



SARCOPENIA E PAZIENTE ORTOGERIATRICO

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L'INVECCHIAMENTO



E' un processo biologico, caratterizzato da cambiamenti che si realizzano nel corso della vita dell'individuo, determinando una sempre minore capacità di adattamento dell'organismo all'ambiente (*omeostenosi*), una conseguente ridotta probabilità di sopravvivere ed una crescente probabilità di morire, ovvero un'**AUMENTATA FRAGILITA'**

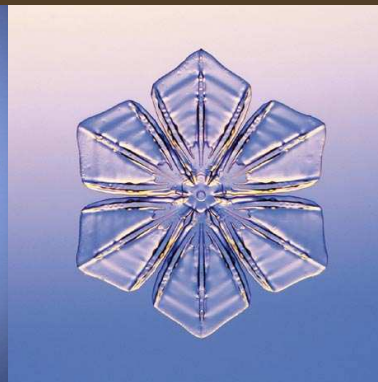
F.Schena 2012



LA FRAGILITA'

“FRAILITY is one of those complex terms that trouble gerontologist with multiple and slippery meanings”

Kaufman SR. 1994



PARADIGMI DELLA FRAGILITA'

PARADIGMA BIOMEDICO

Fried e Coll. (2004) hanno definito la fragilità come *“una sindrome fisiologica caratterizzata dalla riduzione delle riserve funzionali e dalla diminuita resistenza agli “stressors” risultante dal declino cumulativo di sistemi fisiologici multipli che causano vulnerabilità e conseguenze avverse”*

PARADIGMA BIO-PSICO-SOCIALE

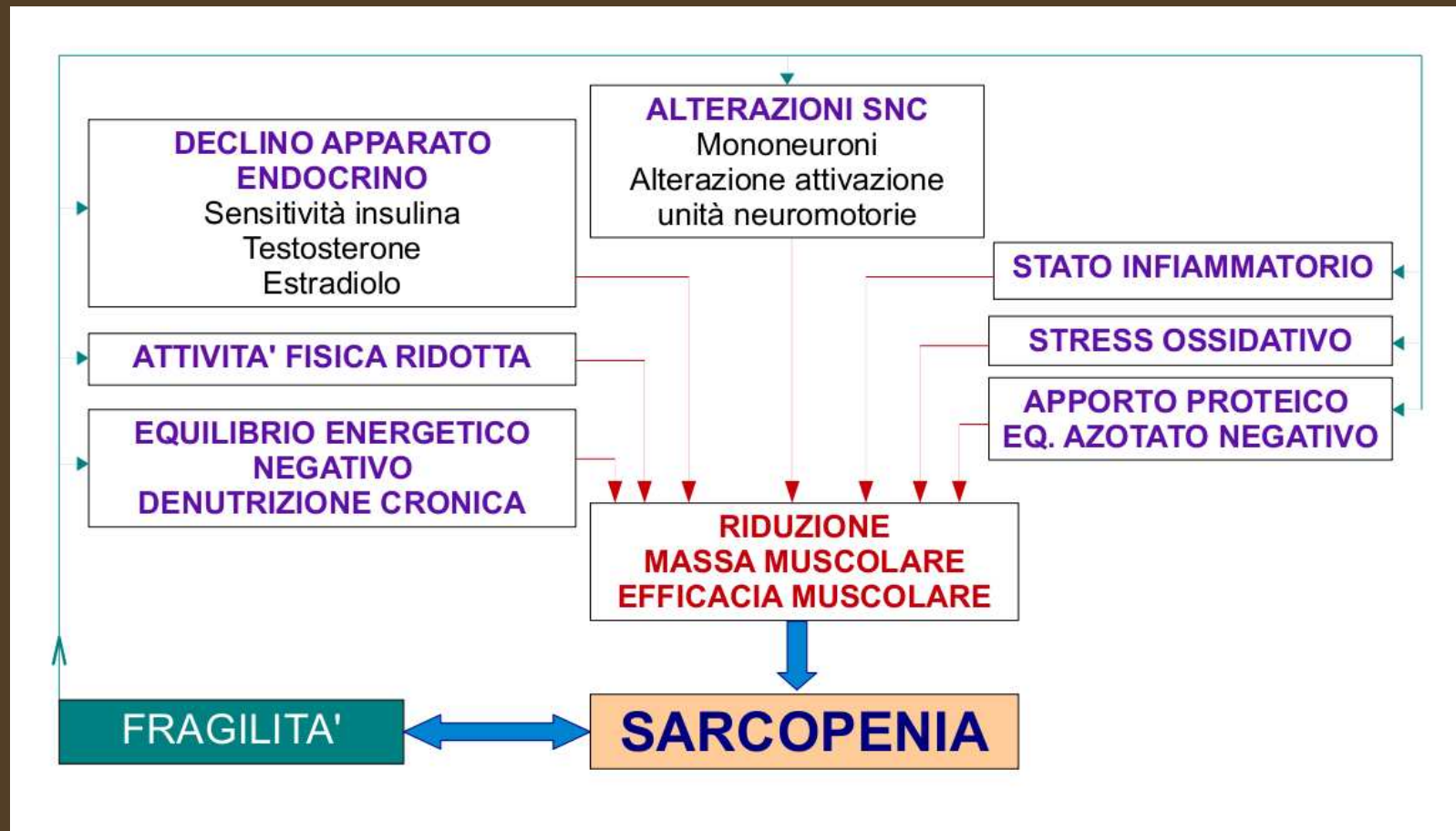
Gobbens e Coll. (2010) definiscono la fragilità come *“uno stato dinamico che colpisce un individuo che sperimenta perdite in uno o più domini funzionali (fisico, psichico, sociale), causate dall’influenza di più variabili che aumentano il rischio di risultati avversi per la salute”*

ELEMENTI DELLA FRAGILITA'

Table 1. Criteria for the phenotypic definition of frailty developed by Fried et al (2001)

Unintended weight loss	>10 lb or 5% in past year
Exhaustion	Self-reported, based on 2 CES-D depression-scale questions (2 points)
Weakness	Grip strength (lowest 20%)
Gait speed	5 m walking speed (slowest 20%)
Low physical activity	kcal/week (lowest 20%)
Diagnosis of frailty: 3 or more criteria met	
Diagnosis of pre-frailty: 1-2 criteria met	

SARCOPENIA DIMENSIONE DELLA FRAGILITA'?



SARCOPENIA

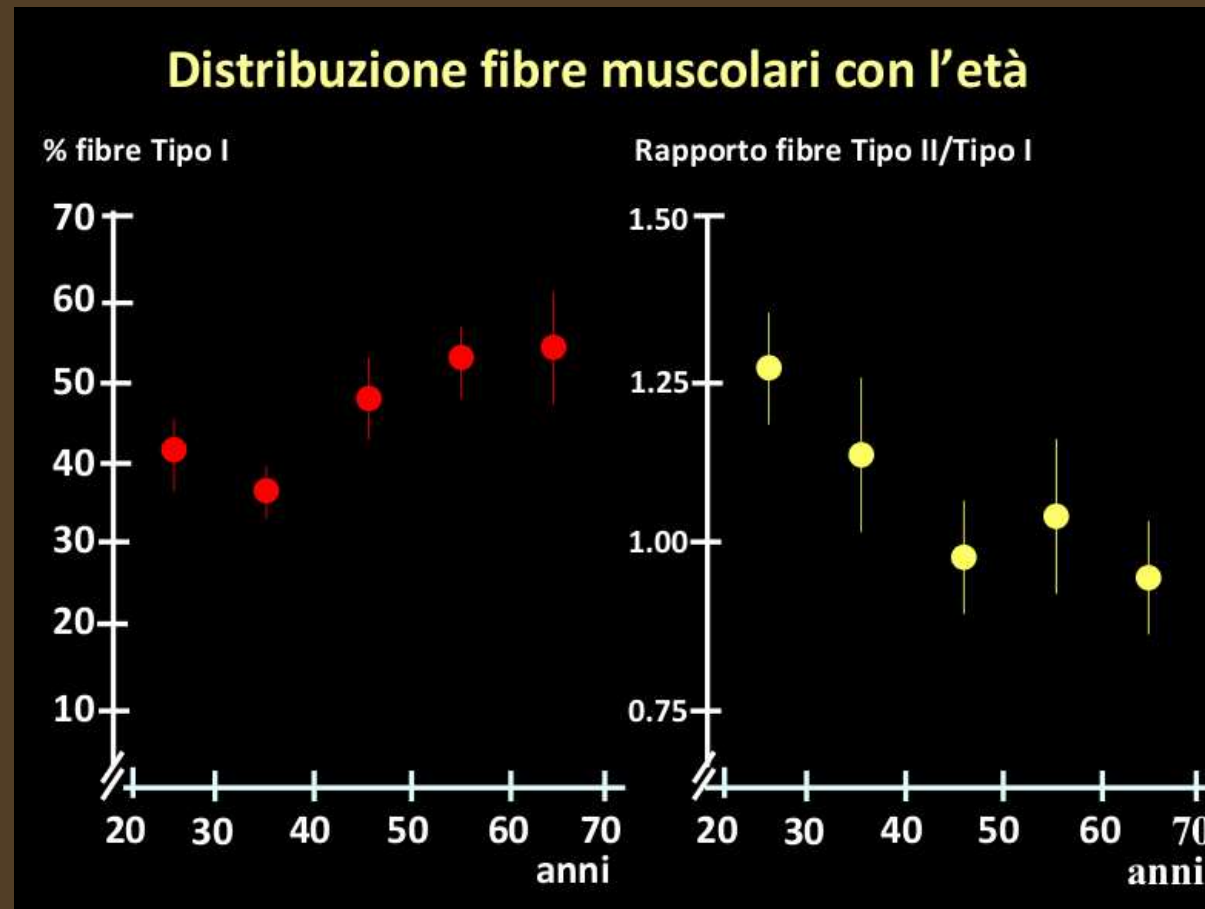


“ Sindrome caratterizzata da una perdita di massa e forza muscolare progressiva e generalizzata accompagnata da un aumentato rischio di esiti sfavorevoli come disabilità fisica e ridotta qualità di vita. ”

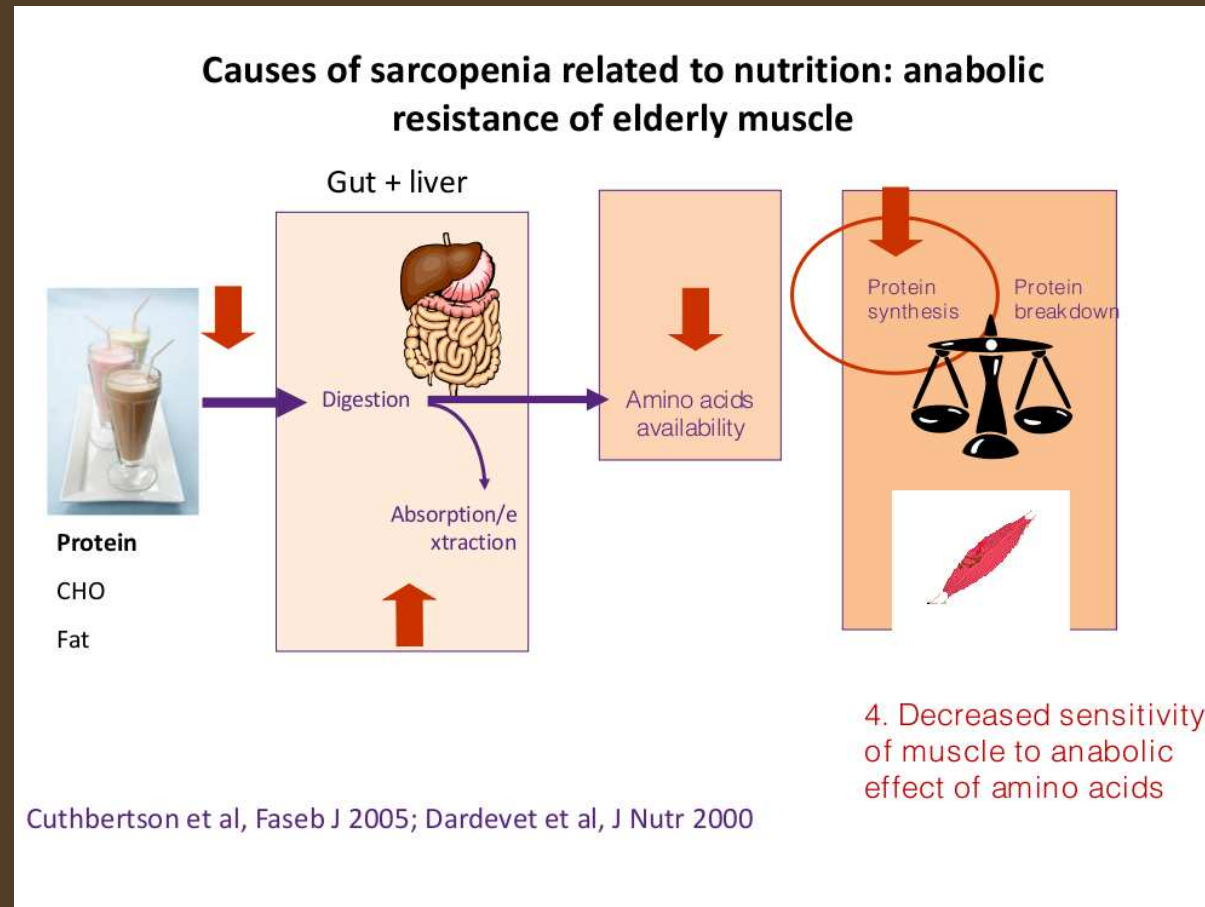
*Report of the European Working Group on Sarcopenia in Older People.
ALFONSO J. et al Age and Ageing 2010; 39: 412–423*

La prevalenza clinica della SARCOPENIA è stimata tra l'8,8% nelle donne anziane e il 17,5% negli anziani 'old old'

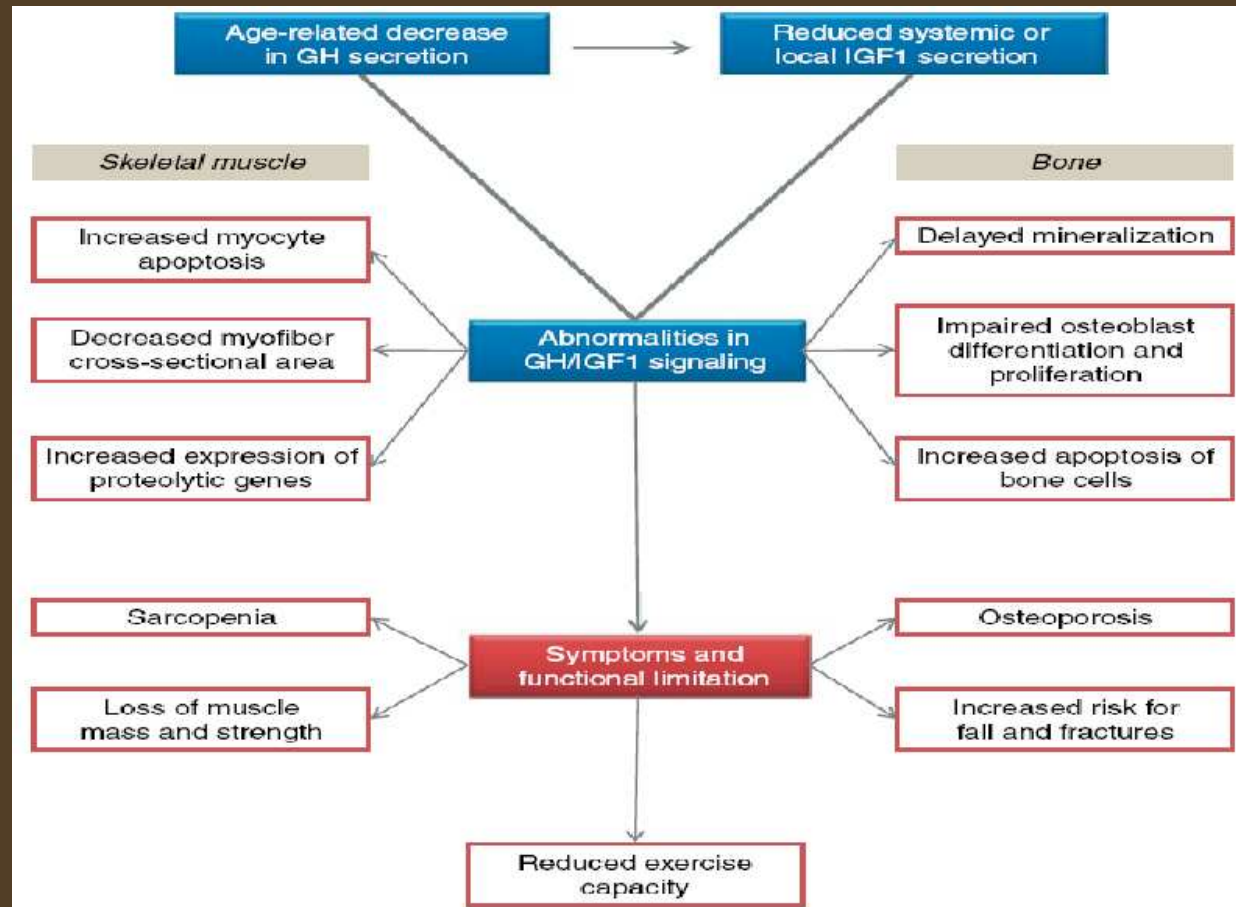
SARCOPENIA E FIBRE MUSCOLARI



SARCOPENIA E NUTRIZIONE



SARCOPENIA E OSTEOPOROSI



Spassini 2012

FRATTURE

- ✓ Circa 80.000 fratture di femore/anno
 - 75 % nella popolazione femminile
 - 94 % nelle donne +65 anni
- ✓ 90 % conseguente a una caduta
- ✓ 1 % delle cadute determina una frattura femorale

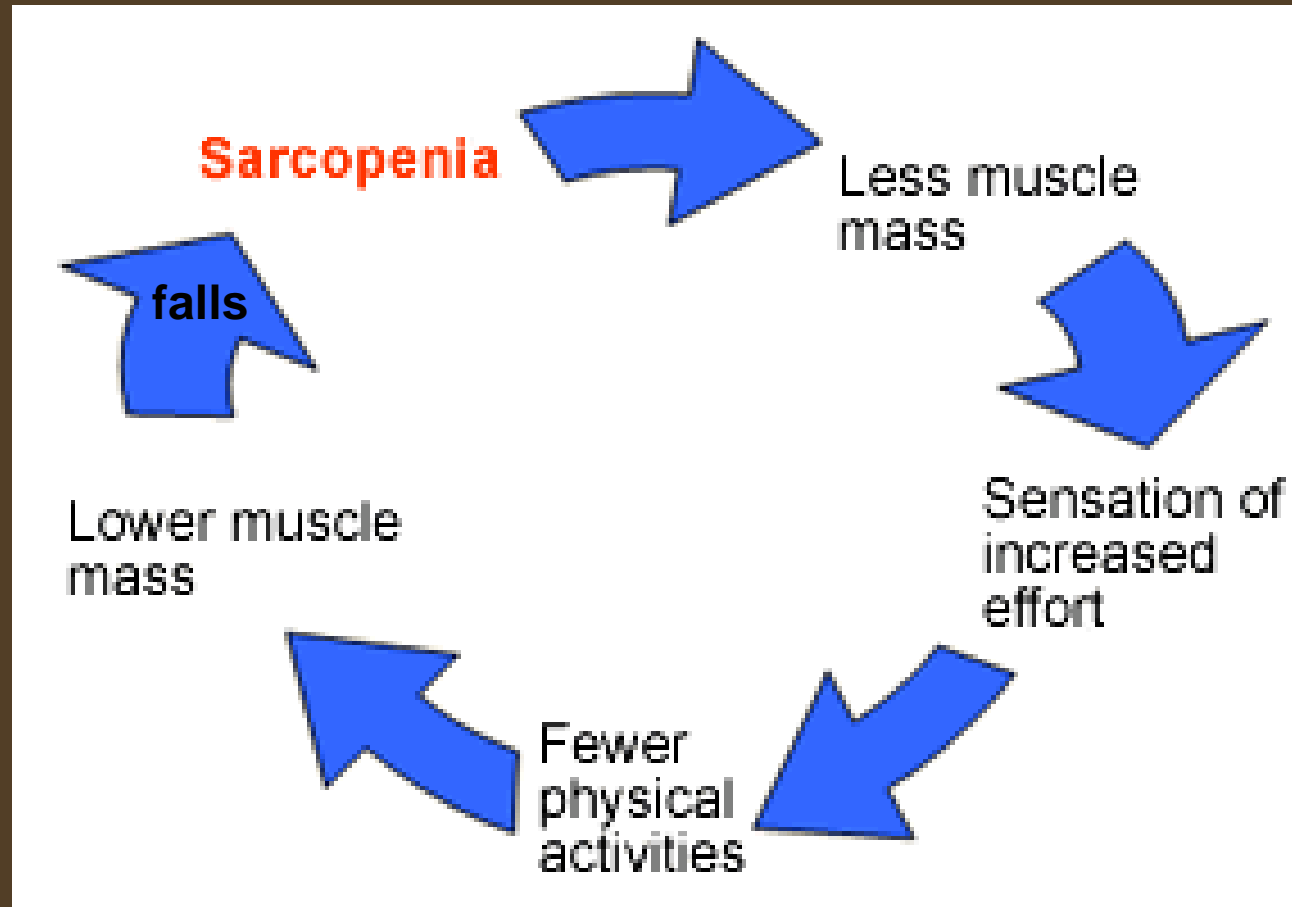
CONSEGUENZE DA FRATTURE

- * 5% muore per complicanze in fase acuta
- * 15-20% muore entro il primo anno dall'evento
- * 20% rimane con una disabilità deambulatoria permanente
- * 30-40% riacquista autonomia compatibile con le precedenti attività della vita quotidiana

