

Quality of life and psychological consequences in elderly patients after a hip fracture: a review

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Abstract: Fractures due to fragility of the bone around the hip joint have become a major public health issue, presenting with an increasing incidence due to the growth of the elderly population. The purpose of this review was to evaluate the impact of hip fractures on the quality of life (QoL), health status (HS), functioning, and psychological parameters, and factors influencing the outcome and the appropriate interventions for improvement of elderly patients. A systematic electronic search of the relevant literature was carried out using the CINAHL, Cochrane, EMBASE, Medline (OvidSP), and PubMed databases spanning the time period from their establishment up to January 2017. Forty-nine randomized controlled trials or prospective cohort studies reporting the QoL and psychological outcomes were assessed by using standardized questionnaires. Patients with a hip fracture who were older than 65 years, were included in the analysis. In the majority of elderly patients, the hip fracture seriously affected physical and mental functioning and exerted a severe impact on their HS and health-related QoL (HRQoL). Moreover, most of the patients did not return to prefracture levels of performance regarding both the parameters. The levels of mental, physical, and nutritional status, prior to the fracture, comorbidity, and female gender, in addition to the postoperative pain, complications, and the length of hospital stay, were the factors associated with the outcome. Psychosocial factors and symptoms of depression could increase pain severity and emotional distress. For the displaced femoral neck fractures, the treatment with total hip arthroplasty or hemiarthroplasty, when compared to the treatment with internal fixation, provided a better functional outcome. Supportive rehabilitation programs, complemented by psychotherapy and nutritional supplementation prior to and after surgery, provided beneficial effects on the HS and the psychosocial dimension of the more debilitated patients' lives. Lack of consensus concerning the most appropriate HRQoL questionnaires to screen and identify those patients with more difficulties in the psychosocial functions, demonstrates the necessity for further research to assess the newer outcome measurement tools, which might improve our understanding for better care of patients with hip fractures.

Keywords: hip fractures, quality of life, psychological outcomes, elderly, health status

Introduction

Fragility fractures around the hip joint are common serious injuries presenting a substantially increasing incidence along with the growth and aging of the population.^{1–3} Many fit and active elderly individuals after a hip fracture lose their independent mobility after a hip fracture, whereas the frailer patients may lose their independent living at home. The most frail patients with an already-distressing health status (HS) become further debilitated by pain, loss of mobility, and inability to cater for themselves.^{4–6} The mortality after the hip fracture in the first 30 days remains high (8%–10%), and in the first year also, it is around 20%–28%, although only one third of that is directly attributable to the fracture itself.^{7–11}

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An accidental fall of an older person occurs most commonly at home, sustaining a fracture around the hip joint, either with preexisting medical problems or even without any problems. This is the beginning of a health care journey involving not only many specialists dealing with the problems (eg, surgeons, physicians, and physiotherapists), but also services from the family, the social workers, and carers. Previous frailty and dependency further complicate both the patient's outcome and the demand for care. Nowadays, hip fractures have become a uniquely challenging global health problem with significant socioeconomic consequences for the patients and their families and health care budgets.¹² The financial cost of managing such patients is significantly high, reaching a mean life cost up to £64,000/patient (UK National Report 2013) or up to \$8 billion/year in the USA; this is directly proportional to a number of variables, including the length of hospital stay, timing of surgery, availability of specialized orthopedic–geriatric units, and access to rehabilitation after the hospitalization.

An increasing number of studies on hip fractures focus not only on the socioeconomic aspects involved in the management of these patients, but also on the high rates of morbidity and mortality. In addition, these studies consider many other outcome variables, mainly on the special measures needed to improve the physical, mental, emotional functioning and the postoperative social well-being. After the surgical treatment of a hip fracture, patient-reported outcome tools are required in order to assess not only the impact, but also the efficacy of all medical and surgical interventions, on the HS and the health-related quality of life (HRQoL) of the individuals.

The aims of this systematic review were 1) to estimate the impact of a hip fracture on the QoL and the psychological status of the patient; 2) to identify and describe the factors influencing the status of general health and functioning of the patients; and 3) to identify appropriate interventions for improving the overall functioning after a hip fracture in the elderly.

