

^a Age (in years)			
Mean ± SD	41.60 ± 11.16	49.96 ± 8.69	0.005s
Range	22-62	37-67	
^b Sex			
Male	13 (52%)	16 (64%)	0.390ns
Female	12 (48%)	9 (36%)	
^a BMI (kg/m ²)			
Mean ± SD	22.26 ± 1.67	20.88 ± 1.69	0.006s
Figure in the parentheses indicate percentage. Data were analyzed using- ^a t-test and was presented as mean ± SD; ^b Chi-square test ²) was used to measure the level of significance. [*] p>0.05 was considered not to be significant. n=number of subjects; s=significant, ns=not significant; BMI=Body Mass Index			

Attributes	Group		p-value [*]
	Group A (n=25)	Group B (n=25)	
aMorbidity			
Yes	5 (20%)	12 (48%)	0.037s
No	20 (80%)	13 (52%)	
bMortality			
Yes	1 (4%)	3 (12%)	0.609ns
No	24 (96%)	22 (88%)	
Figure in the parentheses indicate percentage. Data were analyzed using- ^a Chi-square test ²) and ^b test and these were used to measure the level of significance [*] p>0.05 was considered not to be significant. n= number of subjects; s= significant; ns= not significant			

Table 1: Comparison of Demographic and anthropometric characteristics

Among the study population, total chest drain collection in group A and B were 816.00± 113.40 ml and 968.80 ± 183.49 ml respectively, which was statistically significant (p=0.001) as shown in Table 2. Duration of ICU stay following surgery was longer in group B patients (4.60 ± 0.76 days) compared to group A patients (3.92 ± 0.86 days), which was statistically significant (p=0.005). Difference between the duration of hospital stay of the two groups was also statistically significant (p=0.001) as hospital stay in group B patients was longer (9.88 ± 1.56 days) than group A patients (8.64 ± 0.81 days).

Postoperative outcome **Group** **96f10542 53**

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