P Berto ¹ ; J Haas ² ; R Rosa ³ ; C Teixeira ¹ ; T Cavalcanti ³ ; D Sganzerla ³ ; T Lisboa ¹ ; G Friedman ⁴

¹Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil, ²Hospital de Clínicas de Porto Alegre, Porto Alegre, Brazil, ³Hospital Moinhos de Vento, Porto Alegre, Brazil, ⁴Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, PPG Ciências Pneumológicas, Porto Alegre, Brazil

Introduction:
Chronic critical illness remains a scientific challenge, from its conceptualization to its impact on patient prognosis. We evaluated the long-term evolution of ICU survivors by identifying the real burden of prolonged critical illness on survival, quality of life and hospital readmissions.

Methods:
We conducted a prospective cohort in 16 Brazilian hospitals including 1616 ICU survivors with an ICU stay > 72h. We compared the patients diagnosed with chronic critical illness with the other patients. Telephone Follow-up at 3 and 6 months. Quality of life was measured by the SF-12 questionnaire.

Results:
It was observed that 38% of patients had some definition of chronic critical illness. Chronic critically ill patients had higher mortality at 6 months (p=0.012). This difference is mainly due to higher intrahospital mortality (p=0.0001). Mortality after hospital discharge was similar between groups. There was no difference in hospital readmission rate at 6 months. Regarding quality of life, patients had similar values in both mental and physical domains.

Conclusion:
Chronic critically ill patients have a shorter survival when compared to patients with ICU stay greater than 72h. However, among survivors, there was no difference in hospital readmission rates and quality of life at 6-month follow-up.

References: