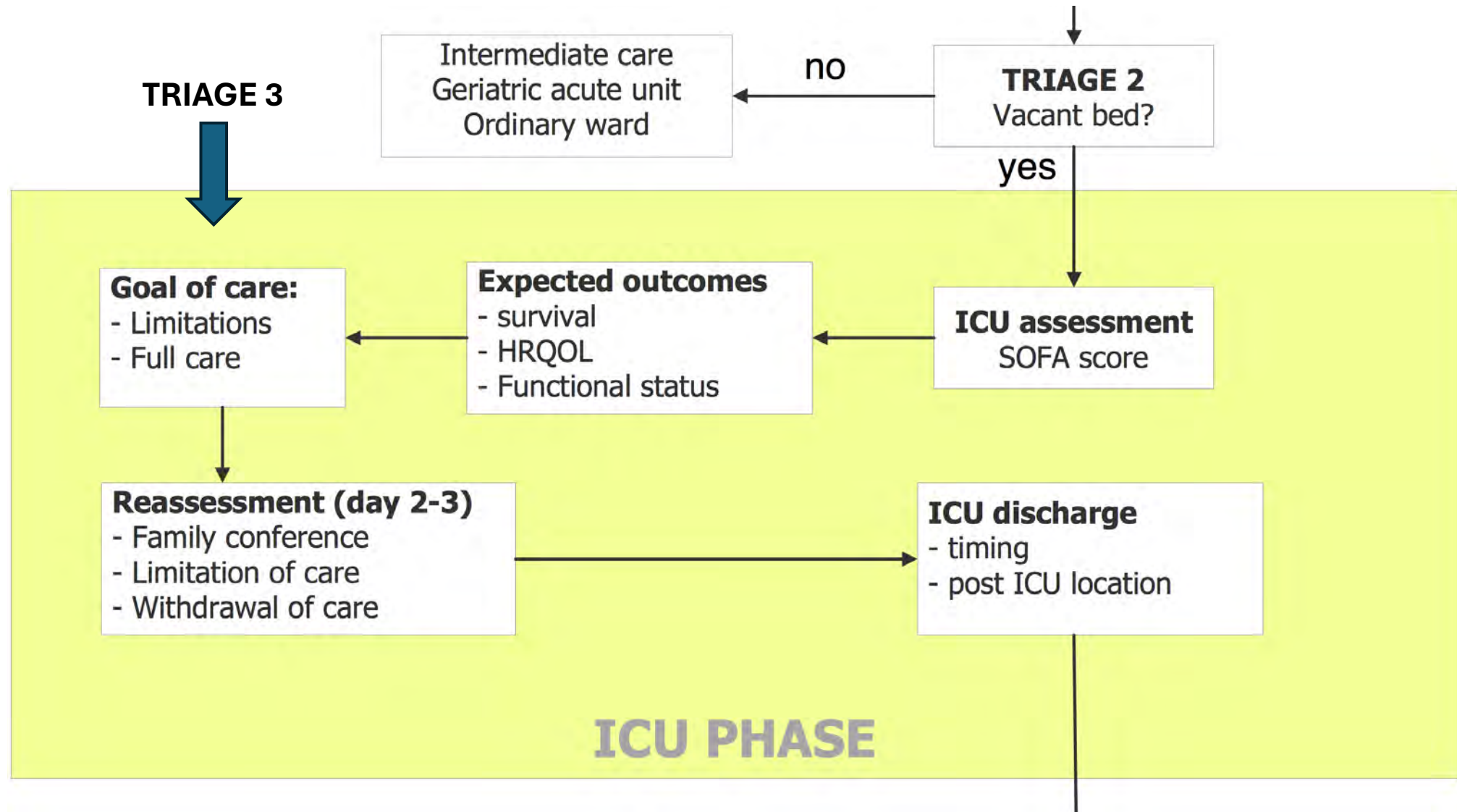
* No guidelines have yet been published in Denmark.

Recommendations:
Perspective

Care Physicians

Triage: kan gjennomføres i flere stadier





Begrense intensivbehandling (under behandling)

JIM

Original Article

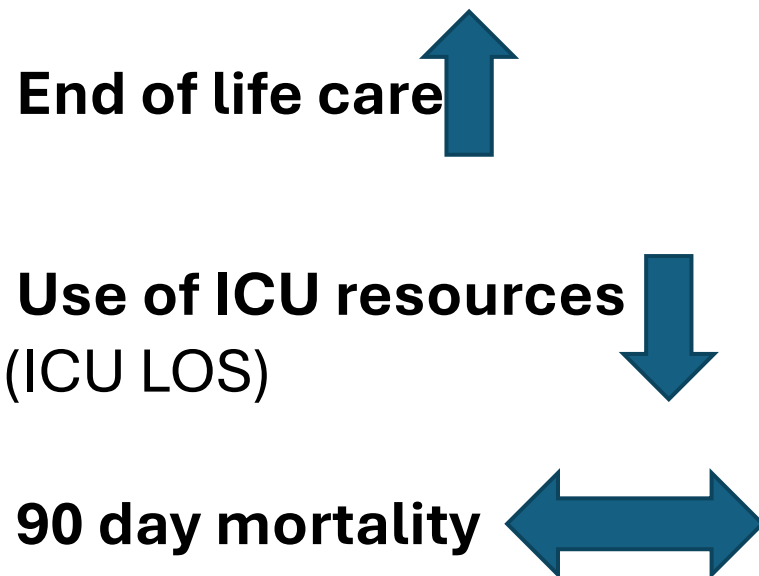
doi: 10.1111/joim.13492

Variations in end-of-life care practices in older critically ill patients with COVID-19 in Europe

