Abstract

Introduction and problem statement

Hip fracture is one of the High-energy fractures and this is that is often followed by motor vehicle accidents or falls from height occur. However, the other broken bones and injuries to other tissues and organs of the body carry. Given the importance of these fractures, hence we decided to investigate the mortality and morbidity of patients according to the type of treatment they would.

Material and Methods

In this study, first we enrolled multi trauma patients who were initially defined hip fracture in them (based on clinical and radiological examination), then 60 patients with hip fractures were selected for surgical treatment group based on doctor diagnosis and patients condition and also 60 patients for non-surgical treatment group (using tugs or external fixture). Duration of hospitalization, mortality, morbidity and satisfaction level in these patients were evaluated during hospitalization time and also mortality and morbidity rates were reviewed within a year after incidence of fractures by calling or visiting patients for vascular injury, nerve damage, infection incidence, disunion, short limbs and etc. Finally obtained data were analyzed by SPSS v16 statistical software.

Results

In this study 120 patients with hip fracture were evaluated that in non-surgical treatment group (first group) 39 patients were men and the age of patients was 52.18±12.87 years and in the surgical treatment group 31 patients were men with the age of 55.58±13.14 years. The most common cause of injuries was falling from height in both groups. Although the morbidity (p=0.171) was lower in surgical treatment group but mortality was more than non-surgical treatment group statistically (p=0.375). In annuals complications of patients, vascular complications (p=0.373), nerve damage (p=0.014), disunion (p=0.026) and shortening of limb (p=0.154) in non-surgical treatment group were most prevalent.

Conclusion

Results showed that surgical group patients had higher mortality and lower morbidity than non-surgical group.

Key words: Mortality, Morbidity, Hip fracture