

심혈관계 질환으로 관상질환 집중치료실에 입원한 환자들의 예후 측정을 위한 APACHE III 점수 체계의 임상적 유용성

이공섭¹ · 이창선¹ · 최현주¹ · 홍종서¹ · 강지향¹ · 김도형¹ · 이민영¹ · 오인균¹
김병엽¹ · 김상억¹ · 김학찬¹ · 한승혜¹ · 이재용¹ · 진영우² · 안경주¹

Clinical Utility of APACHE Scoring System as a Method for Predicting the Patient with Cardiovascular Disease Admitted in Coronary Care Unit (CCU)

Goung-Sup Lee, MD¹, Chang-Seon Lee, MD¹, Hyun-Ju Choi, MD¹, Jong-Seo Hong, MD¹,
Ji-Hyang Kang, MD¹, Do-Hyoung Kim, MD¹, Min-Young Lee, MD¹, In-Kyun Oh, MD¹,
Byoung-Yop Kim, MD¹, Sang-Eok Kim, MD¹, Hak-Chan Kim, MD¹, Seung-Hae Han, MD¹,
Jae-Young Lee, MD¹, Young-Woo Jin, MD² and Kyoung-Ju Ahn, MD¹

¹Department of Internal Medicine, ²Radiation Health Research Center, Hanil General Hospital, Seoul, Korea

ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives : Risk assessment methods specially designed for coronary care unit (CCU) are lacking. The aims of this study were first to assess the utility of the Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation (APACHE) scoring system for the prediction of mortality in CCU patients and second to derive an equation for estimation of death risk. **Materials and Methods :** 310 patients were retrospectively investigated. The day 1-scores of APACHE were determined. An equation for estimation of death risk was derived, using multivariate logistic regression analysis. A receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve for APACHE score was plotted. **Results :** The average APACHE scores of non-survivors were significantly higher than those of survivors ($p < 0.01$). Multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that the APACHE scores and the diagnoses on admission were two significant predictors of mortality. We formulated an equation which could predict outcomes : Probability of death = $e^{X/1 + e^X}$, where $X = -8.64 + \text{diagnostic category weight} + (0.10 \times \text{APACHE scores})$. The ROC curve for APACHE confirmed it as a predictor of mortality, with an area under the curve of 0.933 (standard error (SE) = 0.016). The sensitivity (95% confidence limit (CL)), specificity (95%CL) for APACHE scores were, respectively, 0.84 (0.72 - 0.92), 0.88 (0.83 - 0.92). **Conclusion :** We conclude that the APACHE scoring system is a useful tool for the overall assessment and management of cardiovascular disease patients in CCUs. (**Korean Circulation J 2000;30(8):1024-1034**)

KEY WORDS : APACHE score · Cardiovascular disease · Hospital mortality · Coronary care unit (CCU).

: 2000 2 28
: 2000 7 15
: , 132-033 388-1
: (02) 901-3018 · : (02) 901-3328 E-mail : lgs203@hanmail.co.kr

서 론

대상 및 방법

(CCU) 10 20% 대상 1996 7 1 1999 8 31 327
CCU 4 16
1991 Knaus³⁾ 17 310
25.3%
가 (disease severity index), APACHE
가 CCU 2
가 CCU
가 Killip classification,⁵⁾ Peel in - dex,⁶⁾ and Norris coronary prognostic index⁷⁾
CCU APACHE
가
CCU
APACHE (acute physiology and chronic health evaluation)
24
가
3)8)9) CCU
APACHE 가¹⁾²⁾
A - PACHE APACHE³⁾
10)11) APACHE
가 APACHE
CCU Glasgow coma scale
가
CCU 44
APACHE , 45 59 , 60 64 , 65 69 , 70 74 , 75

84 85 0 24

Killip class

(23), 50%

(16), (11), (13), /

(10), (10), (4

(<80 mmHg),

가 0 23

APACHE 30

24

가 가 2

0 299 (APACHE 3가 2

Q

20

(hop - 2 CCSC(Canadian Cardiovascular Society Classification) class

less discharge)

