National Hip Fracture Database - Dataset specification v14.0 (2022)

(Applicable to patients with any form of hip/femoral fracture admitted from 1 Jan 2022)

All fields on this form must be completed.

 Pat 	inform	

1.1 NHS / CHI number	1.2 Patient ID / Hospital number
1.3 First name	1.4 Surname
COVID-19 status	1.5 Date of birth
☐ Positive on admission	/
☐ Became positive before operation	1.6 Sex
□ Became positive after operation□ Not positive at any time	☐ Male ☐ Female
	1.7 Patient's post code

2. Admission	
The whole of a patient's NHFD data entry is th	e responsibility of the operating/treating hospital
3 letter NHFD code of the operating hospital	2.1 Date and time of first presentation to A&E or Trauma Team in this operating hospital
	/ / ::
	ays, accepting patients referred on from other NHFD hospitals in spitals, psychiatric hospitals, non-trauma hospitals in your local area)
2.2 Was the patient transferred to this operating hospital	□ No
from the trauma team in another <u>NHFD</u> hospital?	□ Yes
2.2a If yes, 3 letter code of the <u>referring</u> hospital	2.2b If yes, date and time of first presentation to the A&E or Trauma Team in referring hospital
(If the referring hospital doesn't have a 3 letter NHFD	//::
code then you do not need to collect this data for it)	
2.3 Residence before this hospital admission	☐ Own home/sheltered housing
	☐ Residential care
	☐ Nursing care

NHFD also seeks to identify whether hip fractures are due to inpatient falls in any hospital			
so that these can be flagged to the National Audit of Inpatient Falls (NAIF) to help local teams learn from them			
2.4 Was patient's initial presentation with a hip/femoral fracture via A&E, as opposed to possibly having arisen while they were an inpatient?	2.5 Date/time of admission to an orthopaedic or orthogeriatric ward Note: the NHFD definition of the type of ward in this question does not include admission to a more general ward designed to accept all types of acute surgical patients		
 □ Yes – this patient sustained their hip fracture outside hospital □ No – already inpatient on this hospital site □ No – already inpatient in another hospital site of this Trust □ No – already inpatient in another Trust 	/ / :::		
2.6 Nerve block in A&E or the ward before arrival in theatre suite (record the first nerve block if more than one)			
 □ Yes – by ambulance staff □ Yes – in Emergency Department □ Yes – in ward before going to theatre □ No – offered but patient refused 	 □ No – systemic contraindication (e.g. anticoagulation, local anaesthetic allergy) □ No – local contraindication (e.g. previous femoral bypass graft, hernia, skin infection) □ Not done/not documented/unknown 		

3. Assessment

3.1 Pre-fracture mobility	3.2 Abbreviated Mental Test Score (AMTS) – pre op	
□ Freely mobile without aids □ Mobile outdoors with one aid □ Mobile outdoors with two aids or frame □ Some indoor mobility but never goes outside without help □ No functional mobility (using lower limbs) □ Unknown	/ 10 o Not done/patient refused 3.3 ASA grade 1. A normal healthy patient 2. A patient with mild systemic disease 3. A patient with severe systemic disease 4. A patient with severe systemic disease that is a constant threat to life 5. A moribund patient who is not expected to survive without the operation Unknown	
3.4 Nutritional risk assessment performed on admission	•	eing taken prior to the hip/femoral fracture (if s been taken then record the most recent
 □ Yes – assessment indicates malnourished □ Yes – assessment indicates at risk of malnutrition □ Yes – assessment indicates normal □ No 	☐ Alendronate ☐ Risedronate ☐ Ibandronate ☐ Zoledronate	 □ Teriparatide □ Denosumab □ Alfacalcidol or Calcitriol □ Not taking any of the above bone treatments

