

Clinical Predictors for Deep Vein Thrombosis on Admission in Patients with Intertrochanteric Fractures: A Retrospective Study

Jixing Fan

Peking University Third Hospital

Fang Zhou (✉ zhouf@bjmu.edu.cn)

Peking University Third Hospital <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7775-069X>

Xiangyu Xu

Peking University Third Hospital

Zhishan Zhang

Peking University Third Hospital

Yun Tian

Peking University Third Hospital

Hongquan Ji

Peking University Third Hospital

Yan Guo

Peking University Third Hospital

Yang Lv

Peking University Third Hospital

Zhongwei Yang

Peking University Third Hospital

Guojin Hou

Peking University Third Hospital

Research article

Keywords: intertrochanteric fracture, deep vein thrombosis, admission, risk factors, elderly

Posted Date: December 1st, 2020

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-114589/v1>

License:   This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.

[Read Full License](#)

Version of Record: A version of this preprint was published at BMC Musculoskeletal Disorders on April 2nd, 2021. See the published version at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12891-021-04196-7>.

Abstract

Background Limited studies are available to investigate the prevalence of preoperative deep vein thrombosis (DVT) in elderly patients with intertrochanteric fractures. The aim of present study was to evaluate risk factors and the prevalence of pre-admission DVT in elderly patients with intertrochanteric fractures.

Methods This retrospective study included 788 elderly patients with intertrochanteric fracture who were eligible for this study from January 1, 2010, to December 31, 2019. Color doppler ultrasonography was performed for DVT detection at admission. All patients' clinical data were collected. Cumulative incidence plots were calculated to assess the overall DVT risk and the median time from injury to admission. A stepwise multiple logistic regression analysis was used to identify the risk factors contributing to the occurrence of DVT.

Results The overall prevalence of pre-admission DVT in patients with intertrochanteric fractures was 20.81% (164 of 788 patients). Univariate analysis showed that significantly elevated risk of DVT were found in patients with longer time from injury to admission, high energy injury, higher BMI, diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), atrial fibrillation, dementia, varicose veins, higher age-adjusted CCI, higher ASA class and A3 type intertrochanteric fractures ($P < 0.05$). The adjusted multivariate logistic regression analysis demonstrated that longer time from injury to admission, high energy trauma, COPD, atrial fibrillation, varicose veins and A3 type intertrochanteric fractures were independent risk factors of pre-admission DVT.

Conclusions A high prevalence of pre-admission DVT was found in elderly Chinese patients with intertrochanteric fractures. Therefore, routine DVT screening before admission was necessary for elderly patients with intertrochanteric fractures in order to prevent intraoperative and postoperative PE and other lethal complications.

Background

Hip fracture is very frequent in the elderly, which is associated with increased disability and mortality[1]. It is estimated that the number of hip fractures is approximately 1.7 million each year, and the number is expected to surpass 6 million by the year 2050[2]. When a hip fracture occurs, the risk of venous thromboembolism (VTE) increases obviously in the preoperative period owing to the venous congestion, vascular injury and immobilization[3]. Deep vein thrombosis (DVT) is one of the common complications in patients with hip fractures. Furthermore, the shed-off embolus can cause pulmonary embolism (PE), which remains the third most common cause of death in patients surviving the first 24 hours of trauma[4]. Previous studies have shown that the incidence of preoperative DVT in hip fracture patients varied from 2.6 to 17.3%, and could be as high as 62% particularly in the hip fracture patients who had delayed operation[5, 6].

Furthermore, hip fracture patients are generally older with multiple medical comorbidities. Previous studies have shown that hip fracture patients coupled with medical comorbidities were predisposed to develop DVT[5, 7]. However, no appropriate tool has been well-established to quantify comorbidities for assessing the association between comorbidity and DVT. The Charlson Comorbidity Index (CCI) is an index of 19 conditions that are individually weighted based on the strength of their association with mortality, with the final score out of a possible 33 estimating the probability of death at one year[8]. However, rare studies have evaluated the association between CCI and DVT in hip fracture patients. In present study, we aim to assess the relationship between CCI and DVT in the elderly with hip fracture. Moreover, assessing medical comorbidities could prolong the preoperative waiting time, which is an important factor contributing to develop DVT in hip fracture patients.

