Mortality following Periprosthetic Fractures of the Femur: A Retrospective Analysis of the Risk Factors

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Aims

- To retrospectively analyse the mortality rates for patients sustaining periprosthetic fractures of the femur
- To evaluate the risk factors associated with mortality in these patients

Results

Overall mortality between April 2017 to December 2019 was 34.29%

30-day mortality	11.43%
120-day mortality	20.00%

Patients with a fracture adjacent to THA had significantly lower mortality rates than those with a fracture adjacent to hip HA or TKA (p < 0.01)

Take home points

- Mortality for periprosthetic fractures is significant
- Risk factors identified in this study should be carefully considered during fracture management, so that patient outcome can be optimised, and mortality risks reduced

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Risk factors identified in this study that could potentially contribute to higher post-fracture mortality risks include advanced age, female gender and shorter length of hospital stay (p < 0.01)

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Methods

- Routine clinical data collected from Victoria Hospital, Kirkcaldy, Scotland, were reviewed and analysed
- Altogether, 35 patients admitted with a periprosthetic femoral fracture around a total hip arthroplasty (THA), or hip hemiarthroplasty (hip HA), or total knee arthroplasty (TKA), were included in final data analysis
- Data on mortality rates, patient characteristics and demographics, fracture-related data, treatment, and patient outcome were retrospectively analysed and tested for significance using chi-square tests and t-tests



