

Rates and Causes of Mortality Associated with Spine Surgery Based on 108,419 Procedures: A Review of the Scoliosis Research Society Morbidity and Mortality Database

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Introduction

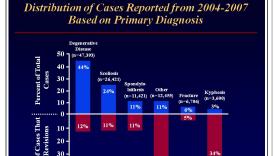
Despite the best of care, all surgical procedures have inherent risks of complications, including mortality

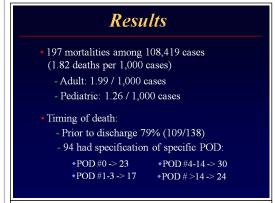
Defining these risks is important for patient counseling and quality improvement

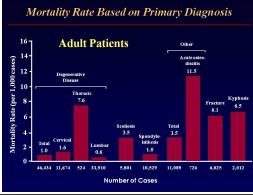
The objectives of this study were to assess rates and causes of mortality associated with spine surgery based on a large prospectively collected, multicenter database

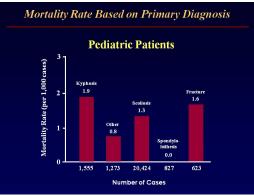
Methods

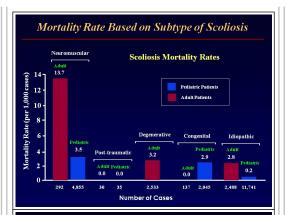
- SRS M&M database queried (2004-2007) for all reported cases
- All deaths occurring within 60 days and complications within 60 days of surgery that resulted in death were assessed.
- Rates of mortality stratified based on:
 - diagnosis
 - age (pediatric <21 vs adult ≥21)
 - whether implants used
 - primary vs revision surgery

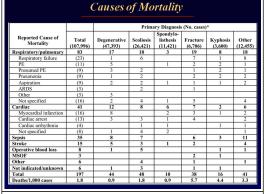


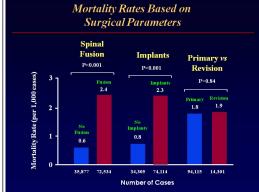


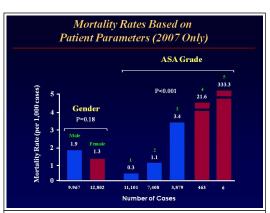












Conclusions



- Mortality rates for pediatric and adult patients were 1.99 and 1.26 / 1,000 cases, respectively.
- Most common causes of mortality: respiratory/ pulmonary, cardiac, sepsis, stroke, and intraop blood loss
- Increased mortality rates with higher ASA, greater age, use of implants, spinal fusion, revision cases
- Benchmark mortality rates for on-going efforts to improve patient care

Learning Objectives



- Appreciate general rates of mortality associated with spine surgery based on a broad range of diagnoses.
- Appreciate differences in rates of mortality among adult and pediatric patients treated surgically for spine disease.
- Appreciate common causes of mortality associated with spine surgery.