Hip fractures are anatomically classified as intracapsular fractures (i.e., at the femoral neck) or extracapsular fractures (i.e., intertrochanteric or subtrochanteric fractures) in relation to the hip capsule, with the incidence grossly 40–60%[9]. For anatomic reasons, extracapsular fractures tend to have a greater preoperative hemoglobin (Hgb) drop than intracapsular fractures[10]. In addition, preoperative anemia is a risk factor for preoperative DVT[11]. To the best of our knowledge, most of previous studies evaluating risk factors for DVT consisted of both femoral neck and trochanteric fractures. Currently, limited studies are available to investigate the prevalence of pre-admission DVT in elderly patients with intertrochanteric fractures. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to identify the prevalence of and risk factors for pre-admission DVT in patients with intertrochanteric fractures.

Methods

This retrospective study was performed at a level 1 trauma center over a 10-year period from January 1, 2010, to December 31, 2019. 872 consecutive patients were diagnosed with intertrochanteric fractures at our hospital. Exclusion criteria for this study included age < 60 years, multi-type of fracture, secondary fracture, anticoagulant treatments, old fracture (> 7d), incomplete medical records and other miscellaneous reasons. Of the 872 patients enrolled, 29 were younger than 60 years, 15 were old fractures, 8 were secondary fractures, 6 had multiple fractures and 26 cases had incomplete medical records. Overall, 83 patients were excluded from this study. Finally, a total of 788 elderly intertrochanteric fracture patients were included. This retrospective study was approved by the institutional ethical review board of our institution (Peking University Third Hospital, Beijing, China).

Patients were diagnosed with DVT by color Doppler ultrasonography, which was conducted by experienced radiologists in a color ultrasonic room. All patients underwent routine ultrasound examination of the lower extremities before admission. All ultrasound results were reviewed by a senior radiologist. When different opinions occurred, re-examination of the ultrasound results would be carried out by another senior radiologist. DVTs were classified into three types: central type, peripheral type, and mixed type. Thrombus occurred proximal to the knee in the iliacs, superficial femoral and/or femoral veins was regarded as central type. Thrombus occurred distal to the knee in the posterior tibial veins or peroneal veins was defined as peripheral type. DVT was classified as mixed type when involving the

whole deep venous system of lower limb[11]. The diagnosis of DVT was according to the Robinov criterion, which included the following four parts: 1. In constant filling defects, thrombi were constant in appearance, and tended to be sharply delineated; 2. Abrupt termination of the opaque column occurred at a constant site in a vein, either above or below the obstruction; 3. Nonfilling of the entire deep system or portions thereof when proper technique was used was abnormal and usually due to phlebitis; 4. Diversion of flow, representing collateral flow, was the counterpart if the nonfilling described above[12].

All data were collected from the electronic medical records. Collected data included demographic variables (age, gender, BMI, injury side, injury mechanism, and time from injury to admission), comorbidities (including hypertension, diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, coronary heart disease, atrial fibrillation, cerebrovascular accident, solid cancer, dementia, liver and kidney disease, thyroid disease, varicose veins), age-adjusted CCI, ASA classification, AO classification of intertrochanteric fractures.

Statistical Analysis

For quantitative data, the one-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was used to test the normal distribution. The Student t-test or the Mann-Whitney test was used to compare continuous variables as appropriate. For qualitative data, the Chi-square test was used. When the factor's P values was < 0.1 , a multivariate logistic regression analysis was then performed to examine the association between possible risk factors and DVT. Cumulative incidence plots were generated based on 1-Kaplan-Meier curves to assess the overall DVT risk and the median time from injury to admission. A P value < 0.05 was considered statistically significant, and all tests were two-sided. SPSS 21.0 software was used for statistical analysis (SPSS, Chicago, Illinois, USA).

Results

Patient Characteristics

A total of 788 elderly intertrochanteric fracture patients were included in this retrospective study. The patient's age ranged from 60 years old to 113 years old and the mean age was $78.68(\pm 7.89)$ years old. Of these patients, 273 (34.64%) were male patients and 515 (65.36%) were female patients. The mean BMI of total patients was $22.89 (\pm 3.95)$ kg/m². Of these 788 patients, 416 had left side injury and the other 372 had right side injury. Among these patients, 716 intertrochanteric fractures were caused by low energy injury and the left 72 cases were injured by high energy trauma. Of these patients, 174 had A1 type intertrochanteric fractures, 522 had A2 type intertrochanteric fractures, and 92 had A3 type intertrochanteric fractures. Of these intertrochanteric fractures, 28 cases were treated conservatively, 1 patient was treated by hemiarthroplasty, 664 patients were treated by intramedullary fixation, and the left 95 patients were treated by extramedullary fixation. Of these patients, 48 patients underwent inferior vena cava filter placement before operation.

