

Association Between Age and Neurological Outcomes in OHCA



There is very little information about the differences in outcomes between young and old patients who receive extracorporeal cardiopulmonary resuscitation (ECPR) for out-of-hospital cardiac arrest (OHCA).

In this study, researchers aimed to investigate the differences in outcomes between patients aged 75 years and older and patients younger than 75 years. All patients included in the analysis were those who had experienced OHCA and were resuscitated with ECPR.

The researchers conducted a secondary analysis using the Japanese Association for Acute Medicine OHCA registry. After identifying patients 18 years and older with OHCA and who received ECPR, they classified these patients into three age groups: 18-59 years, 60-74 years and ≥ 75 years. The primary outcome was a 1-month neurological outcome.

To determine this, the researchers performed logistic regression analysis with generalised estimating equations. 875 OHCA patients aged 18 years and older who received ECPR were identified.

Findings show that 15% of patients in the 18-59 years group survived with favourable neurological outcomes while 8.9% of patients in the 60-74 years group and 1.7% in the greater than 75 years group survived with favourable neurological outcomes. The results indicate that the proportion of favourable neurological outcomes were significantly lower in patients in the 60-74 group and even lower in patients aged 75 years or older.

These findings suggest that advanced age (in particular ≥ 75 years) was significantly associated with poor neurological outcomes in patients with out-of-hospital cardiac arrest who received extracorporeal cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

Source: [European Heart Journal](#)

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