GASTROENTEROLOGY CONSULTS HAD LITTLE UTILITY PRIOR TO TRANSESOPHAGEAL ECHOCARDIOGRAMS IN A PROSPECTIVE COHORT STUDY

JOSEPH MIZRAHI MD¹, LESLIE KLYACHMAN MD¹, ANIKA PARADKAR MD², EYAL MENASHE MD², JADE MARHABA MD², DANIEL S. JAMORABO MD¹

¹Stony Brook Medicine, Division of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, NY; ²Stony Brook Medicine, Department of Medicine, NY

Background

Despite the low complication rate of Transesophageal Echocardiograms (TEE), the inpatient GI service is sometimes called to clear patients for a TEE when patients have active GI symptoms or a significant GI medical or surgical history.

Methodology

- We performed a prospective cohort study of all inpatients who had a TEE ordered from 7/1/2021 through 5/31/2022.
- Patients' demographic information, indications for TEE, complications from TEE, GI team recommendations, length of stay (LOS), and the results of any interventions were collected.

<u>Results</u>

- Of the 502 patients who had a TEE ordered, 442 underwent the TEE and 15 had a GI consult (Figure 1)
- 8 patients were cleared by GI with no further intervention while 7 underwent an EGD or Barium Esophagram, all of which were normal.



3 Normal Barium Esophagrams



Length of Stay increased by 1.2 days for patients with a GI consult compared to those who didn't have a consult

4 Normal EGDs



Length of Stay increased by 3.6 days for patients who GI worked up compared to those they cleared for TEE with no further workup

Discussion

• 60 patients (11.95%) had their ordered TEE canceled, and none were due to a GI concern.

• Of the 442 patients who underwent a TEE, there were 15 complications (3.39%), none of which were GIrelated.

• When GI decided to work up a patient, the resultant procedures were unrevealing and extended a patient's LOS by 3.6 days, adding to the overall cost of the patient's hospital care.

Conclusions

• This is the first prospective study aimed at determining whether a GI consult prior to a TEE prevented any complications.

• In our analysis, there were no GIrelated complications of any TEE that a preceding GI consult could have prevented, and the involvement of the inpatient GI team often led to unnecessary procedures and increased LOS.

 Future plans include the creation of a risk stratification tool for inpatients planned for TEE to help identify individuals who could benefit most from a GI team consultation and thereby prevent inefficiencies in clinical care.