■ Bernhard Wernly^{1,2} , Richard Rezar³ , Hans Flaatten⁴, Michael Beil⁵, Jesper Fjølner⁶, Raphael R. Bruno⁷ , Antonio Artigas⁸, Bernardo B. Pinto⁹, Joerg C. Schefold¹⁰, Malte Kelm⁷,

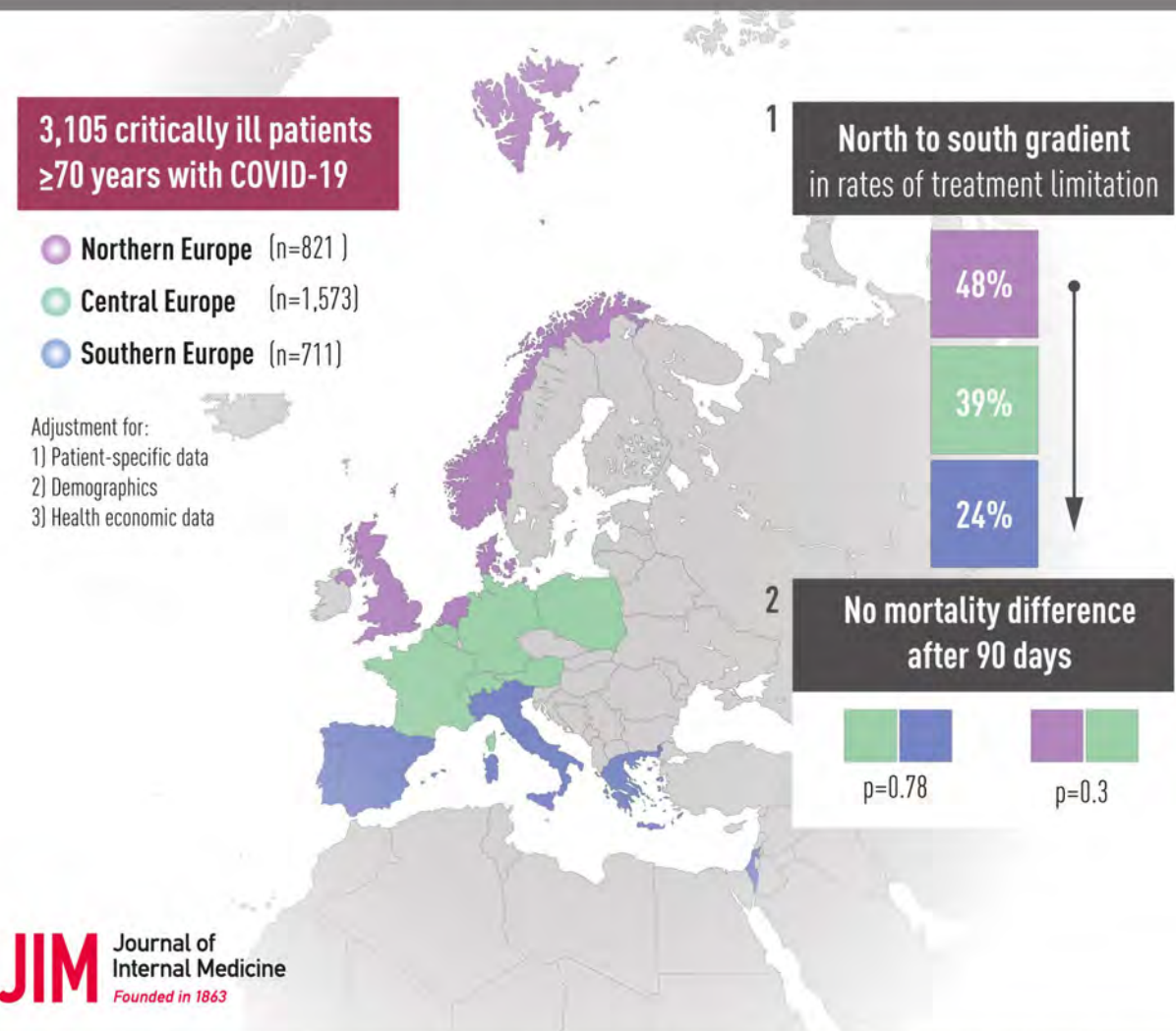
Hvordan påvirkes mortalitet?

Ikke starte/fortsette intensivbehandling



Wernly, B. *et al.* Variations in end-of-life care practices in older critically ill patients with COVID-19 in Europe. *J Intern Med* (2022) doi:10.1111/joim.13492.

Variations in end-of-life care practices in older critically ill patients with COVID-19 in Europe



The JIM Graphical Abstract is a concise visual summary of the main concept of the article. Please read the article for the full story.

