

Isle of Wight Joint Strategic Needs Assessment: Core Dataset 2009

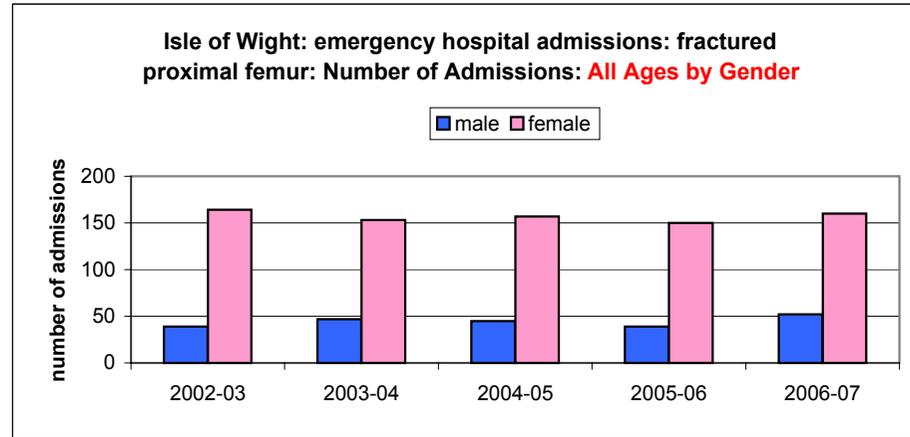
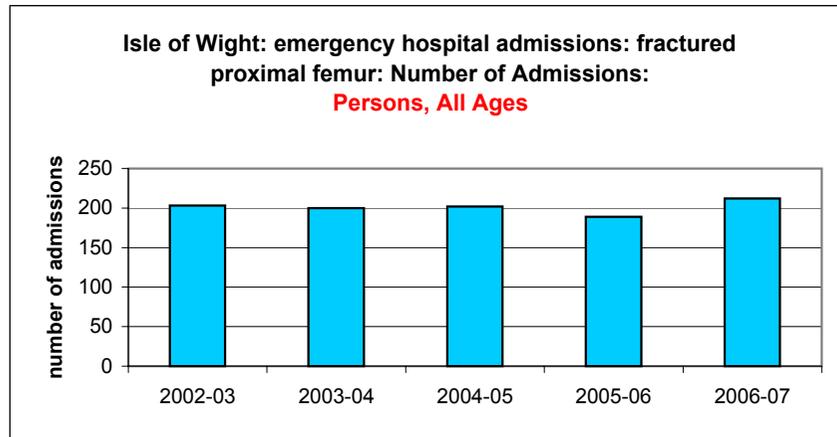


Domain: Burden of Ill Health Indicator: Hospital Admissions for Fractured Proximal Femur
 Sub-Domain: Trauma Indicator References: JSNA Core Dataset number 55
 Sub-sub- Domain: Falls Data Source: National Centre for Health Outcomes Development
 Indicator definition: [see below](#)

Isle of Wight: Emergency Hospital Admissions for Fractured Proximal Femur: Number of Admissions

IW: number of admissions*	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
male	39	47	45	39	52
female	164	153	157	150	160
persons	203	200	202	189	212

* Formal definition: number of finished and unfinished continuous inpatient (CIP) spells, excluding transfers.



