

Perceived Social Support Following Extremity Trauma: Does Sex Matter?

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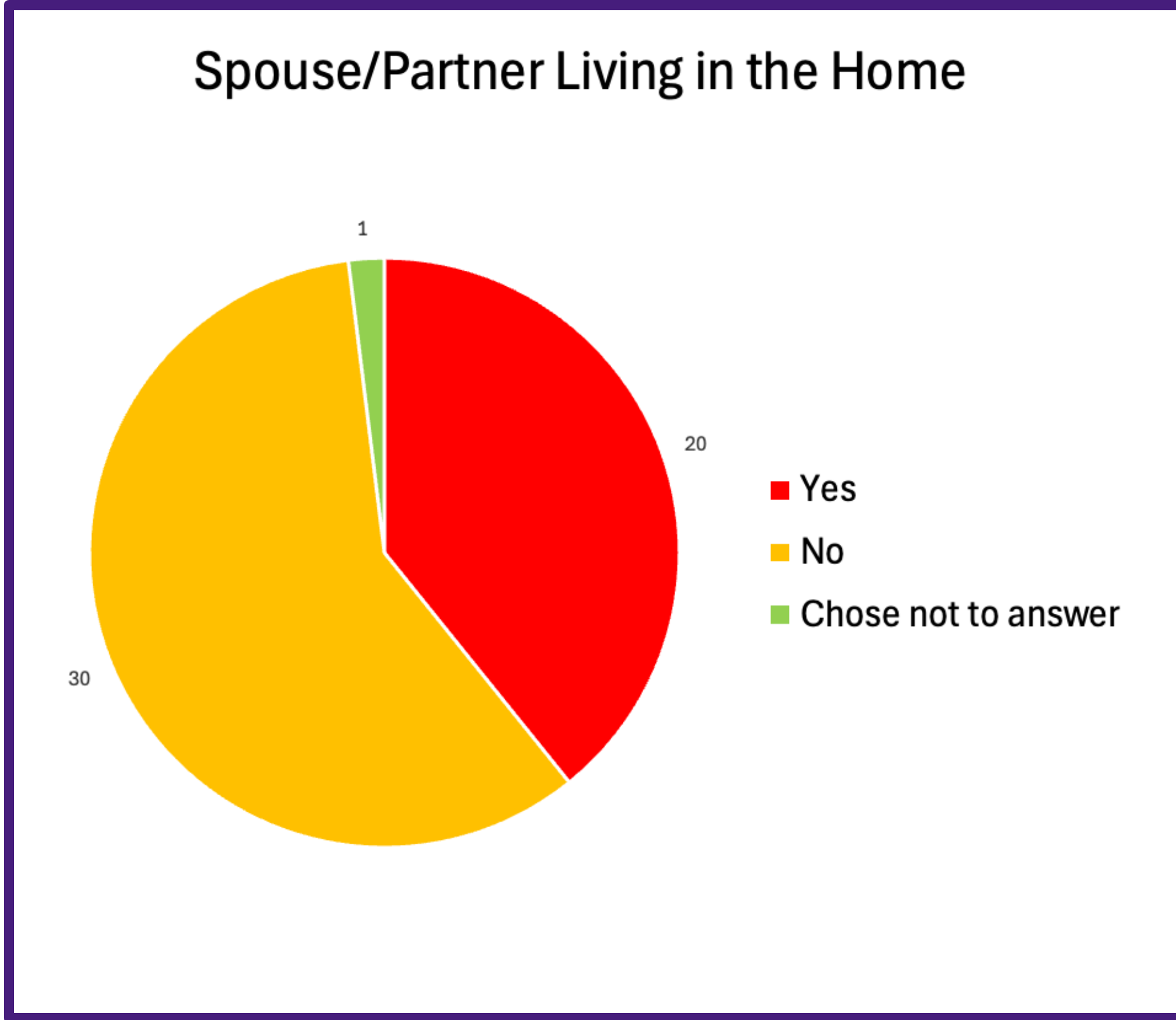