가 가

가 CCSC

class 가

, 24 2

Table 1. Demographic characteristics of patients with cardiovascular disease according to hospital death (mean \pm SD)

| Variables | Survivors (%) (N = 249) | Non-survivors (%) (N = 61) | Total (%) (N = 310) |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| Male/female ratio | 139/110 | 23/38* | 162/148 |
| Age (year) | 65.0 \pm 14.6 | 75.0 \pm 11.1 [†] | 67.0 \pm 14.5 |
| Mean LOS CCU (day) | 4.1 \pm 5.2 | 7.5 \pm 14.0* | 4.8 \pm 7.9 |
| Mean LOS hospital (day) | 12.4 \pm 10.8 | 11.5 \pm 17.4 | 12.3 \pm 12.4 |
| Artificial ventilation (n) | 26 (10.4) | 34 (55.7) [†] | 60 (19.4) |
| Location prior to CCU admission | | | |
| ER | 171 (68.7) | 40 (65.6) | 211 (68.1) |
| Floor | 64 (25.7) | 20 (32.8) | 84 (27.1) |
| OPD | 14 (5.6) | 1 (1.6) | 15 (4.8) |
| Diagnostic categories | | | |
| Arrhythmia | 17 (6.8) | 8 (13.1) | 35 (11.3) |
| CHF | 81 (32.5) | 21 (34.4) | 102 (32.9) |
| Cardiogenic shock | 4 (1.6) | 10 (16.4) [†] | 14 (4.5) |
| AMI | 96 (38.6) | 16 (26.2) | 112 (36.1) |
| Unstable angina | 17 (6.8) | 0 (0.0)* | 17 (5.5) |
| Other diagnoses | 24 (9.6) | 6 (9.8) | 30 (9.7) |

Student's t-test for unpaired data ; age, mean LOS CCU & hospital, chi-square test for male/female ratio, artificial ventilation, location prior to CCU admission, diagnostic categories. p, survivors vs. non-survivors ; LOS, length of stay ; CCU, coronary care unit ; ER, emergency room ; OPD, outpatient department ; CHF, congestive heart failure ; AMI, acute myocardial infarction. *p<0.05, [†]p<0.01

통계 검증

PC SAS Version 6.12

Chi - square

t -

(multivariate logistic regression analysis)

(1 -)

receiver operating characteristic(ROC)

AccuROC for Windows 95

p 0.05

결 과

대상 환자의 인구학적 특성

CCU 가

310

(68.1%)

(27.1%), (4.8%)

(80.3%) 61 (19.7%)

65.0 ± 14.6

75.0 ± 11.1

CCU

(Table 1).

가 112 (36.1%)

가

가 102 (32.9%), 가 35 (11.3%),

가 17 (5.5%),

가 14 (4.5%), 30 (9.7%)

가 (Table 1).

생존자와 비 생존자의 APACHE III 점수 및 매개변수 비교

APACHE 가

BUN,

APACHE 가

가 (Table 2).