Prevalence of pre-admission DVT

The overall prevalence of pre-admission DVT in patients with intertrochanteric fractures was 20.81% (164 of 788 patients). Of these 164 patients with DVT, 9 (5.49%) had central DVTs, 153 (93.29%) had peripheral DVTs, and 3 (1.83%) had mixed DVTs. Three patients with DVT developed dyspnoea, tachypnoea, and chest pain, and were diagnosed with pulmonary embolism (PE) by CT pulmonary angiogram (CTPA). After thrombolytic therapy, thrombus in pulmonary arteries proved to dissolve by CTPA.

Univariate analysis of pre-admission DVT

In univariate analysis, the patients were divided into two groups: with and without DVT. The mean time from injury to admission was 2.1 days in the total population (Table 1). The mean time from injury to admission was 2.96 days for patients who developed DVT compared with 1.87 days for patients who didn't develop DVT, and statistical difference was found significantly between two groups ($P < 0.001$). Furthermore, an increasing linear association was found between the occurrence of DVT and the time from injury to admission on cumulative hazard plotting (Fig. 1).

Table 1
Demographic characteristics and risk factors associated with pre-admission DVT

Variables	All patients (n = 788)	Patients without DVT(n = 624)	Patients with DVT (n = 164)	P value
Age(mean years ± SD)	78.68 ± 7.89	78.49 ± 8.00	79.38 ± 7.44	0.199
Gender(Male/Female)				0.07
Male	273	226	47	
Female	515	398(63.78%)	117(71.34%)	
BMI(kg/m ²)	22.89 ± 3.95	22.67 ± 3.80	23.71 ± 4.40	0.003†
Injury side(left/right)				0.327
Left	416	335	81	
Right	372	289	83	
Injury mechanism	72	47	25	0.002*
Low energy trauma	716	577	139	
High energy trauma	72	47(7.53%)	25(15.24%)	
Time from injury to admission(days)	2.10 ± 1.79	1.87 ± 1.59	2.96 ± 2.22	< 0.001†
Comorbidities				
Hypertension	440	350	90	0.781
Diabetes	238	171(27.40%)	67(40.85%)	0.001*
COPD	87	54(8.65%)	33(20.12%)	< 0.001*
Coronary heart disease	162	121	41	0.114
Atrial fibrillation	60	34(5.45%)	26(15.85%)	< 0.001*
Cerebrovascular accident	172	128	44	0.081

Abbreviations: DVT, deep vein thrombosis; BMI, body mass index; COPD, Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; CCI, Charlson Comorbidity Index; ASA, American Society of Anaesthesiologists; AO, Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Osteosynthesefragen

*Significant difference between two groups as shown by the Chi-square test; †Significant difference between two groups as shown by the Student t-test or the Mann–Whitney test. The values were given as the mean and standard deviation

Variables	All patients (n = 788)	Patients without DVT(n = 624)	Patients with DVT (n = 164)	P value
Cancer	78	65	13	0.342
Dementia	35	21(3.37%)	14(8.54%)	0.004*
Liver and kidney disease	43	35	8	0.714
Thyroid disease	27	18	9	0.103
Varicose veins	46	29(4.65%)	17(10.37%)	0.005*
Age-adjusted CCI	4.27 ± 1.44	4.17 ± 1.42	4.63 ± 1.44	< 0.001†
ASA class				0.001*
1	26	24	2	
2	576	470	106	
3	180	127	53	
4	6	3	3	
AO classification				0.008*
A1	174	145	29	
A2	522	417	105	
A3	92	62	30	
Abbreviations: DVT, deep vein thrombosis; BMI, body mass index; COPD, Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; CCI, Charlson Comorbidity Index; ASA, American Society of Anaesthesiologists; AO, Arbeitsgemeinschaft fur Osteosynthesefragen				
*Significant difference between two groups as shown by the Chi-square test; †Significant difference between two groups as shown by the Student t-test or the Mann–Whitney test. The values were given as the mean and standard deviation				

