

노인재활

게시일시 및 장소 : 10 월 18 일(금) 08:30-12:20 Room G(3F)

질의응답 일시 및 장소 : 10 월 18 일(금) 10:00-10:45 Room G(3F)

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The impact of anemic condition on mobility outcome of elderly patients after hip fracture

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Introduction

The influence of anemia on the functional outcome after hip fracture surgery has been controversial. However, anemic condition can make post-operative delirium and decrease the physical functions. We therefore conducted a prospective study to investigate the correlations between pre-operative laboratory findings and mobility outcome of patients after hip fracture surgery at postoperative 6 months.

Methods

Fifty one hip fracture patients aged 65 years or over who underwent surgery and rehabilitation were followed up in one university hospital. Laboratory findings (Hemoglobin; Hb, HbA1c, total protein, albumin, C-reactive protein; CRP) were evaluated before surgery and mobility outcome (KOVAL) was measured before surgery (pre-KOVAL) and at 6 months after surgery (post-KOVAL). We defined anemia as a Hb level below 13 g/dL in men and below 12 g/dL in women.

Results

Among 51 patients, 30 patients(59%) were found to have anemia on first to three preoperative day. Anemic group was significantly associated with post-KOVAL (anemic group: 4.03 ± 1.97 vs. non anemic group: 2.95 ± 2.01 , $p=0.05$). But, the other laboratory data were not associated with mobility outcome. A multivariate analysis integrating age, sex, weight and pre- and post- KOVAL showed that anemia before surgery led to marginally significant changes in post-KOVAL [OR 1.323 (0.982-1.783) $P = 0.066$].

Conclusion

We have identified anemia on pre-operative day had a detrimental impact on mobility outcome of patients at 6 months after hip fracture surgery. This result provides evidence for precise clinical reasoning in these specific patient group.