0401: NECK OF FEMUR INFECTIONS: RETROSPECTIVE STUDY 2013/2014
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Aim: Wound infections in post-operative neck of femur (NOF) patients increase morbidity and mortality. Given a recent surge in NOF infections at Aintree University Hospital (AUH), the aims of this study were to assess our NOF infection rates compared to national standards and identify trends in current practice.

Methods: Retrospective study of NOF patients with confirmed surgical site infections (SSI) during July 2013—September 2014. Data collected from notes, Sigma & JAC. National SSI data obtained from Public Health England.

Results: During July 2013—June 2014, 8 NOF patients developed SSIs (2.5%) compared to national standard (1.6%). An additional 3 cases (2.8%) were reported during July—September 2014, however this data could not be compared due to unavailable national standards. Of these 11 SSIs, 82% were deep and 18% were superficial. Deep infections were all eventually treated with girdlestones, either as primary (44%) or secondary procedure (56%). Girdlestones performed as a primary measure reduced hospital admission by 35 days and antibiotic duration by 20 days suggesting deep NOF infections should be treated with this intervention as first line therapy.

Conclusion: AUH NOF infections were 1.6-fold higher compared to national standards. Girdlestone procedures in deep infections are most effective if performed initially.

0406: SCOLIOSIS DEFORMITY CORRECTION: PATIENTS PRE-OPERATIVE ANXIETY AND THE DESIRE FOR MORE INFORMATION
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Aim: The aim of our study to determine preoperative prevalence, level of anxiety and its correlation to the desire for information among scoliosis surgical patients.

Methods: Prospective study of convenient sample of 46 scoliosis patients admitted to the RNOH between February and July 2014 for correction surgery under the care of four different spinal surgeons. We measured pre-operative anxiety using (AAPA) which is validated tool independent of age and sex.

Results: The mean age of our cohort was 20 years (13–69) and 76% were females. Mean anxiety score for surgery was 7 compared to 5.7 anaesthesia and sex.

Conclusion: The mean anxiety score for surgery was 7 compared to 5.7 anaesthesia and sex.

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S. Ismael 1, M. Kazeem, A. Gibson. The Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, UK

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