E-Poster

EP-59

Orthostatic Hypotension in Cancer Patients Who Underwent Inpatient Rehabilitation

Topic: Health Conditions (Nervous System, Musculoskeletal System, Cardiopulmonary System)

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BACKGROUND

Orthostatic hypotension (OH), which confers morbidity and mortality risk, has been noted as a challenge for disabled patients with cancer diagnosis.

METHODS

This retrospective study examined 190 adults who underwent inpatient rehabilitation (IPR) at a comprehensive cancer center to determine the rate of OH in this cohort, risk factors associated with OH, and length of stay.

RESULTS

Among the 190 patients, 104 had their orthostatic blood pressure measurement completed upon admission to IPR. Among these 104 patients, 52 (50%) were found to have OH. Risk factors associated with OH included older age (p = 0.028), proton pump inhibitor use (p = 0.001), and diuretic use (p = 0.038). Interventions in OH group were rendered in 67.3% of patients which included: compression stocking (63%), abdominal binder (43%), hydration (37%), Midodrine (31%), discontinuation of antihypertensive medication (29%) and Fludrocortisone (3%). The lengths of stay (LOS) in the hospital and IPR were similar between those who had OH and those did not (p = 0.067 and 0.13, respectively).

CONCLUSION

A high rate of cancer rehabilitation patients present with OH when admitted to IPR, with proper treatment, similar IPR LOS can be achieved. Routine assessment of OH should be the standard of care in cancer IPR setting.

Statement of Disclosures

None

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Doi: 10.5606/archisprm.2026.EP-59