RESEARCH

Open Access

Frailty is a stronger predictor of death in younger intensive care patients than in older patients: a prospective observational study



Lina De Geer^{1*} , Mats Fredrikson² and Michelle S. Chew¹

Conclusion

Premorbid frailty is common in critically ill patients of all ages and affects a majority of patients under 64 years of age. The extent to which frailty is associated with an increased risk of death is most marked among middle-aged patients. We conclude that frailty needs to be recognized in all adult critically ill patients, especially the middleaged.

Utfordring 6: Support, Supply, Structure

- Datasyste

● 8. desember 2025 kl.

HELSEPLATTFORMEN,

Ny rapport om H

Helseplattform
et bedre sama

Det er konklus
at helseperson

Sterk kritikk av Helseplattformen: – Her er det mye som har gått galt

Riksrevisjonen tar frem sin sterkeste kritikk etter å ha undersøkt innføringen av Helseplattformen. Både Helse Midt-Norge og Helse- og omsorgsdepartementet får kritikk for manglende beslutningsgrunnlag og styring.



Tilgang til medikamenter: en økende utfordring



- **Hvorfor øker kostnadene for samfunnet?**
- **Demografi:** Flere eldre mennesker som bruker mer medisiner.
- **Volum:** Flere døgndoser selges totalt sett.
- **Nye, dyre medisiner:** Spesiallegemidler driver opp totalsummen, selv om «gamle» medisiner er stabile.
- Tilgang på «basismedikamenter» kan variere veldig.

TIDSSKRIFT FOR DEN NORSKE LEGEFORENING

Tidsskriftet 

ARTIKLER

FAGOMRÅDER

UTGAVER

PODKAST

PUBLISERING

AKTUELT I FORENINGEN

Medikamentmangel gir utfordringer

ARTIKKEL

Ellen Juul Andersen Om forfatteren

– Medikamentmangel på anestesivdelinger skaper utfordringer og gjør arbeidshverdagen krevende for anesthesiologene, sier Siri Tau Ursin.

Lite produksjon av medikamenter i Norden

Viktige produsentland:

- **USA:** Dominerer den globale farmasøytiske industrien med den største markedsandelen og er hjemsted for mange av verdens største legemiddelselskaper, som Pfizer, Merck og [Johnson & Johnson](#). De leder an innen innovasjon, bioteknologi og avansert medisinsk forskning.
- **Kina:** Har opplevd en enorm vekst og er en stor produsent av både generiske medisiner og API-er, og forsyner råvarer til produsenter over hele verden. Omtrent 80 % av verdens API-forsyning produseres i Kina og India.
- **India:** Kalles ofte "verdens apotek" da de leverer en stor andel av verdens generiske legemidler og API-er. India er spesielt stor på produksjon av faste orale doseringsformer (tabletter/kapsler).
- **Tyskland:** Er Europas største farmasøytiske produsent og en stor global eksportør, kjent for høykvalitets innovative legemidler og produksjonsteknologier. 

API = Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient

Hvordan bygger vi intensiv intensivavdelinger?

Aftenposten

Nyheter

Oslo

Meninger

A-magasinet

Vink

E-avis

Dine tilganger

Nytt Stavanger-sykehus må rive vegger kort tid etter åpning

Drøyt to måneder etter at det nye sykehuset i Stavanger ble tatt i bruk, må vegger rives for å gjøre enkeltrom om til dobbeltrom.

▶ Lytt til artikkelen • 5 min



Dette bildet ble tatt 29. oktober og viser et av pasientrommene på intensivavdelingen før det nye sykehuset åpnet. Foto: Fredrik Refvem / Stavanger Aftenblad

Intensivrom på minstemål

Hun fortalte at hun opplevde at hennes nærmeste ledelse har forsøkt å gjøre noe med dette over en lang periode, uten å bli hørt.

- Det vi fryktet, har blitt realitet. Allerede på dag tre sendte vi inn en bekymringsmelding, sa Hagen.

Hun og kollegene beskrev intensivrommene, som er mellom 24 og 25 kvadratmeter, som altfor små.

Enerom krever også betydelig mer bemanning.

- Når alle pasienter ligger på enerom, kan vi ikke bistå hverandre eller følge med på to pasienter samtidig. Vi hadde allerede lav grunnbemanning før vi flyttet til Ullandhaug, og nå er behovet betydelig større på grunn av enerommene.

Måtte doble bemanningen

Utfordring 5: Øke motstandskraft (Resilience)

Received: 8 December 2021

Accepted: 14 December 2021

DOI: 10.1111/aas.14021

EDITORIAL



Resilience in health care, important for anesthesia and intensive care

“Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it”.

