Cardiac surgery in older patients: hospital outcomes during a 15-year period from a complete national series

James Mark Jones, Mahmoud Loubani, Stuart W. Grant, Andrew T. Goodwin, Uday Trivedi, Simon Kendall and David P. Jenkins

Society for Cardiothoracic Surgery in Great Britain and Ireland, London, UK
Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast Health and Social Care Trust, Belfast, UK
Hull University Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust, Hull, UK
Division of Cardiovascular Sciences, University of Manchester, UK
James Cook University Hospital, Middlesbrough, UK
Brighton and Sussex University Hospitals NHS Trust, Brighton, UK
Royal Papworth Hospital NHS Foundation Trust, Cambridge, UK

*Corresponding author: Belfast Health and Social Care Trust, Royal Victoria Hospital, Grosvenor Road, Belfast Health & Social Care Trust, Belfast BT12 6BA, UK. Tel: +44-(0)2896156411; e-mail: mark.jones@belfasttrust.hscni.net (J.M. Jones).

Received 29 April 2021; received in revised form 23 September 2021; accepted 18 October 2021

Abstract

OBJECTIVES: The objective was to review national trends in activity and hospital outcomes in older patients having cardiac surgery over a 15-year time period.

METHODS: Data were collected prospectively and uploaded to the National Institute for Cardiovascular Outcomes Research electronically. Data were validated, cleaned and processed using reproducible algorithms. Mortality was death in hospital after index operation.

Presented at the 34th Annual Meeting of the European Association for Cardio-Thoracic Surgery, Barcelona, Spain, 8–10 October 2020.
RESULTS: A total of 227,442 cardiac procedures were recorded in patients aged ≥70 years of which 46,354 were in those aged ≥80 years. Overall, patients aged ≥70 years represented 43% of all adult cardiac surgery in the most recent study year. The annual proportion of surgery in patients ≥80 years increased from 4.1% to 10.8% between the first and last study years. There has been a significant linear increase in octogenarian valve [β 67.44, 95% confidence interval (CI) 55.04 to 79.83, P < 0.001] and coronary artery bypass graft surgery [β 32.53, 95% CI 6.16 to 58.90, P = 0.020] patients. In-hospital mortality reduced significantly for patients aged 70–79 years ([β -0.17, 95% CI -0.20 to -0.13, P < 0.001) and all patients aged ≥80 ([β -0.37, 95% CI -0.45 to -0.30, P < 0.001). The median length of hospital stay was 7 days for 70–79 and 9 days for ≥80 group, compared with 7 days for the whole cohort ≤70 years.

CONCLUSIONS: This study represents the largest complete validated national dataset of cardiac surgery in the entire population of older patients. Octogenarians represent 11% of adult patients having cardiac surgery by the end of the study period, a three-fold increase from the start. In-hospital mortality in patients aged ≥80 years halved during study period to only 4% despite high logistic EuroSCORE of 15%. Cardiac surgery in octogenarians places a higher demand on resources, however, with an increased postoperative length of stay.

Keywords: Older • Valve • Coronary artery bypass grafting

ABBREVIATIONS
AVR Aortic valve replacement
CABG Coronary artery bypass grafting
CI Confidence interval
NICOR National Institute for Cardiovascular Outcomes Research
PCI Percutaneous coronary intervention
SCTS Society for Cardiothoracic Surgery
TAVI Transcatheter aortic valve insertion

INTRODUCTION
The Society for Cardiothoracic Surgery (SCTS) in Great Britain and Ireland first established a cardiac surgery database in 1977 [1]. Following a public inquiry in 2001, these data provided transparency [2]. Risk-adjusted mortality data were placed in the public domain in 2005 in order to reassure all stakeholders that adult cardiac surgery was safe [3]. This database, and associated public reporting strategy, has evolved and in 2011, the National Institute for Cardiovascular Outcomes Research (NICOR) was created.

There have been many developments in treatments for heart disease often at the interface between cardiology and cardiac surgery. The population has aged and patients should not be denied treatment based on age, although after decades of improving life expectancy this trend is slowing [4]. As a result, older patients are being referred for cardiac surgery, and it is this population where decision-making about risks and benefits of different therapies can be most difficult. The concept of a ‘heart team’ is now embedded in clinical practice and multidisciplinary assessment is undertaken to try to establish the best treatment option for each individual. Treatments for coronary artery disease and aortic stenosis are continuously developing [5–11] and treatment options are increasing in mitral and aortovascular disease. These discussions are of paramount importance in older patients who often have issues of frailty and multiple comorbidities to consider.

