

Table 1: Participant and incident characteristics and comparison between hip fracture patients with and without FICB.

	All participants	FICB	Comparison	p-value
	n=3,860	n=139 (3.6%)	n=3,721 (96.4%)	
Age (years) Median, IQR	84.0, 14	84.0, 12	83.0, 14	.222
Sex (female)	2,531 (65.6%)	102 (73.4%)	2,429 (65.3%)	.028
Ethnicity				.557
Māori	205 (5.3%)	8 (5.8%)	197 (5.3%)	
European/other	3,479 (90.1%)	128 (92.1%)	3,352 (90.1%)	
Pacific people	42 (1.1%)	0	42 (1.1%)	
Asian	133 (3.4%)	3 (2.2%)	130 (3.5%)	
Incident rurality				.001
Urban 1	2,087 (54.1%)	63 (45.3%)	2,024 (54.4%)	
Urban 2	924 (23.9%)	47 (33.8%)	877 (23.6%)	
Rural 1	522 (13.5%)	27 (19.4%)	495 (13.2%)	
Rural 2	264 (6.8%)	2 (1.4%)	262 (7.0%)	
Rural 3	34 (0.9%)	0	34 (1.0%)	
NZDep quintile				.841
1	549 (14.5%)	21 (15.9%)	528 (14.5%)	
2	809 (21.4%)	30 (22.7%)	779 (21.4%)	
3	874 (23.1%)	25 (18.9%)	849 (23.3%)	
4	873 (23.1%)	32 (24.2%)	841 (23.1%)	
5	673 (17.8%)	24 (18.2%)	649 (17.8%)	
Transport time (minutes)				
Median, IQR	19.1, 20.9	21.9, 27.8	18.9, 20.8	.052
Pain score initial^a				<.001
0	229 (636%)	2 (1.5%)	227 (6.8%)	
Mild	633 (18.3%)	8 (5.9%)	625 (18.8%)	
Moderate	958 (27.7%)	25 (18.5%)	933 (28.1%)	
Severe	1,638 (47.4%)	100 (74.1%)	1,538 (46.3%)	

FICB = fascia iliaca compartment block; IQR = interquartile range; NZDep = NZDep2018 index of deprivation.⁶

^aPain scores of 0 were interpreted as no pain, 1–3 as mild pain, 4–6 as moderate pain and 7–10 as severe pain; n=3,323 due to missing pain score data.

Values are presented as n (%) unless otherwise specified.

Table 2: Pain outcomes for hip fracture patients with and without FICB.

	FICB	Comparison	p-value
	n=126*	n=2,629*	
Final pain score^a			<.020
0	26 (20.6%)	346 (12.5%)	
Mild	64 (50.8%)	1,392 (50.5%)	
Moderate	26 (20.6%)	792 (28.7%)	
Severe	10 (7.9%)	225 (8.2%)	
Pain reduction M(SD)	4.8 (2.9)	3.1 (2.8)	<.001
Pain reduction adjusted ^b (EMM, 95% CI)	4.6 (3.7–5.4)	3.2 (2.9–3.4)	<.001

FICB = fascia iliaca compartment block; M(SD) = mean (standard deviation); EMM = estimated marginal mean; CI = confidence interval.

*Excludes 13 FICB and 1,092 comparison patients with incomplete pain records.

^aPain scores of 0 were interpreted as no pain, 1–3 as mild pain, 4–6 as moderate pain and 7–10 as severe pain.

^bAdjusted for initial pain score, gender and rurality.