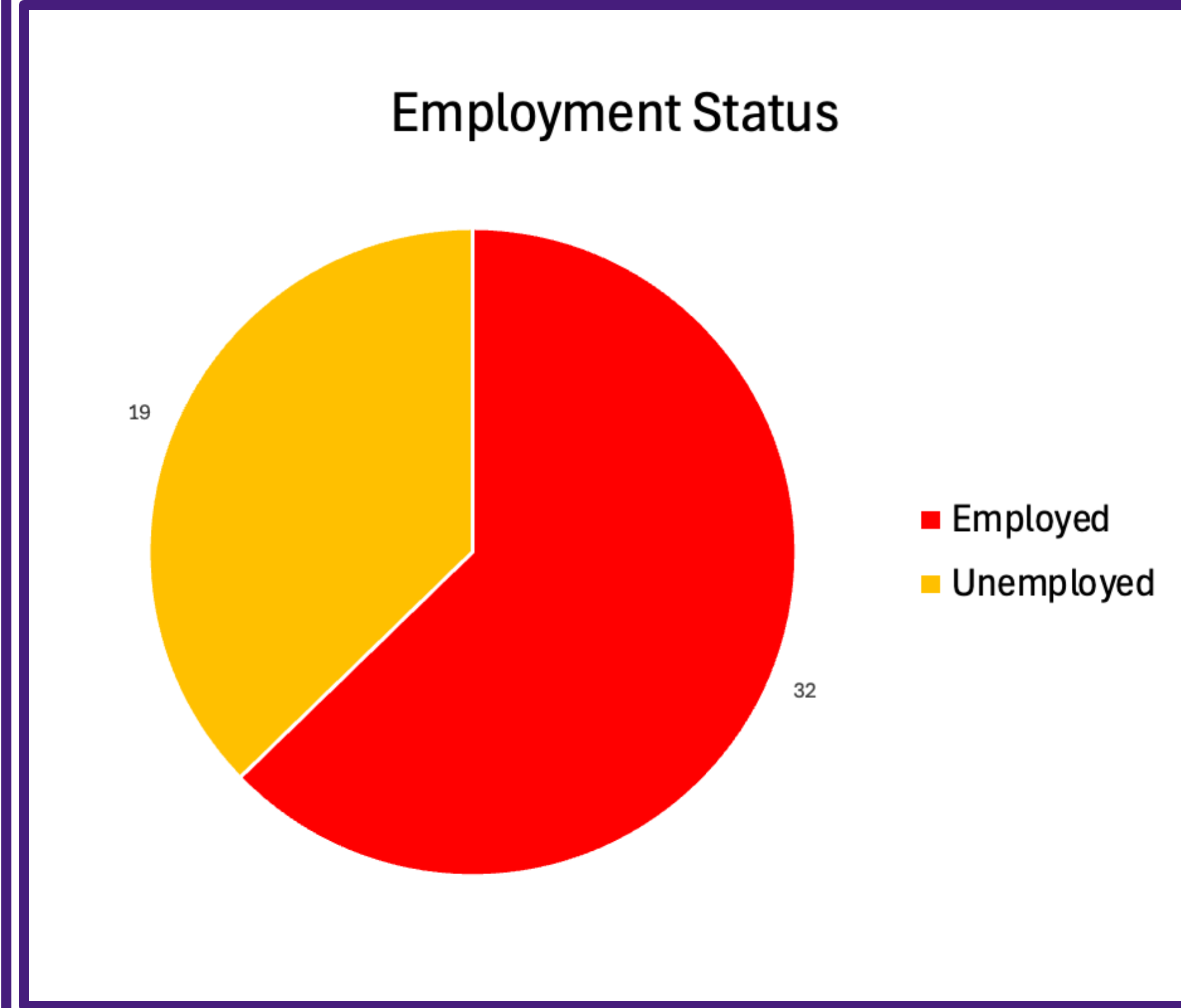
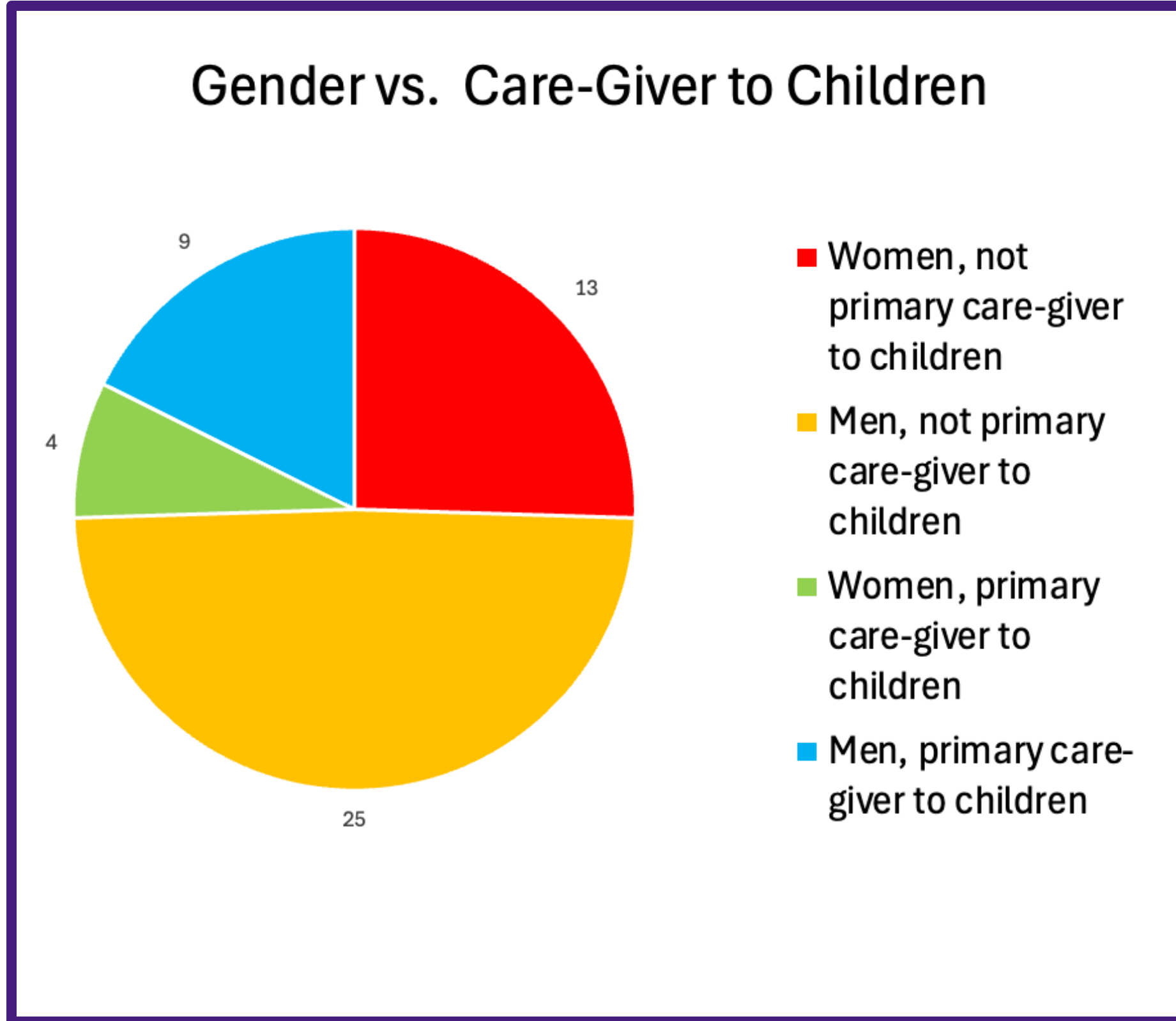