It is critical to examine the activity and outcome in older patients in order to inform our practice and recommendations. The objective of this study was therefore to describe trends in activity and in-hospital mortality for patients aged ≥70 undergoing cardiac surgery across a 15-year period in a complete national cohort.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Patients

Reporting of cardiac surgical outcomes has been mandatory in the UK. The NICOR extracted summary data between financial years 2002 and 2016 from the National Adult Cardiac Surgery Audit (NACSA) which included all adult cardiac surgery procedures performed in UK National Health Service hospitals and a small number of hospitals providing private health care as well as hospitals in the Republic of Ireland. A total of 46 centres contributed these data to NICOR. Activity data for all adult cardiac surgery procedures were reviewed to assess the proportion of older patients.

Ethical statement

As only anonymized summary statistics were utilized for this project, specific ethical approval was not required but the study was approved by both SCTS and NICOR.

Inclusion and exclusion criteria

Inclusion criteria for this study were any patient aged ≥70 years undergoing cardiac surgery between 2002 and 2016 irrespective of whether the surgery was defined as elective, urgent, emergency or salvage. Exclusion criteria were any procedures not undertaken in cardiac surgery operating theatres or transcatheter aortic valve insertion (TAVI).

Data processing and analysis

Data were processed, validated and cleaned using reproducible algorithms in accordance with principles published by SCTS previously [12, 13]. Data were handled according to NICOR’s information governance and ethical approvals. Following this process, summaries of the clean data were provided to the research team. All relevant data are within the manuscript.

Outcomes

The logistic EuroSCORE (predicted in-hospital mortality; European System for Cardiac Operative Risk Evaluation) enabled comparisons in patient risk profiles over time [14]. In-hospital mortality was defined as death following cardiac surgery
including patients who died more than 30 days after surgery but without discharge from hospital. Activity and in-hospital mortality were analysed according to financial year for the entire cohort of patients aged >70 years. A number of subdivisions were analysed including those aged 70–79 as distinct from those aged ≥80 years. In addition, those undergoing coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) as distinct from isolated valve surgery were also analysed.

Statistical analysis

Summary aggregated data for each calendar year were available for analysis. Unadjusted linear regression was used to assess for significant linear trends in summary activity, logistic EuroSCORE and in-hospital mortality over time. The coefficient β and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated for the linear regression analyses. All statistical analyses were performed using SPSS version 25 (SPSS, Inc., Chicago, IL, USA).

RESULTS

Trends in overall activity

A total of 227,442 cardiac procedures were performed in patients aged >70 of which 46,354 were in those aged ≥80. Patients aged ≥70 accounted for 35.0% of the overall adult cardiac surgery workload in 2002 but this rose to 45.4% in 2016. As shown in Table 1, the proportion of adult cardiac surgery performed in patients aged 70–79 has not increased significantly over time (β = 0.14, 95% CI -0.22 to 0.29, P = 0.085). As shown in Table 2, the proportion of adult cardiac surgery performed in patients aged ≥80 has increased significantly over time (β 0.59, 95% CI 0.47 to 0.72, P < 0.001). In 2002, patients aged ≥80 accounted for 4.1% of overall adult cardiac surgery but that has increased to consistently over 10.0% in more recent years. The trends in the proportion of all adult cardiac surgery procedures recorded for age groups <70, 70–79 and ≥80 between 2002 and 2016 are shown in Fig. 1.

Trends in overall risk and hospital outcomes

There has been a significant linear increase in mean logistic EuroSCORE for patients aged 70–79 (β = 0.20, 95% CI 0.17 to 0.22, P < 0.001) and ≥80 (β = 0.14, 95% CI 0.08 to 0.19, P < 0.001). In patients aged 70–79, the mean logistic EuroSCORE has increased from 7.9 at the start of the study period to 10.6 in the last year of the study, as shown in Table 1. In patients aged ≥80, the mean logistic EuroSCORE has increased to consistently over 10.0% in more recent years. The trends in the proportion of all adult cardiac surgery procedures recorded for age groups <70, 70–79 and ≥80 between 2002 and 2016 are shown in Fig. 1.

