

Effect of starting oral intake on weekends on the clinical course of patients with aspiration pneumonia

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Purpose: The aim of this study was to investigate whether the day of starting oral intake affects the clinical course of patients with aspiration pneumonia.

Patients and methods: We conducted a retrospective cohort study of 392 patients who were hospitalized for aspiration pneumonia but tolerated oral intake. Patients were divided into two groups according to the day of starting oral intake: Monday to Friday (midweek group) and Saturday or Sunday (weekend group). Underlying diseases, severity of pneumonia, time to oral intake, hospital duration, discontinuation of oral intake, and death during hospitalization were compared between the groups. Multivariate analysis was performed using hospital duration and discontinuation of oral intake due to aspiration as the dependent variables.

Results: The cohort comprised 244 men and 148 women with a mean age of 79.3 ± 13.1 years. The weekend ($n = 98$) and midweek ($n = 294$) groups exhibited similar age, sex, and underlying diseases. There were no significant differences in pneumonia-related factors, such as CURB-65 score, A-DROP score, extent of shadow on chest radiograph, incidence of bacteremia, and ventilator use. The weekend group exhibited a significantly shorter time to oral intake and hospital duration, as well as a significantly lower incidence of discontinuation of oral intake than the midweek group. Multivariate analysis revealed that starting oral intake on the weekend was independently associated with a lower incidence of discontinuation of oral intake due to aspiration.

Conclusion: The weekend group exhibited a shorter total hospital duration and a lower incidence of discontinuation of oral intake due to aspiration.

Keywords: discontinuation of oral intake, hospital duration, health economics, weekend

Introduction

The number of deaths caused by pneumonia in Japan is increasing due to the aging Japanese population. Recent statistics indicate that, after malignant neoplasms and heart disease, pneumonia is the third most frequent cause of death in Japan and is more common than cerebrovascular disease.¹ In total, >120,000 people die from pneumonia each year, corresponding to approximately 100 deaths per 100,000 population, and these rates are expected to increase. Aspiration pneumonia is especially frequent among elderly individuals, accounting for approximately 33.0%, 50.0%, and 80.1% of pneumonia-related hospitalizations among individuals aged 50–59, 60–69, and >70 years, respectively.² Furthermore, aspiration pneumonia is the strongest risk factor for death within 30 days of hospitalization among patients with pneumonia.³ Thus, treating and preventing aspiration pneumonia are important considerations when treating patients with pneumonia.

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In the Japanese medical system, only a small number of doctors, nurses, and caregivers work on the weekend. Furthermore, our previous study⁴ revealed that ~80.0% of clinicians started oral intake on a weekday for patients with aspiration pneumonia. Thus, it appears that Japanese medical professionals are hesitant to start oral intake on the weekend after its prohibition in patients with aspiration pneumonia. However, it is unclear whether this hesitation has any effect on the clinical course.

Therefore, the aim of the current study was to investigate whether the day of starting oral intake affects the clinical course of patients with aspiration pneumonia.

Patients and methods

Study setting and population

Consecutive patients with aspiration pneumonia were identified at three study sites (ICD code, J69): Division of General Internal Medicine, Jichi Medical University Hospital (Tochigi, Japan; 2007–2013); Department of General Medicine, Toyooka Public Hospital (Hyogo, Japan; 2011–2013); and Department of Community and Family Medicine, Yuzawa Community Medical Center (Niigata, Japan; 2010–2012).

Based on consensus guidelines adopted by the Japanese Respiratory Society,^{5,6} aspiration pneumonia was defined as pneumonia that occurred in patients with dysphagia or aspiration and/or patients who were strongly suspected of having dysphagia or aspiration based on their clinical course. The exclusion criteria were as follows: patients who died or who had not restarted oral intake during hospitalization. The baseline data were comparable to those reported in our previous study.⁷ This study was approved by the ethics committee for epidemiologic study at Jichi Medical University (Shimotsuke, Japan). The requirement for informed consent was waived owing to the retrospective observational study design. According to the ethical guidelines concerning the medical system study for people in Japan, we conducted this study in individual hospitals (number: Ekigaku 12–34; approved on November 22, 2012). We also kept confirmation of patient data confidentiality or anonymized data.