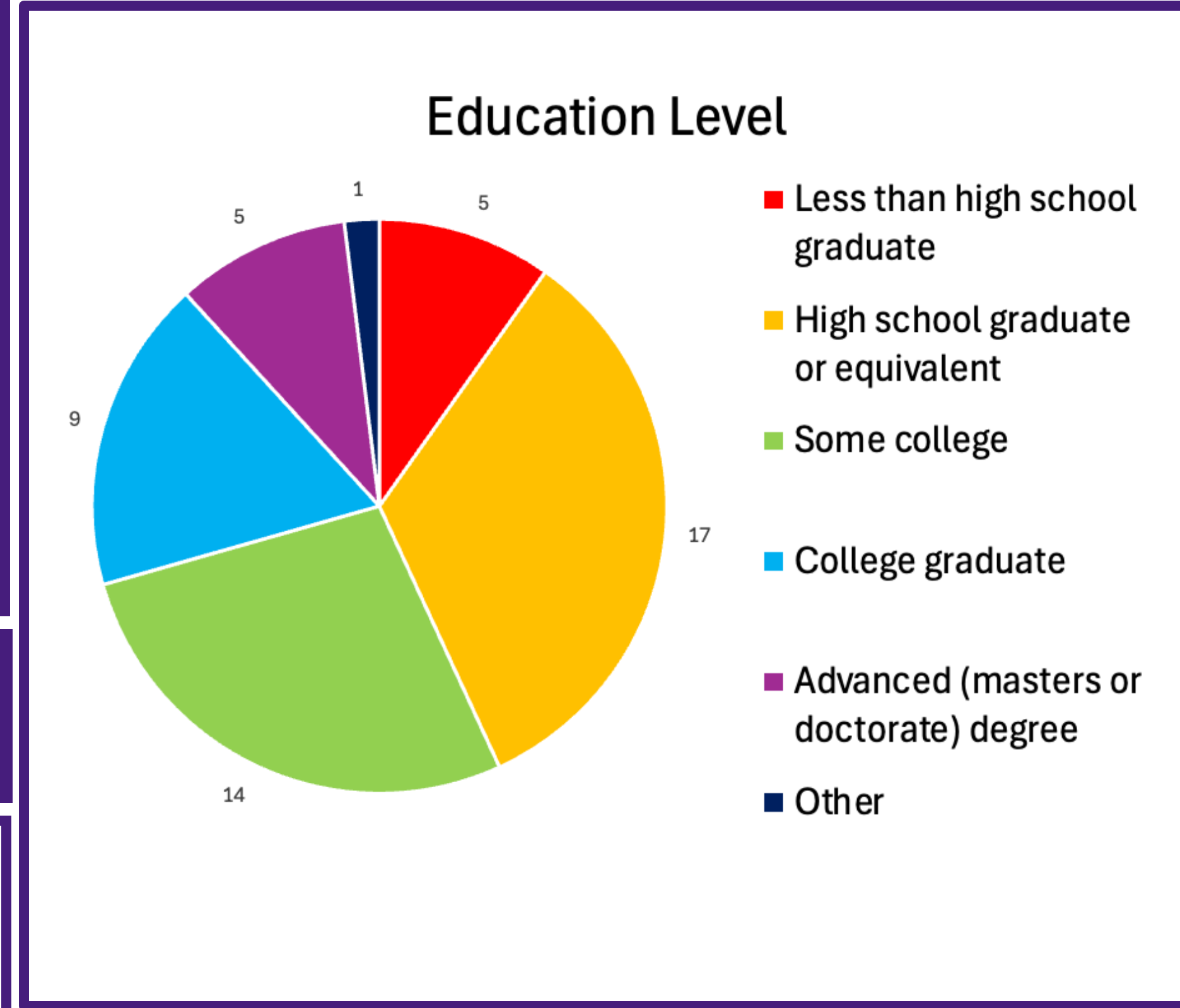