Table 1: Procedures and outcomes for patients undergoing cardiac surgery aged 70–79 between 2002 and 2016 including percentage of all adult cardiac surgery activity across all ages

| Study year | Number of procedures | Mean logistic EuroSCORE | In-hospital mortality | Percentage of all adult cardiac surgery activity |
|------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 2002/2003  | 10,971               | 7.9                    | 5.1                  | 31.0                                          |
| 2003/2004  | 12,282               | 8.5                    | 5.5                  | 32.3                                          |
| 2004/2005  | 13,141               | 8.6                    | 5.3                  | 33.6                                          |
| 2005/2006  | 13,598               | 8.9                    | 4.7                  | 33.3                                          |
| 2006/2007  | 13,412               | 9.2                    | 4.9                  | 34.6                                          |
| 2007/2008  | 14,160               | 9.3                    | 4.5                  | 34.6                                          |
| 2008/2009  | 14,719               | 9.7                    | 4.8                  | 35.5                                          |
| 2009/2010  | 13,617               | 9.6                    | 4.5                  | 35.2                                          |
| 2010/2011  | 12,701               | 9.8                    | 4.4                  | 34.7                                          |
| 2011/2012  | 12,681               | 9.9                    | 4.2                  | 34.5                                          |
| 2012/2013  | 12,226               | 10.4                   | 4.1                  | 33.5                                          |
| 2013/2014  | 12,564               | 10.4                   | 3.4                  | 33.7                                          |
| 2014/2015  | 12,500               | 10.7                   | 3.5                  | 33.5                                          |
| 2015/2016  | 12,516               | 10.6                   | 3.0                  | 34.6                                          |

Table 2: Procedures and outcomes for patients undergoing cardiac surgery aged ≥80 between 2002 and 2016 including percentage of all adult cardiac surgery activity across all ages

| Study year | Number of procedures | Mean logistic EuroSCORE | In-hospital mortality | Percentage of all adult cardiac surgery activity |
|------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 2002/2003  | 1,444                | 14.2                   | 8.9                  | 4.1                                          |
| 2003/2004  | 2,032                | 13.8                   | 9.4                  | 5.3                                          |
| 2004/2005  | 2,176                | 14.0                   | 9.7                  | 5.6                                          |
| 2005/2006  | 2,534                | 14.7                   | 7.3                  | 6.2                                          |
| 2006/2007  | 2,912                | 14.7                   | 7.7                  | 7.5                                          |
| 2007/2008  | 3,174                | 14.5                   | 6.8                  | 7.7                                          |
| 2008/2009  | 3,731                | 14.5                   | 7.5                  | 9.0                                          |
| 2009/2010  | 3,744                | 14.4                   | 6.5                  | 9.7                                          |
| 2010/2011  | 3,971                | 14.9                   | 6.7                  | 10.8                                         |
| 2011/2012  | 4,050                | 15.2                   | 6.0                  | 11.0                                         |
| 2012/2013  | 4,311                | 15.4                   | 5.7                  | 11.8                                         |
| 2013/2014  | 4,130                | 16.1                   | 5.3                  | 11.1                                         |
| 2014/2015  | 4,424                | 16.0                   | 4.8                  | 11.4                                         |
| 2015/2016  | 3,903                | 15.0                   | 4.4                  | 10.8                                         |

Isolated coronary artery bypass grafting in older patients

During the study period, 107,601 patients aged ≥70 underwent CABG with 15,353 of these patients aged ≥80. As shown in Table 3, there has been a consistent decrease in the number of patients aged 70–79 undergoing isolated CABG (β = -263.53, 95% CI -349.94 to -177.13, P < 0.001), although when expressed as a proportion of all adult patients having CABG, this was not significant (β = 0.04, 95% CI 0.14 to 0.22, P = 0.65). As shown in Table 4, there has been a consistent increase in both the number (β = 32.53, 95% CI 6.16 to 58.90, P = 0.020) and proportion of patients aged ≥80 undergoing isolated CABG (β = 0.39, 95% CI 0.29 to 0.50, P < 0.001). Despite a significant linear increase in mean logistic EuroSCORE (β = 0.06, 95% CI 0.01 to 0.10, P = 0.015), the in-hospital mortality for patients undergoing isolated CABG aged
70–79 has decreased ($P < 0.001$) and was 1.2% for the most recent year of the study. There has also been a significant linear increase in mean logistic EuroSCORE for patients aged ≥80 ($P = 0.020$) with a decrease in in-hospital mortality ($P < 0.001$).