Measurements

The patients' medical records were used to collect data on age, sex, underlying diseases (a history of head and neck tumors, gastroesophageal surgery, cerebral nerve disease, chronic lower respiratory disease, and diabetes mellitus), the day of admission, and the day of restarting oral intake. In addition, the following information was obtained on

admission: consciousness score (Glasgow Coma Scale),⁸ blood oxygen saturation level, extent of shadow on chest radiograph, white blood cell count, albumin level, C-reactive protein level, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status, and the presence of bacteremia. The severity of pneumonia was assessed using the A-DROP scoring system,⁹ which provides a severity score for community-acquired pneumonia that was proposed by the Japanese Respiratory Society based on the CURB-65 score,¹⁰ which was also assessed. The A-DROP score was calculated using age (score added for men aged ≥ 70 years or women aged ≥ 75 years), dehydration, respiratory failure, disturbance of orientation, and low blood pressure. The CURB-65 score was calculated using confusion, blood urea nitrogen levels, respiratory rate, blood pressure, and age > 65 years. The A-DROP and CURB-65 scores were calculated retrospectively. Data were also collected regarding the following variables during hospitalization: respirator use, time to starting oral intake, hospital duration, discontinuation of oral intake due to aspiration (a temporal interruption, not a permanent discontinuation that lasted until discharge), and death during hospitalization.

Only one or two speech therapists were present at each participating hospital for this study. This number was not sufficient to effectively carry out swallow function tests in all patients. Therefore, if the physician believed that the patient had nearly normal swallowing function, then swallowing function was not assessed by a speech therapist. In addition, oral ingestion began in stages. In these cases, physicians relied on information from the patients' families and on dysphagia screenings by well-trained nurses. However, if the physician suspected that a patient had poor swallowing function, then swallowing function was assessed by a speech therapist. According to the advice of a speech therapist, oral intake began in stages or was postponed while undergoing swallowing function training.

Statistical analyses

Patients were grouped according to the day of the week that they started oral intake after its prohibition. Hospital duration, time to starting oral intake, discontinuation of oral intake due to aspiration, and death for each day of the week in each group were recorded. Patients were divided into two groups according to the day of starting oral intake: Monday to Friday (midweek group) and Saturday or Sunday (weekend group). Continuous variables were compared between the groups using the Student's *t*-test; categorical variables were compared using the Chi-square test. Multivariate regression analysis was performed using hospital duration

and discontinuation of oral intake due to aspiration as the dependent variables. Variables with a *P*-value of <0.05 and those that were previously reported to be associated with aspiration pneumonia were included in the multivariate analysis. All statistical analyses were conducted using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences for Windows (version 22.0; IBM Corporation, Armonk, NY, USA). A *P*-value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results

The study flowchart is shown in Figure 1. During the study period, 751 patients were hospitalized due to pneumonia, of whom 417 (55.5%) were diagnosed with aspiration pneumonia. However, 25 patients were discharged or had died without starting oral intake after its prohibition. Therefore, 392 patients were eligible for inclusion in this study. The study cohort comprised 244 men and 148 women with a mean age of 79.3 ± 13.1 (range: 22–102) years. The younger patients with aspiration pneumonia had underlying diseases, such as cerebral palsy and sequelae of cerebral hemorrhage.

Measurements according to the day of the week are given in Table 1 and Figure 2. The number of hospital admissions tended to be higher on Mondays and Tuesdays. Significantly, fewer patients restarted oral intake on Sundays and Mondays. However, the time to restarting oral intake was shortest for Mondays, Saturdays, and Sundays (in that order). Furthermore, the rate of discontinuation of oral intake due to aspiration was lower for patients who restarted oral intake on

Mondays, Saturdays, and Sundays (in that order). The rate of death during hospitalization was lower for patients who restarted oral intake on Mondays, Saturdays, and Thursdays (in that order). Conversely, the time from hospitalization to restarting oral intake was longest, and the rates of discontinuation of oral intake due to aspiration and death were highest for Fridays. In addition, the proportion of patients who restarted oral intake on Fridays was the second highest.