George Santayana, 1905

How can we prepare for the unexpected? This was recently discussed in an EU report: Assessing the resilience of health systems in Europe.⁵ All Nordic countries except Iceland participated in this

EDITORIAL

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Intensive Care Med (2021) 47:282–291
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00134-021-06352-y>

REVIEW

How the COVID-19 pandemic will change the future of critical care



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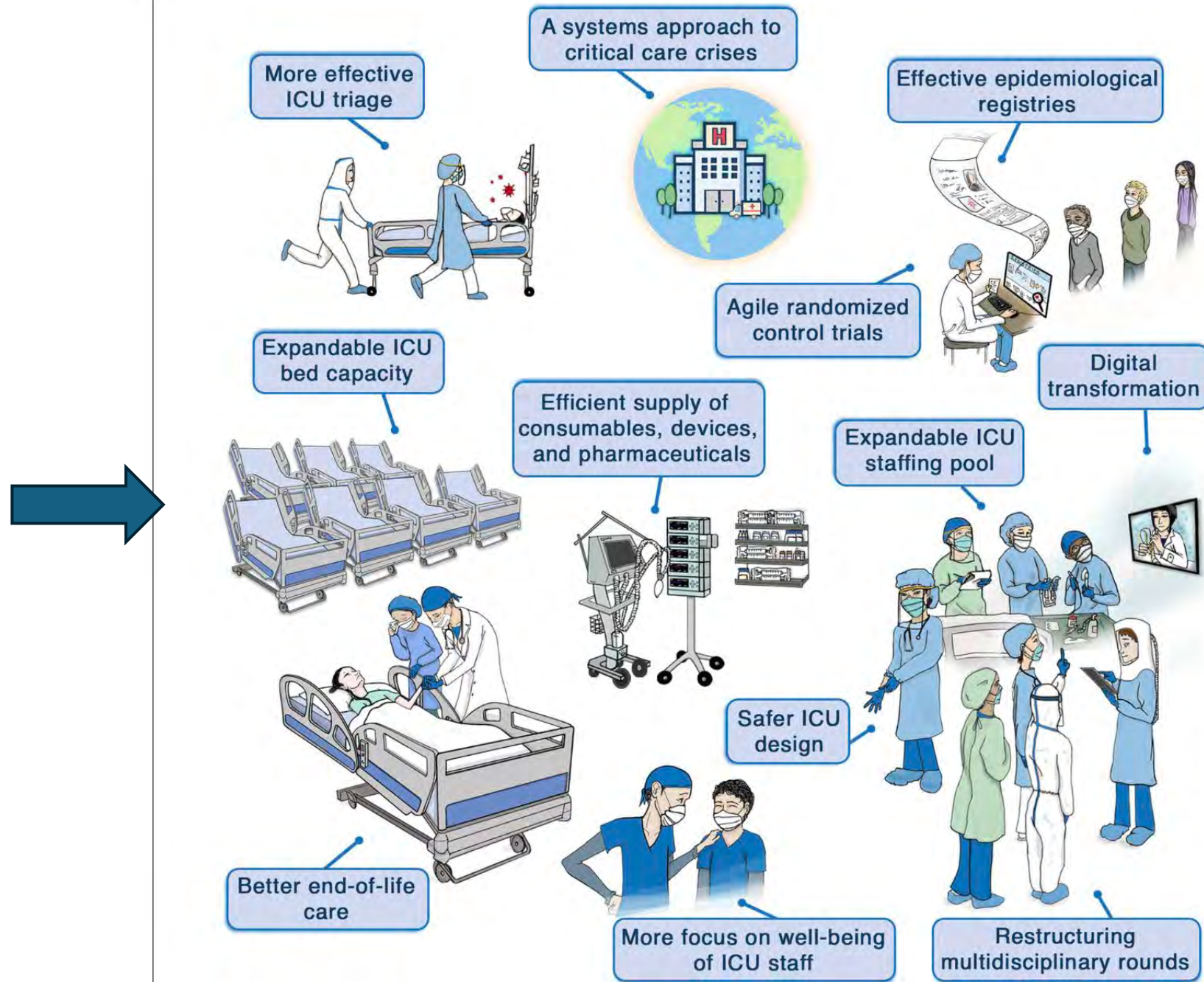


Fig. 1 How the COVID-19 pandemic will shape the future of critical care in the post-COVID-19 era

Haukeland Sykehus – økt kapasitet

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RESEARCH **Open Access**

**A temporary hospital intensive care unit:
a preparedness concept to increase intensive
care capacity**

Øyvind Østerås^{1,2,6*}, Stian Almeland^{2,3}, Håvard Landsdalen¹, Stig Gjerde¹, Jan Knudtzon Sommerfelt-Pettersen⁴ and Hans Flaatten⁵