**Valve surgery in older patients**

During the study period, 51,380 patients aged ≥70 underwent isolated valve surgery with 13,578 of these patients aged ≥80. There has been a consistent increase in the number of patients aged 70–79 undergoing isolated valve surgery ranging from 1,948 patients in the first year up to 3,261 patients in the most recent year analysed ($β 74.13, 95\% CI 42.74 to 105.53, P < 0.001$). When expressed as a proportion of all adult patients having isolated valve surgery, there has also been a significant linear increase in patients aged 70–79 ($β 0.41, 95\% CI 0.28 to 0.53, P < 0.001$). As shown in Table 5, there has been a consistent increase in both the number ($β 67.44, 95\% CI 55.04 to 79.83, P < 0.001$) and proportion ($β 0.68, 95\% CI 0.54 to 0.82, P < 0.001$) of patients aged
who undergo isolated valve surgery. The mean logistic EuroSCORE for isolated valve surgery has not significantly changed for patients aged 70–79 ($\beta$ 0.03, 95% CI -0.04 to 0.09, $P = 0.41$) or aged ⩾80 ($\beta$ 0.07, 95% CI -0.05 to 0.19, $P = 0.20$) but the in-hospital mortality has significantly fallen for patients aged 70–79 ($\beta$ -0.29, 95% CI -0.35 to -0.23, $P < 0.001$) and aged ⩾80 ($\beta$ -0.37, 95% CI -0.55 to -0.19, $P = 0.001$) as shown in Figs 2 and 3. The in-hospital mortality rates for isolated valve surgery in the most recent year of the study for patients aged 70–79 and ⩾80 were 2.8% and 3.1%, respectively.

---

### Table 3: Isolated CABG procedures and outcomes for patients aged 70–79 between 2002 and 2016 including percentage of all isolated CABG activity across all ages

| Study year | Number of procedures | Mean logistic EuroSCORE | In-hospital mortality rate | Percentage of all isolated CABG activity |
|------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 2002/2003  | 7055                 | 5.9                     | 3.6                       | 29.9                                   |
| 2003/2004  | 7661                 | 6.3                     | 3.3                       | 31.5                                   |
| 2004/2005  | 7940                 | 6.3                     | 3.5                       | 32.3                                   |
| 2005/2006  | 7971                 | 6.3                     | 2.6                       | 32.8                                   |
| 2006/2007  | 7603                 | 6.7                     | 2.9                       | 34.2                                   |
| 2007/2008  | 7843                 | 6.5                     | 2.3                       | 33.5                                   |
| 2008/2009  | 7557                 | 6.8                     | 2.5                       | 34.1                                   |
| 2009/2010  | 6850                 | 6.8                     | 2.5                       | 34.0                                   |
| 2010/2011  | 6243                 | 6.7                     | 2.5                       | 33.5                                   |
| 2011/2012  | 5528                 | 6.9                     | 2.3                       | 32.7                                   |
| 2012/2013  | 5139                 | 7.3                     | 2.2                       | 31.7                                   |
| 2013/2014  | 5006                 | 7.0                     | 2.1                       | 31.9                                   |
| 2014/2015  | 4942                 | 7.0                     | 1.9                       | 31.7                                   |
| 2015/2016  | 4910                 | 6.2                     | 1.2                       | 32.6                                   |

CABG: coronary artery bypass grafting.

### Table 4: Isolated CABG procedures and outcomes for patients aged ⩾80 between 2002 and 2016 including percentage of all isolated CABG activity across all ages

| Study year | Number of procedures | Mean logistic EuroSCORE | In-hospital mortality rate | Percentage of all isolated CABG activity |
|------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 2002/2003  | 587                  | 11.0                    | 6.3                       | 2.5                                    |
| 2003/2004  | 849                  | 11.3                    | 7.9                       | 3.5                                    |
| 2004/2005  | 856                  | 10.6                    | 6.0                       | 3.5                                    |
| 2005/2006  | 985                  | 12.0                    | 6.0                       | 4.1                                    |
| 2006/2007  | 1054                 | 12.1                    | 6.2                       | 4.7                                    |
| 2007/2008  | 1209                 | 12.2                    | 4.7                       | 5.2                                    |
| 2008/2009  | 1297                 | 11.0                    | 5.8                       | 5.9                                    |
| 2009/2010  | 1362                 | 11.6                    | 5.7                       | 6.8                                    |
| 2010/2011  | 1351                 | 11.9                    | 4.9                       | 7.3                                    |
| 2011/2012  | 1230                 | 12.4                    | 4.7                       | 7.3                                    |
| 2012/2013  | 1289                 | 12.5                    | 4.0                       | 8.0                                    |
| 2013/2014  | 1150                 | 12.8                    | 4.2                       | 7.3                                    |
| 2014/2015  | 1058                 | 12.4                    | 3.3                       | 6.8                                    |
| 2015/2016  | 1076                 | 11.6                    | 3.5                       | 7.1                                    |

CABG: coronary artery bypass grafting.