Measurements for the weekend and midweek groups are summarized in Table 2. The weekend group included 98 patients, and the midweek group included 294 patients. The two groups exhibited similar age, sex, and underlying diseases. Coma was more common in the midweek group. However, there were no significant differences between the groups regarding pneumonia severity measures, such as A-DROP and CURB-65 scores, the extent of shadow on chest radiograph, the presence of bacteremia, and ventilator use. Compared to the midweek group, the weekend group exhibited a significantly shorter time to restarting oral intake and hospital duration as well as a significantly lower rate of discontinuation of oral intake due to aspiration. There was no significant difference in the death rate between the two groups.

The results of the multivariate analysis using hospital duration as the dependent variable are summarized in Table 3. Respirator use, a prolonged time to restarting oral intake, and restarting oral intake on a Monday to Friday were significantly associated with prolonged hospitalization. Therefore, the weekend group, who restarted oral intake on a Saturday or Sunday, had a shorter duration of hospitalization.

The results of the multivariate analysis using discontinuation of oral intake due to aspiration as the dependent variable are summarized in Table 4. A reduced level of consciousness, a large shadow on chest radiograph, a prolonged time to restarting oral intake, and restarting oral intake on a Monday to Friday were significant risk factors associated with the discontinuation of oral intake due to aspiration.

Discussion

This study evaluated the association between starting oral intake on specific days of the week and hospital duration and discontinuation of oral intake in patients with aspiration pneumonia. Our results suggest that starting oral intake on a Saturday or Sunday is associated with a significantly shorter hospital duration and a lower rate of discontinuation of oral intake due to aspiration. Interestingly, although the number of admissions tended to be higher on Mondays and Tuesdays, there were no significant differences in the number

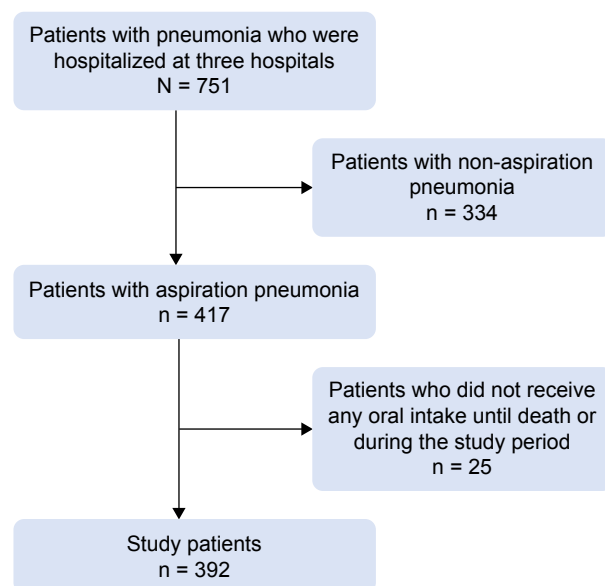


Figure 1 Study flowchart.

Table 1 Summary of the clinical course of starting oral intake on each day of the week

Variable	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total
Patients	39 (9.9)	34 (8.7)	62 (15.8)	70 (17.9)	63 (16.1)	65 (16.6)	59 (15.1)	392 (100.0)
Hospital duration (days)	14.7 ± 12.2	23.3 ± 24.5	24.4 ± 28.5	24.4 ± 20.7	25.7 ± 24.8	27.4 ± 20.5	16.5 ± 8.8	22.9 ± 21.5
Time from hospitalization to starting oral intake (days)	2.6 ± 3.6	3.7 ± 3.4	5.0 ± 4.8	4.7 ± 5.9	4.2 ± 6.9	6.0 ± 6.9	3.3 ± 3.2	4.4 ± 5.5
Discontinuation of oral intake due to aspiration	2 (5.1)	8 (23.5)	11 (17.7)	17 (24.3)	19 (30.2)	18 (27.7)	5 (8.5)	80 (20.4)
Deaths	5 (12.8)	1 (2.9)	7 (11.3)	7 (10.0)	6 (9.5)	13 (20.0)	5 (8.5)	44 (11.2)

