

Supplemental Material: The definitions of potential prognostic factors

- General factors
 - Age at admission (continuous variable)
 - Age at admission ≥ 85 years [1] (binary variable)
 - Gender (male or female) (binary variable)
 - Body mass index (BMI) at admission (continuous variable)
 - BMI at admission ≥ 25 kg/meter² (the cut-off for obesity in the peoples of the Asia-Oceania region) [2] (binary variable)
 - Living with family (binary variable)
 - Pre-fracture walking ability by oneself defined as a patient who could walk independently either with or without gait aids (binary variable)
- Types of comorbidities [1,3-12]
 - Active malignancy, dementia or Alzheimer's disease, hemiplegia, hypertension, history of myocardial infarction, congestive heart failure, atrial fibrillation, chronic obstructive pulmonary disorder, asthma, current pneumonia, diabetes mellitus, rheumatologic disease, peptic ulcer (binary variables)
 - American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) Physical Status Classification (ASA score) which were interpreted by anesthesiologists (categorical variable)
 - The types of comorbidities in this study were determined based on the ICD-10 coding in the discharge summary.
- Type of fracture
 - Fracture neck of femur or intertrochanteric fracture (binary variable)
- Laboratory investigation results:
 - Admission hemoglobin concentration (continuous variable)
 - Admission hemoglobin concentration < 10 g/dL. [3,5] (binary variable)
 - Admission glomerular filtration rate (GFR) (continuous variable)
 - Admission glomerular filtration rate < 30 ml/min/1.73m² (binary variable)
 - Admission serum albumin level (continuous variable)
 - Admission neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio (NLR) (continuous variable)
 - Neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio ≥ 4.7 [13] (binary variable)
- Treatment factors
 - Type of treatment: non-operative treatment, dynamic hip screw, cephalomedullary nailing, stable angle plating, multiple screw fixation, arthroplasty (categorical variable)
 - Time from injury to operation defined as the number of days from the date of the injury to the date of the operation (continuous variable)
 - Time from injury to operation ≥ 48 hours [4,10] (binary variable)
 - Use of spinal or nerve block (binary variable)

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