In the DVT group, there was a higher prevalence of high energy injury (15.24% versus 7.53%, $P = 0.002$). In addition, patients in DVT group tended to have a higher BMI than patients in non-DVT group (23.71 versus 22.67, $P = 0.003$). With respect to comorbidities, patients with DVT on admission had a higher prevalence of diabetes (40.85% versus 27.4%, $P = 0.001$), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (20.12% versus 8.65%, $P < 0.001$), atrial fibrillation (15.85% versus 5.45%, $P < 0.001$), dementia (8.54% versus 3.37%, $P = 0.004$) and varicose veins (10.37% versus 4.65%, $P = 0.005$). Furthermore, patients with DVT had a higher age-adjusted CCI than patients without DVT (4.63 versus 4.17, $P < 0.001$). Statistically significant differences were found in terms of ASA class and AO classification between patients with and

without DVT on admission ($P= 0.001$ and 0.008 , respectively). However, no statistically significant differences were observed in age, gender, injury side, hypertension, coronary heart disease, cerebrovascular accident, cancer, liver and kidney disease and thyroid disease ($P > 0.05$).

Multivariate analysis of pre-admission DVT

The results of the adjusted multivariate logistic regression analyses were presented in Table 2. There were significant associations between age-adjusted CCI, ASA classification and DVT on admission in the univariate analysis. The age-adjusted CCI and ASA classification were no longer significant predictors of DVT after adjusting for potential confounders, because the age-adjusted CCI and ASA classification were highly associated with other risk factors. After adjustment for other risk factors, the results showed that female sex was a significant risk factor for DVT (OR = 1.631, 95%CI = 1.058–2.514, $P= 0.027$) compared with male sex. Furthermore, a higher BMI (OR = 1.073, 95%CI = 1.024–1.126, $P= 0.003$), high energy trauma (OR = 2.729, 95%CI = 1.498–4.974, $P= 0.001$) and longer time from injury to admission (OR = 1.342, 95%CI = 1.219–1.476, $P < 0.001$) were independent risk factors for DVT after adjusted multivariate logistic regression analyses. In addition, patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (OR = 2.141, 95%CI = 1.239–3.700, $P= 0.00$), atrial fibrillation (OR = 1.901, 95%CI = 1.012–3.572, $P= 0.046$) and varicose veins (OR = 2.215, 95%CI = 1.094–4.485, $P= 0.027$) had higher risk than patients without chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, atrial fibrillation and varicose veins. Moreover, Patients with A3 intertrochanteric fractures (OR = 2.963, 95%CI = 1.535–5.719, $P= 0.001$) had a higher risk than patients with A1 and A2 intertrochanteric fractures.

Table 2
Multivariate logistic regression analysis for risk factors associated with pre-admission DVT

Risk factors	Adjusted Odds Ratio(95%CI)	P Value
Age(years)	1.014(0.987–1.042)	0.307
Gender		
Male	1.0(reference)	
Female	1.631(1.058–2.514)	0.027*
BMI(kg/m ²)	1.073(1.024–1.126)	0.003*
Injury mechanism		
Low energy trauma	1.0(reference)	
High energy trauma	2.729(1.498–4.974)	0.001*
Time from injury to admission(days)	1.342(1.219–1.476)	< 0.001*
Comorbidities		
Diabetes	1.470(0.985–2.194)	0.059
COPD	2.141(1.239-3.700)	0.006*
Atrial fibrillation	1.901(1.012–3.572)	0.046*
Cerebrovascular accident	1.261(0.800-1.988)	0.318
Dementia	1.593(0.725–3.499)	0.247
Varicose veins	2.215(1.094–4.485)	0.027*
Age-adjusted CCI	0.889(0.732–1.079)	0.233
ASA classification		
1	1.0(reference)	
2	2.872(0.642–12.841)	0.167
3	4.506(0.973–20.871)	0.054
4	5.658(0.539–59.374)	0.148
AO classification		

Abbreviations: DVT, deep vein thrombosis; BMI, body mass index; COPD, Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; CCI, Charlson Comorbidity Index; ASA, American Society of Anaesthesiologists; AO, Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Osteosynthesefragen; CI, Confidence interval

*The multivariable regression analysis used backward selection with use of the likelihood ratio test to assess significance.

