# Can early operative intervention for ankles fracture reduce inpatient stay at a specialist critical care centre in South-East Wales?

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# INTRODUCTION

Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol

University Health Board

Aneurin Bevan

- Most commonly injured weight bearing joint
- Ankle fractures in patients
  >65 rose steadily between
  1970-1977
- Geriatric population growing
   approximately 20% of the population in the UK by 2030.
- Problems with postoperative rehabilitation = extended length of stay in hospital.
- BOAST ankle fracture fixation guidelines support early fixation
- The Grange Hospital →
   "specialist critical care
   centre" → clinical model
   designed to treat acute
   patients whilst stepping
   down those requiring
   rehabilitation.

## **Objectives**

 The aim of this study was to identify whether early ankle fracture fixation, led to a reduction in inpatient stay at the Grange

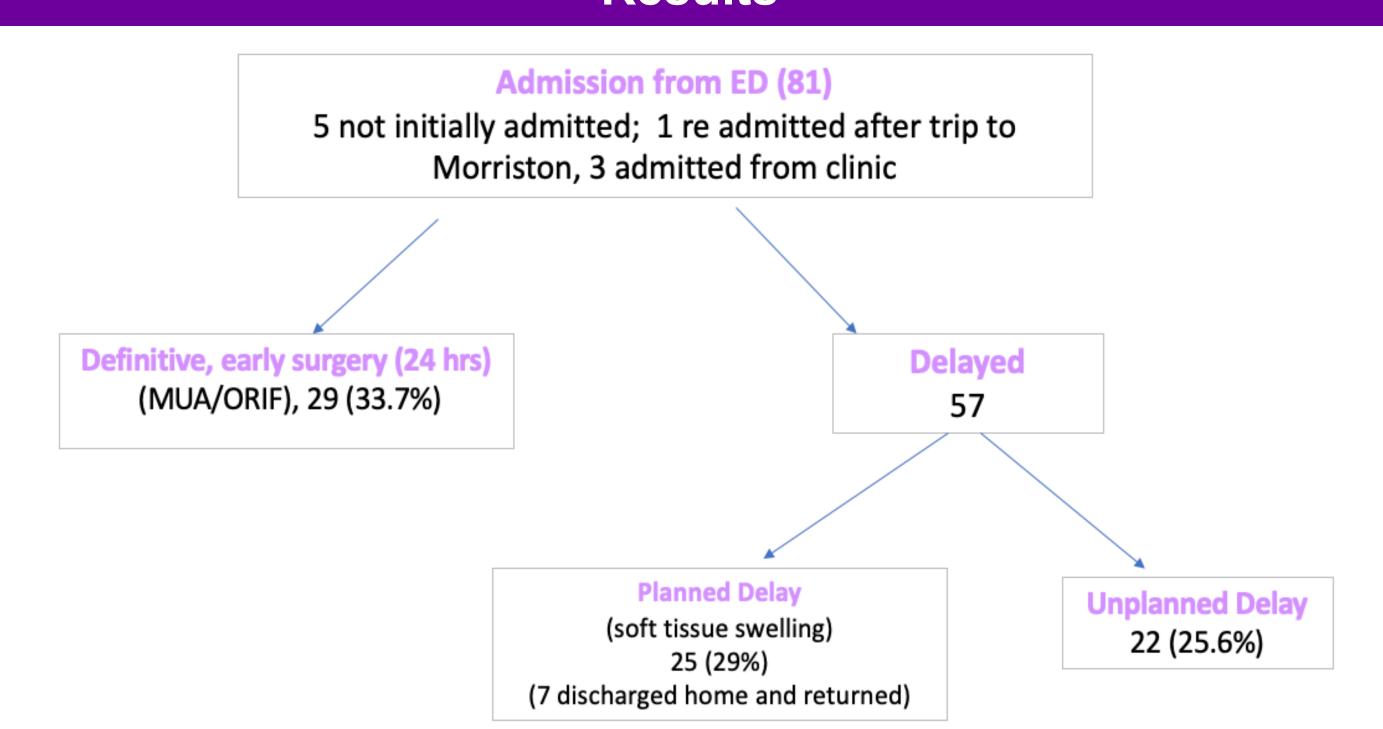
### Background

- Schepers et al, 2013
   examined timing of ankle
   fracture surgery and effect on
   infectious complications →
   delayed fixation resulted in
   wound complications.
- Zelle et al, 2021 examined incidence of surgical site complication in patients with closed unstable ankle fracture, requiring ORIF → delayed surgical timing led to an increased risk of postoperative surgical site infection

