# Article information:

Risk Factors for Perioperative Hidden Blood Loss After Intertrochanteric Fracture Surgery in Chinese Patients: A Meta-Analysis - PMC  
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8918975/>

# Article summary:

1. This meta-analysis explored the risk factors of perioperative hidden blood loss (HBL) in the treatment of intertrochanteric fracture for Chinese patients.

2. The study found that female patients, hypertension, time from injury to operation (<2 days), operation time (≥60 mins), fracture type (A2.2 to A3.3), and without anticoagulation were associated with increased risks of perioperative HBL in Chinese patients receiving the treatment for the intertrochanteric fracture.

3. Anesthesia, ASA classification, and body mass index were not associated with perioperative HBL.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

This article is a meta-analysis exploring the risk factors of perioperative hidden blood loss (HBL) in the treatment of intertrochanteric fracture for Chinese patients. The authors conducted an extensive search of literature in English and Chinese databases up to July 2021 and collected 7 studies including 1377 patients in their final analysis. The results showed that female patients, hypertension, time from injury to operation (<2 days), operation time (≥60 mins), fracture type (A2.2 to A3.3), and without anticoagulation were associated with increased risks of perioperative HBL in Chinese patients receiving the treatment for the intertrochanteric fracture while anesthesia, ASA classification, and body mass index were not associated with perioperative HBL.

The article is generally reliable as it provides a comprehensive overview of existing research on this topic and presents its findings clearly and concisely. However, there are some potential biases that should be noted when interpreting these results such as publication bias due to only searching published literature which may lead to overestimation or underestimation of certain effects; language bias due to only searching English and Chinese databases which may lead to missing out on relevant studies; selection bias due to only including studies meeting certain criteria which may lead to excluding important information; confounding variables due to not controlling for all possible variables which may lead to inaccurate conclusions; and data quality bias due to relying on self-reported data which may lead to inaccurate results. Additionally, it should be noted that this study does not explore counterarguments or present both sides equally as it focuses solely on identifying risk factors for HBL after intertrochanteric fracture surgery in Chinese patients rather than providing a balanced view on this topic.

# Topics for further research:

* Intertrochanteric fracture surgery outcomes
* Perioperative hidden blood loss prevention
* Publication bias in medical research
* Language bias in medical research
* Selection bias in medical research
* Confounding variables in medical research

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/ed959716e9f90983c036fca23a5e41ca>