Risk factors	Adjusted Odds Ratio(95%CI)	P Value
A1	1.0(reference)	
A2	1.308(0.799–2.143)	0.286
A3	2.963(1.535–5.719)	0.001*
Abbreviations: DVT, deep vein thrombosis; BMI, body mass index; COPD, Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; CCI, Charlson Comorbidity Index; ASA, American Society of Anaesthesiologists; AO, Arbeitsgemeinschaft fur Osteosynthesefragen; CI, Confidence interval		
*The multivariable regression analysis used backward selection with use of the likelihood ratio test to assess significance.		

Discussion

Owing to the venous congestion, vascular injury and immobilization and other medical problems, patients with hip fractures had an increased risk of developing DVT[5]. Previous studies had investigated the prevalence and risk factors of preoperative DVT, but fewer studies assessed the prevalence of DVT on admission in elderly Chinese patients with intertrochanteric fractures[13–15]. In fact, many hip fracture patients might have already had DVT on admission. Therefore, early DVT identification is essential to limit late complications of DVT and prevent clot extension, acute PE, and recurrent thrombosis. Additionally, most of previous studies evaluating risk factors for DVT consisted of both femoral neck and trochanteric fractures. Unlike femoral neck fractures, trochanteric fractures tended to have a greater risk of preoperative hemoglobin (Hgb) drop, which is a risk factor for preoperative DVT[10, 11]. To our knowledge, this study provides the first evidence of risk factors for pre-admission DVT in elderly Chinese patients with intertrochanteric fractures.

In this study, the overall prevalence of pre-admission DVT was 20.81% in patients with intertrochanteric fractures, which was a relative high incidence of DVT compared with previous studies[5, 6]. A longer waiting time was one of the most important factors contributing to the high prevalence of preoperative DVT[6, 13]. The time from injury to surgery consisted of time waiting for admission and the period awaiting surgery for preoperative evaluation. The main reason for longer time from injury to admission was transfer from community hospitals to our trauma center and the poor comorbidity of elderly patients, which needed more time for preoperative preparation[16]. Ideally, surgery should be performed as early as possible for early mobilization and relieve of pain[17]. In present study, the mean time from injury to admission was significantly longer in patients who developed DVT compared with patients who didn't develop DVT. Furthermore, an increasing linear association was found between the occurrence of DVT and the time from injury to admission on cumulative hazard plotting. One possible reason might be that prolonged immobilization could result in venous congestion. Another reason might be that the fracture could lead to vascular injury, which might activate the coagulation system. The third reason might that fracture was frequently coupled with dominant and hidden blood loss, especially hidden blood loss for intertrochanteric fractures. Therefore, earlier admission was necessary for intertrochanteric fractures.

In present study, an increased BMI was an independent risk factor for pre-admission DVT in intertrochanteric fractures. This result was consistent with one published study, which revealed that obesity was associated with DVT[18]. An increased BMI was associated with venous thromboembolism, with multiple mechanisms and pathways contributing to this effect. The possible mechanism might be that an increased BMI could not only alter the expression of proteins of the coagulation and fibrinolytic cascade, but also change the platelet biology and function, which could promote the increased thrombotic risk[19]. In addition, some studies reported that female patients had a higher risk of DVT than male patients, while others had different opinions[5, 15, 20]. Our study revealed that female sex was a risk factor for DVT in elderly intertrochanteric fractures. Moreover, this study demonstrated that the incidence of DVT on admission in patients with high-energy injury was significantly higher than in patients with low-energy injury (34.72% versus 19.41%, $P=0.002$). The adjusted multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that high energy injury was an independent risk factor for DVT on admission in patients with intertrochanteric fractures, which was supported by a previous study[21].

Various studies had demonstrated that the occurrence of DVT in patients with hip fractures was strongly associated with medical comorbidities, especially in elderly patients[14]. However, which specific comorbidity related to the occurrence of DVT remained controversial in previous studies[5, 22]. Shin et al[5] investigated the prevalence and risk factors of preoperative VTE in 208 patients with hip fractures and identified that pulmonary disease and VTE history were independent predictive factors for preoperative VTE. Another study reported that coronary heart disease was independent risk factor of DVT in patients with hip fractures[22]. The possible reason might be that coronary heart disease was associated with hypercoagulability state[23]. In present study, we identified that atrial fibrillation was independent risk factor for DVT on admission in patients with intertrochanteric fractures. Furthermore, we found that COPD was independent risk factor for DVT on admission. The possible reason might be that COPD was associated with an increased atherosclerotic disease burden derived from a chronic inflammation[24].

