

The impact of selected demographic variables and disease on the causes and circumstances of femoral neck fracture

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Proximal femoral fractures are the major cause of hospitalization due to an injury among advanced age patients.

Purpose: To analyse causes of femoral neck fractures.

Materials and methods: The research material included medical documentation of 203 patients with femoral neck fractures. A research method employed in this study was an analysis of the documentation. A statistical analysis was performed using the chi-square test for independence.

Results: The majority of women and men sustained an injury at home or on the way (62.5% and 46.2% respectively). Patients who had an injury at work were largely men. Most injuries were related to a disease. It has been observed that women consid-

erably more often than men mentioned slipping as the cause of an injury (21.3% and 6.9% respectively). Men, on the other hand, more often than women incurred injuries as a result of falls (19.4% and 9.5% respectively). The structure of an injury was similar irrespective of whether patients were diagnosed as having such diseases as diabetes, cataract and osteoporosis or not.

Conclusions: There is a relationship between gender and the circumstances of an injury. Women more often sustain an injury at home, and men – at work. The circumstances and causes of injuries are not significantly related to diseases such as diabetes, cataract and osteoporosis.

Key words: Falls, osteoporosis, femoral neck fractures