Note: Data are presented as mean ± SD or number (%).

of admissions on the other days of the week. The weekend and midweek groups exhibited similar characteristics and severities of pneumonia. However, significantly fewer patients started oral intake on Sundays and Mondays, and the time to starting oral intake was significantly shorter in the weekend group than in the midweek group. Conversely, the time from hospitalization to starting oral intake was longest, and the rates of discontinuation of oral intake due to aspiration and death were highest for Fridays. In addition, the proportion of patients who started oral intake on Fridays was the second highest. This difference may be due to Japanese

medical professionals being hesitant to start oral intake on weekends,⁴ due to having fewer medical resources and concerns regarding the need to perform medical procedures for aspiration and the recurrence of pneumonia. In other words, we assume that even for conditions where oral intake may be possible on weekends, clinicians are still hesitant in starting oral intake on weekends. Starting oral intake after the start of the week may extend the fasting period, which could lead to reduced swallowing function and extended durations of hospitalization. Meanwhile, on Fridays, there is the potential that even if the state of swallowing function

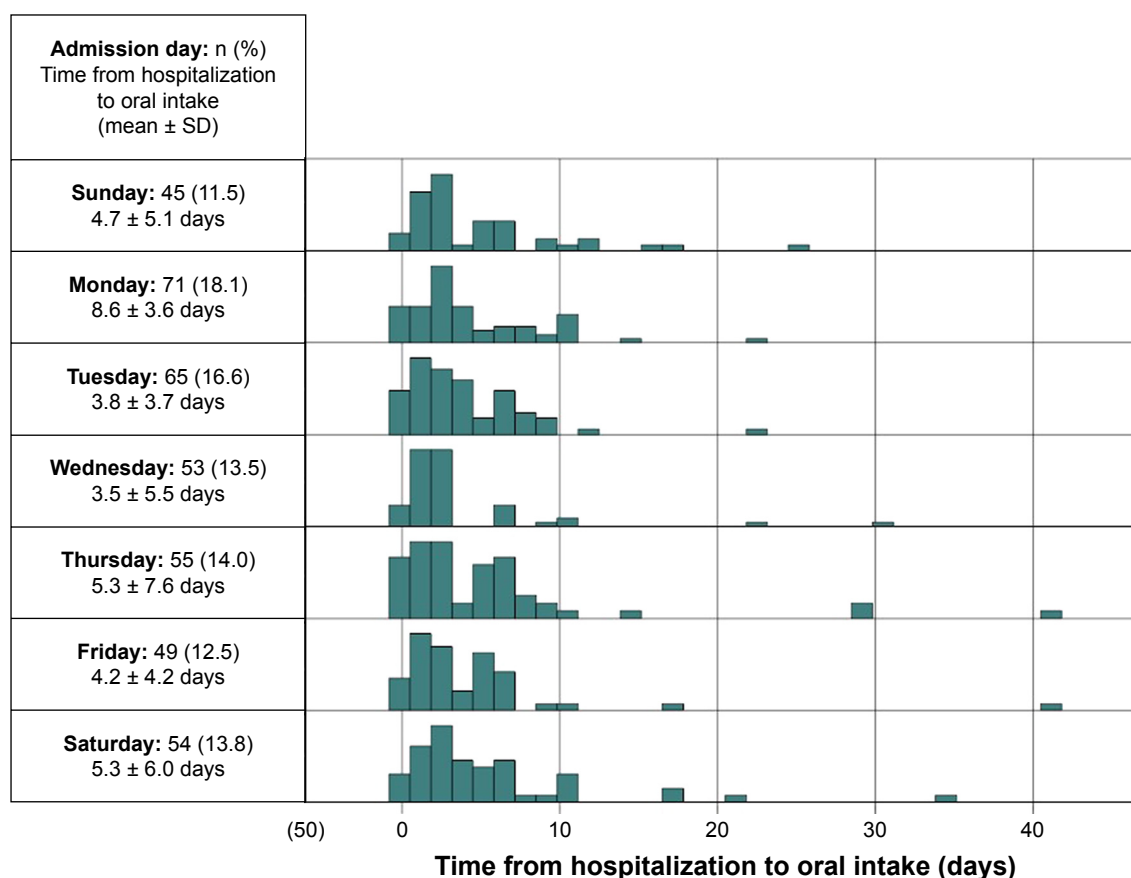
**Figure 2** Histogram of the number of admissions per day according to the time from hospitalization to oral intake.