Materials and methods

A systematic literature search through the electronic databases CINAHL, Cochrane, EMBASE, Medline (OvidSP), and PubMed was carried out, using the keywords “hip fracture,” “health status,” “psychological status,” and “health-related quality of life.” All relevant studies conducted up to January 2017 were retrieved, but only 49 studies were fulfilled the inclusion criteria and, thus, were analyzed in this systematic review.

Inclusion criteria

The inclusion criteria were the following: 1) the patients diagnosed with low-energy traumatic pertrochanteric or intertrochanteric fracture of the proximal femur or the femoral neck; 2) studies investigating QoL and psychological outcomes after hip fracture in the elderly (>65 years), managed with or without surgery; 3) the HS and the HRQoL measured with a standardized questionnaire such as the HRQoL, Short Form (SF)-36, SF-12, EuroQol (EQ)-5D, and Barthel; 4) the articles available in full-text format; and 5) the studies published in the English language. Reviews, case reports, abstracts from congresses, comments, editorials, guidelines, letters, protocols, and papers with incomplete data were excluded from the final analysis.

Two authors reviewed the title and abstract of each article, after the literature search. When eligibility was unclear from the title and abstract, the full text of the article was obtained and evaluated. The quality of the methodology for each study was independently assessed by two of the authors (KA and SV), using a list of 17 specific established criteria developed for reviewing QoL studies for systematic reviews.^{13–18} If there were any disagreements, they were solved by consensus from all the authors. Insufficiently described items were assigned with 0, whereas the ones clearly presented received 1. “High-quality” studies were assigned, which satisfied at least 70% of the criteria received with 1 point, while “low-quality” studies were considered those which satisfied <50% of the criteria and “moderate-quality” studies were those whose total attainable points were between 50% and 70%.^{15–19} The quality assessment described above was ranked according to Peeters et al's criteria.²⁰

Data extraction

Two authors (KA and SV) extracted the data by collecting information on the study design and the population enrolled. In addition, they evaluated demographics, follow-up period, outcome measures, and results. Factors affecting the QoL and psychological status of elderly patients after hip fracture and additional interventions, which could improve physical and psychosocial functioning of these patients, were also identified. The outcome measures employed were 1) the reliable and valid 36-Item Short Form Health Survey (SF-36), with its 36 items covering seven health components: the general HS, the physical function, the physical and emotional role limitation, the mental health, the body pain, the vitality, and the social functioning; 2) the EQ-5D with five domains assessing mobility, the ability to self-care and to do usual daily routine activities, assessment of pain and/or discomfort, and

anxiety/depression; 3) The Barthel scale/Barthel ADL index: an ordinal scale with ten variables to measure performance and mobility in activities of daily living (ADL). Each performance item on this scale is rated with a given number of points assigned to each level or ranking; and 4) the SF-12, which is a shortened version of the SF-36, including 12 questions and covers eight dimensions: general health, physical functioning, physical role, body pain, vitality, social functioning, emotional role, and mental health.

Results

Study characteristics and methodological quality

According to the quality assessment of all the included studies, based on Peeters et al's review,²⁰ a moderate mean quality score was 11 (SD=2.1), ranging from 6 to 15. Twenty of the included studies were randomized controlled trials (RCTs), and 29 were prospective cohort studies. The size of the samples analyzed ranged from 61 to 33,152 patients. The age range of the cohorts was 72–84 years, and the length of follow-up ranged from 6 weeks to 4 years. For the assessment of the outcomes, the studies analyzed in this review had used the SF-12 and SF-36 (one study); SF-12 and Barthel (three studies); SF-12 and EQ-5D questionnaire (three studies); SF-36 and Barthel (one study); EQ-5D and Barthel (seven studies); SF-36 and EQ-5D questionnaire (three studies); SF-12, SF-36, and EQ-5D questionnaire (one study); and SF-36, Barthel, and EQ-5D questionnaire (one study).

