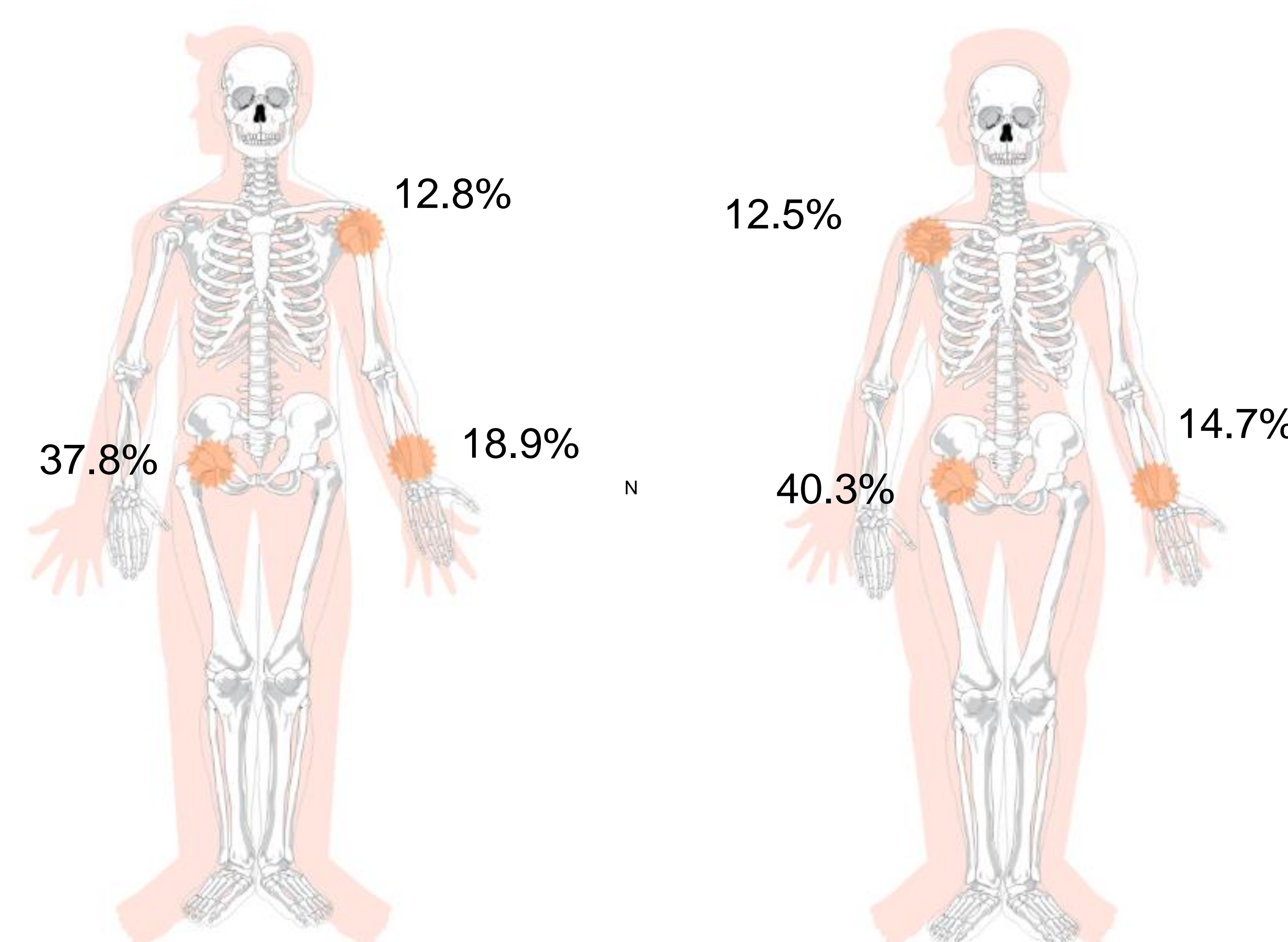


## Objectives

Due to their high economic and social impact, fractures in older adults must be studied and recognized. With its universal coverage and unified information system called RIPS, the Colombian healthcare system allows for the evaluation of the epidemiology of many health issues. The aim of this descriptive study was to analyze the frequency of bone fractures in individuals 80 years-of-age or older.

## Methods

Using a personalized username and password provided for research purposes, we accessed RIPS, the administrative database of the Ministry of Health. Nationwide information was collected from 2018 to 2022, categorized by gender, on all reported fractures during the period, excluding those of the skull or face. Population was restricted to ages 80 and over.



	Females	Males
Neck	680	369
Thorax	5,431	2,693
Abdomen	12,372	3,640
Shoulder & arm	19,420	6,999
Elbow & forearm	30,779	8,211
Wrist & hand	6,421	3,695
Hip & thigh	55,306	22,543
Knee & leg	10,965	6,200
Ankle & foot	3,294	1,448
Multiple regions	557	201
Region not specified	3,552	1,334

## Results

A total of 171,976 individuals with fractures were reported (women 123,807, 72.0%). The five-year prevalence of fractures was 8.71%, higher in women (10.82%) than in men (5.80%). The most frequent fractures were of the hip and thigh (77,849, 37.8% of total fractures), forearm and elbow (38,990), shoulder and arm (26,419), and vertebral fractures (10,516). Other common fractures included rib fractures (4,572) and clavicle fractures (2,649).

## Conclusions

One in every 9 women and one in every 17 men experienced a fracture during a five-year period. Fall prevention and the management of risk factors, such as osteoporosis, are crucial for addressing this public health issue.