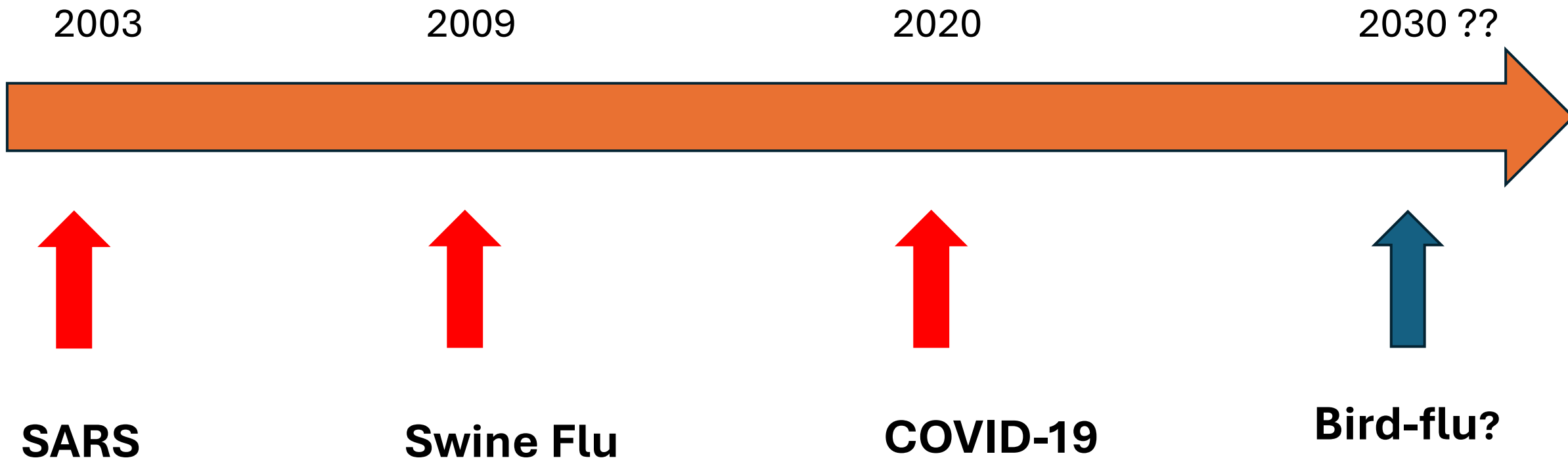


Vi har 20 intensivsenger fordelt på to enheter samt en nasjonal brannskadeavdeling.



Situated in the basement of the Pediatric/Obstetric building – room and equipment for 18 patients

Neste pandemi, er vi godt nok forberedt?



The future:



SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

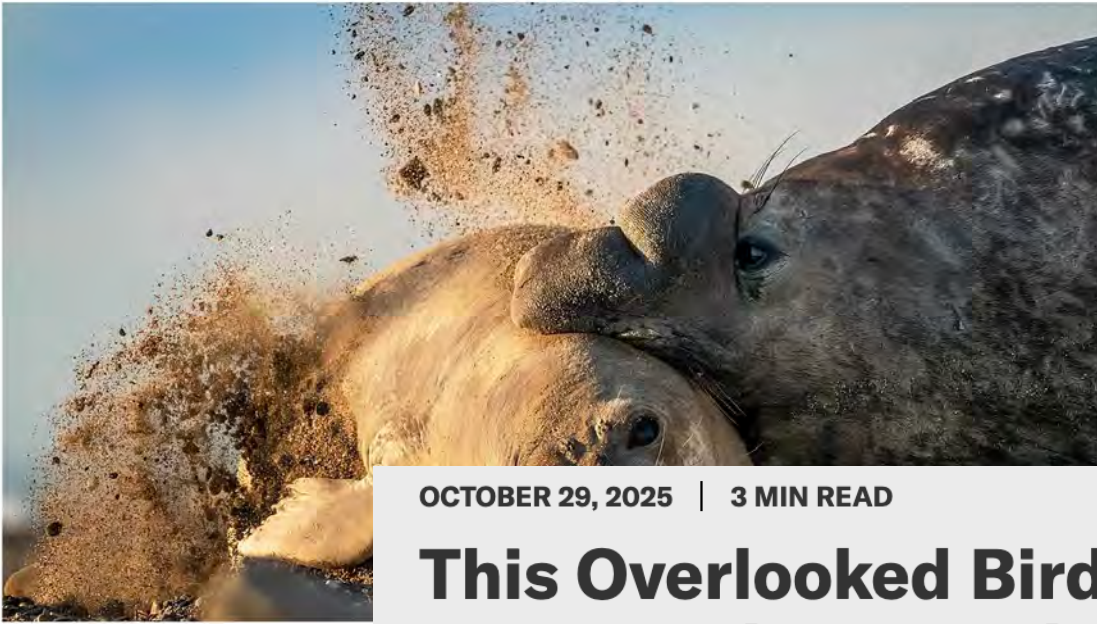
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Infectious Diseases

The next pandemic: not if, but when

By Karen Feldscher · September 12, 2024



How bird flu is decimating elephant seals

The sudden decline of the world's largest seal has sent shockwaves through the scientific community, and the ecosystems shaped by these majestic animals.

See more

OCTOBER 29, 2025 | 3 MIN READ

This Overlooked Bird Flu Strain Might Be the Next Pandemic Risk

SCIENTIFIC
AMERICAN

Experiments suggests H9N2 has adapted to human cells, but cases of person-to-person transmission haven't been reported yet

Researchers estimate [this site's elephant seal](#) largest mortality species.

The culprit was a [deadly strain of bird flu, known as H5N1](#). First detected in poultry in 1996, by 2020 this highly pathogenic form of the virus had mutated to spread easily among wild bird populations. By 2022, it also began to [transmit directly from mammal to mammal](#).



