

Increased Mortality Of Emergency Surgery During Sever COVID-19 Pandemic Comparison With Normal Condition.

Bahador Oshidary, MD¹ ; Amir Zamani, MD²; Rozbeh Shadidi ²; Hadi Mirhashemi, MD³; Mohsen Soori, MD¹; Fariborz Rashnoo, MD¹; Hassan Peyvandi, MD⁴; Esmaeil Hajinasrollah, MD⁴

¹ Assistanet Professor of General Surgery Loghman Medical Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

² Reziden of General Surgery, Loghman Medical Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

³ Assosiated propessor of General Surgery, Loghman Medical Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

⁴ Professor of General Surgery, Loghman Medical Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran.

Corresponding Author: Esmaeil Hajinasrollah MD, Professor of General Surgery, Loghman Medical Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, Kamali St. 13334

Abstract:

Background:

The pandemics of Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) has still several unknown aspects in the medical centers. Its exact route of spreading, best methods for diagnosis, its impact on the patients before and after the surgery, involvement of the hospital staff, and the rate of its morbidity and mortality are among the unknown factors that make confronting this virus very complex.

Objective:

To report our trend in COVID-19 as well as experience in surgery in the pandemic of COVID-19

Design:

Retrospective description

Settings:

Academic tertiary general medical center

Patients and Methods:

In this comparative cross-sectional study, all consecutive patients undergoing an emergency minor or major surgical procedure; between 17 February to 17th May2020 and patients at the same period in 2019 were enrolled and reviewed.

Main outcome measure:

Comparison of mortality between pandemic and no pandemic time

Sample size:

251

Results:

One-hundred and forty-seven patients underwent emergency surgical procedures in 2020 (Group A) while the corresponding value was one-hundred and four patients in 2019 (Group B).

The male consisted 102 (69.4%) in group A and 85 (81.7%) in-group B. (P= 0.027). the average age of the patients was (46.0 ± 21.4) years in group A and (40.9 ± 17.7) years in-group B.

Conclusion:

We found that emergency surgery mortality rates in two groups, group A (pandemic of COVID-19) had significantly higher mortality rate compared with group B (no pandemic COVID-19)

Limitation:

Single center, retrospective and it was not a trail study

Conflict of interest:

None

Funding:

This research is not funded by any agency or organization

Ethics Approval Statement:

This article does not contain any studies with human participants or animals performed by any authors. For this type of study formal consent is not required

Keywords: COVID-19, Emergency surgery, Mortality

Date of Submission: 20-02-2021

Date of Acceptance: 04-03-2021

Increased mortality of emergency surgery during sever COVID-19 pandemic comparison with normal condition.

I. INTRODUCTION:

The pandemics of Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) has still several unknown aspects in the medical centers.(1) Its exact route of spreading, best method for diagnosis, its impact on the patients before and after the surgery, the involvement of the hospital staff, and the rate of morbidity and mortality are among the unknown factors that make confronting this virus very complex. (2)

The human to human transmission of COVID-19, and highly contagious nature of the disease, made the local health authorities to set the special protocols for surgical procedures.(3) The need to use all the facilities of medical centers led to the cessation of elective practices to empower the hospitals to better deal with the disease. (4) Based on the regulations all elective surgical procedures canceled and postponed. (5) Based on a regression model, 28,404,603 operations cancelled or postponed due to COVID-19. However, there are many emergency and urgent surgical procedures which cannot be postponed and need special considerations during the new emergent situation. (6)

In the COVID-19 era, various factors hypothetically can lead to the higher mortality rates in the surgery departments. Older age, concomitant comorbidities, surgical time period, and complexity of the procedure are associated with poorer prognosis in the operated patients. Furthermore, the delayed referral to the medical centers due to fear of getting sick, and the patients' refusal of the operations in the early stages of the disease are among the other major problems in the emergency settings. (7) These factors along with the disease spread from the environment and the medical staff could increase the mortality rate of the surgical procedures.

The main purpose of this study was to compare the mortality, age, sex and causes of surgery at the time of COVID-19 outbreak with the same time in the past year in a general hospital center. We hypothesized that the mortality rate is increasing compared to the same time last year.