The CCI was first reported in 1987 to estimate the probability of death within 1 year[8]. The CCI also correlated with the probability of death for patients with breast cancer, and adverse events after spine surgery[25]. However, rare studies evaluated the association between CCI and the occurrence of DVT in hip fracture patients. In present study, the mean value of age-adjusted CCI in patients with DVT was significantly higher than in patients without DVT (4.63 versus 4.17, $P<0.001$). However, the multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that the age-adjusted CCI was no longer significant predictor of DVT on admission after adjusting for potential confounders. The possible reason might be that the age-adjusted CCI was highly associated with other risk factors, especially age and medical comorbidities. This result was supported by one previous study, which reported that CCI was not related with the occurrence of preoperative DVT[14]. Till now, there was not scientific evaluation method to assess the relationship between preoperative comorbidities and the occurrence of DVT in patients with hip fractures. A larger, prospective and multi-center study was necessary to develop a scientific evaluation system.

In this study, we demonstrated that A3 type intertrochanteric fracture was independent risk factor for the occurrence of DVT on admission in patients with intertrochanteric fractures. Shin et al[5] demonstrated that subtrochanteric fracture was independent predictive factor for preoperative VTE in patients with hip fracture whose surgery was delayed by > 24 hours. For anatomic reasons, extracapsular fractures tended to have a greater blood loss than intracapsular fractures. It was known that the anemia and low hemoglobin concentrations were significantly associated with frailty[26]. Moreover, frailty had been demonstrated to predict adverse outcomes in older surgical patients[27]. Furthermore, one study demonstrated that preoperative anemia is a risk factor for preoperative DVT in hip fracture patients[11], and preoperative anemia was very common in patients with intertrochanteric fractures due to the dominant and hidden blood loss.

The major strength of present study was that this was the first study to evaluate risk factors for DVT on admission in elderly Chinese patients with intertrochanteric fractures. However, several limitations existed in this study. First, this study was a retrospective study. Second, all patients in this study came from one trauma center. Therefore, a multi-center large sample study would be required to validate our findings. Third, laboratory tests were not obtained in this study. Previous studies showed that increased D-dimer and hemoglobin drop were independent risk factors for the occurrence of DVT[11, 15]. Future study should enrolled laboratory tests, especially the hemoglobin in patients with intertrochanteric fractures. Fourth, patients were diagnosed with DVT by color Doppler ultrasonography, which might have a lower accuracy than venography.

Conclusions

In conclusion, a high prevalence of DVT on admission of elderly Chinese patients with intertrochanteric fractures was identified in present study. In addition, a longer waiting time for admission was one of the most important factors contributing to the occurrence of pre-admission DVT. We also identified that high energy injury, female sex, an increased BMI, atrial fibrillation, COPD and A3 intertrochanteric fracture were independent risk factors of pre-admission DVT in patients with intertrochanteric fractures. Therefore, sufficient evaluation and proper thromboprophylaxis should be performed for patients with intertrochanteric fractures in order to prevent intraoperative and postoperative PE and other lethal complications.

Abbreviations

VTE: venous thromboembolism; DVT: Deep vein thrombosis; PE: pulmonary embolism (PE); CCI: Charlson Comorbidity Index; BMI: Body mass index; CI: Confidence interval; OR: Odds ratio; COPD, Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

Declarations

Acknowledgements

Not applicable

Authors' contributions

FZ designed the study. JXF was responsible for the data collection and analysis and wrote the manuscript. ZZ, HJ, YT and YG were responsible for the data collection and analysis. YL, ZY, GH and XX were responsible for follow-up. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Funding

This study was supported by Science and Technology fund of Winter Olympics (grant no. 2018YFF0301100); and Peking University Third Hospital (grant no. Y62419-06)

Availability of data and materials

All data generated and analysed during this study are included in this article.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

All procedures performed in studies involving human participants were in accordance with the ethical standards of the Ethical Committee of Peking University Third Hospital and with the 1964 Helsinki Declaration and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards. Informed consent was obtained from all individual participants included in the study.