Ralph Vanstreels



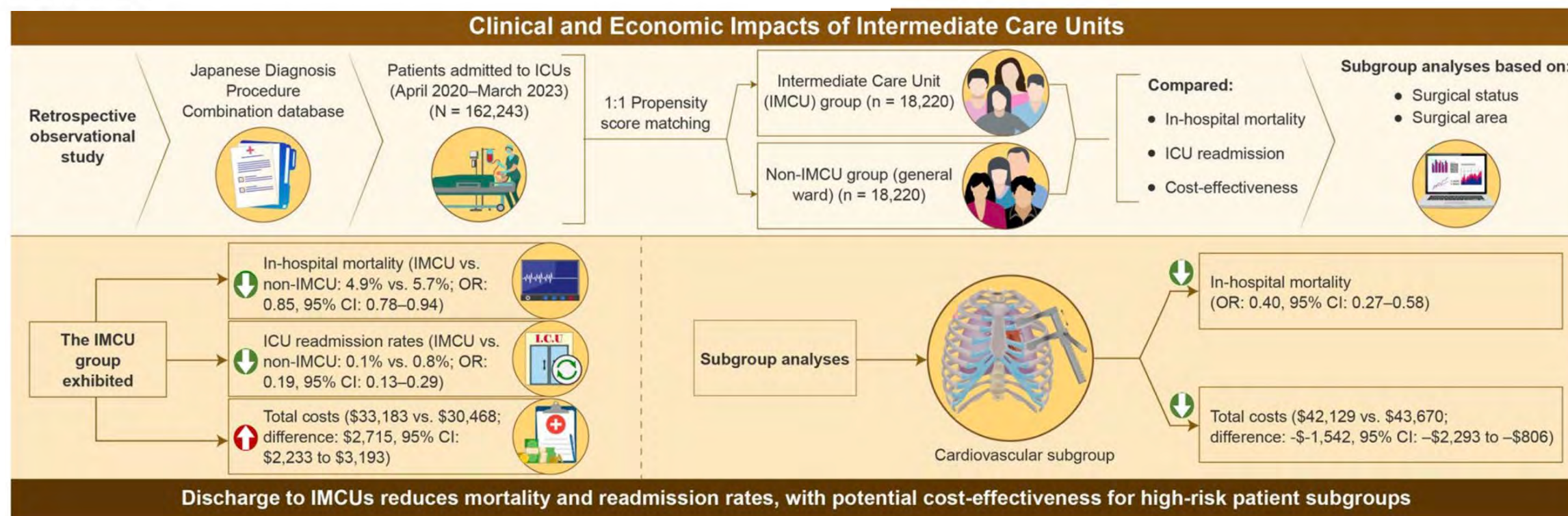
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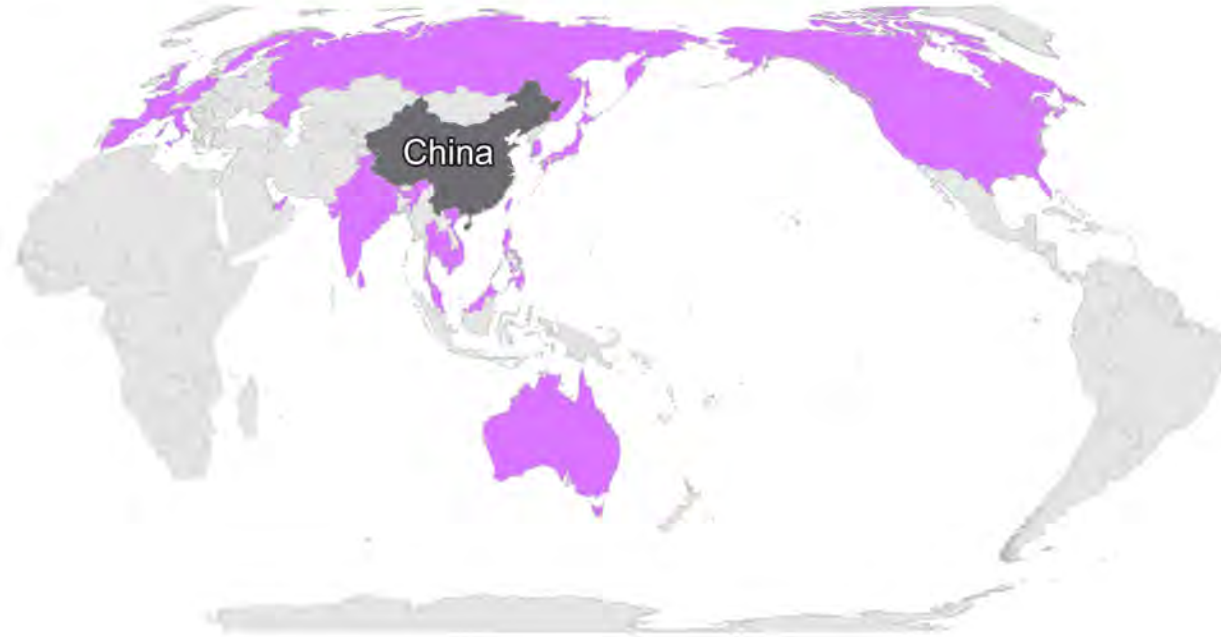
Outcomes and cost-effectiveness of intermediate care units for patients discharged from the intensive care unit: a nationwide retrospective observational study

Saori Ikumi^{1,2}, Kunio Tarasawa³, Takuya Shiga^{1,4*}, Takahiro Imaizumi⁵, Yu Kaiho¹, Yudai Iwasaki^{1,6}, Shizuha Yabuki¹, Yukito Wagatsuma¹, Eichi Takaya², Kiyohide Fushimi⁷, Yukiko Ito⁸, Kenji Fujimori³ and Masanori Yamauchi¹



