

174 SARS-Cov-2 Increases The 30-Day Mortality in Hip Fracture Patients. A UK District Hospital's Experience.

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Introduction: Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a worldwide pandemic with a case mortality ratio of approximately 6.4%. Hip fracture patients are vulnerable if contracting COVID-19. Evidence is lacking regarding the mortality rate of hip fracture patients admitted during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Method: Retrospective review of all patients admitted to Southend University Hospital from March – April 2020. Demographic data (age, BMI, gender, co-morbidities) along with diagnosis of COVID-19 (clinical + (radiology +/- microbiology positive) and operative characteristics (time to operation, length of stay, ASA grading, Nottingham Hip Fracture Score), blood tests. Primary outcome was 30-day mortality rate in COVID-19 positive/negative patients who had hip fracture.

Results: 41 patients were included in the study of which 37 had a COVID-19 swab. Overall mortality in the group was 22%. Eleven patients tested positive for COVID-19. There was a statistically significant difference in mortality between those testing positive compared to those testing negative (54.5% versus 7.69% respectively, Fisher's exact test, $p=0.004$) and when comparing those who had an operation and tested positive for COVID-19 against those who had an operation and tested negative (37.5% versus 4.34% respectively, Fisher's exact test, $p=0.043$).

Conclusions: COVID-19 increases the 30-day mortality in neck of femur fracture patients.