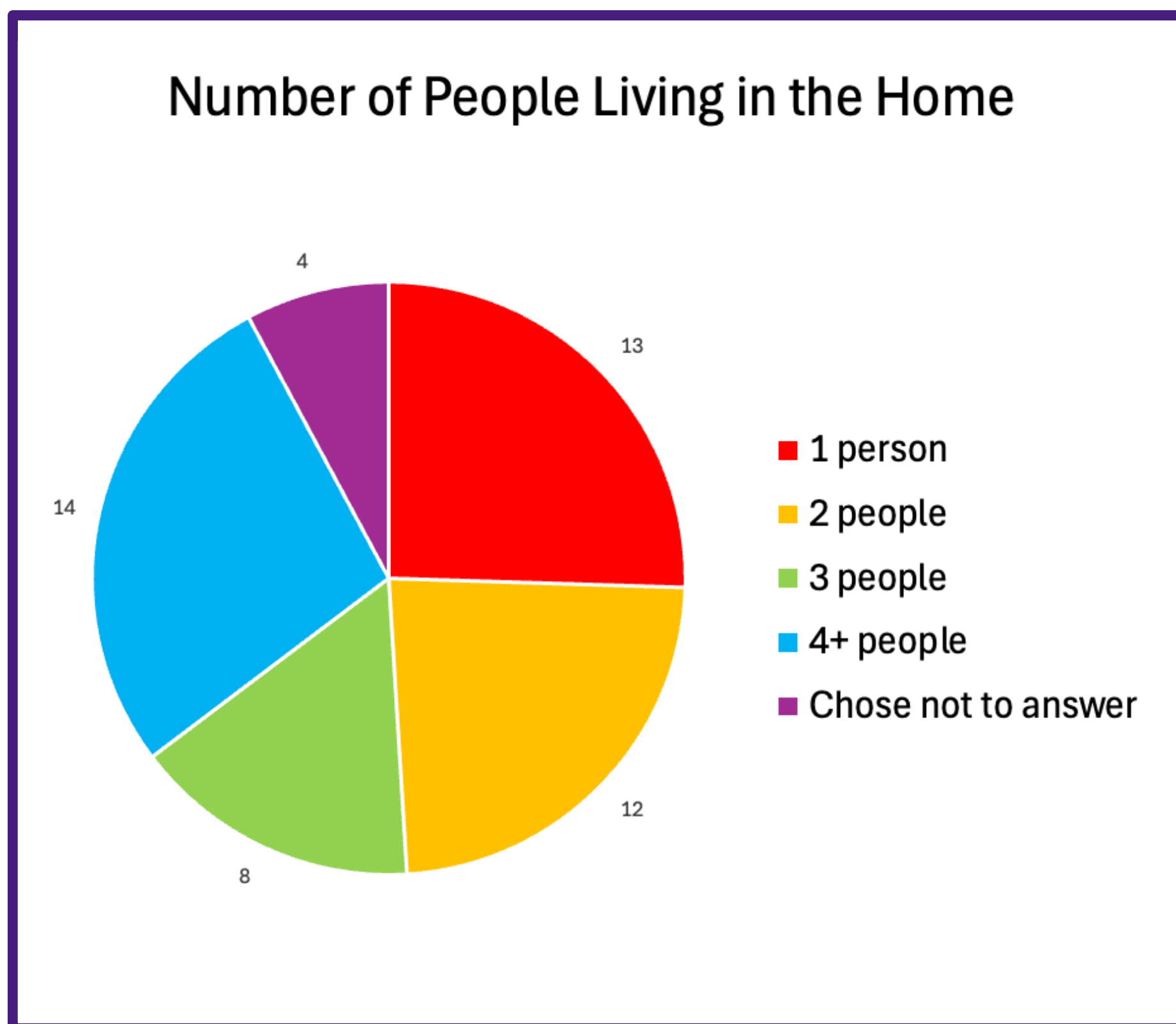
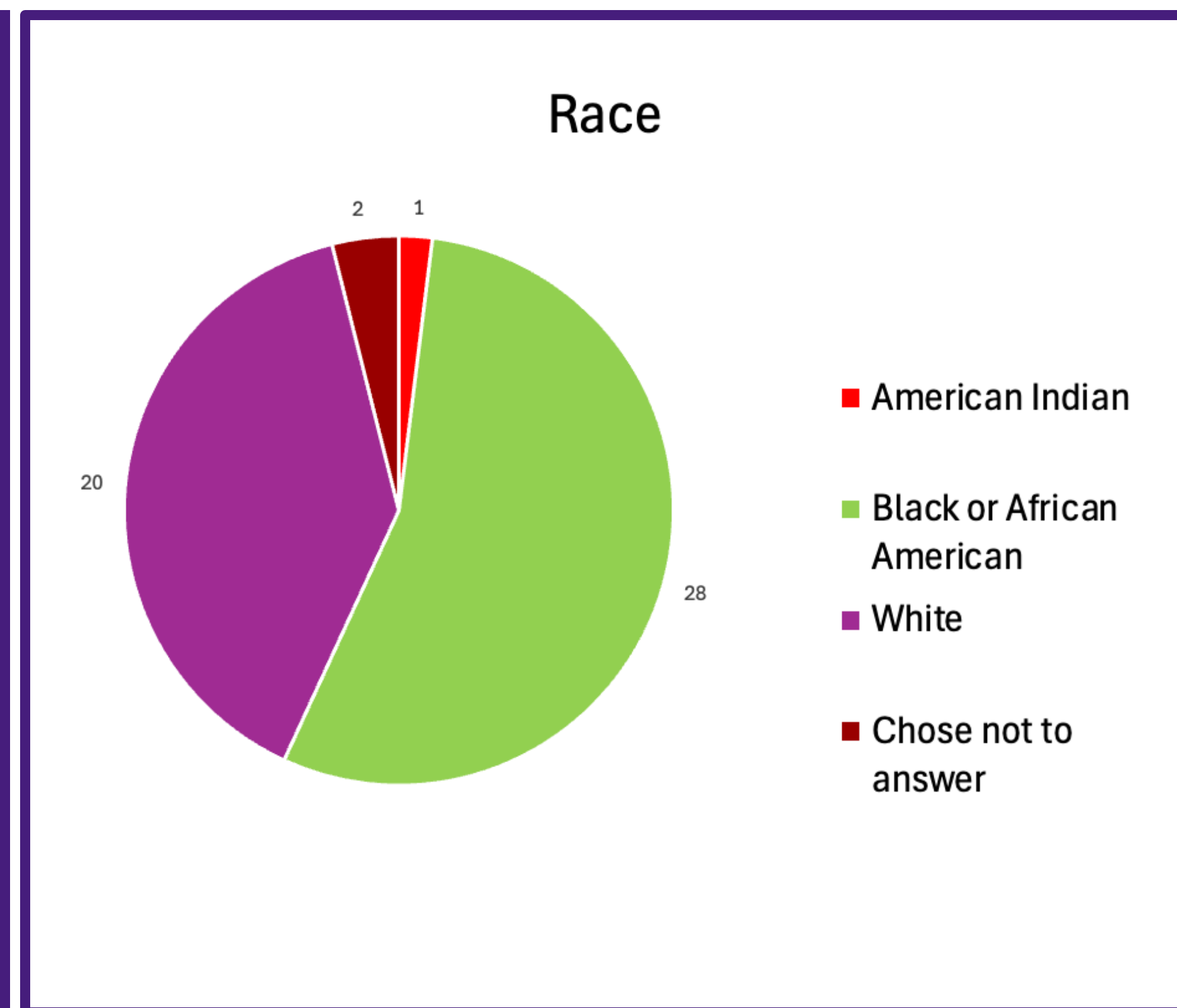
Introduction