APACHE III 점수 분포와 관찰된 원내 사망률의 관계

APACHE 가 20

Table 2. Physiologic variables, APACHE score in survivors and non-survivors

| Variables | Survivors (mean ± SD) | Non-survivors (mean ± SD) |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| Pulse (beats/min) | 102.0 ± 39.2 | 127.3 ± 38.5 [†] |
| Mean BP (mmHg) | 98.5 ± 31.8 | 87.1 ± 44.4* |
| Temperature () | 37.3 ± 1.1 | 37.2 ± 1.4 |
| RR (breaths/min) | 21.4 ± 8.8 | 26.9 ± 10.1 [†] |
| Oxygenation | | |
| PaO ₂ (mmHg) | 81.2 ± 26.6 | 79.9 ± 34.4 |
| (FiO ₂ < 0.6) | | |
| A-aDO ₂ | 288.6 ± 92.5 | 439 ± 181.5 |
| (FiO ₂ 0.6) | | |
| Hematocrit (%) | 37.7 ± 7.4 | 35.6 ± 7.4* |
| WBC (× 10 ³ /mm ³) | 11.5 ± 5.6 | 14.1 ± 6.3* |
| S-creatinine (mg/dL) | 1.6 ± 6.5 | 2.3 ± 1.9 |
| Urine output (cc/day) | 1883.3 ± 1119.1 | 1620.8 ± 1495.0 |
| BUN (mg/dL) | 21.1 ± 13.3 | 40.0 ± 28.0 [†] |
| S-sodium (mmol/L) | 138.8 ± 5.0 | 138.8 ± 8.5 |
| Albumin (g/dL) | 3.5 ± 0.7 | 3.1 ± 0.8 [†] |
| Bilirubin (mg/dL) | 1.1 ± 0.7 | 1.3 ± 0.9 |
| S-glucose (mg/dL) | 171.4 ± 94.9 | 242.1 ± 129.7 [†] |
| Acid-base point | 2.2 ± 3.6 | 5.0 ± 3.6 [†] |
| Neurologic point | 2.1 ± 7.0 | 21.5 ± 20.3 [†] |
| Age (year) | 65.0 ± 15.0 | 74.9 ± 11.1 [†] |
| CHP | 0.1 ± 0.8 | 0.6 ± 2.5* |
| APACHE score | 46.2 ± 21.6 | 98.3 ± 29.2 [†] |

Student's t-test for unpaired data was used for comparison of means. p, survivors vs. non-survivors ; BP, blood pressure ; RR, respiratory rate ; A-aDO₂, alveolar-art-arterial oxygen tension difference ; WBC, white blood cell counts ; s-creatinine, serum creatinine ; BUN, blood urea nitrogen ; s-sodium, serum sodium ; s-glucose, serum glucose ; CHP, chronic health point. *p<0.05, [†]p<0.01

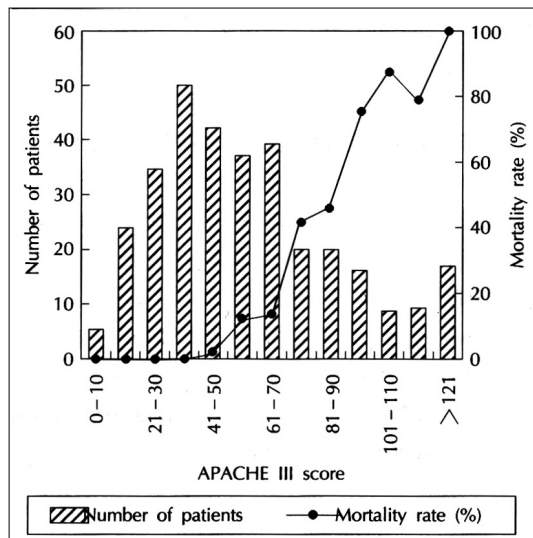


Fig. 1. Distribution of patient's admissions to the coronary care unit (CCU) and the association between APACHE III score (bars) and observed in-hospital mortality rates (lines).

Table 3. Logistic regression coefficients by multiple logistic regression analysis

| Variables | Coefficients |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| Diagnostic category weight | |
| Arrhythmia | -0.37 |
| CHF | -0.40 |
| Cardiogenic shock | 2.11 |
| AMI | 1.21 |
| Unstable angina | -11.17 |
| Other diagnoses | 1.14 |
| APACHE | 0.10 |
| Constant | -8.64 |

CHF, congestive heart failure ; AMI, acute myocardial infarction

70 (unimodal), APACHE 가 가
가 .
CCU
, 61 23 (34%)
24 2 3 16 (24%)
72 39 (57.4%)
(Fig. 1).

