

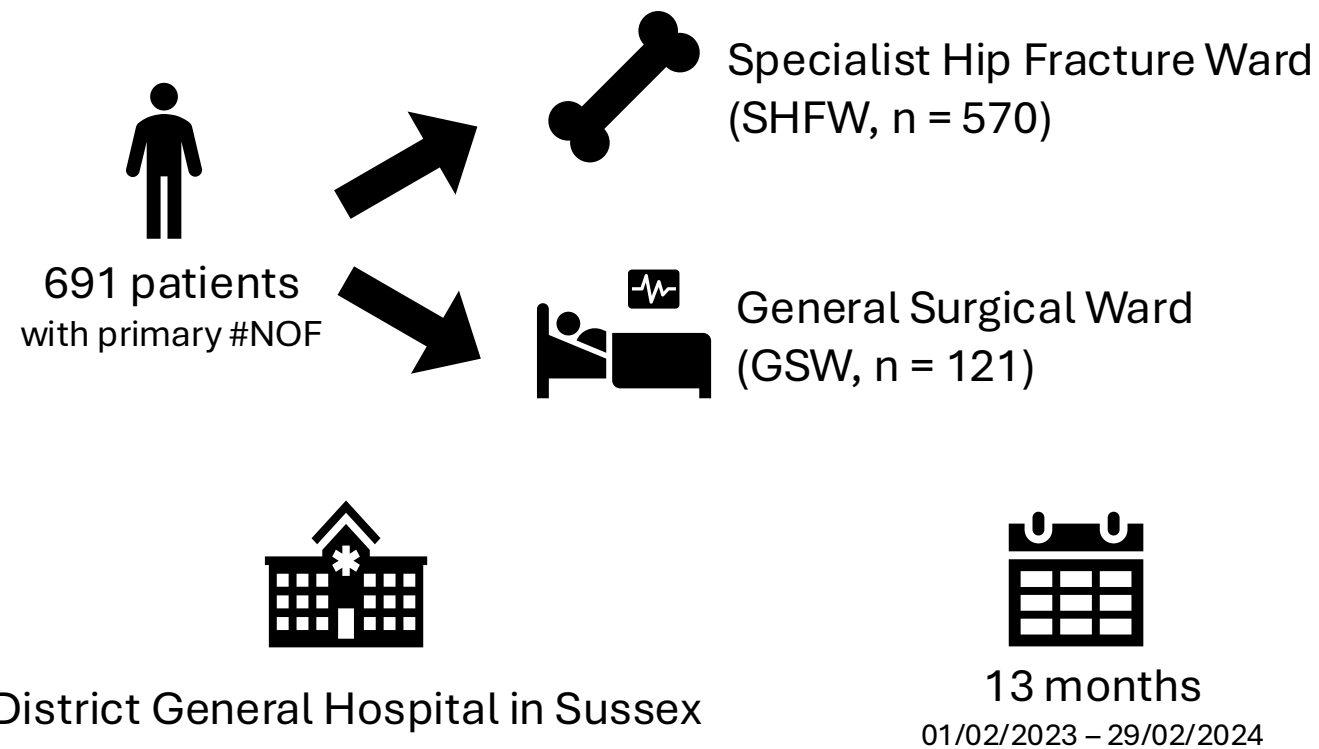
Admission to specialist neck of femur fracture ward is associated with higher Best Practice Tariff achievement: a 13-month single centre retrospective analysis

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Context

- **Hip fractures** predominantly affect **older, frailer people** with **complex medical needs** and **co-morbidities**.
- **The Best Practice Tariff (BPT)** was introduced to recognise **gold standard care**.
- Features of the BPT include **prompt surgical and orthogeriatric input**, with **multidisciplinary working** throughout.
- Subsequent service changes led to the creation of **specialist hip fracture wards**.
- However, it is not always possible to admit patients with a fractured neck of femur to a specialist hip fracture ward.