- Patients in recovery from traumatic orthopedic injury may struggle to complete normal daily activities and rely on support from other to fulfill responsibilities
- Orthopedics research has identified two self-reported factors that influence recovery outcomes: social support and self-efficacy
- Existing research lacks specific information about study participants and includes predominantly male subjects
- Purpose of this study is to investigate how various demographic factors and social roles impact fracture patient perceptions of social support and self efficacy
- We predicted that female patients and patients with children in their care will report lower social support and self efficacy

Methods

- Prospective cohort study enrolled from University Medical Center LSUHSC Orthopaedic Trauma Clinic
- Eligibility requirements include adults aged 18-79 years old with at least one new extremity fracture in the last six weeks
- Data collection included
 - Patient demographics
 - Household social roles
 - PROMIS Self-Efficacy survey
 - PROMIS Emotional Support survey
 - PROMIS Instrumental Support survey
- Survey outcomes relative to population normative values were tested for associations with demographics and reported social roles using regression analysis

Results



- 52 subjects enrolled; 33% female
- Distribution of cohort demographics (left) and reported social roles and household characteristics (right) displayed above

Results

- Social roles and household composition did not affect patient reported outcomes for female patients
- Male patients reported lower levels of self-efficacy ($p = 0.014$, $\beta = -8.8$ [95%CI -15.7 - -1.9]) and higher levels of instrumental support ($p = 0.049$, $\beta = 6.1$ [95%CI 0.03-12.1]) if there was a partner/spouse in the household
- Patient reported available emotional support was negatively associated with Hispanic/Latino ethnicity ($p = 0.049$, $\beta = -6.7$ [95%CI -12.7 - -0.6])

Conclusion

- While we did not find predictors in patient reported outcomes for female patients, it does appear there are perceived differences based on social roles between the sexes
- Additional analysis of demographics and social determinants of health is ongoing

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