Rapid Geriatric Assessment Secondary Prevention to Stop Age-Associated Disability

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KEYWORDS

- Rapid Geriatric Assessment Frailty Sarcopenia Anorexia
- Cognition and advanced directives Early intervention

KEY POINTS

- The Rapid Geriatric Assessment measures frailty, sarcopenia, anorexia, cognition, and advanced directives.
- The Rapid Geriatric Assessment is a screen for primary care physicians to be able to detect geriatric syndromes.
- Early intervention when geriatric syndromes are recognized can decrease disability, hospitalization, and mortality.

With the rapid increase in the aging population over the first half of this century and a paucity of geriatricians worldwide, there is a major need to enhance the ability of primary care physicians and advance practice nurses to recognize and manage geriatric syndromes.^{1–3} Numerous studies have shown that geriatric evaluation and management reduces disability, hospitalization, and nursing home placement and delays death.^{4–6} In the past decade it has been widely recognized that certain geriatric syndromes, frailty, sarcopenia, anorexia of aging, and cognitive impairment, are the major causes of poor outcomes in older persons.^{7–10} To increase the awareness and management of these geriatric giants at Saint Louis University, the author and colleagues have developed the Rapid Geriatric Assessment (RGA) to screen for geriatric syndromes and provide a computer-assisted management system for primary care health professionals¹¹ (Fig. 1).

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Saint Louis University Rapid Geriatric Assessment

The Simple "FRAIL" Questionnaire Screening Tool		Table I: SARC-F Screen for Sarcopenia					
(3 or greater = frailty; 1 or $2 = r$		prefrail)	Component	Question		Scoring	
	.unity, 1 01 2	pronun)	Strength	How much difficulty do lifting and carrying 10 po		None = 0 Some = 1	
Fatigue: Are you fatigued?						A lot or unable = 2	
Resistance: Cannot walk up one flight of stairs?			Assistance in	How much difficulty do you have	you have	None = 0	
<u>A</u> erobic: Cannot walk one block? Illnesses: Do you have more than 5 illnesses?			walking	walking across a room?		Some = 1	
			Rise from a	How much difficulty do you have		A lot, use aids, or unable = 2	
Loss of weight: Have you lost more than 5% of your weight			chair	transferring from a chair		None = 0 Some = 1	
Loss of weight: Have you lost more than 5% of your weight in the last 6 mo?		chan	uansierring nom a chan	or beu?	A lot or unable without help = 2		
			Climb stairs	How much difficulty do you have		None = 0	
			-	climbing a flight of ten s	tairs?	Some = 1	
From Morley JE, Vellas B, Abellan van Kan G, et al. J Am Med Dir Assoc 2013;14:392-397.					A lot or unable = 2		
			<u>F</u> alls	How many times have yo	ou	None = 0	
				fallen in the last year?		1-3 falls = 1 4 or more falls = 2	
			From Malmstrom TK, Morley JE. J Frailty and Aging 2013;2:55-6.				
		Rapid Cognitive Screen (RCS)					
SNAQ (Simplified Nutritional Assessment Questionnaire)		1. Please remember these five objects. I will ask you what they are					
My appetite is	appetite is Food tastes			later. [Read each object to patient using approx. 1 second intervals.]			
 very poor 	 a. very bad 						
b. poor	b. bad		Apple				
c. average	c. average					lock face.] This is a clock	
d. good	d. good					e time at ten minutes to	
e. very good e. very go			eleven o'clock. [2 pts/hr markers ok; 2 pts/time correct]				
				3. What were the five objects I asked you to remember? [1 pt/ca]			
When Leat	n I eat Normally I eat		4. I'm going to tell you a story. Please listen carefully because				
a. I feel full after eating		 a. less than one meal a day b. one meal a day c. two meals a day d. three meals a day e. more than three meals a day 		afterwards, I'm going to ask you about it. Jill was a very successful stockbroker. She made a lot of money on the stock market. She then met Jack, a devastatingly handsome man. She married him and had three children. They lived in Chicago. She then stopped work and stayed at home to bring up her children. When they were teenagers, she went back to work. She and Jack lived happilv ever after.			
only a few mouthfuls							
b. I feel full after eating							
about a third of a meal							
c. I feel full after eating							
 Treer full after eating over half a meal 	e. more mar						
			What state did she live in? [1 pt]				
d. I feel full after eating					e in r [1 pi]		
most of the meal		Miscel	laneous	From Malmetre	From Malmstrom TK, Voss VB, Cruz-Oliver DM et al.		
 I hardly ever feel full 		Are you constipated? Y	'/N		J Nutr Health Aging 2015;19:741-744.		
		Do you have worrisome	incontinence? Y/	incontinence? Y/N			
		Do you have an advanced directive? Y/N					

Fig. 1. Saint Louis University RGA. There is no copyright on these screening tools and they may be incorporated into the Electronic Health Record without permission and at no cost.

THE PHYSICAL FRAILTY PHENOTYPE

Fried and her colleagues¹² developed a screening test for physical frailty consisting of self-reported exhaustion, weakness (grip strength), slow walking speed, and low physical activity. Numerous studies have subsequently validated this as a screening test.^{13–15} Subsequently, the FRAIL, a simple screening test¹⁶ consisting of 5 questions, has been developed:

- F: Are you fatigued?
- R (resistance): Are you not able to walk up a flight of stairs?
- A (aerobic): Can you not walk a block (200 m)?
- I: Do you have more than 5 illnesses?
- L: Have you lost 5% of your weight in the last 6 months?

One or 2 positive questions is categorized as prefrail, and 3 or more is frail.

This questionnaire's predictive value has been validated in Australia,^{17–20} Asia,^{21–23} Europe,^{24,25} the United States,^{26–28} and Mexico.²⁹ It has been shown to have similar sensitivity and specificity to the Fried (Cardiovascular Health Study) physical frailty phenotype and the Rockwood multi-morbidity scale.^{23,28} In nursing homes, a variant of this scale (FRAIL-NH), has been shown to be equally predictive of poor outcomes.^{30,31}

Early recognition of frailty is important as a combination of exercise, protein supplementation, and/or vitamin D has been demonstrated to reverse the frailty characteristics and decrease disability and hospitalization.^{32–36}

The RGA computer-assisted management system not only recommends the exercise and nutrition program but if the person answers positive for fatigue suggests

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