Methods



Conclusion

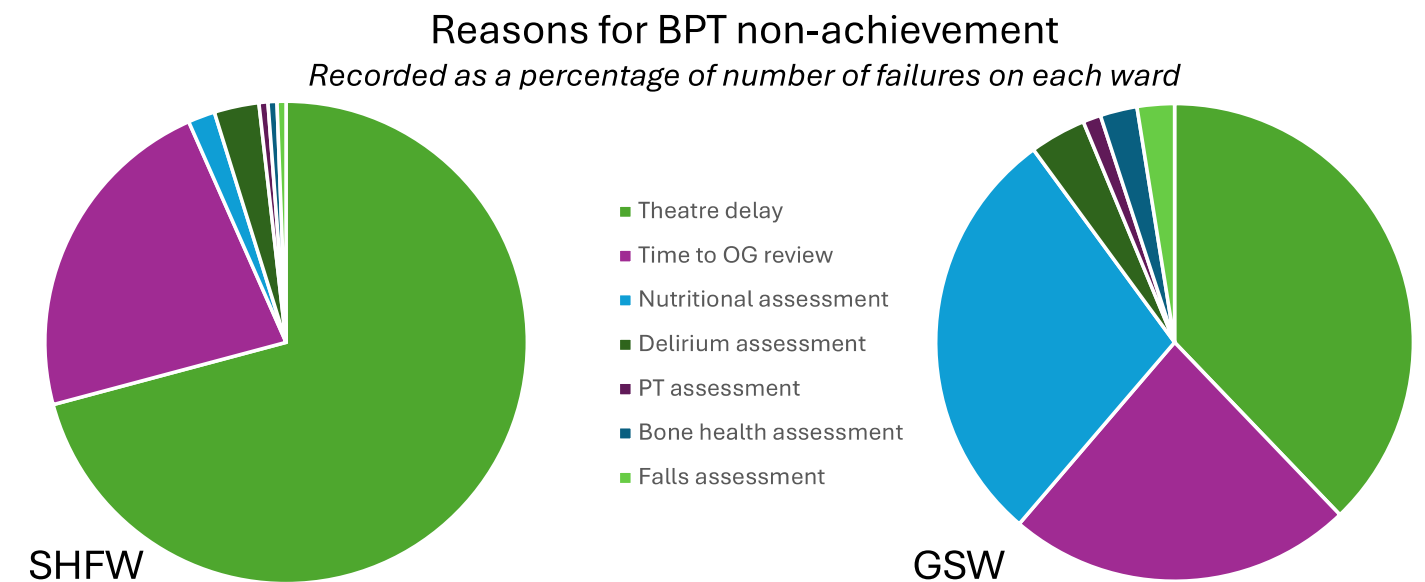
- This analysis highlights the **importance of a specialist multidisciplinary team approach** in the management of patients presenting with a fractured neck of femur
- BPT non-achievement likely to result in **worse patient care, higher mortality, and poorer longer term functional outcomes**.
- BPT non-achievement results in **significant loss of income**.
- We suggest that, wherever possible, beds on the specialist hip fracture ward be **ringfenced** for patients admitted following a fractured neck of femur.

Key Findings

1. **BPT achievement was significantly higher on the SHFW** (74% SHFW vs 53% GSW, $p < 0.00001$)

2. **30-day mortality was lower, although not significantly** (2.98% SHFW vs 5.79% GSW, $p = 0.126$)

3. **No significant difference in age, time to surgery, time to orthogeriatrician review, or length of stay**



Demographics and parameters

| | SHFW | GSW | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Age (years) | 82.50 ± 8.83 | 83.19 ± 7.16 | $p = 0.42$ |
| Time to ward (hours) | 12.67 ± 46.8 | 26.62 ± 36.30 | $p = 0.026$ |
| Time to surgery (hours) | 31.88 ± 49.70 | 26.02 ± 14.42 | $p = 0.24$ |
| Time to OG review (hours) | 38.68 ± 54.59 | 40.73 ± 27.90 | $p = 0.69$ |
| Length of stay (days) | 17.05 ± 12.47 | 15.63 ± 10.88 | $p = 0.25$ |
| 30-day mortality | 2.98% | 5.79% | $p = 0.126$ |
| Best Practice Tariff achieved | 74.74% | 52.89% | $p < 0.00001$ |

Reasons for BPT non-achievement as a percentage of total admissions

| | SHFW (%) | GSW (%) |
|------------------------|----------|---------|
| Theatre delay | 20.3 | 23.9 |
| Time to OG review | 6.4 | 14.8 |
| Nutritional assessment | 0.5 | 18.1 |
| Delirium assessment | 0.8 | 2.4 |
| PT assessment | 0.1 | 0.8 |
| Bone health assessment | 0.1 | 1.6 |
| Falls assessment | 0.1 | 1.6 |