

Paper Category:	Surgery and Perioperative Medicine
Paper Title: (Arial Font; 14 Pt Size)	Clinical Characteristics of Patients with Fragility Hip Fractures at Tertiary Public Hospital in Malaysia
Abstract Body: (Arial Font; 12Pt Size)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Background • Objectives • Method • Results • Discussions and Conclusions
<p>(Maximum word limit - 300 words)</p> <p>Background: Malaysia is expected to have the highest increase in hip fractures by 2050.</p> <p>Objectives: To investigate the clinical characteristics of patients with fragility hip fractures, as well as the time taken for admission and surgery at a public hospital in Malaysia.</p> <p>Method: A review was conducted on the medical records of 149 older adults who were admitted to Selayang Hospital with fragility hip fractures between January 1, 2022, and February 28, 2023.</p> <p>Results: The proportion of women with osteoporotic hip fractures outnumbered the men consistent with global and local literature. Both groups of patients had an average age of over 75 years. Chronic kidney disease stage 3-5 appears to be a significant risk factor for fragility hip fractures in both groups of patients. Older male patients typically spend approximately 16 hours in ED before being admitted, while female patients spend around 11 hours. Approximately 65% of male patients and 70% of female patients underwent surgical intervention, while the remaining patients were treated conservatively.</p> <p>Discussion and conclusion: Our research highlights the necessity of implementing a rapid admission process for patients with suspected fragility fractures, ensuring a smooth transition from the emergency department (ED) to the ward. Our study found that patients had to wait an average of 7-8 days before receiving surgical treatment. The primary reason for this delay is attributed to administrative issues, such as the unavailability of operating theaters (OT), which indicates poor resource allocation and subsequently affects surgical capacity. The findings of our research indicate a low treatment initiation rate for osteoporosis, as evidenced by nearly half of male patients and 41% of female patients were not prescribed anti-osteoporosis medications (AOM) upon discharge. This discrepancy may be attributed to a lack of awareness among clinicians regarding the necessity of AOM, as well as inadequate clarity and communication within the clinical team.</p>	

Date of Submission: 14th August 2023

Total number of words: 297

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