Factors Associated with Postoperative Inpatient Mortality among Geriatric Patients with Hip Fractures

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ABSTRACT

Objective: Geriatric hip fracture is one of the most common orthopaedic problems in major acute hospitals. This study attempted to define the factors associated with inpatient mortality.

Patients and Methods: The outcomes for 809 patients with hip fracture who were surgically treated over a period of 31 months were analysed.

Results: Women predominated (73%) and the mean age at presentation was 81.2 years. The mortality rate was 5.8%. Predictive factors for mortality included male sex (p = 0.0128), preoperative albumin level below 30 g/L (p = 0.0108), and development of postoperative surgical (p = 0.0010) and medical (p ≤ 0.0008) complications.

Conclusion: Awareness of the perioperative nutritional status and prevention of and early diagnosis and treatment of both medical and surgical complications may reduce the inpatient mortality rate in these patients.

Key Words: Complications, Geriatric, Hip fracture, Mortality

中文摘要

老人股骨近端骨折術後死亡率的成因

江少華、張嘉健、劉智毓、翟慶聰、陳淑姿

老人股骨近端骨折是一種在急症醫院常見骨科病例。我們研究了在其中31個月內的809個術後例證以找出任何與術後死亡有關的原因。這809例中以女性居多。他們的術後死亡率是5.8%。我們發現男性病患者、術前蛋白質缺乏症和手術後併發症均與術後死亡率有著直接及顯著的關係。我們希望這個研究有助減少日後老人股骨近端骨折的死亡率。