Table 2 Comparison of measurements between the two groups

Variable	Weekend group (n = 98)	Midweek group (n = 294)	P-value
Age (years)	79.2 ± 13.4	79.4 ± 13.1	0.880
Sex (male)	66 (67.3)	178 (60.5)	0.229
Comorbidities			
Tumor of the head and neck	4 (4.1)	13 (4.4)	0.574
History of gastroesophageal surgery	7 (7.1)	298 (9.5)	0.474
Cerebral nerve disease	54 (55.1)	169 (57.5)	0.680
Chronic lower respiratory disease	21 (21.4)	47 (16.0)	0.218
Diabetes mellitus	9 (9.2)	38 (12.9)	0.323
ECOG PS (≥3)	60 (61.2)	197 (67.0)	0.297
Reduced level of consciousness (GCS score)	13.4 ± 2.3	13.9 ± 1.9	0.092
Reduced level of consciousness (GCS score ≤ 14)	35 (35.7)	138 (46.9)	0.053
SpO ₂ (%)	87.4 ± 12.3	87.0 ± 11.8	0.853
SpO ₂ (≤90.0%)	55 (56.1)	166 (56.5)	0.953
CURB-65 score	2.1 ± 1.1	2.3 ± 1.1	0.223
CURB-65 score (≥3)	33 (37.1)	103 (39.9)	0.636
A-DROP score	2.4 ± 1.1	2.5 ± 1.1	0.212
A-DROP score (≥3)	44 (44.9)	151 (52.7)	0.180
Shadow in >67.0% of the unilateral lung on chest radiograph	14 (14.3)	47 (16.0)	0.688
WBC count (×10 ³ /μL)	11.0 ± 5.1	11.3 ± 5.5	0.633
WBC count (≥12.0 × 10 ³ /μL)	37 (37.8)	112 (38.1)	0.952
Albumin level (g/dL)	3.1 ± 0.7	3.0 ± 0.6	0.278
Albumin level (≤2.5 g/dL)	13 (14.0)	51 (18.5)	0.322
CRP level (mg/dL)	10.8 ± 8.5	10.0 ± 9.2	0.439
CRP level (≥10.0 mg/dL)	48 (49.0)	112 (38.4)	0.064
Presence of bacteremia	3 (3.4)	6 (2.5)	0.443
Ventilator use	1 (1.0)	12 (4.1)	0.122
Time from admission to intake (days)	3.1 ± 3.4	4.9 ± 6.0	<0.001
Time from admission to intake (≤3 days)	61 (67.0)	155 (53.3)	0.021
Time from admission to intake (≤7 days)	85 (93.4)	236 (81.1)	0.005
Discontinuation of intake	7 (7.2)	73 (24.9)	<0.001
Duration of hospitalization (days)	15.8 ± 10.3	25.3 ± 23.7	<0.001
In-hospital death	10 (10.2)	34 (11.6)	0.712

Note: Data are presented as mean ± SD or number (%).

Abbreviations: CRP, C-reactive protein; ECOG, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group; GCS, Glasgow Coma Scale; PS, performance status; SpO₂, blood oxygen saturation; WBC, white blood cell.

