



Mortality after femoral fractures.

A study on 13,000 patients in the Swedish Fracture Register

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Introduction



- Hip fractures are among the most common fractures
- Mortality is high 30% at 1 year
- Treatment within 24/36 hours
- Old patients with comorbidities
- What about the rest of the femur?
- Age? Comorbidities? Mortality?



Material & methods



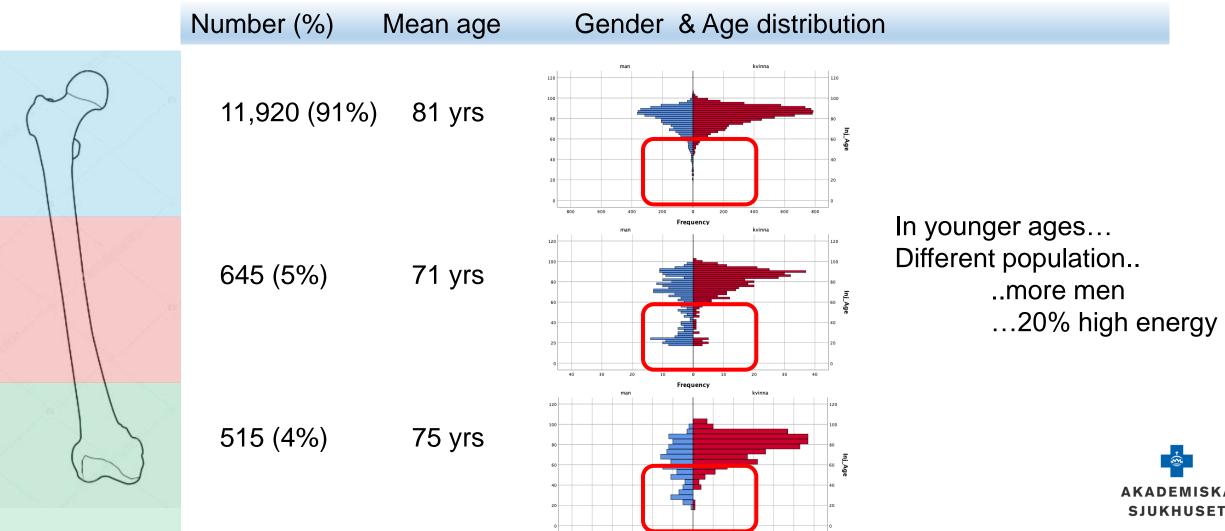
- The Swedish Fracture Register (2011)
 - Injury mechanism
 - Fracture characteristics
 - Treatment
 - Surgeons enter data
 - PROM questionnaires
 - 375,000 fractures May 2019

- All femoral fractures 2011-2014
- Cross-checked with The Swedish Patient Register
 - Comorbidities
 - Mortality



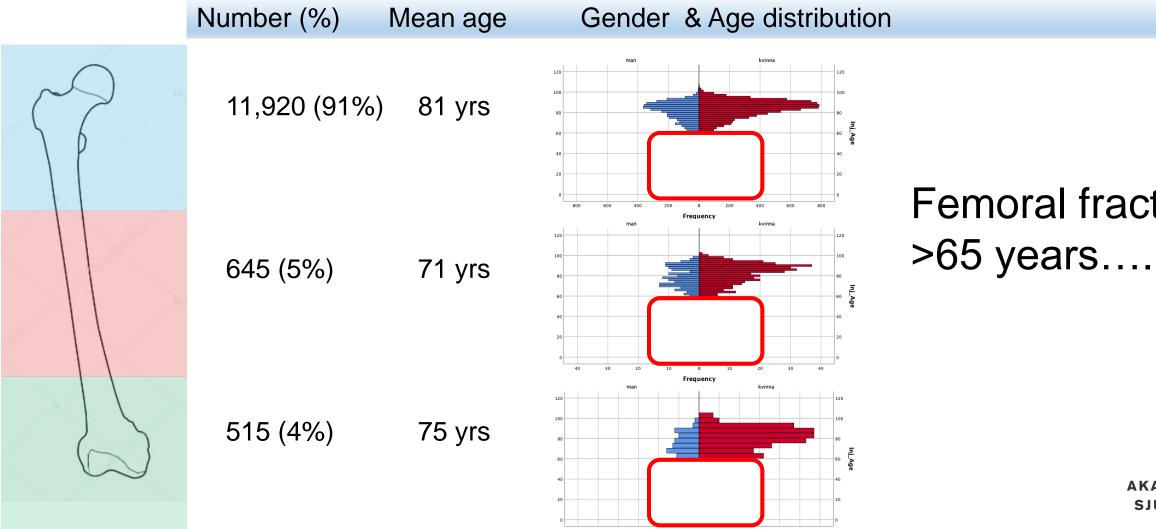
13,080 femoral fractures 2/3 women, mean age 80 years