II. METHODS:

In this comparative cross-sectional study, all consecutive patients undergoing an emergency minor or major surgical procedure between 17 February to May17th 2020, and patients at the same time period in 2019 were enrolled and reviewed. During the 2020 pandemic, approximately an estimated 3000 COVID-19 patients were admitted in special wards or ICUs.

The study protocol adhered to the Tenets of the Declaration of Helsinki and approved by a local research ethics committee, an equivalent to the institutive review board in Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences. The patients' information kept confidential.

We retrospectively analyzed the clinical data and laboratory of all patients (group A) underwent emergency surgeries (all invasive procedure: minor or major surgery) during the outbreak of COVID-19 virus in Iran at the Loghman Medical Center. COVID-19 diagnosis was defined based on the initiation date of the signs and symptoms reported by the patients. In this approach, patients with symptoms including fever cough or respiratory symptoms were tested for RT-PCR of specimens caught from the throat. In patients with respiratory symptoms, chest computed tomography (CT) scan was performed sooner. Either with the positive reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) or typical involvement in the chest CT-scan showed typical involvements, the patient was confirmed with COVID-19.

All emergency patients in the same period last year (group B) were analyzed in terms of age, sex, causes of emergency surgery and mortality in the hospital, and these two groups were compared.

Minor surgeries performed under local anesthesia include Central vein catheter placement, tracheostomy, wound infection, diabetic foot debridement, and abscesses drainage. Local anesthesia used for minor surgery, local anesthesia was performed using local, spinal, or epidural anesthesia, depending on the patient's condition. Major surgeries performed under the general anesthesia. Clinical outcomes of two groups examined until the patients discharged or the outcome was death.

Statistical Analysis

To present the data, we used mean, standard deviation and frequency. To compare the data non-parametric tests were used. To compare continuous variables between two groups Mann-Whitney test was used. In order to compare the categorical variables chi-square test was used. All analyses were performed using SPSS (Version 25, IBM, Chicago).A P-value less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant. .

III. RESULTS

Within the three-month study period, the number of admitted patients in the Loghman Medical Center were estimated 3000 patients. One-hundred and forty-seven patients underwent emergency surgical procedures in 2020 (Group A) while the corresponding value was one-hundred and four patients in 2019 (Group B) that was significantly lower. The male consisted 102 (69.4%) in group A and 85 (81.7%) in group B. ($P= 0.027$). the average age of the patients was (46.0 ± 21.4) years in group A and (40.9 ± 17.7) years in group B. ($P= 0.049$) (Table 1)

Local anesthesia was the route of anesthesia in 28 (19%) in group A and in 35 (33.7%) in group B. General anesthesia was used in 119 (81%) in group A and 69 (66.3%) in group B. ($P= 0.017$)

The average duration of hospitalization was 6.0 ± 6.1 and 5.9 ± 6.9 days in-group A and B, consecutively. The difference between two groups was not statistically significant. ($P= 0.9$)

Two groups were comparable regarding the indications of surgical procedures. Table 2 summarizes the details of the patients. In summary, perianal abscess drainage was the most common emergency procedure performed under LA both in group A and group B followed by central catheter placement. Accordingly, appendectomy was the most common major surgical procedures in both groups followed by laparotomy for perforated peptic ulcer. There was no significant difference between the two groups related to surgical procedure.

Regarding mortality rates in two groups, group A had significantly higher mortality rate compared with group B (6.1 % vs 3.8 % in-group A and B, respectively, $P= 0.026$). In-group A, 19 patients were suspicious to have COVID-19. Among these patients, 11 patients were confirmed COVID-19 cases by RT-PCR. Five out of 9 deceased patients had positive COVID-19 tests. The mortality rate among COVID-19 patients was 45.45 % (5/11). The COVID-19 survived patients were followed for at least 1 months by phone calls or examination, and did not show any morbidity.

IV. DISCUSSION:

The result of the present study demonstrated increase in the emergency surgical procedures, a higher mortality rate, and longer duration of hospitalization during the same period compared with the previous year. On the other hand, the surgical indications remained the same as the previous year.

