Virtually all geriatric patients suffer from osteoporosis or low bone mineral density, increasing the risk of hip fractures. 

When patients were admitted to orthogeriatrics/geriatrics units:
- 7/10 studies showed decrease in time to surgery ($P = 0.045$)
- 10/13 studies showed decrease in hospital length of stay ($P = 0.0036$)
- 3/5 studies showed no notable difference in readmission rates ($P = 0.45$)
- 5/16 studies showed decrease in postoperative mortality rates ($P = 0.0034$)

Collaborative orthogeriatrics care model yields better outcomes for patients and offers potential cost savings in healthcare systems.

Three models to treat hip fractures:
- Orthopaedic-led care model
- Geriatrics-led care model
- Coordinated orthogeriatrics

Systematic review conducted to compare the three treatment models:
- 13 studies compared to Orthopaedic-led care model
- 4 studies compared to Coordinated orthogeriatrics
- 5/16 studies showed decrease in postoperative mortality rates ($P = 0.0034$)