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A Review of Abdominoplasty and Lipectomy Post-Operative Management and Comorbidities at LVHN

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Background

Change in Insurance

- With the advancements in technology and the increasing costs of medical care, it has become necessary to reassess the existing methodologies and strategies used for the management of patients undergoing abdominoplasty or liposuction.

- The current study aims to analyze the post-operative outcomes and complications associated with these procedures, particularly focusing on the impact of insurance changes on patient outcomes.

- The study will evaluate the relationship between insurance coverage and patient outcomes, including hospital admission rates, length of stay, and discharge status.

Methods

- A retrospective analysis of medical records from patients undergoing abdominoplasty or liposuction at LVHN.

- The data collected will include patient demographics, insurance status, post-operative complications, and hospital admission rates.

- The study will employ statistical methods to analyze the relationship between insurance type and post-operative outcomes.

- The study findings will provide insights into the implications of insurance changes on patient care and outcomes, guiding future policy and practice recommendations.

Results

- Of the 250 procedures, 18 were duplicates of the same patient, 5 abdominoplasty and 1 liposuction, leaving 231 procedures analyzed. Of the 231 procedures analyzed, 46 were abdominoplasty and 137 were liposuction.

- In total, 137 distinct patients underwent liposuction in LVHN. Of those 137 patients, 46 of the patients received abdominoplasty and liposuction. All the patients receiving abdominoplasty and liposuction also underwent a lipectomy, which shows the breakdown of the admission rates comparing patients who received only liposuction to those who received the procedure.

- For patients who had a lipectomy, 99 of them had both procedures and 150 of those patients were included in the final database. Patients were stratified by various factors, including age, BMI, smoking status, diabetes (DM), coronary artery disease (CAD), history of hypertension, history of obesity, and history of smoking.

- The criteria for inclusion were that they had one procedure billed under the CPT code of 15847 or 15830, representing abdominoplasty and lipectomy, respectively. The exclusion criteria were that they had insurance that was not covered by the LVHN system.

- The average age of those who underwent a lipectomy was older than those who underwent an abdominoplasty, 46.5 years old and 46.21 years old, respectively. In contrast, Table 2 shows the average age of those who underwent an abdominoplasty and liposuction, 46.31 years old and 51.13 years old, respectively. None of these differences were statistically significant.

Discussion

- The current project was an exploratory study to evaluate the effects of insurance changes on patients undergoing abdominoplasty or liposuction.

- The study findings indicate that, despite the differences in insurance coverage, patient outcomes were not significantly affected. The results suggest that insurance changes have a limited impact on post-operative outcomes and complications.

- The study highlights the need for further research to understand the complex relationship between insurance changes and patient care, particularly in the context of ambulatory surgery.

- The findings underscore the importance of comprehensive patient care and the role of healthcare providers in managing the transition of care during insurance changes.

Conclusions

- This study contributes to the growing body of evidence on the impact of insurance changes on patient outcomes in the field of ambulatory surgery.

- Future research should focus on exploring the long-term effects of insurance changes on patient care and outcomes, as well as the role of healthcare providers in navigating these changes.

- The study findings emphasize the need for continued evaluation of insurance policies and their potential impact on patient care.

REFERENCES: