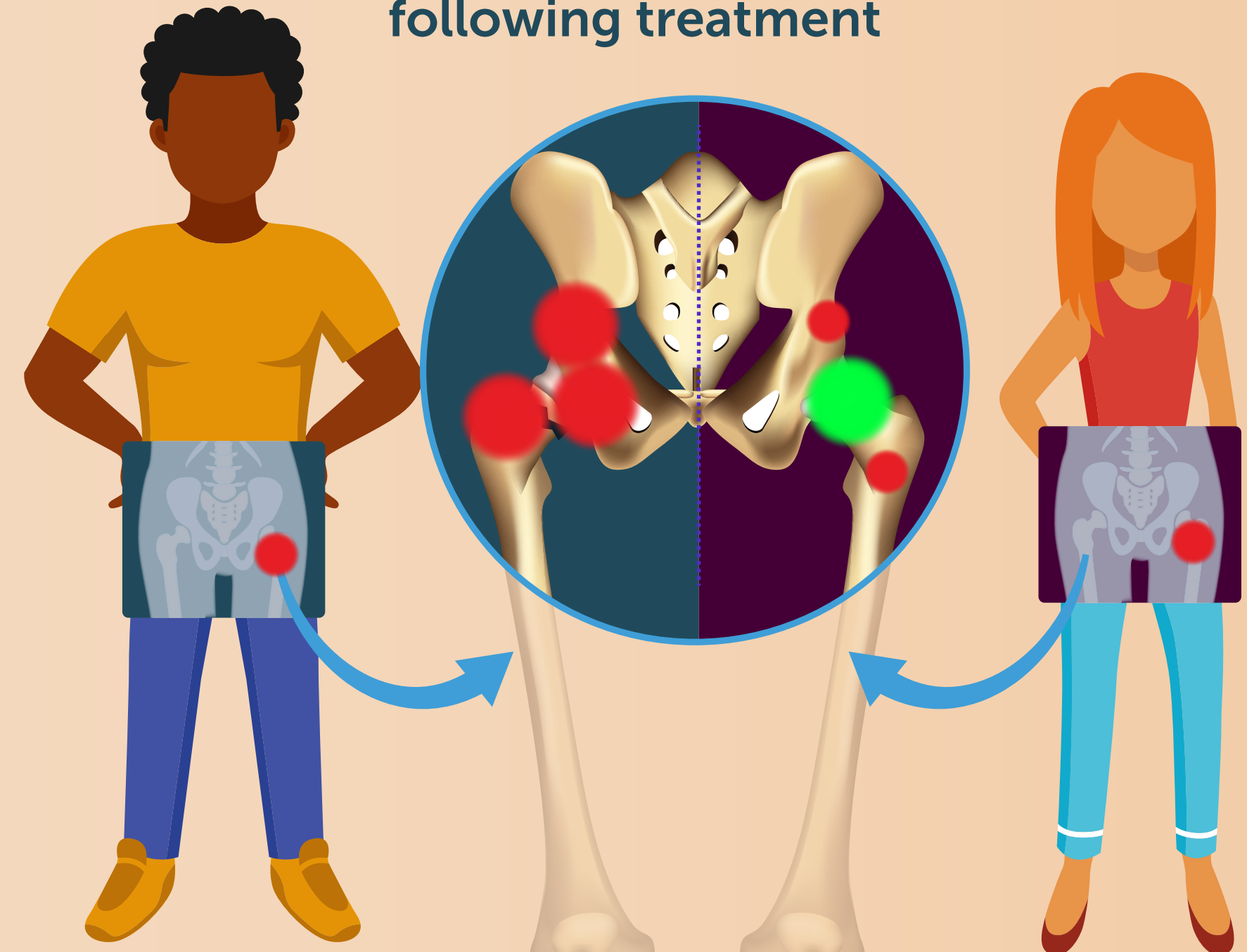


# Racial Disparities in the Timing of Hip Fracture Radiographic Assessment and Surgical Treatment

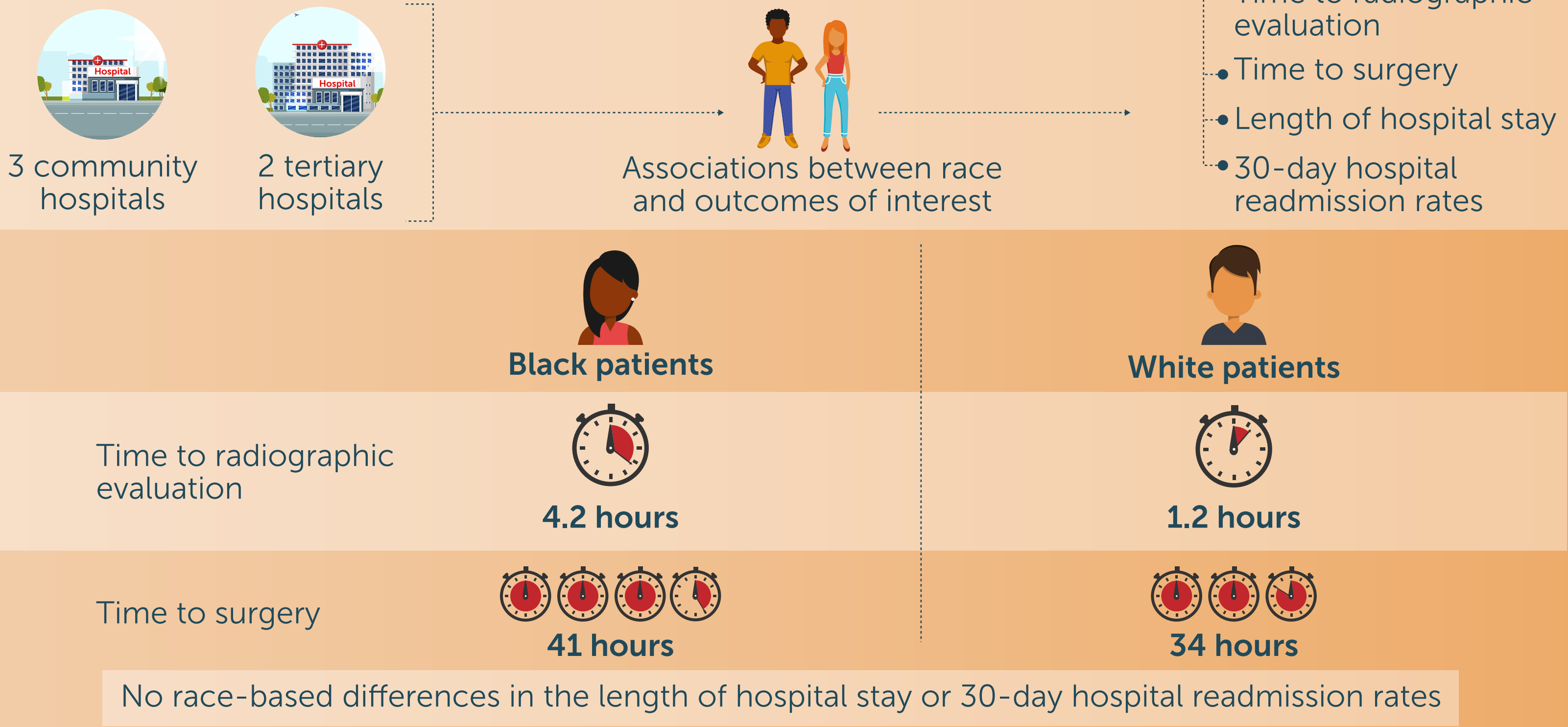
Hip fractures are associated with high 1-year mortality rates (19%–33%), and nonwhite patients are more likely to die or lose their mobility following treatment



The causes for these differences, and when during care delivery the differences arise, are not well defined

Do racial disparities exist in the timing of radiographic assessment and surgical treatment of patients with hip fractures?

Retrospective study of 1535 patients with hip fractures aged  $\geq 60$  years



- ➔ After adjusting for patient characteristics, black patients experienced longer wait times to radiographic evaluation and surgical fixation than white patients
- ➔ Hospitals should consider evaluating racial disparities in the timing of hip fracture care
- ➔ Raising awareness of these disparities, implementing unconscious bias training for healthcare providers, and employing standardized care pathways may, help mitigate racial disparities in the care of patients with hip fractures