2003 SARS: Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome

Cases of coronavirus outside China



Japan	20	Malaysia	8	Canada	4	Cambodia	1
Thailand	19	US	8	Italy	2	Finland	1
Singapore	18	Germany	8	UK	2	Nepal	1
South Korea	15	Vietnam	7	India	2	Sri Lanka	1
Australia	12	France	6	Philippines	2	Spain	1
Taiwan	11	UAE	5	Russia	2	Sweden	1

Source: European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, 12:00GMT 2 Feb **BBC**

2009/10: Swine-flu (H1N1)



2020/21 -COVID-19 pandemic

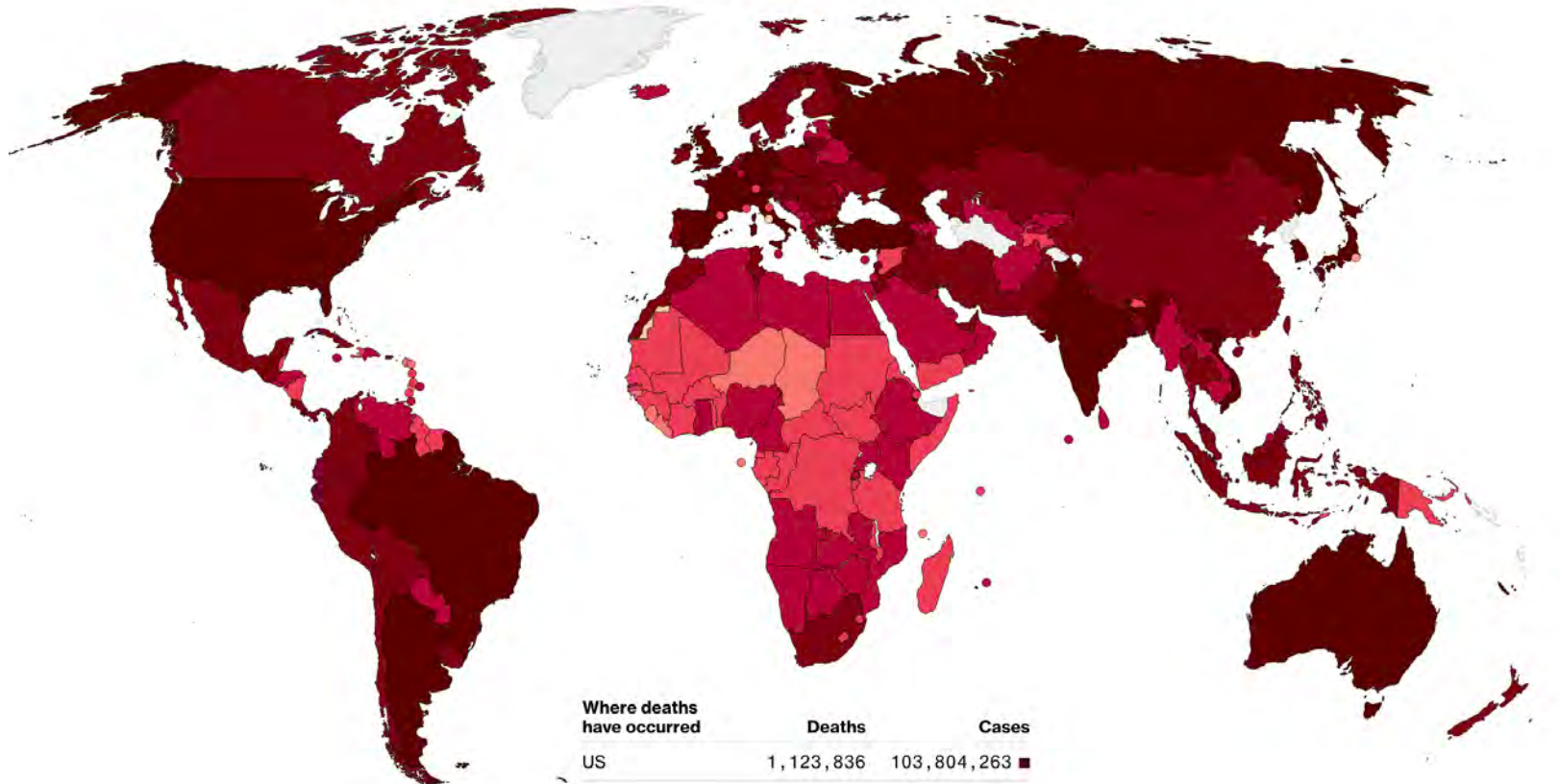
676,479,747 6,881,635

Confirmed cases worldwide

Deaths worldwide

Jurisdictions with cases confirmed as of 10. mars 2023 kl. 14:21 CET

1-99 100-999 1,000-9,999 10,000-99,999 100,000-999,999 1,000,000-9,999,999 10 million or more



Summary of recommendations

Absorption	Dual anesthesia-intensive care specialty training	Availability of non-ICU bedspace that can be quickly transformed	
Adaptation	Redirection of physicians from anesthesia to intensive care	Cross border cooperation for testing and for assessment of new scientific information and formation of treatment guidelines	
Transformation	Rapid training of non-anesthesia and non-ICU workforce to aid in ICU care	Decrease variations in workload by rapid distribution of patients to areas with available capacity Decrease spatial inequalities for ICU access	
Prevention	Firefox -Increase in preexisting number of ICU beds per capita Decrease spatial inequalities for ICU access	Specific emergency budget for disaster preparedness	Contingency plan for national and cross border distribution of patients to ease overload on individual hospitals during clusters

We need to know more about ICU preferences

ORIGINAL CLINICAL REPORT

OPEN

ICU Admission Preferences in the Hypothetical Event of Acute Critical Illness: A Survey of Very Old Norwegians and Their Next-of-Kins

OBJECTIVES: To explore older patients' ICU admission preferences and their next-of-kins' ability to predict these preferences.

