

EPIDEMIOLOGY OF LOWER LIMB FRACTURES IN UKRAINIAN POPULATION OF DIFFERENT AGE

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Key words: *limb fracture, epidemiology, age*

Introduction. Lower limb fractures account for approximately one third of all fractures and may result in substantial mortality and morbidity. Age, osteoporosis, road collision, obesity and different diseases (osteoarthritis, Parkinsonism, cataract, dementia etc.) are the risk factors of lower limb fractures. Fractures are a considerable public health burden but information on their epidemiology in Ukraine is limited.

Materials and methods. We identified 665 subjects from 76765 citizens, living in Vinnitsa region, who had a first time (incident) diagnosis of lower limb fractures recorded in the regional Hospital database from 1.01.2011 to 31.12.2011.

Results. Frequency the lower limb fractures of was 42.4% from the total fractures in all patients and 44.4% from the total fractures in patient aged 50 years and older. The most common anatomic site of lower limb fractures was the tibia and/or fibula (48.9% of all incident lower limb fractures), followed by the hip (29.5%), and the tarsal/metatarsal bones (21.6%). Incidence of fracture in patient 50 years and old was 519.8 per 10000 patient for lower limb fractures, 212.3 per 10000 patient for tibia and/or fibula fractures and 226.9 per 10000 patient for hip fracture. Lower limb fractures were more common among males than among females in the younger age groups (up to 39 years old). Among subjects 50 years and older the

incidence of lower limb fractures was higher in women than in men, and the difference increased with increasing age. Incidence of the tibia and/or fibula fractures was 340.7 per 10000 patient in the age group 60-69 years old, 44.9 per 10000 patient in age group 70-79 years old, and 102.4 per 10000 patient in age group 80-89 years old.

Conclusion. Our study provided the new information about the epidemiology of lower limb fractures in Ukrainian population according the age. This information is important for planning of the prevention and treatment strategy in patients of different ages.

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EPIDEMIOLOGIA ZŁAMAŃ KOŃCZYN DOLNYCH W POPULACJI UKRAIŃSKIEJ W RÓŻNYM WIEKU

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Słowa kluczowe: złamania kończyn, epidemiologia, wiek