



## Frequency and Treatment Trends for Periprosthetic Fractures About Total Hip Arthroplasty in the United States

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**Introduction:** Periprosthetic proximal hip fractures (PPHFx) are a challenging complication with variability in the quality and size of prior epidemiologic studies. We aim to augment this literature using the largest publicly available sampled database in the US.

**Methods:** The HCUP-NIS was used to analyze trends related to the frequency, mortality, treatment, patient demographics, length of stay, and cost of care of PPHFx from 2006-2010.

**Results:** Over the study period, the rate of PPHFx, ORIF and revision rates, length of stay (8 days,  $p < .0001$ ), mortality (3%), and time to procedure (1.98 days,  $P < .0001$ ) all remained stable. Demographic and regional characteristics appear to be remaining constant with a higher proportion of females suffering PPHFx, more fractures in the South ( $p < .0001$ ), and most fractures being treated at urban non-teaching hospitals ( $p < .0001$ ). Disposition similarly was stable with 74% discharging to skilled nursing facility. Despite these consistencies, hospital charges increased by \$32,705 over the study period ( $p < .0001$ ).

**Conclusion:** As the number of arthroplasty procedures increases, improved understanding of the epidemiology of PPHFx will be key to reducing the morbidity and cost associated with periprosthetic fractures.