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Outcome of CABG in Patients Aged More Than 50 Years

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Objective: To evaluate the effect of age on the outcome of the coronary surgeries.

Setting: King Abd El Aziz University hospital, Department of medicine.

Design: Retrospective.

Method: Sixty-one patients were included in the study, aged 14 and 89 years old. Forty-four patients were more than 50 years old and 17 young patients. All the patients had Coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) from January 2009 to August 2010. Severity, risk factors, type of procedure, co-morbidities, recent myocardial infarction, unstable angina, and laboratory analysis were documented. Number of grafts, duration of stay in ICU, measurements of risk factors of MI, IHD, CAD, RHD and bronchial asthma were documented.

Result: Sixty-one patients were included in the study, 52 males and 9 females; 7 Saudi and 54 were non-Saudi patients. The mean age was 54 ± 1.64 years (range 14-89). The patients were divided to two groups: group 1, above 50 years and consisted of 44 patients, 38 males and 6 females, a mean age of 60 ± 1.03 years; group 2, 50 years or less consisted of 17 patients, 14 males and 3 females, a mean age of 14 ± 2.82 years.

Significant difference in the number of grafts between the elderly and young patients was found. No significant statistical differences between the two groups in ICU duration and the mortality rate were found. Highly significant statistical differences were detected in MI and RHD in both groups.

Conclusion: Cardiac surgery has a higher risk factor for the elderly. It has been stated that CABG affects elderly and young patients differently, especially the number of grafts and the risk factors.

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