The mortality rate showed significant increase from 3.8 % to 6.1 % in two periods. There are several reasons that could explain higher mortality rate. The first cause would be the higher mortality rate in the COVID-19 patients who undergo surgical procedures. The COVID surgery collaborative reported a 30-day mortality of 23.8 % (268 of 1128) among COVID-19 patients who underwent surgical procedures. Most of these procedures were major emergency surgeries. Pulmonary complications affect near half of the patients with perioperative COVID-19 who undergo surgeries. (8) The mortality rate and patents condition of confirmed COVID-19 patients were higher than similar reports in patients in China . (9)The mortality rate also was high among patients who were diagnosed with COVID-19 after surgery.

The mortality rate also was high among patients who were diagnosed with SARS-CoV-2 after surgery. Furthermore the mortality rates for coronavirus patients after surgery approached those of the most seriously ill patients admitted to intensive care after contracting the virus in the community.

The higher mortality rate could also be ascribed to the delay in patients' arrival to the emergency wards (7) or their refusal to receive the timely treatment in the early stages of the disease. (10) Wong et al reported the concern of "fear from pandemics" would result in avoiding the emergency care seeking. (11)

The other plausible cause that would lead to higher surgical mortality is the delay in the diagnosis of COVID-19 in patients undergoing surgical procedures. The concomitant existence of COVID-19 in patients require a careful weighing between waiting or performing the procedures. (12) The essential need to keep balance between performing urgent procedures and rational postpone of these procedures led to the formation of many guidelines. (3,4,12) the primary focus of this guideline is rationally to triage the patients who need urgent action. (13, 14)

The need for COVID-19 testing is a controversial issue before surgical procedures. While routine RT-PCR combined with CRP, ESR and CBC is routinely recommended by many guidelines (15), various reports questioned its need in all patients. (16) The inability of the testing to rule out the disease, and the economic aspects of testing led to the uncertainty in the best practice.

Another result of the present study is the significant lower GA compared with the previous year. The most performed surgery that was appendectomy were performed under GA, but LA was the preferred method of surgery whenever it was possible.

Regardless of the testing protocol, there are many essential tips recommended for surgical staffs. The scrub team performing emergency surgery in such patients should be equipped with full personal protective equipment (PPE). (17, 18) The number of surgical, nursing, and anesthetist team members working in the

operation rooms should be limited to the minimum required numbers. (19) The staffs who feels ill have to send to the isolation and the honesty to express the symptoms is highly required.

Before scheduling emergency surgery for patients with suspected or confirmed COVID-19, hospitals should designate negative-pressure operating rooms out of heavy-traffic zones, preferably isolated from the main surgical theaters (20). Using Ultra Violet Radiation for a quarter minutes to use this room for the next operation. (21) These equipment are essential in a separate recovery room and a single hospital room or especial ICU. (22) In this case, the patients recovered from surgery will be either discharge, or the symptoms of COVID-19 disease will be identified in them and they will become similar to COVID-19 patients.

V. CONCLUSION:

The result of the present study demonstrated the increased emergency surgical procedures, a higher mortality rate, and longer duration of hospitalization during the same period compared with the previous year. On the other hand, the surgical indications remained the same as the previous year.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors thank Dr Rezaee Dr Ghchkar ,Dr Shokohi ,Dr Alavi and all, medical professionals from Departments of Emergency, Respiratory Medicine, Infection Control, and Operating and Anesthesia Center who involved in the diagnosis and treatment of patients in the frontline.

Footnotes

Author contributions: All residents of surgery contributed at this work.