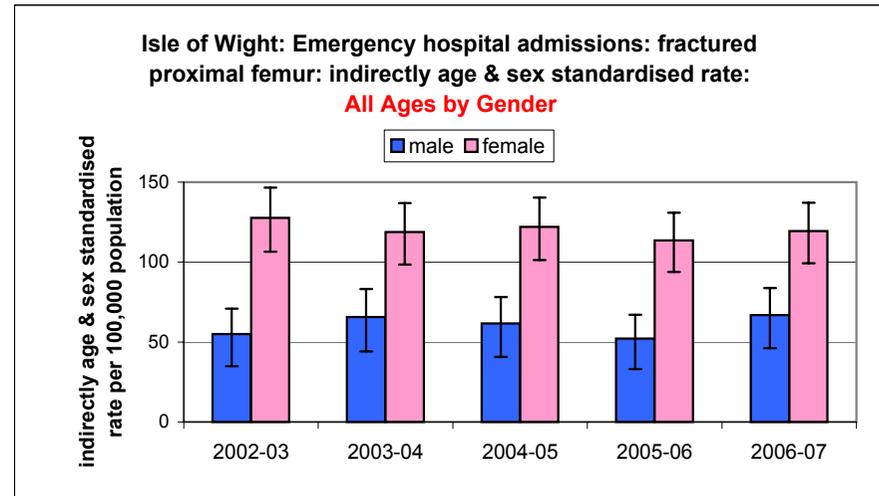
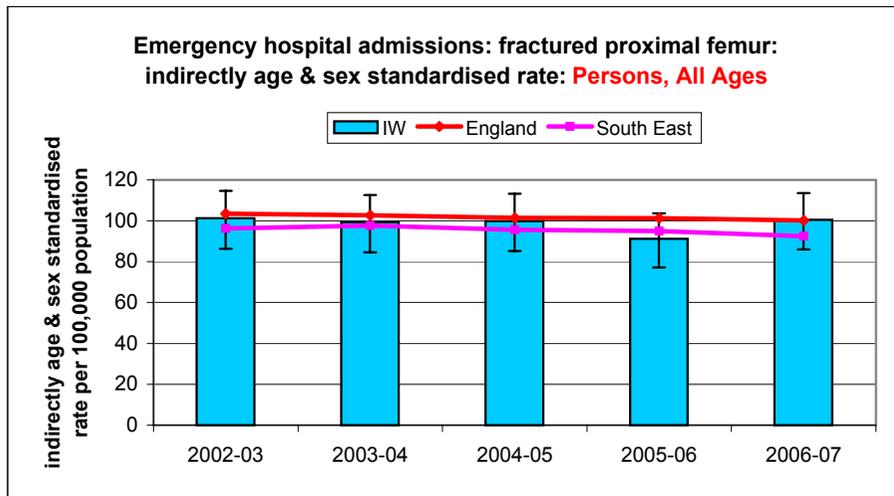
Isle of Wight: Emergency Hospital Admissions for Fractured Proximal Femur: Indirectly Age and Sex Standardised Admission Rates

IW Admission Rates

IW by Gender	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
persons	101.2	99.3	99.9	91.2	100.4
male	54.9	65.7	61.6	52.1	66.9
female	127.7	118.8	122.0	113.5	119.3

Comparative Admission Rates - Persons

Persons, All Ages	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
England	103.4	102.7	101.4	101.2	100.2
South East	96.28	97.57	95.56	94.91	92.4
IW	101.24	99.31	99.91	91.17	100.42



COMMENTARY

Falls are a major cause of disability, and the leading cause of mortality due to injury in people aged over 75 in the UK. Preventing falls in older people depends on identifying those most at risk of falling and co-ordinating appropriate preventive action (National Service Framework for Older People).

Hip fracture is the most common serious injury related to falls in older people. Fracture of the proximal femur is a category of hip fracture which is often used as a proxy to measure the incidence, or number of new cases, of falls in the community, although not all falls will result in hip fracture.

The data and charts, **top**, show the number of emergency hospital admissions among IW residents which are caused by fractured proximal femur. This shows that:

- There were on average 200 admissions annually over this period, with little annual variation.
- There were more admissions among females compared with males. This reflects in part longer life expectancy among females and the greater likelihood of falls, and hip fractures, among older people.

The data and chart, **bottom**, show the IW rate of emergency admissions compared with England and the South East for Persons, and comparing IW rates for males and females. This shows that:

- The IW admission rate for Persons was steady over this period and similar to the comparable rate for England and the South East.
- The IW rate among females was significantly higher than among males over the whole period. Both rates were relatively steady over the period shown.

INDICATOR DEFINITION	
Indicator:	Emergency Hospital Admissions for Fractured Proximal Femur
Definition:	Indirectly Age and Sex Standardised Rate of Emergency Hospital Admissions for Fractured Proximal Femur per 100,000 population.
Numerator (number of people or events)	The number of finished and unfinished continuous inpatient (CIP) spells, excluding transfers, for patients with an emergency method of admission and with any of the following primary diagnoses: ICD10 codes: S.72.0, S72.1, S72.2
Denominator (total population or events)	Resident population for the specified years. Persons & by Gender
Geographic Coverage	Local Authority
Time period	As shown above.
Data Source(s)	National Centre for Health Outcomes Development (NCHOD) http://www.nchod.nhs.uk/ (this is the site for non-NHS staff)
Significance for Health	Higher rates are associated with worse health. Lower rates are associated with better health.
Factors that might affect the Accuracy of this Indicator	