BROKEN BONES IN OLDER PEOPLE
Musculoskeletal Injury: fragility fractures of the lower limb and pelvis

Tell us what you think are the big questions that should be answered by research?

Did you know?

- Approximately 500,000 people sustain a fragility fracture in the UK each year
- Osteoporosis leads to 9 million fractures annually worldwide
- Fragility fractures cost the NHS approximately £3 billion per year

Help us to decide on the Top 10 research priorities...

If you’d like to find out more about the next stage of this work please provide your name and either your postal address, or an email so that we can contact you. Your survey answers will be kept separate from your personal details, which will be stored securely.

Name: .......................................................................................................................
Address: .......................................................................................................................
Email: ........................................................................................................................
Who are we?
We are a group of patients, clinicians and researchers who are passionate about improving the care and quality of life of older patients who suffer a fragility fracture of the lower limb and pelvis.

What is a fragility fracture of the lower limb and pelvis?
It is a break in one of the bones in the leg, anywhere from the pelvis to the feet, and usually occurs after a trip or a fall from standing. These fractures typically affect men and women over 60 years of age because as we get older our bones get weaker (fragility) and break more easily (fracture). The most common lower limb fragility fractures are hip and ankle fractures, but also include thigh bone (femoral) fractures, pelvic fractures, fractures of the shin bone (tibia), fractures around the knee, and fractures in the foot. These injuries can be very painful and seriously affect a person’s ability to move around and live independently.

Why do we need your help?
We are asking everyone involved - patients, their relatives, and healthcare professionals – about what research questions need answering the most if we are going to improve care and recovery. We want your views to guide research and for you to have a voice in shaping the next generation of research advances in this area.

What will we do with your survey answers?
We will collect your survey responses and use them to make a list of priority research ideas. We then ask patients, their relatives and healthcare professionals to rank which of these they think are the most important. We will then tell the people who fund research what the questions are that need to be answered.

Want to contact us?
Please email Laura Arnel at Laura.arnel@ndorms.ox.ac.uk

THE SURVEY – Please write in the box below your top 3 questions you would like to see answered by research.

Your questions can be about any aspect of living with, caring for, or treating these injuries. For example: pain relief, nutrition (what we eat or vitamins we take), rehabilitation (improving mobility and daily activities both in and out of hospital), surgery, anaesthesia, treatment, information (for patients and carers), and any aspects of your experiences related to fragility fractures such as anxiety, depression, and fear of falling. You can consider all settings from hospital to home, the community, and everything in between including outpatient clinics and general practice surgeries. In this work we are not considering upper limb fragility fractures or prevention of fractures (e.g. medication to reduce the risk of a fracture). We hope to cover this in other work.

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Is there anything else you would like to tell us?

YOU CAN COMPLETE THIS SURVEY ONLINE AT www.ndorms.ox.ac.uk/broken-bones-in-older-people

Or you can use this form - please continue on to the survey opposite.

By participating in this survey you give us, and partner organisations, permission to publish your answers when reporting on the Priority Setting Partnership, but the information you give will be anonymised (so your name will not be published and you will not be able to be identified from what you have told us).