



RATES OF OSTEOPOROTIC FRACTURES IN BRAZIL IN ADULTS OVER 50 YEARS OF AGE: A RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS OF THE HOSPITAL ADMISSION DATABASE FROM 2004 TO 2012

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BACKGROUND

Epidemiological studies in Brazil on fragility fractures are scarce. Most of them were done in specific population. Few were done considering all Brazilian population. Until now, there is no data concerning the secular trend of fractures in Brazil. To evaluate the rate of hospitalization related to major and hip fractures in individuals aged over 50 years, according to Brazilian public health system hospitalization database.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This is an ecological study with a temporal tendency including men and women enrolled from 2004 to 2012, according to their ICDs. It was included only those with low trauma fracture. All of them were classified concerning fracture type and by age and the data were calculated per 100,000 inhabitants.

RESULTS

Hospitalization rate for major fractures was stable from 2004 to 2009 in both sex. However, there was an increase after 2010, especially in women after 60 years (44/100.000 population). Regarding hip fractures, women had higher rate, especially in those aged over 80 years (463/100.000 population). In both men and women, there was a slight reduction of hip fractures absolute number from 2004 to 2012. Major and hip fractures were more frequently observed in the South and Southeast region, showing some epidemiological differences.

CONCLUSION

Although the rate of hospitalization for hip fracture has been 5 times higher than major fractures from 2004 to 2012, there was slight decline of hip fractures and increase of the major fractures, highlighting secular trends differences between them, as well among Brazilian regions.