

National Hip Fracture Database - Dataset specification v13.0 (2020)

(Applicable to patients admitted with any form of hip/femoral fracture admitted from 1 Jan 2020)

1. Patient information				
First name	Surname		NHS / CHI number	KBM
Date of birth B M	Sex	M	Patient's post code	M
	☐ Male	☐ Female	·	
//				
2. Admission				
		Residence before this	s hospital admission	M
		☐ Own home/sheltered ho ☐ Residential care ☐ Nursing care	ousing	
Presentation with a hip/femoral fraction	ure via A&E M	Is this hip/femoral fr	acture due to an inpatient	fall?
 ☐ Yes ☐ No – already inpatient on this hospital site ☐ No – already inpatient in another hospital site of this Trust ☐ No – already inpatient in another Trust 		☐ Yes — fracture is due to an inpatient fall ☐ No — no fall known to have occurred ☐ Not applicable		
Date and time of the inpatient fall whi hip/femoral fracture	ch caused	The Trust or Local He in hip/femoral fractu	alth Board in which this fal	ll resulting M?
//	:			
Date & time of presentation to A&E or M	Trauma Team B	Admission date/time	to orthopaedic/orthogeria	atric wardM
/ /:			/ ::_ ted to orthopaedic/orthogeriatric	
Nerve block in A&E or the ward before suite	e arrival in theatre M?			
☐ Yes ☐ No				

Patient ID / Hospital number

3. Assessment

Side of fracture	К	Pre-fracture mobility	M
☐ Left		☐ Freely mobile without aids	
☐ Right		☐ 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	
Abbreviated Ment	al Test Score (AMTS) – pre op B	Nutritional risk assessment performed on admission	вм
		☐ Yes – assessment indicates malnourished	
/10	o Not done/patient refused	☐ Yes — assessment indicates at risk of malnutrition	
	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	☐ Yes — assessment indicates normal	
		□ No	

4. Surgery. Use NHFD Operating Theatre Data Collection Sheet.

5. Post surgery / further assessments (where applicable)

Delirium assessment		ВМ		
☐ Assessed by the 3rd day afte ☐ Assessed after the 3rd day be ☐ Not done by the 7th day after	ut before the 7th day	after surgery (care will b		
Alertness AMT4 Attention Acute change □ Not done / patient refused	0 (Normal) 0 (No mistakes) 0 (No mistakes) 0 (No change)	4 (Abnormal) 1 (One mista 1 (One mista 4 (Change)	ke) 2 (Two mistakes)	Score / Total /4 /2 /2 /2 /4 Total /12
Assessed by physiothera or day after surgery	pist on the day o	of B M	Mobilised on day of or day for Select one option that describes	
□ Yes □ No			 Yes - physiotherapist Yes - other ward staff No - inadequate post-op. pain con No - symptomatic hypotension No - patient too agitated or confus No - other documented clinical color No - lack of staff or other resources No - other 	trol sed ntraindication

Geriatrician grade BPT and for KPI1 both require assessment by a consultant, associate specialist, staff-grade/specialty doctor or a registrar at grade ST3 or above B M	Date & time assessed by geriatrician B M?
□ Consultant □ Associate specialist □ Staff-grade/specialty doctor □ ST3+ □ Below ST3 □ Unknown □ Not seen	/:
Specialist falls assessment B M	Pressure ulcers M
□ Yes □ No Bone protection being taken prior to hip/femoral fracture	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown Bone protection medication plan after hip/femoral fracture
м	в м
□ Alendronate □ Risedronate □ Ibandronate □ Zoledronate □ Teriparatide □ Denosumab □ Alfacalcidol or Calcitriol o Not taking any of the above bone treatments	□ Alendronate □ Risedronate □ Ibandronate □ Zoledronate □ Teriparatide □ Denosumab □ Alfacalcidol or Calcitriol □ Assessed – no bone protection medication needed/appropriate □ Informed decline – patient decided not to take offered treatment □ On no treatment – pending DXA scan or bone clinic assessment
	o No assessment or action taken

6. Discharge

If the patient was admitted to an orthopaedic/orthogeriatric ward, then please complete the ward discharge section.....

Date of discharge from acute orthopaedic ward M?	Discharge destination from acute orthopaedic ward M?
//	 □ Own home/sheltered housing □ Residential care □ Nursing care □ Rehabilitation unit – hospital bed in this Trust □ Rehabilitation unit – hospital bed in another Trust □ Rehabilitation unit – NHS funded care home bed □ Acute hospital □ Dead (please complete section 6a) □ Other
Date of final discharge from Trust M	Discharge destination from Trust M
//	 Own home/sheltered housing Residential care Nursing care Rehabilitation unit − hospital bed in another Trust Rehabilitation unit − NHS funded care home bed Acute hospital Dead (please complete section 6a) Other Unknown

6a. Death in hospital

If the patient died while in hospital, either on the ward or in the care of the Trust, please complete this section...

Death during hospital admission	M?
☐ Died in spite of ongoing treatment, including unsuccessful cardiopulmonary resuscitation	
☐ Died following documented discussion of priorities for end of life care with the patient and those important to them, with 'anticipatory medication's	on' for
pain and nausea prescribed on the drug chart	
□ Other	

7. Follow-up at 120 days

Date patient contacted	/ or Patient could not be contacted
Residential status	□ Own home/sheltered housing □ Residential care □ Nursing care □ Rehabilitation unit − hospital bed in this Trust □ Rehabilitation unit − hospital bed in another Trust □ Rehabilitation unit − NHS funded care home bed □ Acute hospital □ Dead □ Other □ Unknown
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 without help □ No functional mobility (using lower limbs) □ Unknown
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
Reoperation within 120 days of admission to A&E Note: Tick all which apply	□ 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 □ None
	□ Unknown Were any of the above for infection? □ Yes □ No

K = Key field. If missing or invalid data is entered, the record will be rejected.

B = Required for Best Practice Tariff. If missing or invalid data is entered, then record will not be counted for BPT.

M = Mandatory field. If missing or invalid data is entered, the record will remain in draft form.

M? = Becomes mandatory if applicable. For example: Surgery date becomes mandatory, if surgery is performed.

All data must be submitted electronically at: 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 V13 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 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, but 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 polytrauma 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.