

V-possum score as a predictor of 30-day post-mortality of endovascular aortic aneurysm repair - thoracic endovascular aneurysm repair procedure in Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital

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Abstrak

Introduction: This study aims to know the performance of the Vascular – Physiological and Operative Severity Score for Enumeration of Mortality and Morbidity (V-POSSUM) score as a predictor of 30-day mortality after the Endovascular Aortic Aneurysm Repair (EVAR) – Thoracic Endovascular Aortic Repair (TEVAR) procedure in Abdominal Aortic Aneurysms (AAA) and Thoracic Aortic Aneurysms (TAA) patients in Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital. **Method:** This was a retrospective cohort study using data from medical records. Data were taken according to the variables contained in the V-POSSUM scoring system in the patient who undergone EVAR – TEVAR procedure, on the period of 2013 to July 2018. **Results:** The study involved 85 patients who met the study requirements. It was known that physiological scores, morbidity risk, and mortality risk could be used as a model to predict mortality outcomes because they had good accuracy and discrimination performance, while the severity of the operation score cannot. The result of the goodness of fit model's physiological score, morbidity risk, and mortality risk was significant ($p < 0.001$), while the severity score of the operation was 0.18 ($p > 0.05$). The Area Under the Curve (AUC) was 94%, 93%, 93%, with the cut points at 31, 68.8, and 10.6 for the physiological score, morbidity risk, and mortality risk, respectively. **Conclusion:** The V-POSSUM score had good accuracy and discrimination for the physiological score, morbidity risk, and mortality risk.