soho2023
ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING

Differences in Length of Stay Between De Novo Diagnosed and Transferred Patients With Acute Myeloid Leukemia in a Community Hospital

A. LANDAU[1], E. KUO[1], D. LANDAU[1]
1. Orlando Health Cancer Institute

ORLANDO HEALTH®
Cancer Institute



INTRODUCTION

Leukemia is a hematologic emergency necessitating urgent and prolonged hospitalizations typically in the range of 4-6 weeks (1). We have noticed a difference in the length of hospitalizations from patients diagnosed within Orlando Health compared to those who transfer from other facilities. We opted to look retrospectively to confirm this anecdotal finding.

Orlando Health is a non-for-profit hospital system in Central Florida. It serves as a referral site for a number of surrounding hospitals. Many of the surrounding hospitals do not provide care for patients with acute leukemia.

AIM

In patients receiving induction chemotherapy for acute myeloid leukemia at Orlando Health (OH), compare the length of hospitalization in patients who are transferred from an outside facility versus patients who are diagnosed within OH.

METHOD

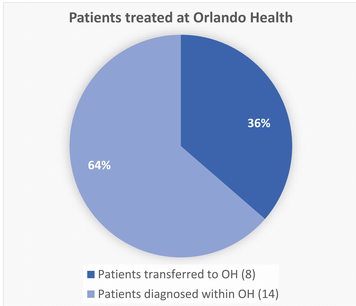
Using ICD-10 codes for acute myelogenous leukemia (AML) and chart abstraction built into our electronic medical records, we were able to collect data on >50 patients. We limited our analysis to 22 patients who received some form of induction therapy for AML between 2021-2022.

RESULTS

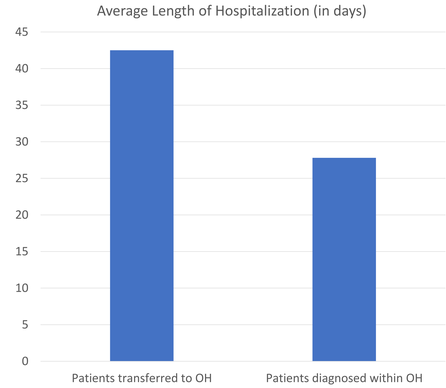
Results: The average length of stay was 33 days (range, 11-62 days).

Patients transferred from outside facilities (8); average length of stay since arrival to Orlando Health: 42.5 days; average age: 62.4 years (50-77)

Patients diagnosed within Orlando Health (14); average length of stay: 27.8 days; average age: 59.4 years (28-80)



Patients treated at Orlando Health for AML- number of patients that were transferred from outside hospital and number of patients diagnosed within Orlando Health



Average length of stay in days for patients transferred from outside hospital and for patients diagnosed within Orlando Health

Results continued:

Patients transferred from outside facilities: patients started on regimen that can be given outpatient: 5/8 (length of stay for this subset of patients: 48 days); patients discharged prior to full-count recovery: 2/8 (readmission due to complications of above: 0)

Patients diagnosed within Orlando Health: patients started on regimen that can be given outpatient: 7/14 (length of stay for this subset of patients: 25 days); patients discharged prior to full-count recovery: 7/14 (readmission due to complications of above: 0)

CONCLUSIONS

Our suspicions about differing length of stays were confirmed. Opportunities to shorten hospital stay were more robust for those patients who lived close to Orlando Health due to increased access to care and support closer to the hospital. Concerns about distance often precluded early discharge. We did not see complications emerge, even in patients who had discharge before full-count recovery. Opportunities to decrease length of care could include increased utilization of providers closer to the patients' homes after hospital discharge.

REFERENCES

1. Kumar AJ, Henzer T, Rodday AM, Parsons SK. Risk factors for length of stay and charge per day differ between older and younger hospitalized patients with AML. *Cancer Med*. 2018;7(6):2744-2752.

CONTACT INFORMATION

Daniel Landau:
Daniel.landau@orlandohealth.com

Elim Kuo:
Elim.kuo@orlandohealth.com