

# How large is the proportion of patients that show a significant improvement in health related quality of life after an extended period of critical illness?

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BACKGROUND & METHODS

RESULTS

CONCLUSION



# Introduction

Swedish Intensive Care Registry



Patient reported outcome measures (PROMs)





Health related quality of life (HRQoL)

SF-36 at 2, 6 and 12 mths after discharge

- -To evaluate whether and to what extent patients with long ICU-stay (>96 hrs) were affected 2 mths after discharge from ICU.
- -If there were any changes in HRQoL over time (<12 mths)



METHOD



# Methods

All ICU-patients with an age ≥16 years and an ICU length of stay ≥ 96 hours were examined 2, 6 and 12 months after discharge from ICU

Examination took place at follow-up clinics by staff from the ICU

Impact of background- and ICU related factors on HRQoL were analysed





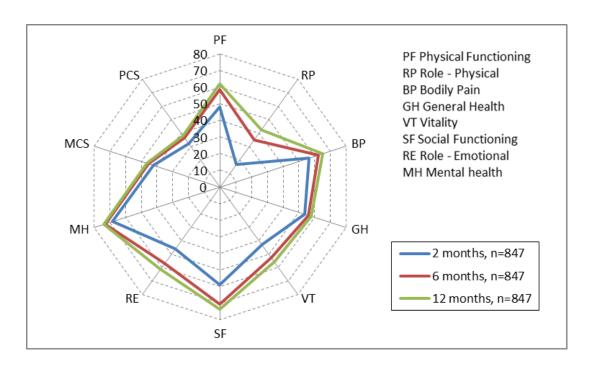
## Results

- 847 patients over time (2, 6 and 12 mths)
- Age mean 62 years
- Male 61,5%
- Duration of stay in ICU median 169 hrs (Q 118-287)
- Time in ventilator median 130 hrs (Q 66-245)
- SAPS3 score 59,8 (SD 13,6)
- SAPS3 defined comorbidity n=118 (16,5%)





# Changes in HRQoL over time



### 2 - 6 months:

27% were improved 5% got worse 1% unchanged 67% mix of changes: PF most improved and GH most impaired

### 6 – 12 months:

22% were improved 10% got worse 68% mix of changes: VT most improved and MH most impaired

**CONCLUSIONS** 





## Conclusions

- Recovery in HRQoL was most rapid early post ICU (2-6 months)
- 25% perceived improvement in all 8 SF-36 dimensions between 2 and 12 months after intensive care
- 66% perceived a mix of improvements and impairments between 2 and 12 months after intensive care
- The overall most improved dimension was RP
- There was minimal improvement in GH between 2 and 12 mths