원내 사망률의 예측

, APACHE

Table 4. Number of patients and observed and predicted in-hospital mortality in the major diagnostic categories

| Diagnostic categories | N (%) | Mortality (%) | Predicted risk (%) |
|-----------------------|------------|---------------|--------------------|
| Arrhythmia | 35 (11.3) | 8 (22.9) | 6 (17.1) |
| CHF | 102 (32.9) | 21 (20.6) | 15 (14.7) |
| Cardiogenic shock | 14 (4.5) | 10 (71.4) | 10 (71.4) |
| AMI | 112 (36.1) | 16 (14.3) | 11 (9.8) |
| Unstable angina | 17 (5.5) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) |
| Other diagnoses | 30 (9.7) | 6 (20.0) | 3 (10.0) |
| Total | 310 (100) | 61 (19.7) | 45 (14.5) |

N, number of patients ; CHF, congestive heart failure ; AMI, acute myocardial infarction

There was no significant difference between observed and predicted in-hospital mortality in the diagnostic categories or total material (Chi-square test)

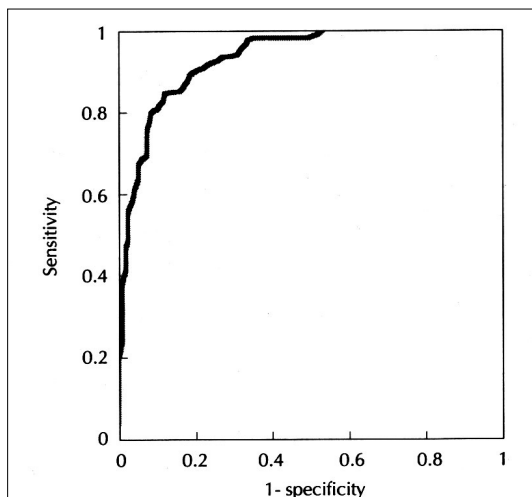


Fig. 2. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves for mortality as predicted by APACHE III score for 310 coronary care unit patients. The area under the curve is 0.933. For any decision criterion, the sensitivity is the percentage of patients predicted to die who actually died. The false positive rate (1-specificity) is the percentage of patients predicted to die who actually survived.

$$(\text{probability of death}) = e^x / (1 + e^x)$$

($x = -8.64^* +$ 가 $^{\dagger} + (0.10^{\ddagger} \times \text{APACHE score})$; $^*, \dagger, \ddagger$; logistic regression coefficients (Table 3))

Table 5. Sensitivity (Se), specificity (Sp) calculated for APACHE score, in patients with cardiovascular disease (mean (95% confidence limits))

| Variables | APACHE score |
|----------------|--------------------|
| Cut-off point* | 71 |
| Se | 0.84 (0.72 - 0.92) |
| Sp | 0.88 (0.83 - 0.92) |

*Giving the best Youden index ¹³⁾

(p>0.05)

(Table 4).

APACHE ROC ¹²⁾ CCU ROC
310
0.933(standard error(SE) = 0.016)
(Fig. 2). APACHE (cut - off points) 71 0.84, 0.88
(Table 5).

고찰

(scoring systems)

CCU

CCU

APACHE

APACHE ³⁾⁸⁾⁹⁾
Simplified Acute Physiology Score(SAPS) ¹⁴⁾
Mortality Prediction Model¹⁵⁾ AP -
ACHE 가

1981 Knaus ⁹⁾

34

12

1985 APACHE

⁸⁾, 1991

APACHE

APACHE

, BUN,

, 가

가

가

가

pH pCO₂

가 Glasgow coma scale

가

, , , , , 가

, , 가

, 1991 Knaus ³⁾

25.3%

Teskey ¹⁾ Burnette ²⁾ Knaus

³⁾ Schuster ⁴⁾

10% 20%

가

가가

, , , , ,

,

, Moreau ¹⁶⁾

APACHE , SAPS, coronary prognostic index (CPI)

. ROC

SAPS 0.86, APACHE 0.82, coronary prognostic index(CPI) 0.81

, Teskey Burnette APACHE

가 CCU

, Schuster CCU

SAPS , ROC

0.908 CCU

Bein ¹⁰⁾ von Bierbrauer ¹¹⁾

APACHE APACHE

APACHE 가 , Knaus ³⁾⁸⁾

가 APACHE , Reina ¹⁷⁾

version (p>0.05).

APACHE SAPS CCU 19.7%

, APACHE Teskey ¹⁾ 13%, Burnette ²⁾ 12.4%

(probability of death) SAPS 가 .