QoL and psychological status among patients with a hip fracture

There was a unanimous conclusion that, during the first months after a hip fracture, the physical functioning of all the patients was seriously affected, with a subsequent detrimental impact on the HS and the HRQoL, both of which showed an incomplete recovery in the majority of patients. Only four of the studies reported a complete recovery based on the prefracture levels of the HRQoL and the HS.^{21–24} In particular, Mariconda et al found that the prefracture functional status was regained by 57% of the patients, Hansson et al reported that 29% of the patients regained their previous mobility, while the proportional percentage in Van Balen et al's study was quoted 18% and Comans et al's study 11%.^{21–24} In addition, most of the greatest recovery takes place within the first 6 months as documented by 12 studies,^{25–36} while some improvement in the physical status is observed up to a year postoperatively. The SF-36 score was used in eleven articles,^{31,34,36–40,43,44,54,66}

the SF-12 score in five articles,^{29,44,67–69} the EQ-5D score in 21 articles,^{12,21,22,25,26,28,32,33,38,40,43–45,47,48,53,57–61} and the Barthel index score in 19 articles.^{21–23,29,38,44,50–53,55–57,60–63,65,67}

Factors associated with the HS the HRQoL and functioning:

Femoral neck fractures (FNF)

A number of factors such as comorbidity, female gender, and undernutrition have been found as related to the low physical HS and a low psychosocial functioning of the patient prior to the fracture. They have also been clearly associated with a negative impact on the HRQoL and the HS, after the surgical treatment, and were associated with longer duration of hospital stay, severe postoperative pain perception, and complications.^{21,22,37–42,46,47,49,51–53} It was shown in seven studies that cognitive dysfunction (eg, dementia) also had a negative impact on the QoL after a hip fracture.^{39,40,45,48,54–56} The importance of preserving the normal anatomy of the hip as a predictor for HS was demonstrated in a study by Tidermark et al.⁵⁷ The undisplaced healed FNF type after the surgical treatment with internal fixation (IF) significantly influenced the overall functioning and HRQoL of the patients toward regaining the prefracture levels of HS, when compared to patients with healed displaced FNF after IF.

The surgical treatment options for this subset of patients were compared in four studies^{53,57–59} (Table 1). Tidermark et al compared the group of patients treated with the total hip arthroplasty (THA), who regained a better HS, to those treated with IF at 4-month ($p<0.005$) and 1-year ($p<0.05$) follow-ups. Most of this difference was attributed to the lower complication rate in THA group (4% vs 34% for the IF group).⁶⁰ The difference in the first year, though, seems to equalize at 2 years postoperatively.

Hemiarthroplasty has also been compared with IF and was demonstrated as to be a superior treatment alternative with a significant difference of the HS in two other studies.^{60,61} However, we could say that these findings are not strictly comparable because they refer to different types of fractures. The studies comparing unipolar with bipolar hemiarthroplasty for the treatment of FNF have shown no significant difference in HRQoL between the two treatment options. Inngul et al⁵⁸ showed that the bipolar hemiarthroplasties result in better HRQoL 2 years after surgery as compared to the unipolar ones. Another study has focused on comparing hemiarthroplasty with THA and demonstrated significantly better HRQoL in the THA group after 2 years follow-up, suggesting THA as the preferred treatment for the displaced FNF in all active elderly patients.⁵⁹

Table I Overview of studies comparing different surgical treatment options

Surgical treatment	References	Subjects (N)	% female	Age at surgery (mean)	Follow-up	HS/HRQoL questionnaire	Conclusions
THA vs IF (displaced FNF)	Buecking et al ⁵³	402	27	82	Discharge	EQ-5D	Significantly better HS with THA compared to IF ($p=0.002$)
HA vs IF (displaced FNF)	Gjertsen et al ⁶¹	1,569	78	82.3	4 months	EQ-5D	Significantly better HS was established in the HA group at 4 months of follow-up ($p<0.001$)
U-HA vs B-HA (displaced FNF)	Inngul et al ⁵⁸	120	75.8	86.4	4 years	EQ-5D	Significantly better HS was established in the B-HA group at 4 years of follow-up ($p=0.04$), possibly due to the later onset of acetabular erosion in the B-HA group
THA vs IF (displaced FNF)	Tidermark et al ⁷⁰	102	80.3	80	2 years	EQ-5D	Significantly better HS was established in the THA group at 4 months ($p<0.005$) and 1 year ($p<0.05$) of follow-up
THA vs IF (trochanteric - FNF)	Mendonça et al ³⁴	41	82.9	81	4 months	SF-36	No significant difference on HS between THA and IF group or patients with FNF versus trochanteric fractures, or between displaced versus undisplaced FNF and stable versus unstable trochanteric fractures
GN vs SHS (OTA: 31-A2.2/31-A2.3*)	Aktselis et al ⁶⁰	80	78.9	83	12 months	EQ-5D	Significant difference on HS in the benefit of the intramedullary nails ($p<0.0018$)
THA vs B-HA (displaced FNF)	Hedbeck et al ⁷¹	120	84	80.6	48 months	EQ-5D	Significantly better result in THA group ($p<0.039$)