4. Fracture

4.1 Side of fracture				
□ Left □ Right				
4.2 Type of fracture				
Fracture location:	Fracture type:			
☐ Hip fracture ☐ Femoral shaft fracture ☐ Distal femoral fracture ☐ Peri-prosthetic femoral fracture	□ Intracapsular – displaced □ Intracapsular - undisplaced □ Trochanteric - grade A1/A2 □ Trochanteric - grade A3 □ Subtrochanteric □ Femoral shaft fracture □ Distal femoral fracture - extra-articular □ Distal femoral fracture - intra-articular □ Peri-prosthetic around a hip replacement - A (trochanteric) □ Peri-prosthetic around the stem) □ Peri-prosthetic around a hip replacement - B (around the stem) □ Peri-prosthetic around a hip replacement - C (distal to stem/cement)		 □ Peri-prosthetic around a knee replacement - A (epicondyles) □ Peri-prosthetic around a knee replacement - B (involving implant/cement) □ Peri-prosthetic around a knee replacement - C (proximal to implant/cement) □ Peri-prosthetic between a THR and a TKR - D (interprosthetic) □ Peri-prosthetic around previous fixation device – plate/screws □ Peri-prosthetic around previous fixation device – nail 	
4.3 Pathological				
☐ Atypical bisphosphonate type subt☐ Malignancy	rochanteric fracture	□ No □ Unkno	own	
5. Surgery				
5.1 was an operation performed				
 □ yes (please complete theatre data form) □ No - Surgery not possible for this patient □ No - Surgery not indicated for this fracture (e.g. patient too unwell, patient refused) □ No - Surgery was planned, but patient died before it could take place 			nt too unwell, patient refused)	
6. Post surgery				
6.1 Assessed by physiotherapist on the day of or day after surgery		□ Yes		
6.2 'Out of bed' on day of or day Was the patient helped or hoisted to stan		operation: if no	t then select one option that describes the main reason why not	
☐ Yes - physiotherapist ☐ Yes - other ward staff ☐ No - inadequate post-op. pain control ☐ No - symptomatic hypotension		□ No - patie	ent too agitated or confused or documented clinical contraindication of staff or other resources	
6.3 If assessed by a geriatrician,	what was their grade	☐ Consultan	nt 🗆 Below ST3	
BPT and KPI1 both require assessment by a consultant, associate specialist, staff-grade/specialty doctor or a registrar at grade ST3 or above		☐ Associate		
6.3a Date & time assessed by geriatrician For patients referred from one NHFD hospital for surgery in another this date/time is when which they were first seen by an orthogeriatrician in the second, operating/treating hospital		-	/:	
6.4 Specialist falls assessment		□ Yes □	No	
6.5 Did patient acquire a new pressure ulcer (of Grade 2 or above) during the acute admission?		☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown	1	

6.6 Bone protection medication plan after hip/femoral fracture			
☐ Alendronate	☐ Teriparatide	☐ Assessed – no bone protection medication needed/appropriate	
☐ Risedronate	☐ Denosumab	$\hfill \square$ Informed decline – patient decided not to take offered treatment	
□ Ibandronate	☐ Alfacalcidol or Calcitriol	$\hfill \Box$ On no treatment – pending DXA scan or bone clinic assessment	
☐ Zoledronate		☐ No assessment or action taken	

7. Delirium assessment

7.1 Delirium assessment				
☐ Assessed after the 3rd	I day but before the 7th day after surgery (care will	ed for KPI5 <i>(care will be eligi</i> ny after surgery <i>(care will be</i> <u>not</u> be eligible for BPT)	• •	
				Score / Total
a. Alertness	0 (Normal)	4 (Abnormal)		/ 4
b. AMT4	0 (No mistakes)	1 (One mistake)	2 (Two mistakes)	/ 2
c. Attention	0 (No mistakes)	1 (One mistake)	2 (Two mistakes)	/2
d. Acute change or fluctuating course	0 (No change)	4 (Change)	_	/ 4
			Total	/ 12

8. Discharge

8.1 Date of discharge from acute orthopaedic ward	8.3 Date of final discharge from Trust	
//	//	
8.2 Discharge destination from acute orthopaedic ward	8.4 Discharge destination from Trust	
☐ Own home/sheltered housing	☐ Own home/sheltered housing	
☐ Residential care	☐ Residential care	
□ Nursing care	☐ Nursing care	
☐ Rehabilitation unit – hospital bed in this Trust	☐ Rehabilitation unit — hospital bed in another Trust ☐ Rehabilitation unit — NHS funded care home bed	
☐ Rehabilitation unit – hospital bed in another Trust		
☐ Rehabilitation unit – NHS funded care home bed	☐ Acute hospital	
☐ Acute hospital	☐ Dead (please complete section 6a)	
☐ Dead (please complete section 6a)	□ Other	
☐ Other	□ Unknown	
8.5 Death during hospital admission		
0.5 Death during hospital durinssion		
$\hfill \square$ Died in spite of ongoing treatment, including unsuccessful cardi	opulmonary resuscitation	
☐ Died following documented discussion of priorities for end of life care with the patient and those important to them, with		
'anticipatory medication' for pain and nausea prescribed on the drug chart		
☐ Other		

