## In-Hospital Hip Fracture in Elderly (65+) Patients

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### Description

This indicator measures the rate of in-hospital hip fractures among acute care inpatients age 65 and older. For further details, please see the General Methodology Notes. The indicator is expressed as a rate of in-hospital hip fractures per 1,000 inpatient cases.

### Calculation: Description

Risk-adjusted rate = Observed cases ÷ Expected cases × Canadian average

**Unit of analysis:** Single admission

### Calculation: Geographic Assignment

Place of service

### Calculation: Type of Measurement

Rate - per 1,000

### Calculation: Adjustment Applied

The following covariates are used in risk adjustment:

For a detailed list of covariates used in the model, please refer to the Model Specification document.

### Calculation: Method of Adjustment

Poisson regression

**Description:**

Acute care discharges of patients age 65 and older

**Inclusions:**

1. Admission to an acute care institution (Facility Type Code = 1)

**Exclusions:**

2. Age at admission 65 years and older

3. Sex recorded as male or female

**Description:**

Cases within the denominator with a post-admission hip fracture

**Inclusions:**

1. One of the following ICD-10-CA codes, coded as type 2:
   - Fracture of neck of femur (S72.0)
   - Intertrochanteric fracture (S72.10)
   - Unspecified trochanteric fracture (S72.19)
   - Subtrochanteric fracture (S72.2)

**Exclusions:**

1. Other specified misadventures during surgical and medical care (one of the above S codes and Y65.8 coded as type 9)

OR

2. Fracture of bone following insertion of orthopedic implant, joint prosthesis or bone plate (M96.6 coded as type 2 or T81.88 coded as type 2)
In-hospital hip fractures are largely preventable and represent a patient safety concern.

In addition to the profound impact hip fractures can have on the independence and quality of life of elderly patients, such injuries occurring within hospital are also associated with longer lengths of stay and increased health care costs.

This indicator is intended to help hospitals monitor prevention efforts; high rates should be used to identify areas for improvement.

Lower rates are desirable.

References


Availability of Data Sources and Results

Data Sources

DAD

Type of Year:

Fiscal

First Available Year:

2012

Last Available Year:

2016

Geographic Coverage

All provinces/territories except Quebec

Reporting Level/Disaggregation

National, Province/Territory, Region, Facility, Peer Group

Result Updates

Every year

Web Tool:

CIHI Health Indicators

URL: https://www.cihi.ca/en/cihi-health-indicators

Not applicable

Rates for Quebec are not available due to differences in data collection.

Not applicable

Not applicable