

Table 1

	≥ 80	<80
1 yr	73%	83%
2 yr	58%	79%

colorectal surgery in extreme elderly patients (over 80 years) at a district general hospital.

**Method** A total of 577 patients underwent colorectal surgery for colonic or rectal cancer at Southern Health and Social Care Trust between 01/04/2007 and 31/08/2011. Of these, 96 patients were aged equal to or over 80 years (Group I). From the remaining 483 patients (<80 yrs), 100 patients were randomly chosen using the Random function on microsoft excel (Group II). We were able to retrieve 60 and 54 charts from Groups I and II respectively that were included in data analysis. The charts were retrospectively reviewed for analysis of postoperative mortality, morbidity and 2 year survival rates. Comparative analysis between the groups was performed using SPSS.

**Results** Both patient groups were well matched with respect to sex, co morbidities, the type of surgery. The median age was 83.5 (range, 80–96) years in Gr I and was 69 (range, 45–79) years in Gr II. While the patients in ASA grade 1 were significantly more in Gr II ( $p=0.002$ ), patients in ASA grade 4 were significantly more in Gr I ( $p=0.001$ ). The overall postoperative morbidity and mortality rates were similar. Median duration of hospital stay was 14 days in Gr I and 9 days in Gr II. Colorectal cancer patients aged under 80 years at the time of surgery had statistically significantly higher observed survival than those aged 80 years or more ( $P<0.05$ ).

**Conclusion** In this retrospective review, there was no significant difference in the immediate postoperative mortality and morbidity between the <80 years group and ≥80 years group following colorectal cancer resectional surgery. However, the survival rates at 2 years follow up were much better in those under 80years group.

# IMMEDIATE AND LATE OUTCOMES AFTER COLORECTAL CANCER SURGERY IN EXTREME ELDERLY PATIENTS

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10.1136/gutjnl-2013-305143.57

**Introduction** A retrospective study was performed to evaluate the immediate and late results of colorectal surgery in extreme elderly patients.

**Aims/Background** The aim of this retrospective study was to evaluate the results of immediate and late (2 years) outcomes of