

Abstract

Background: Re-admission cases may account for up to half of all hospital admissions. This increase in readmissions has been reported in both developed and developing countries such as Iran.

Aim: In this study, while investigating the prevalence of readmission, we examined its etiologies and factors leading to hospital readmission in Imam Khomeini Hospital in Ardabil.

Materials & Methods: Our study population was patients admitted to the cardiac ward of Imam Khomeini Hospital in Ardabil during the last six months of 2019, from which the medical records of 400 people were selected as a sample and included in the study. Information on readmission, cause of hospitalization, age, sex, residential area (rural, urban), type of treatment (medical, surgical), length of stay, associated morbidity and acute and chronic cause of hospitalization using a data collection checklist from The files of patients were extracted and recorded.

Results: The prevalence of readmission among patients was 39.5% (158 patients). Re-hospitalized patients mostly had a chronic disease and most of them were over 70 years old. Also, the reason for their hospitalization was atrial fibrillation, heart failure, myocardial infarction, thromboembolism, and coronary artery disease, respectively. Most readmissions had a history of hypertension.

Conclusion: According to the results of the study, Demographic variables do not have an effect on the rate of readmission of the patients, but the reason for the hospitalization and the duration of the recent hospitalization is related to forecast of future hospitalizations. Also having comorbidities and the duration of recent hospitalization does not have a relationship with the rate of readmission of patients.

Keywords :readmission - heart disease - etiology