The authors report no conflicts of interest

REFERENCES:

- [1]. Borges do Nascimento IJ, Cacic N, Abdulazeem HM, von Groote TC, Jayarajah U, Weerasekara I, et al. Novel coronavirus infection (COVID-19) in humans: a scoping review and meta-analysis. *J Clin Med.* 2020;9(4):941.
- [2]. Sheam MM, Syed S Bin, Barman SK, Hasan MR, Kumar D. COVID-19: The catastrophe of our time. *J Adv Biotechnol Exp Ther.* 2020;3:1–13.
- [3]. Zimmermann M, Nkenke E. Approaches to the management of patients in oral and maxillofacial surgery during COVID-19 pandemic. *J cranio-maxillo-facial Surg Off Publ Eur Assoc Cranio-Maxillo-Facial Surg.* 2020 May;48(5):521–6
- [4]. Vaccaro AR, Getz CL, Cohen BE, Cole BJ, Donnelly III CJ. Practice management during the COVID-19 pandemic. *J Am Acad Orthop Surg.* 2020;
- [5]. Kaye K, Paprotka F, Escudero R, Casabona G, Montes J, Fakin R, et al. Elective, Non-urgent Procedures and Aesthetic Surgery in the Wake of SARS-COVID-19: Considerations Regarding Safety, Feasibility and Impact on Clinical Management. *Aesthetic Plast Surg.* 2020 Jun;44(3):1014–42.
- [6]. Elective surgery cancellations due to the COVID-19 pandemic: global predictive modelling to inform surgical recovery plans. *Br J Surg.* 2020 May;
- [7]. Lazzerini M, Barbi E, Apicella A, Marchetti F, Cardinale F, Trobia G. Delayed access or provision of care in Italy resulting from fear of COVID-19. Vol. 4, *The Lancet. Child & adolescent health.* 2020. p. e10–1.
- [8]. Mortality and pulmonary complications in patients undergoing surgery with perioperative SARS-CoV-2 infection: an international cohort study. *Lancet (London, England).* 2020 Jul;396(10243):27–38.
- [9]. Mortality and pulmonary complications in patients undergoing surgery with perioperative SARS-CoV-2 infection: an international cohort study. *Lancet (London, England).* 2020 Jul;396(10243):27–38.
- [10]. 9-CDC COVID-19 Response Team. Severe Outcomes Among Patients with Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) - United States, February 12-March 16, 2020. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep.* 2020 Mar 27;69(12):343-346. doi: 10.15585/mmwr.mm6912e2.
- [11]. Mouawad NJ, Cuff RF, Hultgren R, Chuen J, Galeazzi E, Wohlauer M. The Vascular Surgery COVID-19 Collaborative (VASCC). Vol. 72, *Journal of vascular surgery.* 2020. p. 379–80.
- [12]. WongLaura E, HawkinsJessica E, MurrellKaren L. Where are all the patients? Addressing Covid-19 fear to encourage sick patients to seek emergency care. *NEJM Catal Innov Care Deliv.* 2020.
- [13]. Stensland KD, Morgan TM, Moinzadeh A, Lee CT, Briganti A, Catto JWF, et al. Considerations in the Triage of Urologic Surgeries During the COVID-19 Pandemic. Vol. 77, *European urology.* 2020. p. 663–6.
- [14]. Collins AP, Crespo A, Couto P, Gupta S, Avilucea F, Kupiszewski S, et al. Medically necessary orthopaedic surgery during the COVID-19 pandemic: safe surgical practices and a classification to guide treatment. *JBJS.* 2020;102(14):e76.
- [15]. Parvizi J, Gehrke T, Krueger CA, Chisari E, Citak M, Van Onsem S, et al. Resuming elective orthopaedic surgery during the COVID-19 pandemic: guidelines developed by the International consensus group (ICM). *JBJS.* 2020;102(14):1205–12.
- [16]. Gidlöf S, Savchenko J, Brune T, Josefsson H. COVID-19 in pregnancy with comorbidities: More liberal testing strategy is needed. Vol. 99, *Acta obstetrica et gynecologica Scandinavica.* United States; 2020. p. 948–9.
- [17]. Vinh DB, Zhao X, Kiong KL, Guo T, Jozaghi Y, Yao C, et al. Overview of COVID-19 testing and implications for otolaryngologists. *Head Neck.* 2020 Jul;42(7):1629–33.
- [18]. Patel ZM, Fernandez-Miranda J, Hwang PH, Nayak J V, Dodd R, Sajjadi H, et al. Precautions for endoscopic transnasal skull base surgery during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Neurosurgery.* 2020;
- [19]. Chow VLY, Chan JYW, Ho VWY, Lee GCC, Wong MMK, Wong STS, et al. Conservation of personal protective equipment for head and neck cancer surgery during COVID-19 pandemic. *Head Neck.* 2020;42(6):1187–93.
- [20]. Wong J, Goh QY, Tan Z, Lie SA, Tay YC, Ng SY, et al. Preparing for a COVID-19 pandemic: a review of operating room outbreak response measures in a large tertiary hospital in Singapore. *Can J Anesth Can d'anesthésie.* 2020;1–14.

