Comparing Colectomy Outcomes Between Veteran Affairs hospitals and Non-Veteran Affairs Hospitals

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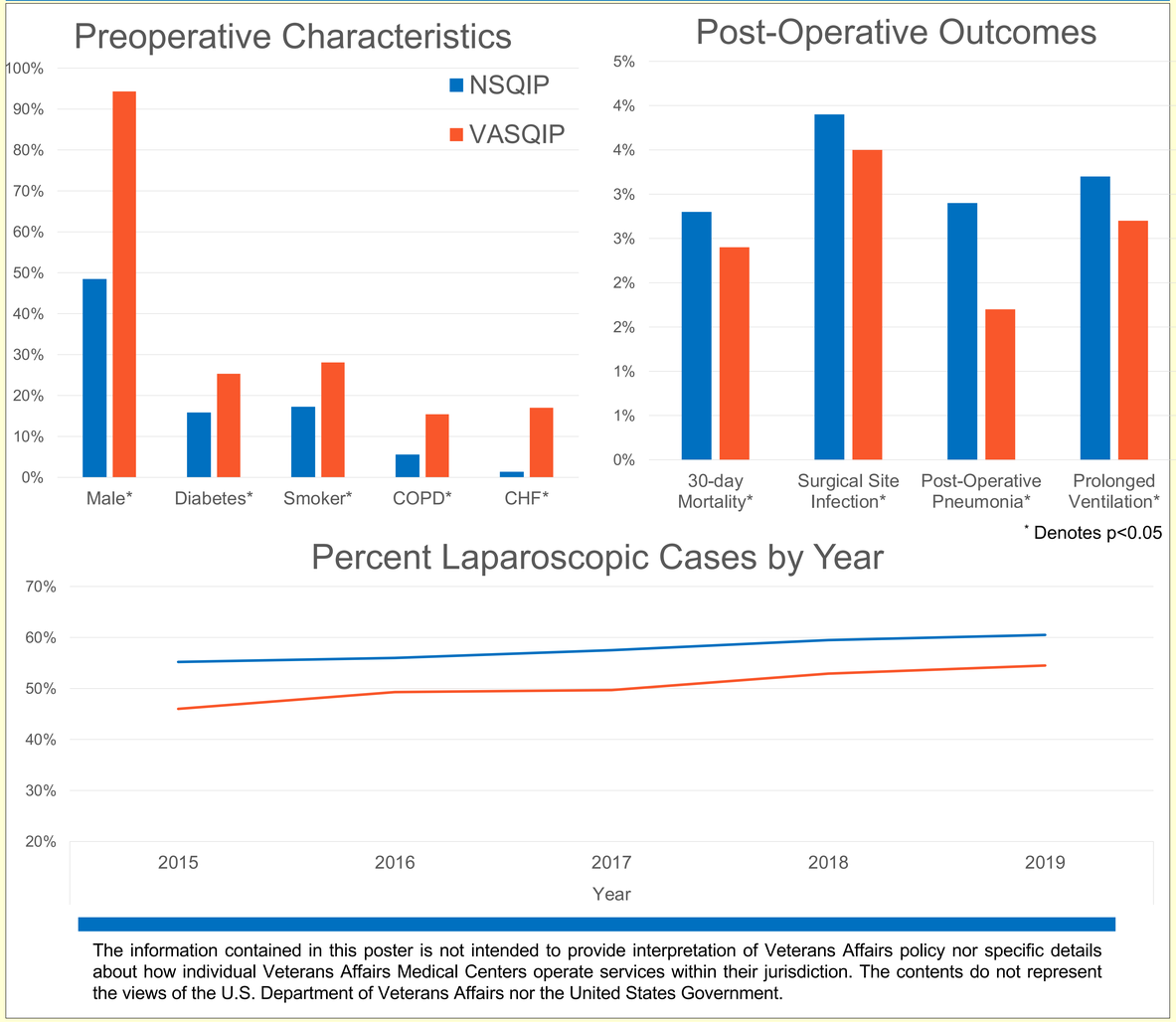
Introduction

- The Veterans Affairs Surgical Quality Improvement Program (VASQIP) and the National Surgery Quality Improvement Program (NSQIP) are designed to measure surgical outcomes
- Little research has been done comparing outcomes between the VA healthcare system and other hospitals
- We sought to use these databases to compare surgical outcomes in patients undergoing colectomy at VA hospitals vs Non-VA hospitals

Methods

- NSQIP and VASQIP databases analyzed from 2015-2019
- Colectomy identified with CPT code
- 271,523 cases from NSQIP
- 11,597 cases from VASQIP

Figures and Tables



The information contained in this poster is not intended to provide interpretation of Veterans Affairs policy nor specific details about how individual Veterans Affairs Medical Centers operate services within their jurisdiction. The contents do not represent the views of the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs nor the United States Government.

Results

- On average, veterans were older with higher rates of all comorbidities
- Veterans had lower 30-day mortality, wound infection rates, and or post-operative sepsis.
- Non-VA patients were more likely to have emergent surgery or undergo a laparoscopic approach
- VA patients had slightly longer hospital length of stay and return to OR within 30-day rates

Conclusions

- Despite significant population differences, Veteran's Affairs hospitals achieve slightly lower rates of 30-day mortality following colectomy
- Adoption of the laparoscopic approach was delayed at VA hospitals compared to non-VA hospitals