**PO04   HOSPITAL READMISSIONS AFTER AMBULATORY SURGERY**

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**Background and Goal of Study**
There are important advantages of ambulatory surgery when compared to inpatient surgeries, such as reductions in waiting times, hospital costs and the risk of nosocomial infection. Ambulatory surgery advantages dissolve in cases in which an emergency occurs, or an unplanned hospital admission is required. The purpose of this study is to determine the readmission rate and respective reasons within 30 days after ambulatory surgery at a major ambulatory surgical center.

**Materials and Methods**
A retrospective study was carried out, including patients admitted to the ambulatory surgical service of a tertiary Portuguese hospital, from January 2019 to December 2020. All unplanned readmissions were identified through databases and registers. The unplanned hospital readmissions were categorized as emergency room visits, re-interventions or inpatient admissions. Fisher's exact tests was used for statistical analysis using IBM SPSS v28.

**Results**
Of a total of 15014 outpatient elective procedures, 83 (0.6%) resulted in unplanned admissions, corresponding to 39 (47.0%) unplanned inpatient admission, 23 (27.7%) re-interventions and 21 (25.3%) emergency room visits - 19 (90.5%) for uncontrolled postoperative pain, 1 (4.8%) surgical site hemorrhage, 1 spontaneous pneumothorax.
Of the procedures that resulted in unplanned hospital readmission, 38 (45.8%) were of general surgery, 17 (20.5%) of orthopedic surgery, 11 (9.6%) of vascular surgery and 10 (8.8%) of gynecology. Unplanned readmission rate was significantly higher in general surgery (2.0% vs 0.3%, p<0.001) compared to other specialties. Among general surgery procedures, breast surgery (8 out of 109, 7.3%) and laparoscopic cholecystectomy (12 out of 202, 5.9%) presented significantly higher readmission rates, compared to other procedures (p<0.001).

**Discussion and Conclusion**
Unplanned readmission rate in our hospital is low and is mainly related to general surgery procedures. Uncontrolled postoperative pain represents most of the urgency services attendance motive.

**References**

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