- [21]. 20-Daithi S Heffernan, Heather L Evans, Jared M Huston, et and all. Surgical Infection Society Guidance for Operative and Peri-Operative Care of Adult Patients Infected by the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2). 2020 May;21(4):301-308.
- [22]. Health Europa .Breakthrough ultraviolet light development could help kill COVID-19 virus. 2nd June 2020
- [23]. Dexter F, Parra MC, Brown JR, Loftus RW. Perioperative COVID-19 defense: an evidence-based; approach for optimization of infection control and operating room management. Anesth Analg. 2020

Tables

Table 1. Baseline characteristics of two study groups.

	Group A	Group B	P-value
Age	46.0 (± 21.4)	40.9 (± 17.7)	0.042*
Sex Male (N, %)	102 (69.4%)	85 (81.7%)	0.027 [†]

Group A is consisted of patients underwent emergency surgical procedures during COVID-19 pandemics. Group B is consisted of the same period in the last year.

Table 2. Emergency Surgical procedures during three-month period in two study groups.

Type of surgery	Group A		Group B	
	Number of patients (%)	Surgical mortality	Number of patients (%)	Surgical mortality
Appendectomy	35 (23.8%)	0	25 (24%)	0
Incision Drainage	13 (8.8%)	0	30 (28.8)	0
CV placement	9 (7.7 %)	0	8 (7.7 %)	0
Tracheostomy	9 (6.1%)	3	0	0
Wound infection	4 (2.7 %)	2	4 (3.9 %)	0
Laparotomy due to peritonitis	11 (7.4%)	2	9 (8.6%)	2
Laparotomy due to Caustic injury	8 (7.4%)	1	5 (4.8%)	1
Bowelo bstruction (small bowel or colon)	8 (2.7%)	0	9 (3.8%)	1
Herniorrhaphy	3 (2%)	0	3 (2.9%)	0
Thoracotomy	2 (2.4%)	0	0	0
GI Bleeding	3 (3.7%)	0	0	0
Cholecystectomy	4 (2.7%)	1	2 (1.9 %)	0
Diabeticfoot amputationor debridement	6 (4.1%)	1	2 (1.9%)	0
Chest tube insertion	4 (2.7%)	0	2 (1.9%)	0
Vagotomyand Pyloroplasty	1		1	0
Gastrojejunostomy	1		0	0
Gastrectomy	1		0	0
GastrotomyandRepair	6 (4.1%)	1	0	0
Exploration of the chest wall or neck stab wound	3 (2.7%)	0	0	0

Increased mortality of emergency surgery during sever COVID-19 pandemic comparison with ..

Diagnostic Laparoscopy	1 (1.2 %)	0	0	0
Whipple procedure	1 (1.2 %)	0	0	0
Fasciotomy	1 (1.2 %)	0	0	0
Hemorrhoidectomy	1 (1.2 %)	0	0	0
Cardiac tamponade pericardial window	1 (0.7 %)	0	0	0
Open splenectomy	1 (0.7 %)	0	1 (1%)	0
Sigmoidoscopy	3 (1%)	0	0	0
Ovarian Cystectomy	1	0	0	0
Neck Dissection	2	0	2 (1.9 %)	0
Video-assisted thoracoscopy	2	0	0	0
Tendon Repair	2	0	1	0

Group A is consisted of patients underwent emergency surgical procedures during COVID-19 pandemics.
Group B is consisted of

Bahador Oshidary, MD, et. al, "Increased Mortality of Emergency Surgery During Sever COVID-19 Pandemic Comparison With Normal Condition." *International Journal of Business and Management Invention (IJBMI)*, vol. 10(02), 2021, pp. 33-38. Journal DOI- 10.35629/8028