Older people’s health care in England has increased (dence among older men (85 years and over has decreased. In contrast, incidence of hip fracture in women and men up to the age of 75 years has remained stable, while the rate in women aged 75 and over has decreased. In contrast, incidence among older men (85 years and older) has increased (figure 1).

We examined trends in the incidence of hip fracture over the last decade and noticed a difference between women and men. While rates have decreased among women, they have increased among men.

We calculated age-specific incidence separately for women and men for each calendar year from 2003 to 2013. We combined two datasets: (1) Hospital Episode Statistics were used to identify the number of people admitted to hospital with hip fracture;3 and (2) Office for National Statistics’ mid-year population estimates were used as denominators.4 We calculated population incidence rates for three age groups: 60–74; 75–84; and 85 years and older.

Since 2003, the number of people admitted with a first hip fracture in England has risen from 50 495 to 55 353, and the proportion of men in this group increased from 21.9% to 28.6%. The population incidence of hip fracture in women and men up to the age of 75 years has remained stable, while the rate in women aged 75 and over has decreased. In contrast, incidence among older men (85 years and older) has increased (figure 1).

Other investigators have shown a reduction in the incidence of hip fracture in the USA for women and men.2 In England, the gender difference in trends may be partly due to the perception that osteoporosis is a woman’s disease. As a result, even if men have a signal fracture prior to their first hip fracture, referral for bone health assessment might be less common. There may be gender differences in use and effectiveness of bone health medication.

The increase in incidence among older men could also be due to improved survival, leading to a higher proportion at risk of falls and fractures. Yet another factor could be the impact of androgen deprivation therapy for prostate cancer on bone quality.6

Commissioners in England should be aware of this increasing incidence of hip fracture among men and should ensure that men have parity of access to fracture liaison services.

Jenny Neuburger,1 Robert Wakeman2
1Department of Health Services Research & Policy, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, London, UK
2Basildon & Thurrock University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, Basildon, Essex, UK
Correspondence to Dr Jenny Neuburger, Department of Health Services Research & Policy, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, 15-17 Tavistock Place, London WC1H 9SH, UK; Jenny.Neuburger@lshtm.ac.uk
Contributors JN analysed the data. RW and JN drafted the letter. Other collaborators commented on the draft.
Funding JN is funded by a Post-Doctoral Fellowship award from the National Institute for Health Research. The views expressed in this letter are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the NHS, the National Institute for Health Research or the Department of Health.

Competing interests None declared.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; internally peer reviewed.

Data sharing statement We could share data file (in any format) with numbers of hip fractures and population estimates by exact age, sex and year if this would be useful.

REFERENCE
3 HES covers all admissions to NHS hospitals in England. Patients admitted to hospital with hip fracture were identified using the ICD-10 (International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision) disease codes.
S72.0 (Fracture of neck of femur), S72.1 (Pertrochanteric fracture) and S72.2 (Subtrochanteric fracture). Records were extracted for all patients aged 60 years or older with a hip fracture diagnosis in the first record of their first admission to hospital between 1st January 2003 and 31st December 2013. Records that indicated a planned rather than an emergency admission were excluded, as were subsequent admissions of the same patient. We checked records going back to 1st January 2000 and excluded any patients with a hip fracture diagnosis before 1st January 2003. http://www.hscic.gov.uk/hesdata

The ONS produce mid-year estimates of the resident population in England by sex and single year of age. The estimate is made for resident population at 30 June of the reference year. It is based on decennial census data, with estimates for each of the years after based on a cohort component method. Separate estimates are made for the population aged over 90 years, and the method is slightly different. http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/all-releases.html?definition=tcm%3A77-22371
