NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND CARE EXCELLENCE

NICE indicator guidance

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# Indicator CCG24

The rate of people admitted with a primary diagnosis of hip fracture per 100,000 CCG population.

# Indicator type

Clinical commissioning group indicator

# Rationale

Hip fracture is a major public health issue due to an increasing ageing population. About 65,000 hip fractures occur each year and the annual cost (not including the considerable cost of social care) for all UK hip fracture cases is about £1 billion. About 10 per cent of people with a hip fracture die within 1 month and about one-third within 12 months. This indicator allows for monitoring prevalence of hip fracture within the population and planning services that meet the needs of local population.

# Source guidance

[Hip fracture: management. NICE guideline CG124](https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg124) (2011, last updated January 2023)

# Specification

Numerator: The number of admission spell records where the first episode contains a primary diagnosis of hip fracture.

Denominator: CCG level population registered with the constituent GP practices.

Calculation: Directly age and sex standardised emergency admission rate for hip fracture, per 100,000 registered patients.

Exclusions: People aged 60 years and under.

Data source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES), GP registered population.

Minimum population: The indicator is appropriate to assess performance of individual CCGs.

# Further information

This is NICE indicator guidance, which is part of the [NICE menu of indicators](https://www.nice.org.uk/Standards-and-Indicators/index). This document does not represent formal NICE guidance.