

Hip Fracture in Religious Geriatric Patient. A Demographic Problem?

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In the second half of the twentieth century there was an accelerated growth of the world population reaching the figure of 6 billion inhabitants. And according to data provided by ONE-CEPDE, 1999a in the first quarter of this century would reach 7823.7 million. While the population of developed countries will double in 233 years, ($r = 0.3\%$) that of underdeveloped countries will double in 41 years ($r = 1.7\%$) (NSO-ECDE, 1999a). It is estimated that from 2015 there will be a decreasing rate of increases, reaching between 2045-2050 43 million inhabitants each year (UNFPA; 1999). The rate of population growth - up or down - is a synthesis of the forces exerted by births, deaths and population mobility, which area historical expression of concrete socio-economic and cultural conditions. The population itself is not a problem, it is defined as such in terms of an objective or meagre, where the most transcendental is occupied by the achievement of human well-being.

In 1974, the first World Population Conference was held in Bucharest, Romania, bringing together government representatives from almost the whole world. It adopted the World Plan of Action on Population (WFP), which raised hopes that ideological barriers would be broken down and that the problem of common graphics or part of the global problem of the future of humanity would be discussed. For the first time, it considered basic population issues in the context of common needs in deficit indices of the population's level of assets, such as education, employment, housing and health services.

In 1984, the second World Population Conference was held in Mexico City. At most, it is confirmed that the main objective of

social, economic and human development is to improve people's standard of living and quality of life. It also states that the basis for the definitive solution of population problems is not the reduction of population growth, but economic and social transformations and that population policies must be an integral part of development policies.

In our research work we find that the main objective related to the human being from medicine is oriented to respect for life and the achievement of the highest quality of it, it is based on the knowledge of the dignity, autonomy and integrity of the person when performing the medical act diligently. The doctor makes decisions permanently in life, health and illness, but respect for the autonomy of the person morally obliges the doctor to request his informed consent and respect his decision, in line with his personal and cultural values. Bioethics is a multidisciplinary proposal to critically discuss the relationship between scientific advancement (overcoming) and morality (customs, religion, environment, social activity, etc.).

Economic development isa factor in economic growth. But economic growth does not in itself lead to economic development if it is not directed at the most dynamic branches of the national economy, which guarantee levels of self-sustaining activity in the long term. Moreover, in order to achieve integral development, efforts must be directed towards the gradual reduction of social and regional disparities.

Economic growth, more than an ultimate part of human endeavour, is therefore a means of raising well-being and

facilitating the achievement of social and personal development goals; it increases the production of goods and services and their equitable access to and distribution.

Development should be:

- People-centred, i.e. able to truly meet basic human needs, including ensuring that people play the primary role in the formation and implementation of development programmes.
- Sustainable, which means that it is socially fair and equitable, as well as ecologically sustainable.
- Self-sufficient, which means that it makes the maximum possible capacity of the countries' own capacities.

The population-development ratio is specified:

- Fixing or clarifying our understanding of the fundamental elements of the relationship and its forms of management.
- Specifying more concrete instances of strengthening population-development relations:
- The integration of graphic variables into development planning.
- Seeing the graphic consequences of development projects.

The World Conference on Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (Barbados, 1994) sets out 15 principles related to population-sustainable development, including:

- Support for the Declaration of Human Rights (all human beings are born free and with equal rights and dignity, without distinction as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political opinion, national or social origin, property and status.)
- Population is the most important and valuable resource of a nation. They and their families have the right to an adequate standard of living.
- Human beings are the fundamental goal of development.
- Everyone has the right to enjoy an increasing standard of health and physical health. Ensure equality between men and women, universal access to health services, including reproductive health services, which must be exercised without coercion.

- The family is the basic unit of society and therefore must be strengthened and protected and supported.

Everyone has the right to education, which is the direct source of human resource development and dignity.

- All states and families should give the highest possible priority to children.
- Countries receiving grants must provide them with adequate treatment, medical services for themselves and their families and must ensure their physical integrity and security.
- Developed countries should continue to direct their efforts towards sustainable development and reduce market imbalances that can benefit all countries, particularly the underdeveloped ones.

“From birth, adequate teaching must be incorporated into the different stages of life including principles and values of all sciences through a dynamic, continuous and growing process so that the person is competent and achieves a long life with quality in a better world” In this way we would be applying Bioethics from birth.

The ageing of the population. This is the increase in the proportion of the elderly, which is growing at a rate of 3% per year, while the total population is growing at around 1%. From a certain moment on, the growth of the elderly in absolute numbers has consequences for the planning of the economic and social development of a country.

Populations tend to go through certain stages of demographic change determined by the evolution of mortality and birth rate, in response to the social and economic changes brought about by industrial modernization, since the end of the nineteenth century it has been established that the levels of fertility and mortality of the population, More than by biological laws, they are conditioned by socio-economic, cultural, political and geographical-social factors.

Omran in 1971, expresses the shift from the prevalence of contagious infectious diseases to the prevalence of non-communicable diseases and diseases of the organism. Two thirds of deaths occur after the age of 60. This leads to a transition from the health system to the health system: change in health actions and in the type of provision of medical services. A more expensive health system.

As a consequence of the aging process, hip fracture in geriatric patients represents the first cause of assistance in trauma emergency services. These patients lose approximately 20% of the body blood volume related to the fracture itself, and to this is added the loss due to transportation to the care center and the surgical act that must be performed as soon as possible to restore the fractured area, correct the volume and avoid complications, all with the participation of the multidisciplinary team.

Informed consent is an unavoidable process of current medical practice since it not only responds to ethical needs, to make the person participate in the therapeutic process, but also respects legal prescriptions. It is a process by which a duly informed person accepts or rejects their participation in some previously defined health action. The informed consent document is only the record of the occurrence of such a process and constitutes a means of proof of the decision taken.

The Oviedo Convention enshrines the principle of autonomy compared to the traditional Charity, requiring the consent of the interested party for any medical or research intervention, to the extent that without it no medical intervention can be carried out, even if the death of the patient results from said decision.

The frontal rejection of the use of blood for religious reasons is known in the health environment and has triggered controversies, which contrast two basic principles: on the one hand the right to life and on the other that of the freedom and autonomy of the subject.

New problems arise in terms of health, health, maintaining physical and medical capacities, autonomy and psychological and psychological balance. A multidisciplinary team is needed with modes of action supported by bioethics and innovative strategies to deliver to patients a safer, more efficient and evidence-based medicine that respects individual patient preferences and autonomy.

It is considered that the mere fact of increasing life expectancy does not lead to a better state of health or to the prolongation of productive life [1-15].

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