---

### DISCUSSION

Against the trend of an overall reduction in younger patients, there has been a sustained increase in cardiac surgery in older patients. The proportion of patients undergoing surgery aged ⩾70 has increased over time and now makes up ~45% of all patients undergoing adult cardiac surgery. This increase has largely been driven by an increase in octogenarians undergoing surgery.

As the age of patients has increased over time, comorbidity measured using the logistic EuroSCORE has increased across all
associated with the passage of time [15]. This improvement is studied and was only 4.4% in the last year despite a persistently tality rate in octogenarians has halved over the course of the aged 70–79 by the end of the study period. The in-hospital mor-
dures and operative urgencies has fallen to just 3% for patients measured risk, the in-hospital mortality rate across all proce-
d Frederickson et al. / Interactive CardioVascular and Thoracic Surgery 537

| Study year | Number of procedures | Mean logistic EuroSCORE | In-hospital mortality rate | Percentage of all isolated valve surgery |
|-----------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 2002/2003 | 434                  | 14.8                    | 6.9                       | 6.8                                    |
| 2003/2004 | 553                  | 13.9                    | 7.4                       | 7.7                                    |
| 2004/2005 | 652                  | 15.4                    | 10.4                      | 8.8                                    |
| 2005/2006 | 751                  | 14.9                    | 4.5                       | 9.3                                    |
| 2006/2007 | 804                  | 14.8                    | 6.3                       | 10.2                                   |
| 2007/2008 | 828                  | 15.1                    | 6.2                       | 9.7                                    |
| 2008/2009 | 1094                 | 15.9                    | 6.9                       | 11.8                                   |
| 2009/2010 | 1063                 | 15.0                    | 5.0                       | 11.8                                   |
| 2010/2011 | 1191                 | 15.4                    | 5.2                       | 14.0                                   |
| 2011/2012 | 1158                 | 14.7                    | 4.5                       | 14.2                                   |
| 2012/2013 | 1253                 | 15.8                    | 4.9                       | 15.4                                   |
| 2013/2014 | 1181                 | 16.8                    | 3.7                       | 14.7                                   |
| 2014/2015 | 1351                 | 15.9                    | 3.2                       | 15.7                                   |
| 2015/2016 | 1265                 | 13.8                    | 3.1                       | 13.9                                   |

older patients and older patients undergoing isolated CABG. The logistic EuroSCORE has remained relatively stable in older patients undergoing isolated valve surgery. Despite the increases in measured risk, the in-hospital mortality rate across all pro-
dures and operative urgencies has fallen to just 3% for patients aged 70–79 by the end of the study period. The in-hospital mor-
tality rate in octogenarians has halved over the course of the study and was only 4.4% in the last year despite a persistently high mean logistic EuroSCORE.

These trends are consistent with previously reported trends in cardiac surgery of increasing age and falling in-hospital mortality associated with the passage of time [15]. This improvement is probably multifactorial and almost certainly includes improvements in perioperative management and anaesthetic care. Given the increase in life expectancy, it is also likely that patients may be fitter for their age at the end of the study period compared to the beginning.

Although age contributes to the calculation of the logistic EuroSCORE, older patients often have additional comorbid factors and may require more extensive operations. The logistic EuroSCORE was developed on retrospective data and designed to predict the risk of in-hospital mortality prospectively. This paper highlights the trend of improving survival after cardiac surgery despite an increasing mean logistic EuroSCORE. Thus, it would appear that the national database, which was developed for quality assurance, is associated with quality improvement. There will be a limit to this quality improvement, but during the period of improvement, historical models such as the logistic EuroSCORE will tend to over predict the risk of mortality. For this reason, in clinical governance analyses of cardiac surgery conducted through NICOR and SCTS, the baseline logistic EuroSCORE has continued to be recalibrated to ensure appropriate quality benchmarks [16].

Older patients often require longer postoperative stays and therefore an increase in resources compared to younger patients [17]. By the end of the study, the median length of stay for patients aged over 80 was 9 days compared to 7 days for those aged under 80. The patterns demonstrated were broadly consistent regardless of whether patients were undergoing CABG or valve surgery.