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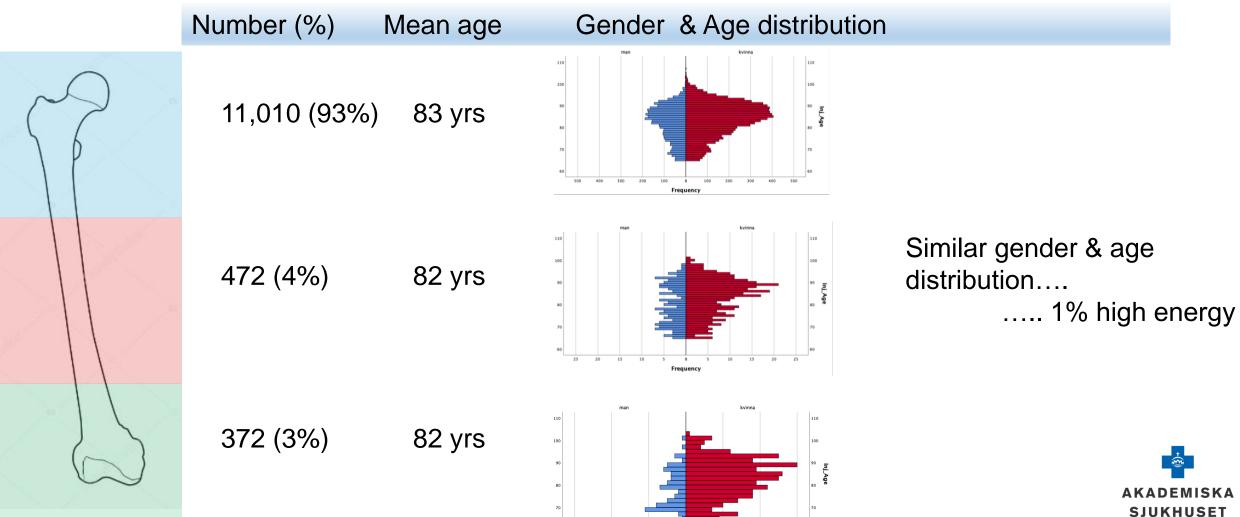


Femoral fractures



11854 femoral fractures >65 years 70% women, mean age 83 years

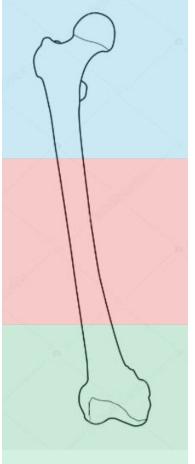




Comorbidities, femoral fractures >65 years: Charlson Comorbidity Index



No comorbidity(CCI 0) Moderate comorbidity(CCI 1-2) High comorbidity(CCI 3 or more)

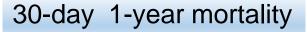


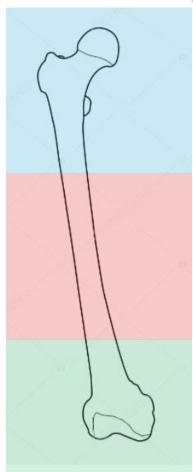




Survival after femoral fracture, >65 years



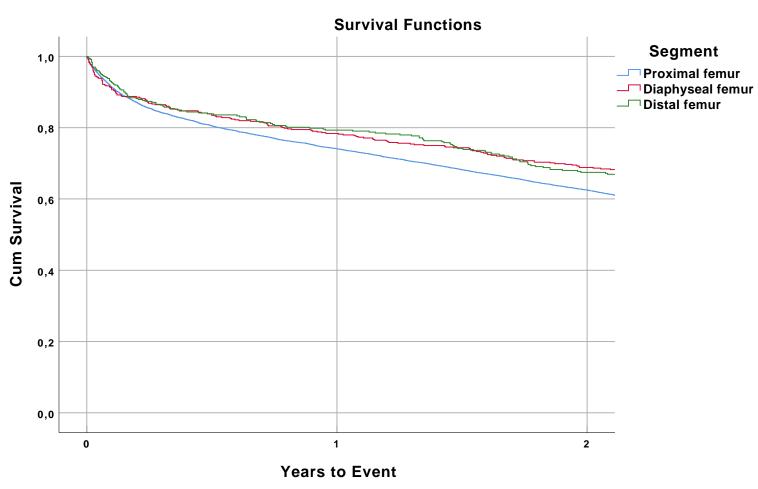




8% 26%

8% 22%

6% 21%



Summary



- Patients with proximal femoral fractures are older than patients with other femoral fractures
- When looking at > 65 years
 - Age and gender distribution similar
 - Diaphyseal and distal femoral fractures are almost as deadly to the elderly as hip fractures
- Time to reconsider time to surgery even for these patients?

