

FACTORS AFFECTING TIMING OF HIP FRACTURES FIXATION SURGERY A SINGLE CENTERED STUDY

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INTRODUCTION:

Hip fractures are common in elderly which associated with increased mortality, morbidity reduced quality of life. Hip fracture surgery is recommended to be done within 24-48 hours of admission as per suggested by The American Academy of Orthopaedics Surgeon. For various reasons, some elderly patients with femoral neck fracture undergo delayed surgical treatment. It has understandably been a major public health problem owing to high morbidity, mortality, and healthcare expenses.

MATERIALS AND METHOD:

A retrospective studies was conducted on 110 patients who were admitted to Melaka General Hospital from February 2022 till September 2022. Data such as diagnosis, type of operation, date and time of operation, and length of hospital stay and including factors of delayed surgery was collected and analyzed. For cases that were already optimized and with available implant, operation was done under emergency operation theater as early as within 24 hours. A co-managed team comprising of geriatrician, rehabilitation physician and anesthesia were established for pre and post operative care until patient is able to be discharged.

RESULT:

Total of 110 patients identified. 85 patients (67.8%) opted for operation while others opted conservative. Figure 1 showed the waiting time for operation where 20.5 % less than 48 hours. Figure 2 showed factors delaying early surgery to be done.

Figure 1: Time for operation

Time for operation	No of patient	Percentage (%)
< 24 hour	6	4.7
24 - 48 hour	14	15.8
48 - 72 hour	13	15.8
>72 hour	60	64.7

Figure 2 : Factors for delay surgery

No	Reason for delay	No of patient	Percentage (%)
1	Covid 19	5	7
2	Full OT list	21	31
3	Financial/implant issue	11	16
4	Medically not optimized	26	39
5	Late decision	1	1
6	Awaiting investigation	3	4

DISCUSSION

A delayed surgery associated with prolonged recovery and early surgical treatment improved patients ability to return to independent living. We have identified multiples factors resulting to a delayed surgery which medically not optimized, financial issues, no OT time, Covid-19 infections, pending investigations and a late decision. These factors involving multiple personnel and modalities which later contribute to a late surgeries

CONCLUSION:

In conclusion early fixation patient has better functional outcome and shorter hospital stay. Delayed surgery has lead to prolonged stay due to surgical site infections, infections (UTI, Pneumonia) and deep vein thrombosis.

REFERENCES:

1. *When is the ideal time to operate on a patient with a fracture of the hip?* P. M. Lewis, J. P. Waddell