Interventions such as percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) undoubtedly affect decision-making as to the optimal revascularization strategy for any individual patient. There was a decrease in the number of patients aged 70–79 undergoing isolated CABG although when expressed as a proportion of all adult patients having CABG, this was not significant. However, the consistent and significant increase in the number of patients aged >80 undergoing isolated CABG was significant, when expressed as a proportion of all adult patients having CABG. It is possible that a clinical practice strategy could account for this noted fall in younger patients undergoing CABG, in favour of initial PCI while deferring cardiac surgery until patients are older. Clear guidelines relating to PCI and CABG as revascularization strategies continue to be important [6, 7]. Despite the increase in mean logistic EuroSCORE, the in-hospital mortality for patients of all operative urgencies undergoing isolated CABG aged 70–79 has significantly decreased and was only 1.2% for the most recent year of the study. Similar findings applied to patients aged >80.

Less invasive valve treatment options may also result in patients now being referred for cardiac surgery who may not have been considered in the past [10, 11]. There was a consistent increase in the number of patients aged 70–79 undergoing isolated valve surgery with similar findings in patients aged >80. It is likely that the impact of these less invasive options will increase in the future. TAVI was reserved initially for a high-risk cohort of patients and many of these were elderly but there is increasing discussion regarding the validity of utilizing TAVI in patients with severe aortic stenosis at intermediate and low risk [8, 9]. The Society of Thoracic Surgeons database records increased numbers of patients undergoing transcatheter aortic valve replacement while there is a reduction in patients having isolated surgical AVR and combined AVR and CABG [5]. The opportunity of patient choice between TAVI or conventional AVR may have influenced the number and age of patients undergoing AVR in the latter part of the period studied in this complete national cohort. Another consideration is the availability of rapid deployment valves, which may affect decision-making around the choice of prosthesis in elderly patients undergoing aortic valve surgery [18, 19]. This may help to account for the observation that the mean logistic EuroSCORE for isolated valve surgery did not significantly change for patients aged 70–79 or aged >80. However, the in-hospital mortality fell significantly in both groups. The in-hospital mortality rates for isolated valve surgery of all operative urgencies in the most recent year of the study for patients aged 70–79 and >80 were 2.8% and 3.1%, respectively. This would confirm that despite other valuable treatment modalities available to treat abnormal heart valves, surgery is still associated with excellent in-hospital mortality in older patients. This is consistent with a study of 2005 patients aged >80 which also documented median survival of 7.1 years following conventional AVR and functional improvement in 90% of survivors [20].

The SWEDEHEART (Swedish Web-system for Enhancement and Development of Evidence-based care in Heart disease Evaluated According to Recommended Therapies) 2016 Annual Report shows that the proportion of patients aged over 70 years is similar to that in the UK and Ireland. However, in the UK and Ireland, the proportion of patients over 80 years of age undergoing cardiac surgery is higher [21].

The confirmation that older patients are being referred for cardiac surgery is important and of interest to all stakeholders.
in the field of cardiac surgery. Decision-making concerning risks and benefits of different therapies can be most difficult in this population. The concept of a ‘heart team’ is now established in the management of patients with coronary artery disease and valve pathology [22, 23].

Octogenarians with prolonged intensive care unit length of stay have been reported to have acceptable functional survival at 1 year, although they had high rates of early re-hospitalization [24]. Longer-term survival and quality of life analyses have demonstrated good results 10 years after surgery although improvements in quality of life were less pronounced and survival was lower in patients >75 years [25]. It is not surprising that frailty as assessed by slower gait speed was associated with increased odds of major morbidity or mortality [26].

Multidisciplinary assessment is undertaken to try to establish the best treatment option for each individual. These discussions are of paramount importance in older patients who often have issues of frailty and multiple comorbidities to consider. This study has demonstrated that over a prolonged 15-year period representing the entire national cohort, increasing numbers of older patients have had successful hospital outcomes from cardiac surgery. Despite high comorbidity, the in-hospital mortality has fallen although the demand for resources is higher as reflected in the prolonged hospital stay.

Strengths and limitations

The evident value of this study which represents the largest complete validated national dataset of cardiac surgery in older patients is that patient inclusion is not subject to selection bias. Despite the obvious strengths to the study, there are a number of limitations. Only aggregated summary data were available for analysis and as the objective of the study was to present and broadly describe data over time more complex trend analyses have not been performed. The indication for surgery and the inclusion of patients are subject to a ‘real world’ situation and due to the nature of the extensive validation data is not available for the most recent years. Moreover, we have not included data on patients who underwent PCI or TAVI. The assessment of complication rates, longer-term survival and quality of life analysis has not been possible in this study.

