

## Safe And Feasible Outcomes Of Cholecystectomy In Extremely Elderly Patients (octogenarians Vs Nonagenarians)

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**Background :** Acute cholecystitis is the major complication of biliary lithiasis. Cholecystectomy is gold standard gallbladder disease surgery. According to the 2015 Statistics Office, elderly population is increasing. As life expectancy increases, awareness of the treatment of cholecystitis in the elderly is changing. The safety and feasibility of the cholecystectomy in octogenarians has been proved in many studies. Surgical treatment for cholecystitis should be considered in patients over 80 (Octagenarians) and even for over 90 years old. (Nonagenarians)

**Methods :** 393 patients, who are over 80 years and over 90 years diagnosed with acute cholecystitis were performed cholecystectomy between March 2012 and June 2020: 352 octagenarians and 41 nonagenarians. All patients were classified with Tokyo guideline. Parameter evaluated include, demographics, surgical outcome, ASA score and Tokyo guideline.

**Results :** All 393 patients were analyzed and we divided into two groups according to age, octagenarians ( $83.57 \pm 2.64$  years) and nonagenarians ( $92.98 \pm 3.15$  years). Survival rate was 97.7 to octagenarians and 97.6 to nonagenarians, so both groups had similar survival rates. Both groups were performed laparoscopic surgery (96.8% in octagenarians and 92.7% in nonagenarians) more than open surgery (3.2% in octagenarians and 7.3% in nonagenarians). Nonagenarians group operation time ( $74.63 \pm 30.83$ ) was shorter than octagenarians group operation time ( $75.85 \pm 34.63$ ). The incidence of postoperative complication in two groups were the following: pneumonia 5.7% and 7.3%, bleeding 1.7% and 2.4%, GI symptoms 6.0% and 2.4%, bile leakage 0.6% and 2.4%

**Conclusions :** According to our data, cholecystectomy is a safe and efficient procedure for the treatment of acute cholecystitis in patients both octagenarians and nonagenarians

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