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Multidisciplinary rehabilitation is needed for the patient to return home.

Way to reduce the risk of further fracture should be considered.

Conclusions

Hip fracture is the most common disabling injury and cause of accidental death in older people. The incidence and the public health and economic consequences of this injury have risen as the population has aged, and this is expected to continue for the foreseeable future.

The prevention and management of hip fractures involves a wide range of disciplines, and most people who sustain the injury require surgery followed by a period of rehabilitation. The complexity of care needed for hip fractures makes the condition a real test of modern health care.

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