9. Re-operations

9.1 Reoperation within 120 days of admission to A&E Note: Tick all which apply		
 □ None □ Reduction of dislocated prosthesis □ Washout or debridement □ Implant removal □ Revision of internal fixation □ Revision of arthroplasty 	 □ Conversion to Hemiarthroplasty □ Conversion to THR □ Girdlestone/excision arthroplasty □ Surgery for periprosthetic fracture □ Unknown 	
9.1a Was this operation due to infection?	 ☐ Yes - infection suspected and proven by deep samples at time of operation ☐ Yes - infection suspected but not proven by deep samples at time of operation ☐ No 	

10. Follow-up at 120 days

10.1 Date patient contacted		
(successfully or unsuccessfully)	/ / or	☐ Patient could not be contacted
10.2 Residential status	 □ Own home/sheltered housing □ Residential care □ Nursing care □ Rehabilitation unit – hospital bed in this Trust □ Rehabilitation unit – hospital bed in another 	☐ Rehabilitation unit — NHS funded care home bed ☐ Acute hospital ☐ Dead ☐ Other ☐ Unknown
	Trust	Unknown
10.3 Post fracture mobility	 □ Freely mobile without aids □ Mobile outdoors with one aid □ Mobile outdoors with two aids or frame □ Some indoor mobility but never goes outside w □ No functional mobility (using lower limbs) □ Unknown 	ithout help
10.4 Bone protection medication	 ☐ Yes - continues recommended bone therapy ☐ Yes - switched to another bone therapy ☐ No longer appropriate (stopped by clinician) ☐ No longer taking therapy (stopped by patient) ☐ No bone therapy started 	

All data must be submitted electronically at: $\underline{\text{www.nhfd.co.uk}}$

Users wishing to import data should refer to the import notes and specifications available on the website.

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Dataset V14 User notes

Inclusion and exclusion criteria

Inclusion criteria:

All patients aged 60 and over with a fracture involving the hip, femoral shaft or distal femur should be included

All patients aged 60 and over with a pathological hip, femoral shaft or distal femur fracture should be included

Exclusion criteria:

Patients who present late with hip/femoral fracture (eg at an outpatient appointment) should not be included.

Patients with an incidental finding of hip/femoral fracture (old undiagnosed fracture) should not be included.

Failed conservative management

Patients who require surgery due to failed conservative management of hip/femoral fracture should not be entered a second time at the time of surgery, their NHFD data should be recorded under their original presentation.

Poly trauma and high impact hip fracture

Patients who sustain a high impact hip/femoral fracture in the context of poly-trauma such as an RTA need not be included, unless the hip fracture is the primary focus of medical and surgical care. Such patients should be registered on the Trauma Audit and Research Network (TARN) database at https://www.tarn.ac.uk/

Bilateral hip/femoral fracture – make a duplicate entry for each hip/femoral fracture; one for the left side and one for the right side. If the patient dies remember to record the patient's death on both records. Similarly when the patient is discharged remember to record the discharge details on both records.

Simultaneous multiple fractures – when a patient suffers simultaneous fractures at more than one site within the same femur the care given in respect of the hip fracture should take precedence, and other fractures need not be recorded (just as second fractures, such as of the wrist, are ignored when entering data on a hip fracture).

Duplicate entries – other than for bilateral hip/femoral fracture patients your data should not contain any duplicate records. If the patient dies after discharge the death could be recorded twice against your hospital.

Data quality audit – we recommend the NHFD Lead Clinician audits all records entered into the NHFD. Poor data quality may significantly exacerbate random fluctuations in hip fracture mortality triggering a false positive mortality alert or alarm of your site as an outlier for mortality. Data quality is your responsibility.

Thank you for your continuing support of the National Hip Fracture Database.