Consent for publication

Not applicable

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

References

1. Veronese, N. and S. Maggi, Epidemiology and social costs of hip fracture. *Injury*, 2018. **49**(8): p. 1458-1460.
2. Kannus, P., J. Parkkari, H. Sievanen, A. Heinonen, et al., Epidemiology of hip fractures. *Bone*, 1996. **18**(1 Suppl): p. 57S-63S.
3. Protsy, M.B., S. Aithal, B. Hickey, R. Pettit, et al., Mechanical prophylaxis after hip fracture: what is the risk of deep vein thrombosis? A retrospective observational study. *BMJ Open*, 2015. **5**(2): p. e006956.
4. Kearon, C. and E.A. Akl, Duration of anticoagulant therapy for deep vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism. *Blood*, 2014. **123**(12): p. 1794-801.

5. Shin, W.C., S.H. Woo, S.J. Lee, J.S. Lee, et al., Preoperative Prevalence of and Risk Factors for Venous Thromboembolism in Patients with a Hip Fracture: An Indirect Multidetector CT Venography Study. *J Bone Joint Surg Am*, 2016. **98**(24): p. 2089-2095.
6. Smith, E.B., J. Parvizi, and J.J. Purtill, Delayed surgery for patients with femur and hip fractures-risk of deep venous thrombosis. *J Trauma*, 2011. **70**(6): p. E113-6.
7. Wang, Z., J. Xiao, Z. Zhang, X. Qiu, et al., Chronic kidney disease can increase the risk of preoperative deep vein thrombosis in middle-aged and elderly patients with hip fractures. *Clin Interv Aging*, 2018. **13**: p. 1669-1674.
8. Charlson, M.E., P. Pompei, K.L. Ales, and C.R. MacKenzie, A new method of classifying prognostic comorbidity in longitudinal studies: development and validation. *J Chronic Dis*, 1987. **40**(5): p. 373-83.
9. Bhandari, M. and M. Swiontkowski, Management of Acute Hip Fracture. *N Engl J Med*, 2017. **377**(21): p. 2053-2062.
10. Harper, K.D., P. Navo, F. Ramsey, S. Jallow, et al., "Hidden" Preoperative Blood Loss With Extracapsular Versus Intracapsular Hip Fractures: What Is the Difference? *Geriatr Orthop Surg Rehabil*, 2017. **8**(4): p. 202-207.
11. Feng, L., L. Xu, W. Yuan, Z. Xu, et al., Preoperative anemia and total hospitalization time are the independent factors of preoperative deep venous thromboembolism in Chinese elderly undergoing hip surgery. *BMC Anesthesiol*, 2020. **20**(1): p. 72.
12. Rabinov, K. and S. Paulin, Roentgen diagnosis of venous thrombosis in the leg. *Arch Surg*, 1972. **104**(2): p. 134-44.
13. Song, K., Y. Yao, Z. Rong, Y. Shen, et al., The preoperative incidence of deep vein thrombosis (DVT) and its correlation with postoperative DVT in patients undergoing elective surgery for femoral neck fractures. *Arch Orthop Trauma Surg*, 2016. **136**(10): p. 1459-64.
14. Luksameearunothai, K., P. Sa-Ngasoongsong, N. Kulachote, S. Thamyongkit, et al., Usefulness of clinical predictors for preoperative screening of deep vein thrombosis in hip fractures. *BMC Musculoskelet Disord*, 2017. **18**(1): p. 208.
15. Xing, F., L. Li, Y. Long, and Z. Xiang, Admission prevalence of deep vein thrombosis in elderly Chinese patients with hip fracture and a new predictor based on risk factors for thrombosis screening. *BMC Musculoskelet Disord*, 2018. **19**(1): p. 444.
16. Sun, Y., D. Chen, Z. Xu, D. Shi, et al., Incidence of symptomatic and asymptomatic venous thromboembolism after elective knee arthroscopic surgery: a retrospective study with routinely applied venography. *Arthroscopy*, 2014. **30**(7): p. 818-22.
17. Nandi, S., P. Dougherty, G. Gruen, and N. Ebraheim, HIP Fracture Evaluation and Management. *Adv Orthop*, 2019. **2019**: p. 2717518.
18. Schafer, K. and S. Konstantinides, Adipokines and thrombosis. *Clin Exp Pharmacol Physiol*, 2011. **38**(12): p. 864-71.