However, the study documents the outcomes for a complete national cohort of 227,442 patients aged 70 years and over who had cardiac surgery over a 15-year period. We have also reviewed subgroups of those aged 70−79 as well as patients aged ≥80 for cohorts undergoing CABG as well as those undergoing isolated valve surgery. The risk profile of patients as reflected in the EuroSCORE was presented along with the outcomes in terms of in-hospital mortality and hospital stay.

CONCLUSIONS

This study represents the largest complete validated national dataset of cardiac surgery in the population of older patients. The mean age of patients undergoing all cardiac surgery has increased with time. Octogenarians represented 11% of patients undergoing adult cardiac surgery by the end of the 15-year study period, almost a three-fold increase from the start of it.

In-hospital mortality in patients aged over 80 years halved during study period to only 4% despite high comorbidity with a logistic EuroSCORE of 15%. Excellent outcomes were achieved at the cost of a higher demand on resources as evidenced by a median hospital stay of 9 days. Although this report is limited to survival in hospital, it will also be important to evaluate the impact on longer-term survival and quality of life in this age group.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The work reported here represents the effort of the entire team looking after patients including colleagues from the Association for Cardiothoracic Anaesthesia and Critical Care (ACTACC), Society for Clinical Perfusion Scientists (SCPS), Surgical Care Practitioners and Allied Health Professionals. We acknowledge the support of audit leads and managers locally who collect the data and the team at NICOR who helped collate and analyse it. This data processing was supported by a grant from Heart Research UK.

Funding

The data extract and initial analysis were supported by a grant from Heart Research UK. Data are included in the SCTS National cardiac surgery activity and outcome report 2002−2016 and are reported here with permission.

Conflict of interest: none declared.

Author contributions

James Mark Jones: Conceptualization; Formal analysis; Investigation; Methodology; Validation; Writing—original draft; Writing—review & editing. Mahmoud Loubani: Investigation; Writing—review & editing. Stuart W Grant: Conceptualization; Data curation; Formal analysis; Funding acquisition; Investigation; Methodology; Project administration; Validation; Writing—original draft; Writing—review & editing. Andrew T. Goodwin: Data curation; Formal analysis; Investigation; Methodology; Validation; Writing—review & editing. Uday Trivedi: Investigation; Methodology; Supervision; Validation; Writing—review & editing. Simon Kendall: Conceptualization; Investigation; Methodology; Supervision; Writing—review & editing. David P. Jenkins: Conceptualization; Data curation; Formal analysis; Funding acquisition; Investigation; Methodology; Project administration; Resources; Software; Supervision; Validation; Visualization; Writing—original draft; Writing—review & editing.

Reviewer information

Interactive CardioVascular and Thoracic Surgery thanks Jan L. Svennevig, Alberto Guido Pozzoli and the other anonymous reviewers for their contribution to the peer review process of this article.

REFERENCES

[1] English TA, Bailey AR, Dark JF, Williams WG. The UK cardiac surgical register, 1977-82. Br Med J (Clin Res Ed) 1984;289:1205−8.
[2] Grant SW, Hickey GL, Cosgriff R, Cooper G, Deanfield J, Roxburgh J et al. Creating transparency in UK adult cardiac surgery data. Heart 2013;99:1067−8.
[3] Bridgewater B; Society for Cardiothoracic Surgery in GB and Ireland. Cardiac registers: the adult cardiac surgery register. Heart 2010;96:1441−3.
[4] Office for National Statistics. Overview of the UK Population: August 2019. An overview of the UK population: how it has changed, why it has changed and how it is projected to change in the future. https://www. ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/
populationestimates/articles/overviewofukpopulation/august2019#
toc (26 March 2021, date last accessed).

[5] D’Agostino RS, Jacobs JP, Badhwar V, Fernandez FG, Paone G, Wormuth DW et al. The Society of Thoracic Surgeons Adult Cardiac Surgery Database: 2018 update on outcomes and quality. Ann Thorac Surg 2018;105:15–23.

[6] Thuijs DJ, Kappetein AP, Serruys PW, Mohr FW, Morice MC, Mack MJ et al.; SYNTAX Extended Survival Investigators. Percutaneous coronary intervention versus coronary artery bypass grafting in patients with three-vessel or left main coronary artery disease: 10-year follow-up of the multicentre randomised controlled SYNTAX trial. Lancet 2019;394: 1325–34.

