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• 中文關鍵字	個案對照研究; 老人; 跌倒; 髖部骨折
• 英文關鍵字	Case-control study; Elderly; Fall mechanism; Hip fractures
• 中文摘要	本計畫第一年是以個案對照研究(case-control study)瞭解老人髖部骨折(hip fracture)的危險因子。髖部骨折是老人跌倒後最嚴重的結果之一，且 90%以上的老人髖部骨折來自跌倒，因此研究樣本是收集中部三家醫院因跌倒在急診室就醫的老人，到目前共收集 88 位髖骨骨折者及 194 位沒有髖骨骨折的老人。與沒有髖骨骨折者比較，髖骨骨折者平均年齡較高、住在機構、家中人口數較少、沒有工作者及農夫比例較高；軟倒及傾倒較多、跌倒方向以向後及兩側較多、跌倒地點以臥室與走廊/玄關較多；最先著地部位集中在臀及髖部、跌倒後起身時間大於 30 分鐘、下肢傷害、及骨折傷害較多、傷害嚴重度較高。另外有很多特性差異（特別是健康行爲及醫學特性），雖未達到統計上的顯著，可能是研究對象的數量尚未足夠之故。一般而言，整體單變項結果相似於國外的研究結果，但需持續收集足夠樣本使統計上的效率較好，並進一步瞭解多變項分析結果。
• 英文摘要	In the first year of this project, a case-control study was conducted to determine risk factors for hip fractures in elderly people. Hip fractures are one of the most serious consequences in elderly fallers, and more than 90% of them result from falls. From the emergency rooms of three hospitals in Taichung area, persons aged 65 or older who fell and sustained a hip fracture as cases and those who fell and had an injury other than hip fractures as controls were recruited for this study. In the end of March 2006, 88 cases and 194 controls were collected. Compared with controls, cases were older and had a higher proportion of staying in an institution, living in a smaller-size family, the unemployed, or farmers. Furthermore, more falls due to faint, with fall direction to the side and backward, in the bedroom/main gate, with impact on the buttocks, and resulting in severe injury occurred more frequently in cases than those in controls. Since the study subjects recruited until now are still insufficient to have a robust result, more subjects need to be recruited for accurate identification of risk factors for hip fractures in the elderly.