(p<0.001). Teskey (0%) (10%) 가

가 가 가 APACHE 가

가 가 APACHE 가 (Fig. 1).

CCU Knaus ³⁾

, APACHE Teskey Burnette CCU

, APACHE APACHE

, Pierpont ²⁰⁾

, MD prognosis score가 APACHE

(p<0.01),

Reina (p<0.001) 가 가

, 가가 .

Knaus ³⁾ APACHE

가 1 APA -

(58.8 ± 13.9) (75.1 ± 10.8) CHE 가

1 가 42

Ludwigs ¹⁹⁾ 가 , 121

(p<0.0001), Reina 가 APACHE

(p<0.05), CCU .

가 . APACHE 가 24

가 가 APACHE 1 가

(daily up -

dated score) Wagner ²¹⁾

APACHE 1

3 Lim²²⁾ 가 .
 가
 APACHE
 가
 가 가 .
 가 ,
 ,
 4). APACHE 가
 50%
 , 24
 50% 가
 , APACHE 가 71
 가
 APACHE

가 .
 가

요 약

서 론 :
 (CCU)

. CCU
 APACHE

재료 및 방법 :
 CCU 310
 APACHE

결 과 :

APACHE
 (p<0.01).
 APACHE
 ,
 : $=e^X/1+e^X$, (X = - 8.64 +
 가 + (0.10 × APACHE)). ROC curve
 APACHE 0.933(SE
 = 0.016) . APACHE () 71 0.84, 0.88

결 론 :

APACHE CCU

중심 단어 : APACHE .

REFERENCES

- 1) Teskey RJ, Calvin JE, McPhail I. *Disease severity in the coronary care unit. Chest* 1991;100:1637-42.
- 2) Burnette ES, Wunderink RG, FCCP. *Comparison of two predictive models for prognosis in critically ill patients in a veteran's affairs medical center coronary care unit. Chest* 1995;108:1333-7.
- 3) Knaus WA, Wagner DP, Draper EA, Zimmerman JE, Bergner M, Bastos PG, et al. *The APACHE prognostic system: Risk prediction of hospital mortality for critically ill hospitalized adults. Chest* 1991;100:1619-36.
- 4) Schuster HP, Schuster FP, Ritschel P, Wilts S, Bodmann KF. *The ability of the simplified acute physiology score (SAPS) to predict outcome in coronary care patients. Intensive Care Med* 1997;23:1056-61.
- 5) Killip T, Kimball JT. *Treatment of myocardial infarction in a coronary care unit: a two year experience with 250 patients. Am J Cardiol* 1967;20:457-64.
- 6) Peel AAF, Semple T, Wang I, Lancaster WM, Dall JLG. *A coronary prognostic index for grading the severity of infarction. Br Heart J* 1962;24:745-60.
- 7) Norris RM, Brandt PWT, Caughey DE, Lee AJ, Scott PJ. *A new coronary prognostic index. Lancet* 1969;1:274-8.
- 8) Knaus WA, Draper EA, Wagner DP, Zimmerman JE. *APACHE : a severity of disease classification system. Crit Care Med* 1985;13:818-29.
- 9) Knaus WA, Zimmerman JE, Wagner DP, Draper EA, Lawrence DE. *APACHE: acute physiology and chronic health evaluation: a physiologically based classification system. Crit Care Med* 1981;9:591-7.

