

Clinical outcome of patients with hip fracture and dementia. Data on over 7000 patients from Swedish registry SveDem

F Gustavsson, S Hägg, P Burenstam-Linder, D Religa, M Hedström

Introduction

Hip fractures and dementia are two age related ailments, with negative impacts on the quality of life, expected to increase as the population ages. Persons with dementia are known to fare worse than the cognitively intact following a hip fracture, but questions remain about to what extent.

Aim

To describe baseline differences between the demented and the cognitively intact at the time of their first fracture, investigate differences in outcome of functional abilities and mortality.

Methods

This was a registry-based cohort study using the Swedish National Hip Fracture Registry (RIKSHÖFT) in conjunction with the Swedish registry for cognitive/dementia disorders, SveDem. 122 614 individuals suffering a first hip fracture between 2010 and 2018 were included. The patients with dementia as a group was compared to group without dementia for baseline characteristics and primary outcome measures were loss of function at 4 months and all-cause mortality (binomial logistic regression) during the study period.

Results

- The patients with dementia were older mean 84 years old (2.9 years, $P < 0.001$), had more co-morbidities, higher rates of in-hospital mortality during initial care (3.7% vs. 3.4%, $P < 0.001$).
- At follow-up they had higher odds ratio for mortality (OR 6.3, $P < 0.001$) and less mobility. 21% could not walk at all 4 months after hip fracture.

Future studies must find the causes so that effective post-surgical care can be developed for patients with dementia.

	Mobility at time of fracture			Mobility at 4 month follow up		
	Diagnosis in SveDem			Diagnosis in SveDem		
	NO	YES	Total	NO	YES	Total
Walked alone outdoors	67884 (63.5)	2087 (28.5)	69971	25046 (42.3)	295 (8.8)	25341
Walked outdoors with assistance	8672 (8.1)	1089 (14.9)	9761	6656 (11.2)	410 (12.3)	7066
Walked indoors without assistance	20883 (19.5)	2961 (40.5)	23844	14485 (24.4)	1084 (32.4)	15569
Walked indoors with assistance	6501 (6.1)	944 (12.9)	7445	6834 (11.5)	863 (25.8)	7697
Could not walk	3025 (2.8)	233 (3.2)	3258	6238 (10.5)	693 (20.7)	6931
Total	106965	7314	114279	59259	3345	62604

Table 1 Patients with a diagnosis of dementia (SveDem) and mobility 4 months after hip fracture.

Conclusion

Individuals with dementia performed worse after a hip fracture.

