Service Priorities and Programmes

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Factors affecting Mortality and Hospital admissions after hip fracture among Elderly Patients in Hong Kong – Review of a Three-Year Follow-Up

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Introduction

Among older Hong Kong Chinese, a rising trend was observed in the number of hip fractures from 1995 to 2004.Expected hip fracture by year 2015 will be about 7500 if nothing is done to reverse the trend. Hip fractures in the elderly are associated with significant mortality in one year.There is a high risk of hospital readmissions within the first year after hip fracture. To the best of our knowledge, though there're local studies on epidemiology hip fracture in Hong Kong, there is lack of research on factors associated with its mortality and re-admissions rate in 1-3 years.

Objectives

To review potential factors and find significant predictors associated with three year "Mortality" & "Hospital Admissions" after hip fracture among elderly patients

Methodology

All-cause mortality will be calculated using Kaplan-Meier estimates for men and women separately, and a logrank test will be used to assess statistical significance. Cox Proportional hazards regressions will be used to calculate hazard ratios (HRs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) for each variable. Variables associated with mortality at a significance level of $p \leq 0.05$ will be included in multivariable models.

Result

Patients who had lower functional level (including cognitive and ADL function), Hemoglobin level and Albumin level would have high mortality and hospital re-admission.