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Elisabeth Skaar, MD, PhD^{3,4}

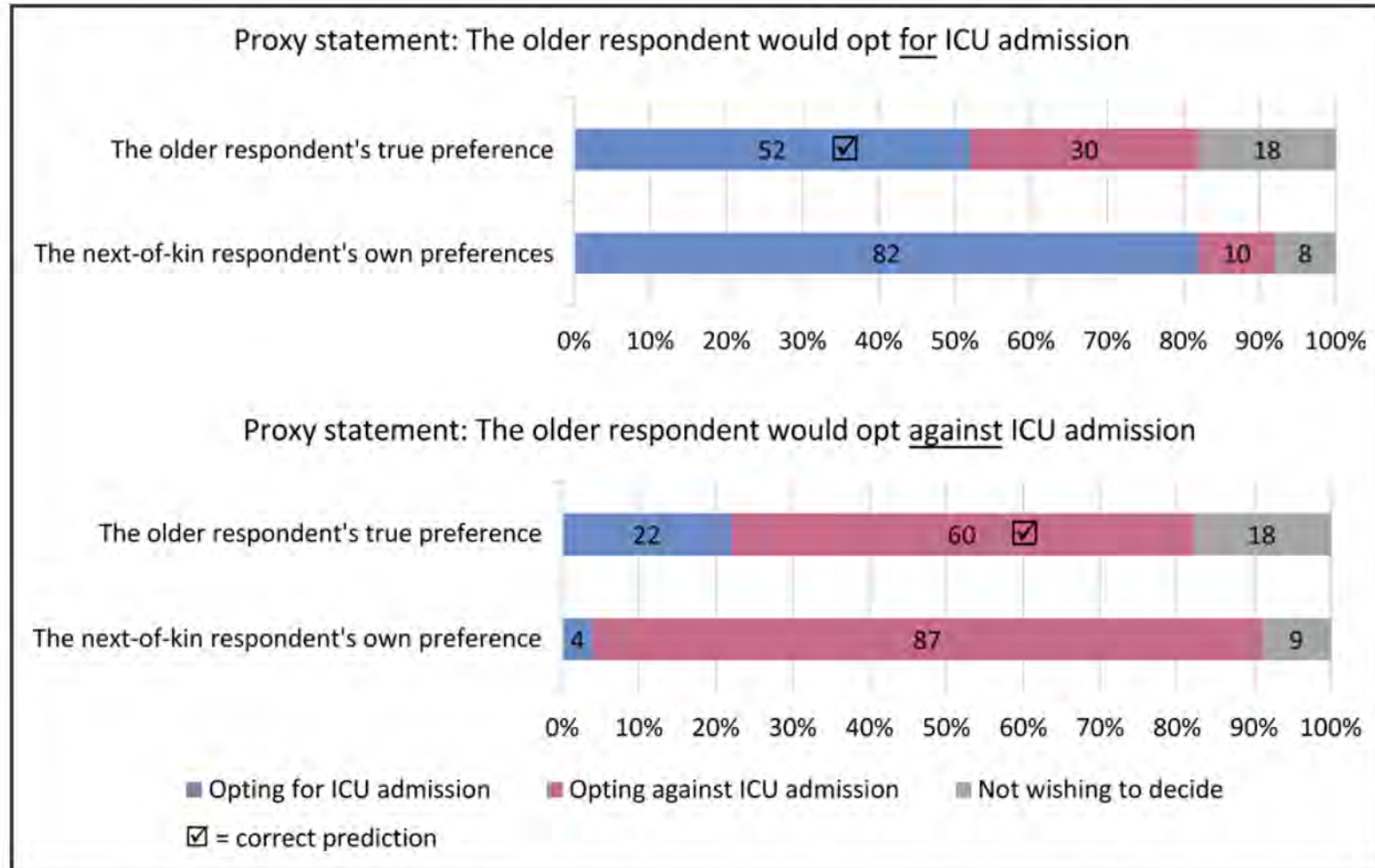


Figure 3. Percentage agreement of the next of kins' proxy prediction with the very old respondents' true ICU admission preference (proxy accuracy) and the next of kins' own ICU admission preference (assumed similarity).

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Prioritizing diseases for research and development in emergency contexts

A WHO tool distinguishes which diseases pose the greatest public health risk due to their epidemic potential and/or whether there is no or insufficient countermeasures.

At present, the priority diseases are:

- COVID-19
- Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever
- Ebola virus disease and Marburg virus disease
- Lassa fever
- Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)
- Nipah and henipaviral diseases
- Rift Valley fever
- Zika
- "Disease X"*