Table 3 Multivariate analysis using duration of hospitalization as the dependent variable

Variable	β	B (95% CI)	P-value
Age (years)	-0.097	-0.159 (-0.341 to 0.230)	0.087
Reduced level of consciousness (GCS score ≤ 14)	0.036	1.550 (-3.997 to 7.096)	0.583
ECOG PS (≥3)	0.054	2.469 (-2.649 to 7.568)	0.344
Presence of bacteremia	-0.034	-4.530 (-19.378 to 10.318)	0.549
Shadow in >67.0% of the unilateral lung on chest radiograph	0.081	4.822 (-1.968 to 11.612)	0.163
Albumin level (≤2.5 g/dL)	0.100	5.669 (-0.627 to 11.965)	0.077
CURB-65 score (≥3)	0.037	1.609 (-4.226 to 7.445)	0.558
Ventilator use	0.191	22.921 (9.587 to 36.255)	0.001
Time from admission to intake (≤3 days)	-0.184	-7.979 (-12.850 to -3.107)	0.001
Weekend group	-0.141	-5.333 (-9.626 to -1.040)	0.011

Note: Weekend group restarted oral intake on Saturdays or Sundays.

Abbreviations: ECOG, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group; GCS, Glasgow Coma Scale; PS, performance status.

Table 4 Multivariate analysis using discontinuation of oral intake due to aspiration as the dependent variable

Variable	OR	95% CI	P-value
Age (≥ 80 years)	1.202	0.611–2.367	0.594
Reduced level of consciousness (GCS score ≤ 14)	2.323	1.117–4.833	0.024
ECOG PS (≥ 3)	1.384	0.655–2.924	0.395
Presence of bacteremia	0.581	0.097–3.484	0.553
Shadow in $>67\%$ of the unilateral lung on chest radiograph	3.059	1.316–7.111	0.009
Albumin level (≤ 2.5 g/dL)	2.053	0.955–4.416	0.066
CURB-65 score (≥ 3)	0.698	0.322–1.515	0.364
Ventilator use	1.739	0.375–8.067	0.480
Time from admission to intake (≤ 3 days)	0.501	0.252–0.998	0.049
Weekend group	0.189	0.064–0.559	0.003

Note: Weekend group restarted oral intake on Saturdays and Sundays.

Abbreviations: ECOG, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group; GCS, Glasgow Coma Scale; OR, odds ratio; PS, performance status.

is inadequate, oral intake may be started because physicians want to avoid starting oral intake on weekends. Starting oral intake despite inadequate swallowing function may lead to high rates of discontinuation of oral intake due to aspiration and high death rates.

Among patients who are prohibited from oral intake due to aspiration pneumonia, early evaluation of swallowing function and early training are effective for maintaining swallowing function when these steps are performed during dry swallowing.¹¹ In addition, we believe that delaying oral intake will promote reduced swallowing function, especially among elderly patients. Therefore, delaying oral intake could lead to a higher rate of discontinuation of oral intake due to aspiration, which could prolong the duration of hospitalization. Furthermore, burdens are placed on the medical system by patients who experience delays in restarting oral intake, discontinuation of oral intake due to aspiration, and prolonged durations of hospitalization. Furthermore, a higher rate of discontinuation of oral intake due to aspiration and prolonged hospitalization due to reduced swallowing function negatively affects patient recovery and quality of life.

Our study has several limitations that warrant consideration. First, this study has a retrospective design, which is associated with various well-known limitations. Second, we only evaluated patients at three sites. Therefore, our findings may not be generalizable to other populations of Japanese patients with aspiration pneumonia. Third, the level of consciousness at admission tended to be lower in the midweek group than in the weekend group, although this was not significant. When the multivariate analysis was adjusted for the level of consciousness and the time to oral intake, we observed that starting oral intake on a weekend

was independently associated with a shorter duration of hospitalization and a lower rate of discontinuation of oral intake due to aspiration. However, it is possible that a reduced level of consciousness prolonged the time to oral intake in the midweek group.

Conclusion

Japanese patients with aspiration pneumonia who started oral intake on a weekend (Saturday or Sunday) exhibited a shorter duration of hospitalization and a lower rate of discontinuation of oral intake due to aspiration than patients who restarted oral intake on a weekday (Monday to Friday).

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Author contributions

TK conceived the study concept and design, analyzed and interpreted the data, and coordinated and drafted the manuscript. A Kumabe, KK, YU, TT, YY, YH, and A Kitao participated in the acquisition of subjects and data. MO conceived the study concept and design, drafted the manuscript, and corrected and restructured the manuscript. All authors contributed toward data analysis, drafting and revising the paper and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work. All the authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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