



Postfracture Rehabilitation after Hip Fracture in Patients with Dementia

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Abstract:

Introduction. Hip fractures are more common especially in women, in the elderly, due to osteoporosis. Almost half of all people who suffer hip fractures also have dementia. Patients with dementia recover slower and they are more prone to complications.

Objectives. We present 6 female patients (65 years and older) with dementia who received a different therapy: 3 surgical and the other 3 who were unfit for surgeries were treated conservatively. The main reason for non-operative intervention was the latter stages of dementia, consistent with an anticipated rapid deterioration or death.

Results and discussion. In conservative treatment group, no female could walk with assist or independently compared with surgical group where 1 female could walk with assist. Conservative group had less desire for active treatments and rehabilitation. At long-term quality of life in the surgical group was not higher than reported following conservative care group.

Conclusion. There is insufficient evidence to draw conclusions about how effective is the surgical treatment or non-surgical care for people with dementia and hip fracture. Increased attention should be focused on efforts to enhance comfort in this patient population.

Keywords

Hip fractures, Osteoporosis, Dementia, Postfracture Rehabilitation