- 10) Bein T, Frhlich D, Frey A, Metz C, Taeger K. *Comparison of two severity-of-disease classification systems (APACHE and APACHE) in critically ill patients. Anaesthesist* 1995;44:37-42.
- 11) Von Bierbrauer A, Riedel S, Cassel W, Von Wichert P. *Validation of the acute physiology and chronic health evaluation (APACHE) scoring systems and comparison with APACHE in German intensive care units. Anaesthesist* 1998;47:30-8.
- 12) Hanley JA, McNeil BJ. *The meaning and use of the area under a receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve. Radiology* 1982;143:29-36.
- 13) Youden WJ. *Index for rating diagnostic tests. Cancer* 1950;3:32-5.
- 14) Le Gall JR, Lemeshow S, Saulnier F. *A new simplified acute physiology score (SAPS) based on a European/North American multicenter study. JAMA* 1993;270:2957-63.
- 15) Lemeshow S, Teres D, Klar J, Avrunin JS, Gehlbach SH, Rapoport J. *Mortality probability Models (MPM) based on an international cohort of intensive care unit patients. JAMA* 1993;270:2478-86.
- 16) Moreau R, Soupison T, Vauquelin P, Derrida S, Beaucour H, Sicot C. *Comparison of two simplified severity scores (SAPS and APACHE) for patients with acute myocardial infarction. Crit Care Med* 1989;17:409-13.
- 17) Reina A, V zquez G, Aguayo E, Bravo I, Colmenero M, Bravo M, PAEEC Group. *Mortality discrimination in acute myocardial infarction: comparison between APACHE and SAPS prognosis systems. Intensive Care Med* 1997;23:326-30.
- 18) Alemi F, Rice J, Hankins R. *Predicting in-hospital survival of myocardial infarction: a comparative study of various severity measures. Med Care* 1990;28:762-75.
- 19) Ludwigs U, Hulting J. *Acute physiology and chronic health evaluation scoring system in acute myocardial infarction: a prospective validation study. Crit Care Med* 1995;23:854-9.
- 20) Pierpont GL, Parenti CM. *Physician risk assessment and APACHE Scores in cardiac care units. Clinical Cardiology* 1999;22:366-8.
- 21) Wagner DP, Knaus WA, Harrell FE, Zimmerman JE, FCCM, Watts C. *Daily prognostic estimates for critically ill adults in intensive care units: results from a prospective, multicenter, inception cohort analysis. Crit Care Med* 1994; 22:1359-72.
- 22) Lim CM, Lee JK, Lee SS, Koh YS, Kim WS, Kim DS, et al. *The prognostic value of the first day and daily updated scores of the APACHE System in sepsis. Tuberculosis and Respiratory Disease* 1995;42:871-7.

. APACHE III physiologic scoring for vital signs and laboratory tests

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|--|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| | | | | 8 ≤39 | 5 40-49 | Pulse 0 50-99 beats/min | 1 100-109 | 5 110-119 | 7 120-139 | 13 140-154 | 17 ≥155 |
| 23 ≤39 | 15 40-59 | | 7 60-69 | 6 70-79 | 0 Mean BP 80-99 mmHg | 4 100-119 | 7 120-129 | 9 130-139 | 10 ≥140 | | |
| | 20 ≤32.9 | 16 33-33.4 | 13 33.5-33.9 | 8 34-34.9 | 2 35-35.9 | 0 Temperature 36-39.9°C | 4 ≥40 | | | | |
| | | 17 ≤5 | | 8 6-11* | 7 12-13 | 0 Respiratory rate 14-24 breaths/min | 6 25-34 | 9 35-39 | 11 40-49 | 18 ≥50 | |
| | 15 ≤49 | | | 5 50-69 | 2 70-79 | 0 †PaO₂ ≥80 mmHg | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 0 †A-aDO₂ ≤100 | 7 100-249 | 9 250-349 | 11 350-499 | 14 ≥500 | |
| | | | | | 3 ≤40.9 | 0 Hemocrit 41-49% | 3 ≥50 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | * Only use A-aDO ₂ for intubated patients with FiO ₂ ≥ 0.5 Do not use PaO ₂ weights for these patients |
| 19 ≤1.0 | | | 5 1.0-2.9 | | WBC 0 3.0-19.9 cu/mm | 1 20-24.9 | 5 ≥25 | | | | |
| | | 3 ≤43 | 0 †Creatinine c/ARF 44-132 μmol/dL 0.5-1.4 mg/dL | 4 133-171 1.5-1.94 | 7 ≥172 ≥1.95 | | | | | | |
| | | | 0 †Creatinine c/ARF 0-132 mol/dL 0-1.4 mg/dL | | | | | | 10 ≥133 ≥1.5 | | |
| 15 ≤399 | | 8 400-599 | 7 600-899 | 5 900-1499 | 4 1500-1999 | Urine output 0 2000-3999 cc/day | 1 ≥4000 | | | | |
| | | | | | | 0 BUN ≤6.1 mmol/L ≤16.9 mg/dL | 2 6.2-7.1 17-19 | 7 7.2-14.3 20-39 | 11 14.4-28.5 40-79 | 12 ≥28.6 ≥80 | |
| | | | | | 3 ≤119 | 2 120-134 | 0 Sodium 135-154 mmol/L 135-154 mEq/L | 4 ≥155 ≥155 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 ≤19 ≤1.9 | | 6 20-24 2.0-2.4 | | | 0 Albumin 25-44 g/L 2.5-4.4 g/dL | 4 ≥45 ≥4.5 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 0 Bilirubin ≤34 μmol/L ≤1.9 mg/dL | 5 35-51 2.0-2.9 | 6 52-85 3.0-4.9 | 8 86-135 5.0-7.9 | 16 ≥136 ≥8.0 | |
| | | | | | | 0 Glucose 3.4-11.1 mmol/dL 60-199 mg/dL | 3 11.2-19.3 200-349 | 5 ≥19.4 ≥350 | | | |