Notes: *31-A2.2/31-A2.3: 31- = proximal femur fracture (defined by a line passing transversely through the lower end of the lesser trochanter). A2.2 = pertrochanteric multifragmentary, lateral wall incompetent (≤ 20.5 mm) fracture, with 1 intermediate fragment. A2.3 = pertrochanteric multifragmentary, lateral wall incompetent (≤ 20.5 mm) fracture, with 2 or more intermediate fragments.

Abbreviations: B-HA, bipolar hemiarthroplasty; EQ-5D, EuroQol-5D; FNF, femoral neck fractures; GN, gamma nail; HA, hemiarthroplasty; HRQoL, health-related quality of life; HS, health status; IF, internal fixation; OTA, Orthopaedic Trauma Association; SF-36, 36-Item Short Form Health Survey; SHS, sliding hip screw; THA, total hip arthroplasty; U-HA, unipolar hemiarthroplasty.

Pertrochanteric hip fractures

The types of IF methods, ie, intramedullary gamma nails and sliding hip screws in the management of pertrochanteric hip fractures, were compared by Aktselis et al. The authors demonstrated a significant difference in HS after fixation with the intramedullary gamma nails ($p<0.0018$).⁶⁰ Mendonça et al,³⁴ utilizing the SF-36 scores for all the scales, reported no significant difference when comparing the outcomes between the patients with stable versus unstable trochanteric fractures, femoral neck versus trochanteric fractures, or displaced versus undisplaced FNF.

Interventions for improving the overall functioning after a hip fracture

Supportive rehabilitation programs and HS/HRQoL

Hip fracture patients' care in specifically organized geriatric units has been investigated by Prestmo et al³⁸ and Taraldsen et al,²⁵ who found it less costly and more effective than that in orthopedic care units. Patients treated with comprehensive geriatric care during hospitalization had improved physical behavior and independent living as compared to those treated with the orthopedic care. Significant emphasis has

been placed on the rehabilitation, counseling, and supportive programs for home care. In six RCTs and in three cohort studies, the authors reported significant improvements in most measured components of HS and HRQoL when supportive programs were already applied prior to discharge and were subsequently continued as home rehabilitation programs.^{25,29,38,62–65,67,69} For the community-dwelling older adults with a hip fracture, Zidén et al^{62,63} suggest the initiation of "home rehabilitation" programs in the early phase, prior to discharge, and focusing on the enhancement of self-efficacy and training for daily activities. They showed improved balance, confidence, physical activity, and a significantly higher degree of independence at 1-year postdischarge. Hagsten et al³⁵ also indicated that the individualized occupational training improved the ability to perform independent ADL and appeared to speed up the recovery. Muscle strength training has also been tested by Sylliaas et al^{67,69} with a 12-week progressive program which included four exercises performed at 80% of maximum capacity. Measurements taken with the SF-12, the Nottingham Extended ADL (NEADL) scale, and the Berg Balance Scale; the sit-to-stand test; timed up-and-go test; maximal gait speed; and 6-minute

walk test after 12 weeks of intervention seemed to improve strength and endurance at 1-year postdischarge and resulted in better self-reported NEADL and self-rated HS after a hip fracture.