[7] Stone GW, Kappetein AP, Sabik JF, Pocock SJ, Morice MC, Puskas J et al.; EXCEL Trial Investigators. Five-year outcomes after PCI or CABG for left main coronary disease. N Engl J Med 2019;381:1820–30.

[8] Leon MB, Smith CR, Mack MJ, Makkar RR, Svensson LG, Kodali SK et al.; PARTNER 2 Investigators. Transcatheter or surgical aortic-valve replacement in intermediate-risk patients. N Engl J Med 2016;374:1609–20.

[9] Baron SJ, Wang K, House JA, Magnuson EA, Reynolds MR, Manoharan G, Spence M, Jones JM. High risk aortic valve replacement—the challenges of multiple treatment strategies with an evolving technology. Ulster Med J 2016;85:18–22.

[10] Booth K, Beattie R, McBride M, Manoharan G, Spence M, Jones JM. High risk aortic valve replacement—activity and outcomes for octogenarians discharged from the hospital after prolonged intensive care unit length of stay after cardiac surgery. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2017;154:1668–78.

[11] Hickey GL, Grant SW, Cosgriff R, Dimarakis I, Pagano D, Kappetein AP et al. Clinical registries: governance, management, analysis and applications. Eur J Cardiothorac Surg 2013;44:605–14.

[12] Roques F, Michel P, Goldstone AR, Nashef SAM. The logistic EuroSCORE. Eur Heart J 2003;24:882–3.

[13] Jones JM, O’Kane H, Gladstone DJ, Sarsam MA, Campalani G, MacGowan SW et al. Repeat heart valve surgery—risk factors for operative mortality? J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2001;122:913–18.

[14] Hickey GL, Grant SW, Caiado C, Kendall S, Dunning J, Poullis M et al. Dynamic prediction modeling approaches for cardiac surgery. Circ Cardiovasc Qual Outcomes 2013;6:649–58.

[15] Habib AM, Hussain A, Jarvis M, Cowen ME, Chaudhry MA, Loubani M et al. Changing clinical profiles and in-hospital outcomes of octogenarians undergoing cardiac surgery over 18 years: a single-centre experience. Interact CardioVasc Thorac Surg 2019;28:602–6.

[16] Liakopoulos OJ, Gerfer S, Weider S, Rahmanian P, Zeriouh M, Eghbalzadeh K et al. Direct comparison of the Edwards Intuity Elite and Sorin Perceval S rapid deployment aortic valves. Ann Thorac Surg 2018; 105:108–14.

[17] Berretta P, Andreas M, Carrel TP, Solinas M, Tech K, Fischlein T et al. Minimally invasive aortic valve replacement with sutureless and rapid deployment valves: a report from an international registry (Sutureless and Rapid Deployment International Registry). Eur J Cardiothorac Surg 2019;56:793–9.

[18] Langanay T, Rouzé S, Tomasi J, Ayntami M, Rehman SM, Anselmi A et al. Conventional aortic valve replacement in 2005 elderly patients: a 32-year experience. Eur J Cardiothorac Surg 2018;54:446–52.

[19] Tillberg M. SWEDHEART Annual Report 2016. Stockholm: Tomas Jernberg, Karolinska University Hospital Huddinge 2017, 214–64.

[20] Luckraz H, Norell M, Buch M, James R, Cooper G. Structure and functioning of a multidisciplinary ‘Heart Team’ for patients with coronary artery disease: rationale and recommendations from a joint BCS/BCIS/SCTS working group. Eur J Cardiothorac Surg 2015;48:524–9.

[21] Jones DR, Chew DP, Horstfall MJ, Chuang AM, Sinhal AR, Joseph MX et al. Multidisciplinary transcatheter aortic valve replacement heart team programme improves mortality in aortic stenosis. Open Heart 2019;6: e000983.

[22] Arora RC, Manji RA, Singal RK, Hiebert B, Menkis AH. Outcomes of octogenarians discharged from the hospital after prolonged intensive care unit length of stay after cardiac surgery. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2017; 154:1668–78.

[23] Gjilo KH, Stenseth R, Wahlba A, Lydersen S, Klepstad P. Long-term health-related quality of life and survival after cardiac surgery: a prospective study. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2018;156:2183–90.

[24] Bergquist CS, Jackson EA, Thompson MP, Cabrera L, Paone G, DeLucia A et al. Understanding the association between frailty and cardiac surgical outcomes. Ann Thorac Surg 2018;106:1326–32.