*For patients on mechanical ventilation no points are given for respiratory rates 6-12

†Acute renal failure (ARF) is defined as creatinine ≥1.5 mg/day and urine output <410 cc/day and no chronic dialysis

‡Glucose ≤39 mg/dL is lower weight than 40-59

. APACHE physiologic scoring for acid base abnormalities

| pH | pCO ₂ | <25 | 25 - <30 | 30 - <35 | 35 - <40 | 40 - <45 | 45 - <50 | 50 - <55 | 55 - <60 | 60 |
|--------------|------------------|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----|
| <7.15 | | 12 | | | | | | 4 | | |
| 7.15 - <7.20 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7.20 - <7.25 | | 9 | | 6 | | 3 | | 2 | | |
| 7.25 - <7.30 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7.30 - <7.35 | 5 | | | 0 | | 1 | | | | |
| 7.35 - <7.40 | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 7.40 - <7.45 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7.45 - <7.50 | | | 0 | 2 | | | | | | |
| 7.50 - <7.55 | | 3 | | | | 12 | | | | |
| 7.55 - <7.60 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7.60 - <7.65 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| 7.65 | | | | | | | | | | |

APACHE physiologic scoring for neurologic abnormalities

Eyes open spontaneously or to painful/verbal stimulation

| Motor | Verbal | Oriented converses | Confused conversation | Inappropriate words and incomprehensible sounds | No response |
|---|--------|--------------------|-----------------------|---|-------------|
| Obeys verbal command | | 0 | 3 | 10 | 15 |
| Localizes pain | | 3 | 8 | 13 | 15 |
| Flexion withdrawal/ decorticate rigidity | | 3 | 13 | 24 | 24 |
| Decerebrate rigidity/ no response | | 3 | 13 | 29 | 29 |

Eyes open spontaneously or to painful/verbal stimulation

| Motor | Verbal | Oriented converses | Confused conversation | Inappropriate words and incomprehensible sounds | No response |
|---|--------|--------------------|-----------------------|---|-------------|
| Obeys verbal command | | | | | 16 |
| Localizes pain | | | | | 16 |
| Flexion withdrawal/ decorticate rigidity | | | | 24 | 33 |
| Decerebrate rigidity/ no response | | | | 29 | 48 |

. APACHE points for age and chronic health evaluation

| | Points |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Age, yr | |
| 44 | 0 |
| 45 - 59 | 5 |
| 60 - 64 | 1 |
| 65 - 69 | 13 |
| 70 - 74 | 16 |
| 75 - 84 | 17 |
| 85 | 24 |
| Comorbid condition* | |
| AIDS | 23 |
| Hepatic failure | 16 |
| Lymphoma | 13 |
| Metastatic cancer | 11 |
| Leukemia/multiple myeloma | 10 |
| Immunosuppression | 10 |
| Cirrhosis | 4 |

*Excluded for elective surgery patients