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Original Article

Effect of a Comprehensive Geriatric Assessment on the Management of Elderly Patients with Hip Fractures: A Randomized Controlled Trial

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Background: The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of a comprehensive geriatric assessment (CGA) on the management of elderly patients with hip fractures.

Design: A randomized controlled trial.

Setting: A tertiary care hospital.

Patients: Elderly patients with hip fractures.

Intervention: CGA.

Measurements and Main Results: The CGA group had significantly better outcomes than the control group in terms of mortality, functional status, and quality of life.

Conclusion: The CGA group had significantly better outcomes than the control group in terms of mortality, functional status, and quality of life.

Keywords: Hip fracture, Geriatric assessment, Mortality, Functional status, Quality of life.

Introduction

Each year, approximately 1 million elderly patients in the United States sustain a hip fracture, a condition that is associated with high rates of morbidity and mortality.¹ The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of a comprehensive geriatric assessment (CGA) on the management of elderly patients with hip fractures.

Methods

This was a randomized controlled trial conducted in a tertiary care hospital. The study population consisted of elderly patients with hip fractures. The intervention group received a CGA, while the control group received standard care.

Results

The CGA group had significantly better outcomes than the control group in terms of mortality, functional status, and quality of life.

Discussion

The results of this study suggest that a CGA can improve the management of elderly patients with hip fractures. This finding is consistent with previous research that has shown the benefits of CGA in other populations.

Conclusion

The CGA group had significantly better outcomes than the control group in terms of mortality, functional status, and quality of life.

References

1. [Reference 1]

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