

4th International Conference on **Anesthesia**
&
8th Edition of International Conference and Exhibition on
Surgery and Transplantation

July 01-02, 2019 Valencia, Spain

Investigating orthopaedic admissions of patients over 90 years of age for hip fracture surgery

Harry Mc Grath¹, Professor James Harty² and Josie Clare²

¹University Hospital Limerick, Ireland

²Cork University Hospital, Ireland

Background: The geri-orthopaedic population has a high mortality in surgery due to multiple co-morbidities and risk factors which can all adversely affect their outcomes.

Aim: Assess patient risk factors in order to reduce mortality and identify causative factors.

Method: This study focuses on patients admitted to the orthopaedic service of Cork University Hospital over a one year period (2014) with a special interest in hip fracture. Patients of 90 years age or older were included in the study. After retrieving the sample from a HIPE database search, evaluation of the data collection sheet of potential parameters was carried out. Statistical analysis and inclusion/exclusion criteria were applied.

Results: Post-operative complications were the most important indicator of patient mortality. Type of fracture and treatment method were not statistically significant predictors for mortality. 69 patients were included in the study (nOA= 69). Following this, seven independent variables were investigated: age, gender, type of treatment, type of anaesthetic, type of fracture, length of hospital stay and complications post-operatively. The full model containing all predictors was not statistically significant in predicting death at follow-up, $\chi^2=15.622$ ($p=0.209$, nOA=69). There was an overall mortality rate of 21.7%. 15 patients in total. Those patients who did not survive, the experience of surgical complications was present in 86.7% of cases.

Conclusions: This study demonstrates the importance of controlling post-operative complications in hip fracture surgery for over 90's. Associations between mortality and age, gender, previous history of hip fracture, the type of presenting injury, type of anaesthetic are presented. The sub group of patients who had died at follow-up is very small (nM= 15). New measures and criteria need to be assessed practically to predict mortality on hip fracture patients over 90 years.

Biography

Harry Mc Grath completed his Medical Degree at UCC, in Ireland, and has worked in Melbourne Australia in numerous Hospitals including Monash. He is currently working in University Hospital Limerick in the Anaesthetics Department. He has active research interests with University of Limerick, UESTC China, and Peking University in the field of AI and anaesthetics.

mcgrath.har@gmail.com

Notes: