

Characteristics of Fall-Related Fractures in Older Adults with Cerebrovascular Disease: A Cross-Sectional Study

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Purpose: Limited information exists on fall-related fractures in older adults with cerebrovascular disease. This study aimed to determine the characteristics of older adults with cerebrovascular disease who sustained fall-related fractures and identify the associated risk factors for perioperative complications.

Patients and Methods: This was a cross-sectional study, which included patients with cerebrovascular disease who sustained fractures between Jan. 2017 and Dec. 2019. The collected data included demographics (age and gender), time and place of fracture occurrence, mechanism of injury, fracture location, type of cerebrovascular disease, complications, and comorbidities.

Results: A total of 768 patients with 815 fractures were included; there were 253 males and 515 females, with an average age of 78.3 years. For either males or females, 80–84 years was the most commonly involved age group. Most (61.0%) patients had their fractures occurring at home and most fractures (70.7%) occurred during the daytime. Most were hip fractures and limb weakness; instability-related falls were the most common cause of fracture, making a proportion of 34.5%. Patients who suffered falls were mainly combining ischemic cerebrovascular disease. Most (85.9%) patients presented with at least one comorbid disease and the perioperative complication rate was 76.9% in total cases. Age \geq 80 (OR: 1.772, 95% CI: 1.236–2.540) and the number of comorbidities \geq 3 (OR: 1.606, 95% CI: 1.035–2.494) were found independently associated with complications, while the type of cerebrovascular disease, fracture location, and comorbidities of prior fragility fracture and respiratory disease were not significantly correlated with complications.

Conclusion: Our findings highlighted that more focus on improved physical function explored in intervention setting and the importance of primary home prevention measures seems justified in China and maybe other countries as well. It is the first study that presented the epidemiological characteristics of older adults with cerebrovascular disease who later experienced a fracture.

Keywords: cross-sectional study, epidemiology, fall-related fracture, cerebrovascular disease, older adults

Introduction

Falls are considered a geriatric syndrome with multiple causes and contributors, which will lead to major adverse health events, including fractures, hospitalization, disability, and even death. Older people are generally at a higher risk of falls. Combined with the critical loss of bone mass, an increased propensity for falls due to deterioration of physical function can lead to the increased incidence of fractures

in older people, especially in the hip area.^{1,2} There is an increased concern that about one-third of community-dwelling adults aged ≥ 65 years in western countries fall each year and the frequency of falls and fall-related injuries increase with age.³

Cerebrovascular diseases, as one of the common diseases that endanger the health of older adults, are at high risk of imbalance or falls, which in turn significantly aggravating their condition and prognosis. These accidental events will present great pressure to the medical and healthcare centers, given the burden of fractures and the increased rates of related morbidities. Statistical data demonstrated that cerebrovascular disease is the leading cause of mortality in China, and its incidence has increased worldwide and remained high in China.^{4,5} Due to the higher morbidity and mortality in such a population, knowledge of characteristics in the older fractured adults combined with cerebrovascular disease is more important than ever before. However, research assessing its epidemiological behavior which is the basic prerequisite to avoid or reduce the occurrence of fractures as an important indicator of disease distribution and health status⁶ remains scarce.

In this study, we retrospectively collected data of hospitalized older adults with cerebrovascular disease who sustained fractures, and we aimed to investigate the characteristics in such a population. We hope these data could be useful for understanding characteristics of these specific risk populations and providing treatment recommendations for older adults in China and maybe other countries as well.

Materials and Methods

Patients and Groups

The study population consisted of all fractured patients aged 65 years or older presenting with the cerebrovascular disease at a single Level I trauma center in China between Jan. 2017 and Dec. 2019. We included patients who were 65 years or older, with a definite diagnosis of new-onset fracture by falls, had an admission delay of less than 7 days, and a principal diagnosis of cerebrovascular disease. Patients who had old fractures, pathologic fractures, secondary fractures, and patients with missing medical data were excluded. This study was approved by the institutional review board of the third Hospital of Hebei Medical University (K2020-032-1) in compliance with the Helsinki. The declaration and consent were waived for

its retrospective nature and all collected patient data were anonymously recorded to protect patient confidentiality.

The collected data of interest included demographics (age and gender), time and place of fracture occurrence, mechanism of injury, fracture location, type of cerebrovascular disease (ischemic cerebrovascular disease including ischemic stroke and transient ischemic attack; cerebral hemorrhage; and asymptomatic cerebral infarction), complications and comorbidities. Based on age in the five-year interval, patients were divided into six groups: 65–69 years, 70–74 years, 75–79 years, 80–84 years, 85–89 years, and age ≥ 90 years. The time of injury was classified as dawn (00:00–6:00), morning (6:00–12:00), afternoon (12:00–18:00), and evening (18:00–24:00). The place of fracture occurrence was recorded as indoor, outdoor, and others. The mechanism of injury was classified as limb weakness/instability during walking, sudden change in body positions, slips, trips, dizziness, stepping on an empty step, and others.

The fracture location was recorded as a proximal and distal fracture for upper/lower limb long-bone (humerus, ulna and radius, femur, tibia, and fibula), scapula, clavicle, hand fracture, foot fracture, pelvic/acetabular fracture, patella, and vertebral fracture.

Based on these definitions, information on fractures was extracted, verified, and confirmed by medical and radiological records. All electronic data were evaluated by two orthopedic surgeons not involved in patients' care, and if the consequences differed greatly, a discussion is needed.

Statistical Analysis

We performed a power analysis for statistics. A two-sided 5% significance level and 80% power were considered as reliable and significant. The sample size and the power analysis have been computed using NCSS-PASS V11.0.7 software (<https://www.ncss.com/software/pass/>). The categorical data were expressed as absolute numbers and percentage (%) and were evaluated by chi-square or Fisher's exact test. Multivariate logistic regression was performed to assess the contributions of variables that demonstrated to be independently related to adverse outcomes as candidate predictor variables with perioperative complications. In the multi-category variables, ischemic stroke and trunk fracture were chosen as standard, others were converted into dummy variables. We adjusted for the covariates with a p -value < 0.10 in the final multivariate logistic models. All data analyses were performed using IBM SPSS

Statistics for Windows, version 26.0 (IBM, Armonk, NY, USA). The forest plots illustrating the results of multivariate Logistic regression were performed in R version 3.5.1. The level of significance was set at $P < 0.05$.

Results

Place and Time of Fracture Occurrence, and Injury Mechanism

A total of 468 patients had their fractures occurring at their own home, taking a proportion of 61.0%; 281 (36.6%) patients had their fractures occurring at the community court or on the way to or from outside; 19 patients had their fractures occurring at other places included public sites (market, park, hospital, etc.), staircase, and sports field. Among 768 patients, most fractures (543 patients, 70.7%) occurred during the daytime, especially in the afternoons (333 patients, 43.4%). The proportion of limb weakness or instability-related falls causing fractures was 34.5% (265/768), followed by fall from a sudden change in body positions (203, 26.4%), slipping (148, 19.3%), tripping (58, 7.6%), others (57, 7.4%), dizziness (19, 2.5%), and stepping on an empty step (18, 2.4%) (Table 1).

Fracture Location

Among 815 fractures, there were 596 hip fractures (including 242 femoral neck fractures and 354 intertrochanteric fractures), accounting for 73.1% (29.7% and 43.4% for femoral neck fracture and intertrochanteric fracture, respectively), followed by proximal humerus fracture (48, 5.9%), and vertebral fracture (32, 3.9%) (see Table 2).

Of the 45 (5.9%) patients with concurrent fractures (92 fractures, total), 30 (3.9%) patients fell due to weakness/instability and slips, while 15 patients fell from a sudden change in body positions. Thirty-two patients with at least one lower-extremity diaphyseal fracture involved in each, with concurrent vertebral fracture, acetabulum fracture, or foot fracture. Ten patients with at least one upper-extremity diaphyseal fracture involved in each, with concurrent vertebral fracture or acetabulum fracture. There were other 2 patients who presented with vertebral fracture and acetabulum fracture.

Age- and Gender-Specific Characteristics

From Jan. 2017 to Dec. 2019, a total of 822 fractured patients presenting with the cerebrovascular disease were screened and assessed for eligibility to participate in this study. The number of falls-related fractures in this cohort

Table 1 The Distribution of Place and Time of Fracture Occurrence, and Injury Mechanism

Variables	Cases	Percentage (%)
Place		
Indoor		
Living room	194	25.3
Bathroom	145	18.9
Bedroom	121	15.8
Kitchen	8	1.0
Outdoor (community court or on the way to or from outside)	281	36.6
Other places (public sites including market, park, hospital; staircase; and sports field)	19	2.5
Time		
Dawn (00:00–6:00)	55	7.2
Morning (6:00–12:00)	210	27.3
Afternoon (12:00–18:00)	333	43.4
Evening (18:00–24:00)	170	22.1
Injury mechanism		
Instability or weakness	265	34.5
Sudden change in body positions	203	26.4
Slips	148	19.3
Trips	58	7.6
Dizziness	19	2.5
Stepping on an empty step	18	2.4
Others	57	7.4

was 768 and all of them met our inclusion and exclusion criteria. Among 768 patients, 210 (27.34%) occurred in 2017, 258 (33.59%) in 2018, and 300 (39.07%) in 2019. During the study period, there were a total of 768 patients with 815 fractures, including 43 patients each having concurrent two fractures and two patients each with concurrent three fractures.

There were 253 (32.94%) male patients and 515 (67.06%) female patients, with an average age of 78.3 years (standard deviation, SD, 7.7 years; range, 65 to 110). The mean (SD) age at fracture was 77.9 years (7.8) for males and 78.6 years (7.7) for females with a range of 65–110 and 65–106 for males and females, respectively. Although not statistically significant ($P > 0.05$), the ratios were higher among females than males within all age groups (1.75, 1.82, 2.45, 1.90, 2.26, and 2.33 in each age group). For either males or females, 80–84 years was the most commonly involved age group. The detailed

Table 2 The Distribution of Fracture Based on Different Locations

Fracture Location	Cases	Percentage (%)
Humeral fracture		
Proximal	48	5.9
Shaft	3	0.4
Distal	11	1.3
Ulna and radius fracture		
Proximal	6	1.2
Shaft	4	0.5
Distal	11	1.3
Femoral fracture		
Proximal		
Femur neck fracture	242	29.7
Femur intertrochanteric fracture	354	43.4
Shaft	13	1.6
Distal	17	2.1
Tibia and fibula		
Proximal	6	0.7
Shaft	2	0.2
Distal	12	1.5
Scapular fracture	3	0.4
Clavicle fracture	9	1.1
Hand fracture	1	0.1
Foot fracture	4	0.5
Pelvic/ acetabular fracture	19	2.3
Patella fracture	18	2.2
Vertebra fracture	32	3.9

characteristics stratified by age and gender are presented in [Table 3](#) and [Figure 1](#). No clear seasonal variation in fractures was observed (data not shown).

Type of Cerebrovascular Disease

[Table 3](#) shows the fractured patients who suffered falls were mainly combining ischemic cerebrovascular disease including ischemic stroke (541, 70.4%) and transient ischemic attack (23, 3.0%). There were 55 (7.2%) cases of cerebral hemorrhage and 149 (19.4%) cases of asymptomatic cerebral infarction, respectively. In addition, ischemic stroke was performed in 15 of the 55 cases of a cerebral hemorrhage. Further analysis showed that females had higher ratios than males (50.0% vs 23.5% and 13.3% vs 6.1%) in ischemic

cerebrovascular disease and asymptomatic cerebral infarction. However, gender did not differ between hemorrhagic cerebrovascular disease and ischemic stroke combining with cerebral hemorrhage groups ($P>0.05$).

Comorbidities and Complications

Among all patients, 660 patients were presenting with at least one comorbid disease, accounting for 85.9%, which consisted predominantly of hypertension (62.9%), coronary heart disease (33.6%), and diabetes (30.5%). The perioperative complication rate was 76.9% in total cases including anemia (n=304, 39.6%), hypoproteinemia (n=304, 39.6%), deep vein thrombosis (n=289, 37.6%), electrolyte disorders (n=265, 34.5%), perioperative hyperglycemia (n=226, 29.4%), cardiac complications (n=215, 28.0%), and pulmonary complications (74, 9.6%). Further analysis showed that females had higher ratios than males in all subgroups of comorbidities and complications aforementioned ($P<0.05$), except for arrhythmia, respiratory disease, rheumatic immune disease, Parkinson's disease, neuropsychiatric disorders, and pulmonary complications ($P >0.05$). The distribution of comorbidities and complications in males and females are shown in [Table 3](#).

Analysis of Possible Influencing Factors of Perioperative Complications

To examine the association between perioperative complications and all factors that could causatively be related to, we performed multivariate logistic regression on total patients. As shown in [Table 4](#), unadjusted analyses showed that factors associated with the perioperative complications were age, type of cerebrovascular disease, fracture location, comorbidities of prior fragility fracture and respiratory disease, and the number of comorbidities ($P <0.01$). After adjusting for the covariates with p -value <0.1 in the univariate analyses, the adjusted odds ratio (OR) provided the association with perioperative complications and covariates in the multivariate logistic model. Covariates of age ≥ 80 (OR: 1.772, 95% CI: 1.236–2.540) and the number of comorbidities ≥ 3 (OR: 1.606, 95% CI: 1.035–2.494) were found independently associated with complications. It appeared that type of cerebrovascular disease, fracture location, and comorbidities of prior fragility fracture and respiratory disease were not significantly correlated with complications ([Figure 2](#)).

Table 3 The Detailed Distribution of Age, Age Group, Type of Cerebrovascular Disease, Comorbidities and Complications Stratified by Gender

Variables	Total	Male	Female	P value
Number of patients, n (%)	768 (100)	253 (32.9)	515 (61.7)	
Age, years	78.3±7.7	77.9±7.8	78.6±7.7	0.276
Age, years (range)	65–110	65–110	65–106	
Age groups, n (%)				0.728
65–69	121 (15.8)	44 (36.4)	77 (63.6)	
70–74	141 (18.4)	50 (35.5)	91 (64.5)	
75–79	152 (19.8)	44 (28.9)	108 (71.1)	
80–84	180 (23.4)	62 (34.4)	118 (65.6)	
85–89	124 (16.1)	38 (30.6)	86 (69.4)	
≥ 90	50 (6.5)	15 (30.0)	35 (70.0)	
Type of cerebrovascular disease, n (%)				
Ischemic cerebrovascular disease				
Ischemic stroke	541 (70.4)	174 (22.7)	367 (47.8)	<0.001*
Transient ischemic attack	23 (3.0)	6 (0.8)	17 (2.2)	0.022*
Hemorrhagic cerebrovascular disease				
Cerebral hemorrhage	55 (7.2)	26 (3.4)	29 (3.8)	0.686
Cerebrovascular disease without acute focal neurological deficit				
Asymptomatic cerebral infarction	149 (19.4)	47 (6.1)	102 (13.3)	<0.001*
Ischemic stroke combining with cerebral hemorrhage	15 (2.0)	8 (1.0)	7 (0.9)	0.796
Comorbidities, n (%)				
Hypertension	483 (62.9)	143 (18.6)	340 (44.3)	<0.001*
Coronary heart disease	258 (33.6)	78 (10.2)	180 (23.4)	<0.001*
Diabetes	234 (30.5)	69 (9.0)	165 (21.5)	<0.001*
Prior fragility fracture	119 (15.5)	35 (4.6)	84 (10.9)	<0.001*
Arrhythmia	46 (6.0)	23 (3.0)	23 (3.0)	1.000
Respiratory disease	51 (6.6)	27 (3.5)	24 (3.1)	0.674
Knee osteoarthritis	44 (5.7)	14 (1.8)	30 (3.9)	0.016*
Malignant neoplasm	27 (3.5)	8 (1.0)	19 (2.5)	0.034*
Chronic kidney disease	18 (2.3)	4 (0.5)	14 (1.8)	0.018*
Rheumatic immune disease	11 (1.4)	3 (0.4)	8 (1.0)	0.132
Parkinson's disease	9 (1.2)	3 (0.4)	6 (0.8)	0.317
Neuropsychiatric disorders	6 (0.8)	1 (0.1)	5 (0.7)	0.102
Perioperative complications, n (%)				
Anemia	304 (39.6)	89 (11.6)	215 (28.0)	0.014*
Hypoproteinemia	304 (39.6)	88 (11.5)	216 (28.1)	<0.001*
Deep vein thrombosis	289 (37.6)	89 (11.6)	200 (26.0)	<0.001*
Electrolyte disorders	265 (34.5)	83 (10.8)	182 (23.7)	<0.001*
Perioperative hyperglycemia	226 (29.4)	78 (10.2)	148 (19.3)	<0.001*
Cardiac complications	215 (28.0)	61 (7.9)	154 (20.1)	<0.001*
Pulmonary complications	74 (9.6)	34 (4.4)	40 (5.2)	0.485

Notes: Plus–minus values are mean±SD. In number of patients, age groups, type of cerebrovascular disease, comorbidities, and perioperative complications, values are presented as the number (%). * $P < 0.05$, statistical significance.

Discussion

In this cohort of 768 older adults, we examined baseline characteristics of participants who experienced a fall-related fracture. Participants who experienced fractures

were mostly occurring at home (61.0%) and during the daytime (70.7%). Most patients suffered from hip fractures and limb weakness or instability-related falls were the most common cause of fracture, making a proportion of

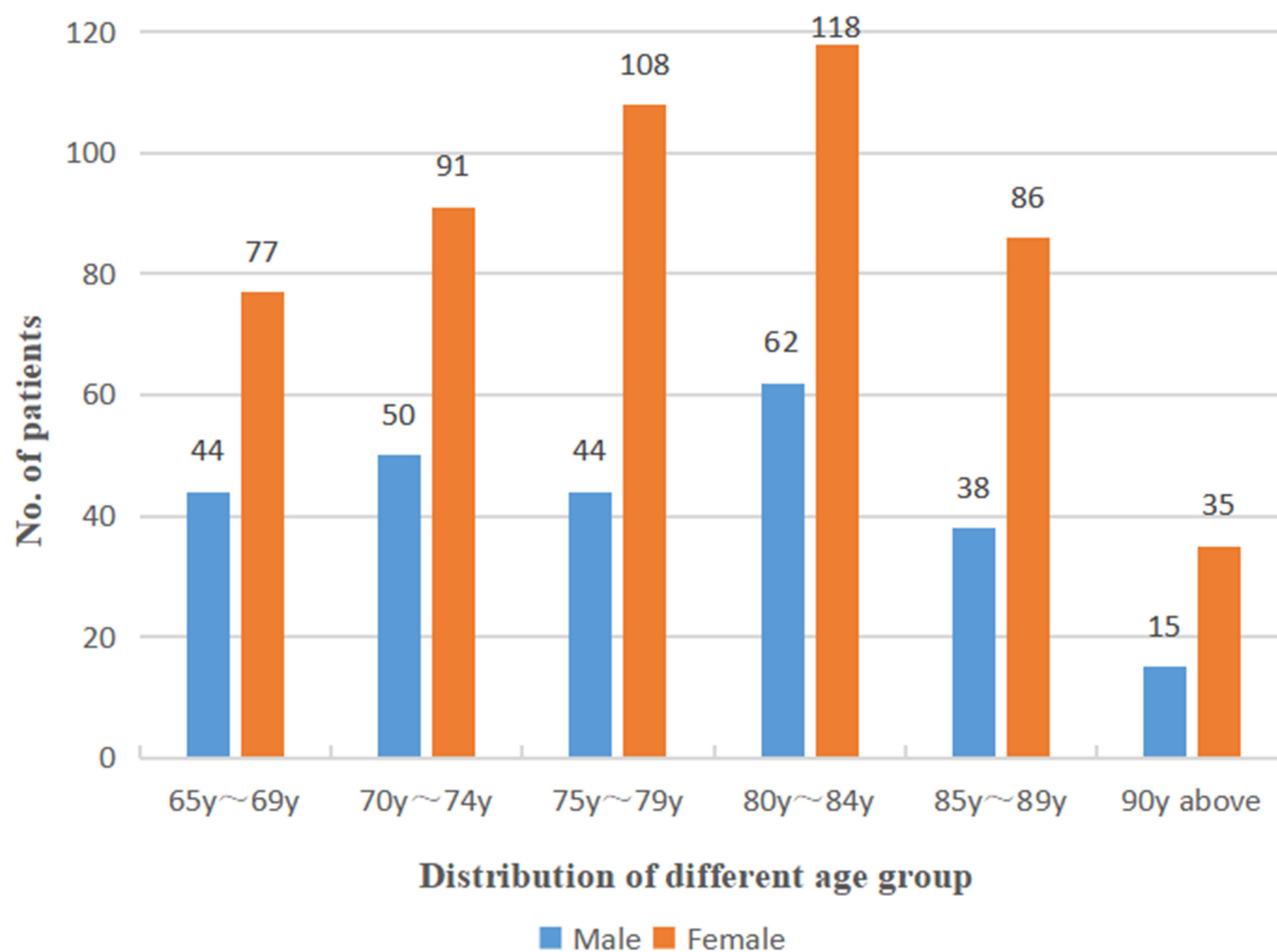


Figure 1 The detailed distribution of fracture stratified by age and gender.

34.5%. Most (85.9%) patients presented with at least one comorbid disease and the perioperative complication rate was 76.9% in total cases. After adjusting for covariates, age \geq 80 and the number of comorbidities \geq 3 were identified as risk factors for perioperative complications.

Cerebrovascular disease refers to a group of diseases where impaired intracranial blood circulation and vasculature blood circulation disorder are presented, which in turn leads to the damage of the central nervous system. Older adults represented the majority of such patients and can be largely divided into two categories: hemorrhagic and ischemic, which are characterized by high morbidity, high disability, high mortality, high recurrence rates, and seriously endangers human life.⁷ As a developing country and a rapidly aging society, China has increasing populations of both older adults and individuals who suffered from cerebrovascular disease. In addition, as a major health problem for these older adults in terms of reduced

quality of life and life expectancy, fall-related fractures gained increased concern among the older adults due to the more prevalent osteopenia and osteoporosis with aging.^{2,8,9} As reported, approximately 60% of residents fall at least once per year, and 30% of falls cause injury.¹⁰ According to a survey from the United States,¹¹ an estimated 33,000 fall-related deaths were reported among older community-dwelling adults, which means falls are the leading cause of injury-related morbidity and mortality among older adults.

Our study shows that falls are the main cause of fractures in older adults with cerebrovascular diseases and the number of older adults with fractures and cerebrovascular diseases is also increasing year by year, which is consistent with previous studies.³⁻⁵ The reasonable interpretation of that is the older adults with cerebrovascular diseases have a higher proportion of inability to maintain balance (ie, postural instability) and are more likely to falls,¹² yet

Table 4 The Association of Complications with Gender, Age, Type of Cerebrovascular Disease, Fracture Location, Comorbidities, and Number of Comorbidities

Variables	Total	Complications		P value
		Yes	No	
Gender				0.501
Male	253	191 (75.5)	62 (24.5)	
Female	515	400 (77.7)	115 (22.3)	
Age				<0.001*
< 80	414	298 (72.0)	116 (28.0)	
≥ 80	354	293 (82.8)	61 (17.2)	
Type of cerebrovascular disease				0.077*
Ischemic stroke	541	409 (75.6)	132 (24.4)	
Transient ischemic attack	23	17 (73.9)	6 (26.1)	
Asymptomatic cerebral infarction	149	127 (85.2)	22 (14.8)	
Cerebral hemorrhage	40	28 (70.0)	12 (30.0)	
Ischemic stroke combining with cerebral hemorrhage	15	10 (66.7)	5 (33.3)	
Fracture location				<0.001*
Upper limb fracture	59	33 (55.9)	26 (44.1)	
Lower limb fracture	633	505 (79.8)	128 (20.2)	
Trunk fracture	31	20 (64.5)	11 (35.5)	
Multiple fracture	45	33 (73.3)	12 (26.7)	
Comorbidities				
Hypertension	483	373 (77.2)	110 (22.8)	0.815
Coronary heart disease	258	205 (79.5)	53 (20.5%)	0.241
Diabetes	234	174 (74.4)	60 (25.6)	0.258
Prior fragility fracture	122	102 (83.6)	20 (16.4)	0.057*
Arrhythmia	56	45 (80.4)	11 (19.6)	0.530
Respiratory disease	51	45 (88.2)	6 (11.8)	0.048*
Knee osteoarthritis	44	37 (77.3)	7 (22.7)	0.247
Number of comorbidities				0.042*
< 3	590	444 (75.3)	146 (24.7)	
≥ 3	178	147 (82.6)	31 (17.4)	

Notes: Values are presented as the number (%). *P < 0.1, statistical significance.

rapid bone loss after a stroke induces serious bone loss and osteoporosis, and prone to have a fracture after a fall. This suggests that more weight needs to be given to developing fall prevention interventions, also note appropriate activities in post-stroke rehabilitation and the importance of calcium and vitamin D supplements, then slow the progression of osteoporosis after stroke. A recent study has reported that pharmacological treatment of osteoporosis is necessary to reduce the risk of fractures in older patients during the rehabilitation phase of stroke recovery.¹³

