**NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND CARE EXCELLENCE**

**NICE indicator validity assessment**

Assurance date: June 2021

Review date: June 2024

# Indicator IAP00342

# Emergency hospital admissions for hip fracture in people aged 60 and over

# Validity assessment

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| **Domain** | **Notes** | **Assessment** |
| Importance | This indicator is part of the CCG outcomes indicator set (domain 1 - Preventing people from dying prematurely).  Nationally rates have fallen from 416.1 per 100,000 patients in 2013/14 to 392.3 per 100,000 in 2018/19. Variation exists across CCGs. | This indicator is part of a recognised dataset, and has shown improvement over the data period. |
| Evidence base | From application form provided by NICE:  “The introduction to Clinical Guideline 124 states that around 70,000 to 75,000 hip fractures (proximal femoral fractures) occur annually in the UK, with a cost (including medical and social care) amounting to around £2 billion a year. Demographic projections indicate that the UK annual incidence will rise to 91,500 by 2015 and 101,000 in 2020, with an associated increase in annual expenditure. Most of this expenditure will be accounted for by hospital bed days and a further substantial contribution will come from health and social aftercare. At present about a quarter of patients with hip fracture are admitted from institutional care, and about 10–20% of those admitted from home ultimately move to institutional care.” | This indicator aligns with NICE guidance (QS16[[1]](#footnote-1), CG124[[2]](#footnote-2)). |
| Specification | Numerator: The number of emergency admission episodes where the first episode contains a primary diagnosis of hip fracture in people aged 60 years and over, using ICD10 codes S72.0, S72.1 and S72.2.  Denominator: CCG level count of patients aged 60 years and over registered with the constituent GP Practices, provided by NHAIS (Exeter) Systems.  Exclusions: None.  Methodology: Age and sex standardised rate per 100,000 registered patients.  Geography: National and CCG  Data Source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES)  Disclosure control: When publishing the data, numerator and denominator values of 1 to 7 are suppressed, indicator values calculated from a numerator or denominator of 1 to 7 are also suppressed. In addition, CCG level numerator values are rounded to the nearest 5. Indicator values are calculated prior to rounding. | The indicator has defined components necessary to construct the indicator. |
| Feasibility | Indicator data is from HES and is robust. | The indicator uses existing data fields within published data. |
| Acceptability | Data is showing improvement over the current reporting period. CCG data is available for greater granularity. | The indicator assesses performance that is attributable to or within the control of the audience, both in a clinical and public health setting.  The results of the indicator can be used to improve practice. |
| Risk | None identified | No risks identified |

**Summary:** Indicator to be renewed.

**NHS Digital Indicator reference:**

CCG Outcomes Indicator Set - 1.22 Hip fracture: incidence

1. NICE 2012, last updated 2017, Hip fracture in adults, QS16 [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. NICE 2011, last updated 2017, Hip fracture: management, CG124 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)