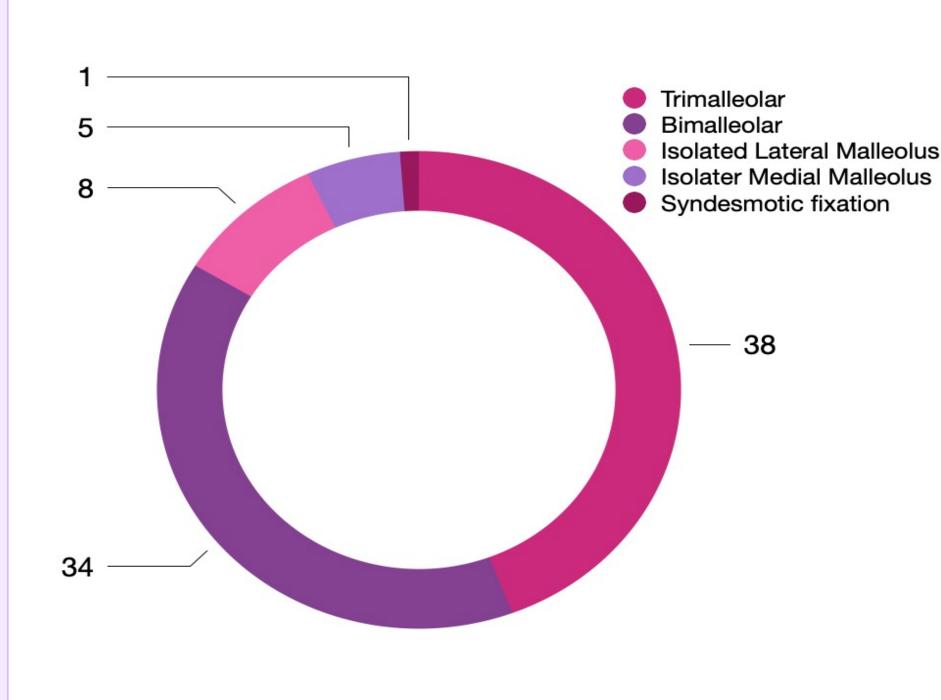
# Methods

- Retrospective review of ankle fractures, undergoing definitive surgical treatment between November 2020 and November 2021
- Ankles identified from the ORMIS clinical management perioperative system (IPath Technologies Inc, Virginia, USA) and diagnosis confirmed from Clinical Work Station and Synapse PACS system.
- Pilon, distal tibia fibula and triplanar fractures excluded.
- Surgery within 24 hours was described as early fracture fixation, whilst delayed surgery was surgery after 24 hours.
- Delays were further classified as planned (soft tissue swelling) or unplanned (e.g. more investigations/no beds/busy theatre list)

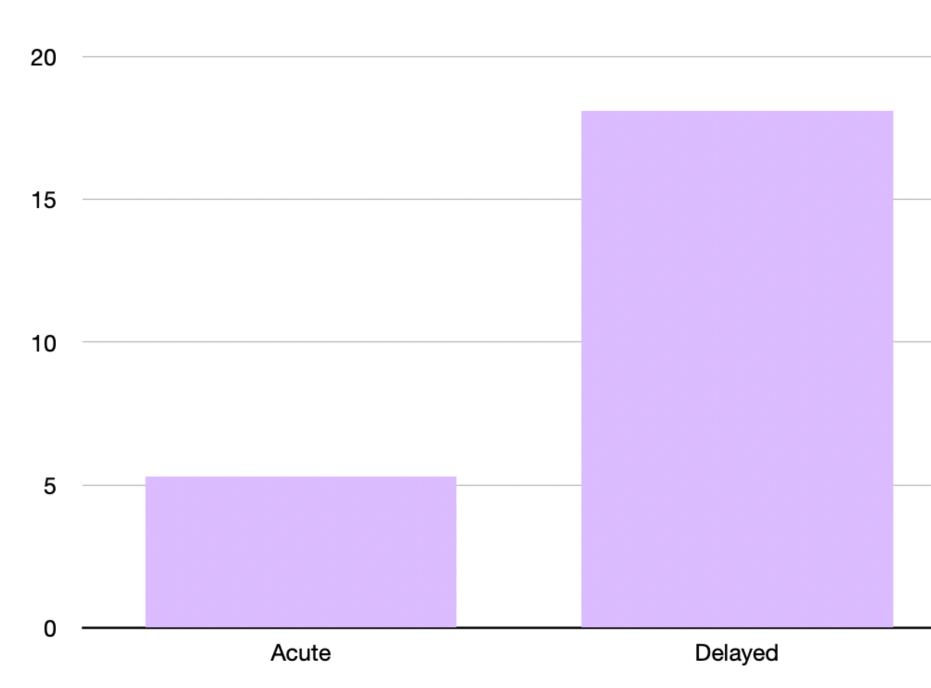
# Results



• 86 ankle fractures. The average age was 54 (12-91 years).



- Fracture morphology was trimalleolar (38), bimalleolar (34), isolated lateral malleolus (8), isolated medial malleolus (5) and 1 syndesmotic fixation.
- 29 patients underwent surgery within 24 hours, 57 were delayed
- Length of inpatient stay for acute group was an average of 5.3 days compared to 18.1 days, p=0.018 for delayed group.
- Fracture morphology did not affect delay, p=0.1828 and neither did age.



Length of stay

### CONCLUSION

• Fracture fixation within 24 hrs reduces inpatient stay and ought to be prioritised, delivering an important cost benefit

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