

# 大腿骨近位部骨折の受診時におけるせん妄は有害なアウトカムに関連する

全国臨床登録データを用いた 18,040 例の多施設共同観察研究

## Delirium on presentation with a hip fracture is associated with adverse outcomes

A MULTICENTRE OBSERVATIONAL STUDY OF 18,040 PATIENTS USING NATIONAL CLINICAL REGISTRY DATA

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Delirium is common in hip fracture patients, but large-scale routine data studies examining the prevalence and associations of delirium at the time of initial presentation with a hip fracture are rare. This study aimed to describe the prevalence and outcomes of delirium on initial presentation with a hip fracture in a large national population sample.

This study analyzed routinely collected national clinical registry data for all people in Scotland aged 50 years and over presenting with a hip fracture between 1 July 2019 and 31 December 2021. Delirium was assessed prospectively by clinicians as part of routine care using the 4AT, a validated two-minute assessment tool. Associations of 4AT score with mortality and return home within 30 days were analyzed using logistic regression models, adjusted for confounders.

### **Results:**

Of 18,040 patients (mean age 80 years (SD 10); 70% female (n = 12,594)), 16,476 (91%) had a 4AT assessment on presentation and of these, 3,386 (21%) had a score ≥4, suggestive of delirium. Patients with delirium were older, more likely residing in care homes, and had higher American Society of Anesthesiologists grades (all p < 0.001). Delirium was independently associated with a twofold increased risk of inpatient mortality (adjusted odds ratio (aOR) 2.26 (95% CI 1.79 to 2.84)) and one-year mortality (aOR 2.05 (95% CI 1.83 to 2.29)), and a lower likelihood of returning home within 30 days (aOR 0.27 (95% CI 0.24 to 0.30)).

### **Conclusion:**

Delirium affects around 20% of patients presenting with a hip fracture, and is associated with important adverse outcomes. Integrating delirium assessment into the initial clinical assessment of hip fracture patients is feasible at national scale, and should be considered as part of care for all hip fracture patients.

せん妄は大腿骨近位部骨折患者によくみられるが、大腿骨近位 部骨折の初診時におけるせん妄の有病率および関連を検討して いる大規模かつ定期的データ研究は非常に少ない、この研究の 目的は、全国的な大規模集団サンプルを対象に、大腿骨近位部 骨折の初診時におけるせん妄の有病率およびアウトカムを報告 することである.

### 方 法:

この研究では、スコットランドにおける 50 歳以上の大腿骨近 位部骨折患者の情報を定期的に収集している全国臨床登録デー タを用いて、2019年7月1日~2021年12月31日に受診し た患者を解析した. せん妄は 4AT(妥当性が確認されている 2 分間の評価ツール)を用いて日常的なケアの一環として臨床医 により前向きに評価された. 4AT スコアと死亡および 30 日以 内の自宅や介護施設等への退院との関連は、交絡因子で補正し たロジスティック回帰モデルを用いて解析した.

18,040 例(平均年齢 80 歳 [標準偏差 10], 女性 70% [12,594 例])のうち、16,476 例(91%)で受診時に 4AT 評価が行われ、 このうち 3,386 例(21%)はスコアが 4 以上で、せん妄が示唆 された. せん妄患者は高齢であり、介護施設等に居住している 割合が高く, American Society of Anesthesiologists 分類によ るグレードが高かった(すべて p < 0.001) [ANOVA,  $\chi^2$ 検定]. せん妄は入院中死亡リスク(補正オッズ比 2.26 [95%信頼区間 {CI} 1.79~2.84])と 1 年死亡リスク(補正オッズ比 2.05 [95% CI 1.83~2.29])の 2 倍上昇、30 日以内に退院できる可能性の 低下(補正オッズ比 0.27 [95% CI 0.24~0.30])と独立して関連 していた [多変量混合効果ロジスティック回帰モデル分析]. [Kruskal-Wallis検定, Kaplan-Meier 生存解析]

せん妄は大腿骨近位部骨折で受診した患者の約 20%で認めら れ, 重要な有害アウトカムに関連する. 全国規模で大腿骨近位 部骨折患者の初期臨床評価にせん妄評価を組み入れることは可 能であり、すべての大腿骨近位部骨折患者の診療の一環として 考慮すべきである.

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Delirium assessment	All-cause in-hospital mortality (within 30 days), n (%)	p-value*	All-cause mortality at p-value* one year, n (%)		Return to original place of residence within 30 days, n (%)	p-value*
Whole cohort (n = 16,476)	845 (5)		5,399 (33)		10,333 (63)†	
No delirium (4AT 0)	227 (3)	Reference	1,639 (18)	Reference	6,195 (70)	Reference
Probable cognitive impairment (4AT 1 to 3)	236 (6)	< 0.001	1,534 (38)	< 0.001	1,797 (47)	< 0.001
Possible delirium (4AT ≥ 4)	272 (8)	< 0.001	1,661 (49)	< 0.001	1,637 (53)	< 0.001

<sup>\*</sup>p-values are chi-squared tests comparing each 4AT group with 4AT 0, with Bonferroni correction for multiple testing.

<sup>†</sup>A total of 700 patients were admitted from higher care settings, including inpatient transfers, and were excluded from analysis of return to original residence within 30 days.