There were more female patients included in the study, which is due to females tend to live longer but are in poorer health than males late-in-life.^{14,15} In general, this

is probably because the prevalence of osteoporosis is much higher in women than in men and suffers the majority of osteoporotic bone fractures.^{16,17} In this study, we also found most patients had their fractures occurring at home, taking approximately three-fifths of the overall fractures. And fractures (543 patients, 70.7%) occurred mostly during daytime (especially in the afternoon), with the main causes of fall-related fractures included limb weakness or instability, sudden change in body positions, slips, and trips, etc. Our findings of no clear seasonal variation in fractures were remarkably different from the previous study by Zheng et al.¹⁸ The detailed reasons for this include our subject was older adults with

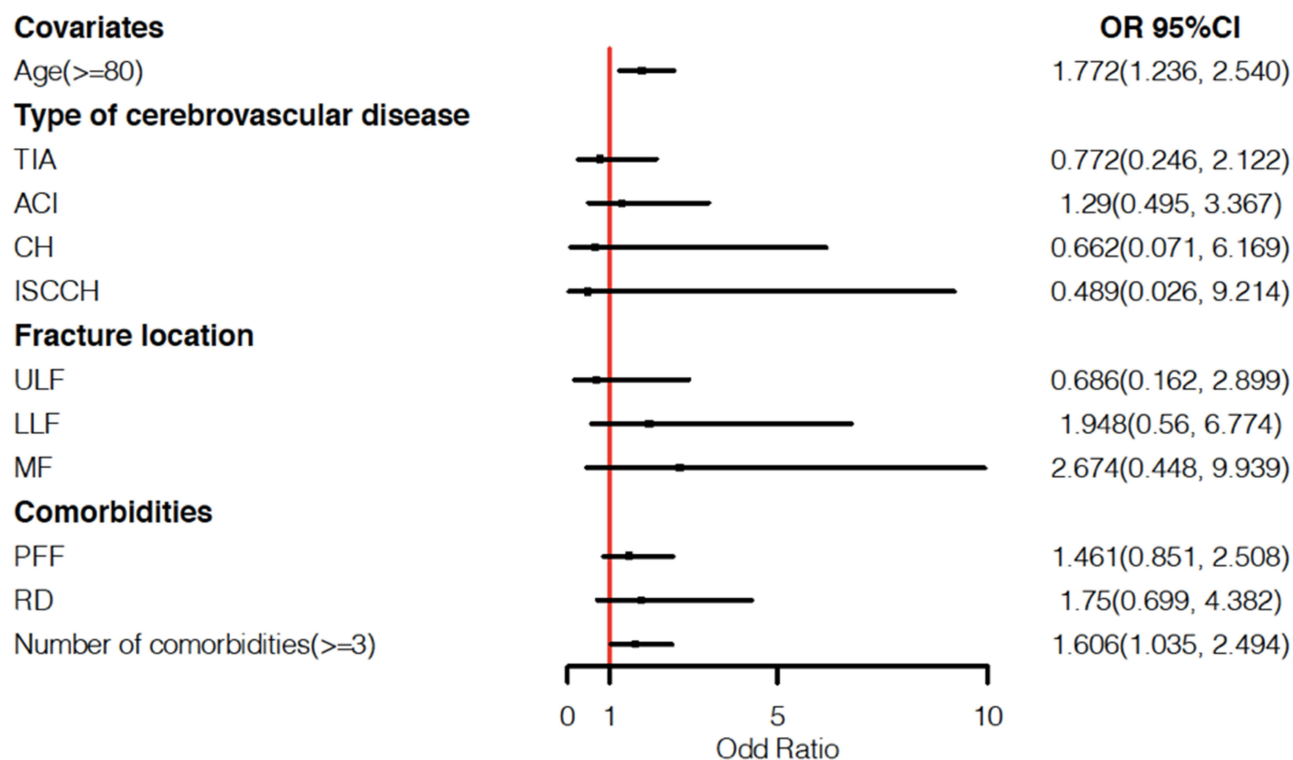


Figure 2 Multivariate logistic regression analysis result of covariates odds ratios (OR) for complications. The adjusted OR provides the association of covariates and complications after adjusting for variables with a p-value < 0.1 in the unadjusted model. Squares represent ORs and lines represent 95% confidence intervals. The ORs are on logarithmic scale.