Psychological counseling and HS/HRQoL

A number of studies^{39,45,48,54,56} reported that psychosocial factors and symptoms of depression could increase the severity of pain and the emotional distress of the patients. Early, upon admission, the identification of a patient and application of counseling throughout the perioperative and postoperative courses could improve the patients' pain perception and their overall HS, particularly for those patients who receive a low score on the SF-36 evaluation scale. Most importantly, Liu et al⁴³ reported that when a family caregiver's mental health was "poor," the patient recovering after a hip fracture surgery was more likely to reach a poor outcome.

Nutritional status and HS/HRQoL

The nutritional status of hip fracture patients has also been investigated in a study by Hoekstra et al²⁸ who compared hip fracture patients with a control group of patients who received multidisciplinary nutritional care and, after 3 months, demonstrated a significant reduction in EQ-5D index scores among the hip fracture patients compared with the control group ($p=0.004$). At 3 months, significantly fewer patients in the intervention group were classified as malnourished or at a risk of malnutrition, indicating an improvement in their HRQoL.

Discussion

It is generally accepted that hip fractures in elderly population have a detrimental effect on all aspects of their life. In this systematic review, the collected studies investigated the impact of a hip fracture on elderly patient's (>65 years old) HS and examined factors positively or negatively influencing the HRQoL. The outcome measurement scores most commonly employed were the EQ-5D, followed by SF-36, Barthel index, and SF-12. All the above outcome measurement tools do not give a clear HS score, but rather serve as an indication of the physical, emotional, and social functioning of the patient and not the patients' internal experiences.

A hip fracture in an elderly patient does not only affect mobility over a period of several months but also, most importantly, results in high mortality within the first few months and the first year. For all fracture types – independently of the country where the study was conducted – the QoL was reduced significantly after the fracture compared with that of

the prefracture status. A number of variables, including the physical and psychosocial functioning of the patient prior to the fracture, the psychological state, multiple comorbidities including psychiatric conditions, female gender, malnutrition, unstable extracapsular fractures, postoperative pain, increased length of hospital stay, and postoperative complications, have a negative effect on the outcome, namely deteriorating a patient's general HS and functioning and, finally, leading to mortality. When examining the QoL between different countries, significant differences in the QoL after a hip fracture were found, indirectly and partially reflecting to a certain degree the effect of socioeconomic conditions and the health care services in each country on the outcome.

The methodological quality of most studies was moderate. In a number of studies, the follow-up was too short (4–6 months), considering that the time period is inadequate for most patients to achieve a complete recovery. Inevitably, the higher rate of mortalities, mainly for those with the lowest scores at baseline, involved the patients who died in the early period after the hip fracture, and thus, they were not included in the study. In most series, these patients die prior to discharge from the hospital and they are not included in the analysis for the HRQoL, providing thus a more favorable outcome.

The interpretation of the findings of this review should be understood within the context that aging is a risk factor for most chronic disease conditions with a range of comorbidities and their consequences and gradual decline in the physical capacity and function in many aspects. This is definitely influencing the results in particular when the follow-up is longer. Understanding the mechanisms of aging in this particular population with fragility-related hip fractures further improves the outcome of this condition and may lead to most appropriate interventions.

Conclusion

A hip fracture in an elderly patient exerts a severe impact on the physical, mental, and psychosocial aspects of a patient's life, and it is detrimental for his/her QoL. The recovery of the general HS to the prefracture levels experienced before the fracture is lengthy, and a relatively high number of patients do not manage to reach those levels or even survive. Optimizing nutritional status and the general HS prior to and after surgery, and as well as applying supportive rehabilitation programs both at the specializing facilities and at home, is recommended after surgery for the improvement in patient's general health and the overall functioning. Currently, there is no consensus for as to which the HRQoL questionnaires

should be employed to screen and identify patients with psychosocial difficulties in the psychosocial dimensions. Some studies advise providing them an adjusted psychological counseling during the hospital stay and afterwards, when it is necessary. It is the authors' impression that, besides HS questionnaires, further research is required to improve and assess outcome measurements, which might be able to obtain better insights into the subjective experiences of the patient's psychological status and his/her perception on the quality of living life. This may lead to an improved comprehensive management algorithm for the treatment of patients with hip fractures.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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