19. Rosito, G.A., R.B. D'Agostino, J. Massaro, I. Lipinska, et al., Association between obesity and a prothrombotic state: the Framingham Offspring Study. *Thromb Haemost*, 2004. **91**(4): p. 683-9.
20. Roach, R.E., W.M. Lijfering, F.R. Rosendaal, S.C. Cannegieter, et al., Sex difference in risk of second but not of first venous thrombosis: paradox explained. *Circulation*, 2014. **129**(1): p. 51-6.
21. Park, J.S., J.H. Jang, K.Y. Park, and N.H. Moon, High energy injury is a risk factor for preoperative venous thromboembolism in the patients with hip fractures: A prospective observational study. *Injury*, 2018. **49**(6): p. 1155-1161.
22. Zhang, B.F., X. Wei, H. Huang, P.F. Wang, et al., Deep vein thrombosis in bilateral lower extremities after hip fracture: a retrospective study of 463 patients. *Clin Interv Aging*, 2018. **13**: p. 681-689.
23. Zheng, H., H.P. Ma, L. Chen, H.T. Zhan, et al., Prethrombotic state and cardiac events in patients with coronary heart disease during noncardiac surgery. *Clin Appl Thromb Hemost*, 2014. **20**(1): p. 84-90.
24. Keller, K., L. Hobohm, T. Munzel, and M.A. Ostad, Impact of symptomatic atherosclerosis in patients with pulmonary embolism. *Int J Cardiol*, 2019. **278**: p. 225-231.
25. Dimar, J.R., C. Fisher, A.R. Vaccaro, D.O. Okonkwo, et al., Predictors of complications after spinal stabilization of thoracolumbar spine injuries. *J Trauma*, 2010. **69**(6): p. 1497-500.
26. Ruan, Y., Y. Guo, P. Kowal, Y. Lu, et al., Association between anemia and frailty in 13,175 community-dwelling adults aged 50 years and older in China. *BMC Geriatr*, 2019. **19**(1): p. 327.
27. Chen, C.L., C.M. Chen, C.Y. Wang, P.W. Ko, et al., Frailty is Associated with an Increased Risk of Major Adverse Outcomes in Elderly Patients Following Surgical Treatment of Hip Fracture. *Sci Rep*, 2019. **9**(1): p. 19135.

Figures

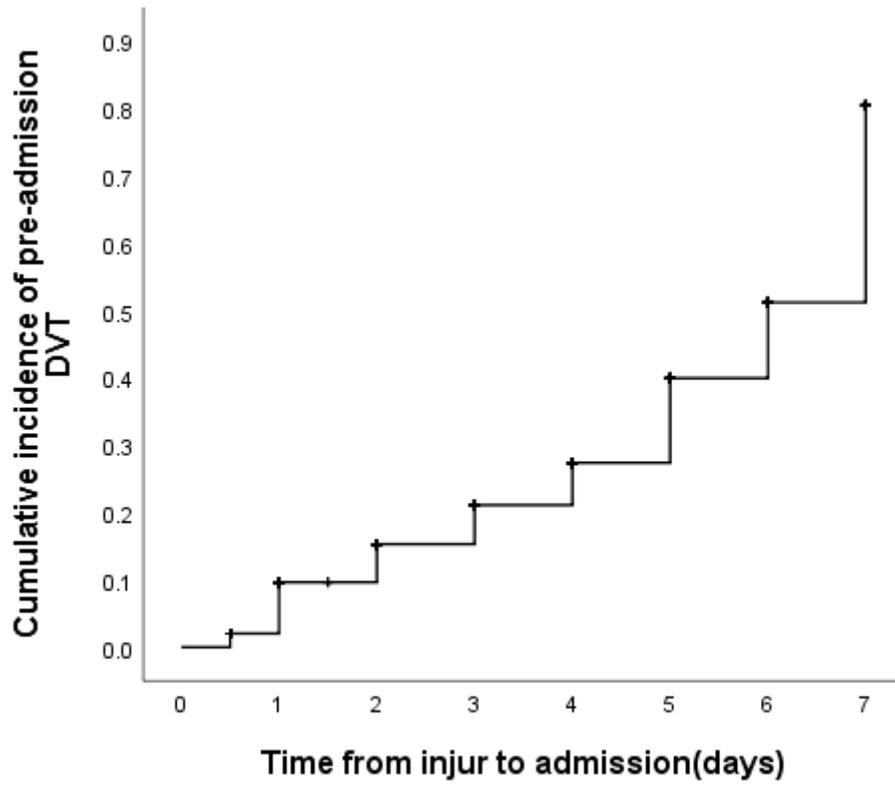


Figure 1

The overall risk of pre-admission DVT according to the time from injury to admission. DVT = deep vein thrombosis.