Abbreviations: TIA, Transient ischemic attack; ACI, Asymptomatic cerebral infarction; CH, Cerebral hemorrhage; ISCCH, Ischemic stroke combining with cerebral hemorrhage; ULF, Upper limb fracture; LLF, Lower limb fracture; MF, Multiple fracture; PFF, Prior fragility fracture; RD, Respiratory disease.

cerebrovascular disease who were more limited in their activity at home. Our data also showed that the disproportionately high prevalence (more than seventy percent) of hip fractures was a concern, which is consistent with previous studies that the risk of subsequent hip fracture after a fall of older adults is increasing, leading to a significant risk of morbidity and mortality.^{19,20} Moreover, numerous studies proved that the risk of hip fracture is increasing among stroke patients.^{21,22} It can be predicted that this will present a heavy socioeconomic pressure on medical and society, given the burden of hip fracture and the increased rate of related morbidities.

Patients with cerebrovascular abnormalities often live with psychological and psychological disorders, which would firstly result in the decrease in the range of activities and tend to spend most of the time at home, and secondly increase the opportunity to fall. In addition, anterior circulation vascular disease is likely to cause hemiplegia while posterior circulation vascular disease is more prone to cause ataxia, indicating that elderly comorbidities can predispose them to trauma. Also, psychological factors may contribute to the fear of falling in community-dwelling

older people, then the older adults tend to artificially exercise less or excessive inappropriate sporting behavior. Thus, a vicious circle is formed.²³ Previous studies have shown that environmental assessments, appropriate use of walking aids, possibly home alterations, and the involvement of the caregiver should be considered to reduce fall frequency.^{24,25}

In the current study, ischemic cerebrovascular disease is the predominant form of cerebrovascular disease. This is consistent with findings of previous studies.^{4,26} Adequate evidence have demonstrated the higher morbidity and mortality rate in older adults with cerebrovascular disease.^{27–29} Furthermore, the physical deterioration, prevalent comorbidities, and the potential psychological effects generally lead to a worse outcome in such population after a fracture. After multivariate logistic regression on total patients involved in this study, our data demonstrated that age ≥ 80 and the number of comorbidities ≥ 3 are independently associated with perioperative complications in fall-related fractured patients with the cerebrovascular disease while the type of cerebrovascular disease, fracture location, and comorbidities of prior fragility fracture and respiratory disease were not

significantly correlated with complications. It is worth noting and we need to interpret the results with caution that there seems to be no correlation between gender and the occurrence of perioperative complications in multivariate logistic regression, which has been reported in previous articles.^{30–32} However, the current study showed that females have higher ratios than males in some types of cerebrovascular disease, comorbidities, and some specific kinds of complications, such as anemia, hypoproteinemia, deep vein thrombosis, electrolyte disorders, perioperative hyperglycemia, and cardiac complications. Our data of comorbidities and complications suggest that reasonable decision-making for perioperative management of fractures in older adults with the cerebrovascular disease will be of great significance. At present, falls in older adults are a complex public health issue that requires a multifaceted approach to identify the risk factors and develop effective interventions to target these populations. Since a large portion of falls can be prevented, and due to the high costs of hip fractures, we believe that a change in Chinese healthcare policy is required. Accordingly, how to mitigate psychological concern, is also a topic that needs to be paid attention to.

Limitations

Some potential limitations should be considered. Firstly, the inherent limitation of retrospective design and the clinical information collected from only one hospital, so the conclusions obtained cannot fully and reliably demonstrate the overall clinical features and prognosis. Secondly, some indexes such as length of stay and impact on admission cost and indexes directly related to osteoporosis fractures, such as bone density and bone mass, are not included. In addition, dietary vitamin D and calcium intakes and the use of vitamin D supplements or medications that can affect vitamin D metabolism were not recorded.

Conclusions

Age \geq 80 and the number of comorbidities \geq 3 are independently associated with perioperative complications in these fall-related fractured patients with cerebrovascular disease. Preventive strategies are exceptionally important for these older adults, and our data demonstrate more focus on improved physical function explored in intervention setting and the importance of primary home prevention measures seem justified in China and maybe other countries as well. This is the first study that presented the

epidemiological characteristics of older adults with cerebrovascular disease who later experienced a fracture.

Data Sharing Statement

The data used to support the findings of this study are available from Zhiqian Wang upon request.

Ethical Approval and Informed Consent

This study was approved by the institutional review board of the third Hospital of Hebei Medical University (K2020-032-1) in compliance with the Helsinki and the declaration and consent were waived for its retrospective nature. We declare that all collected patient data were anonymously recorded to protect patient confidentiality.

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Disclosure

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

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