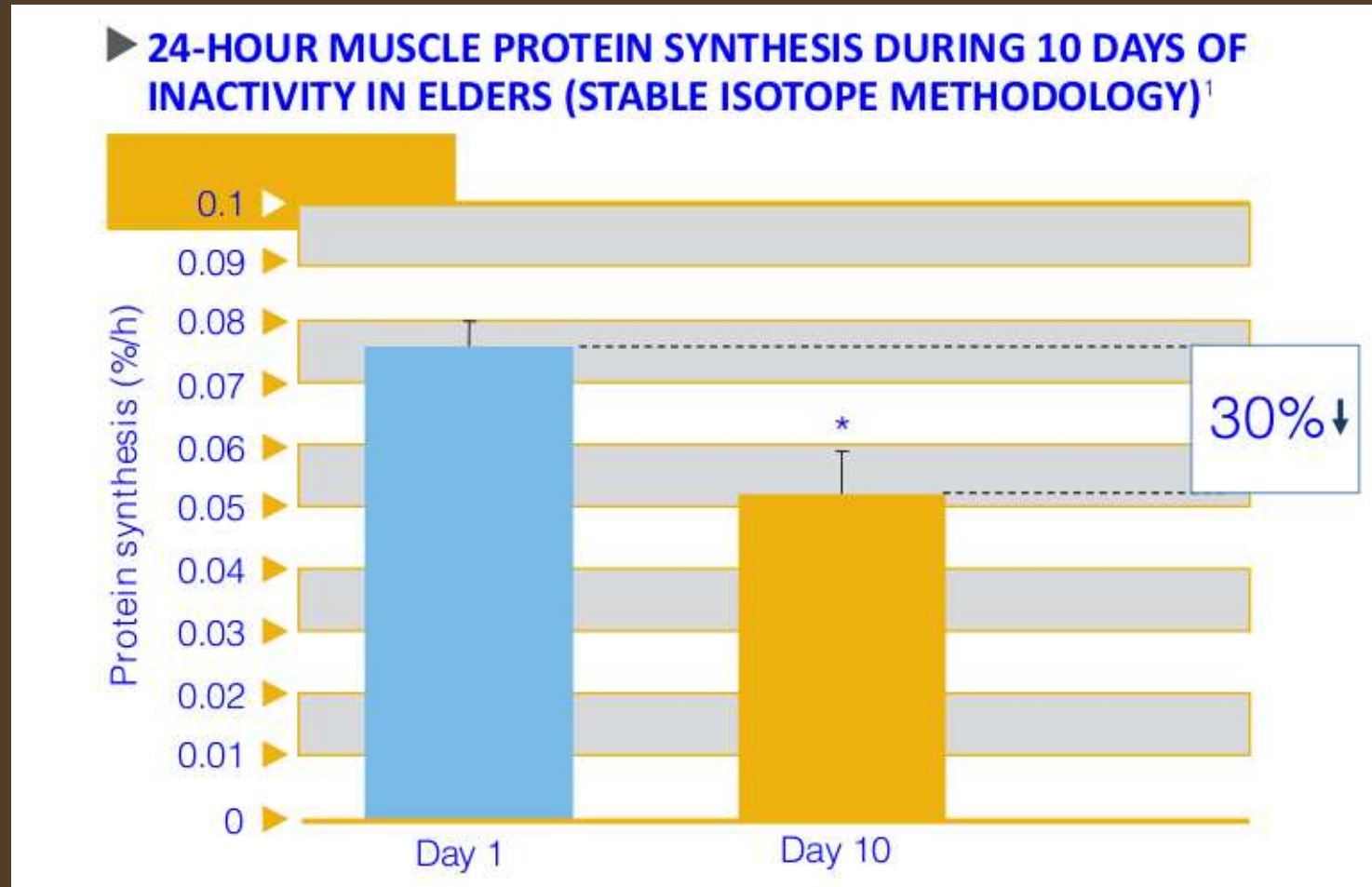
L'AUMENTATO RISCHIO DI CADUTE E' DOVUTO A....

- ✓ Riduzione forza muscolare
- ✓ Disturbi dell'equilibrio
- ✓ Ipotensione posturale
- ✓ Ipoglicemia ricorrente
- ✓ Uso di farmaci sedativo-ipnotici
- ✓ Disturbi della vista
- ✓ "Barriere architettoniche"
- ✓ IPOVITAMINOSI D

IL LOOP DELLA SARCOPENIA

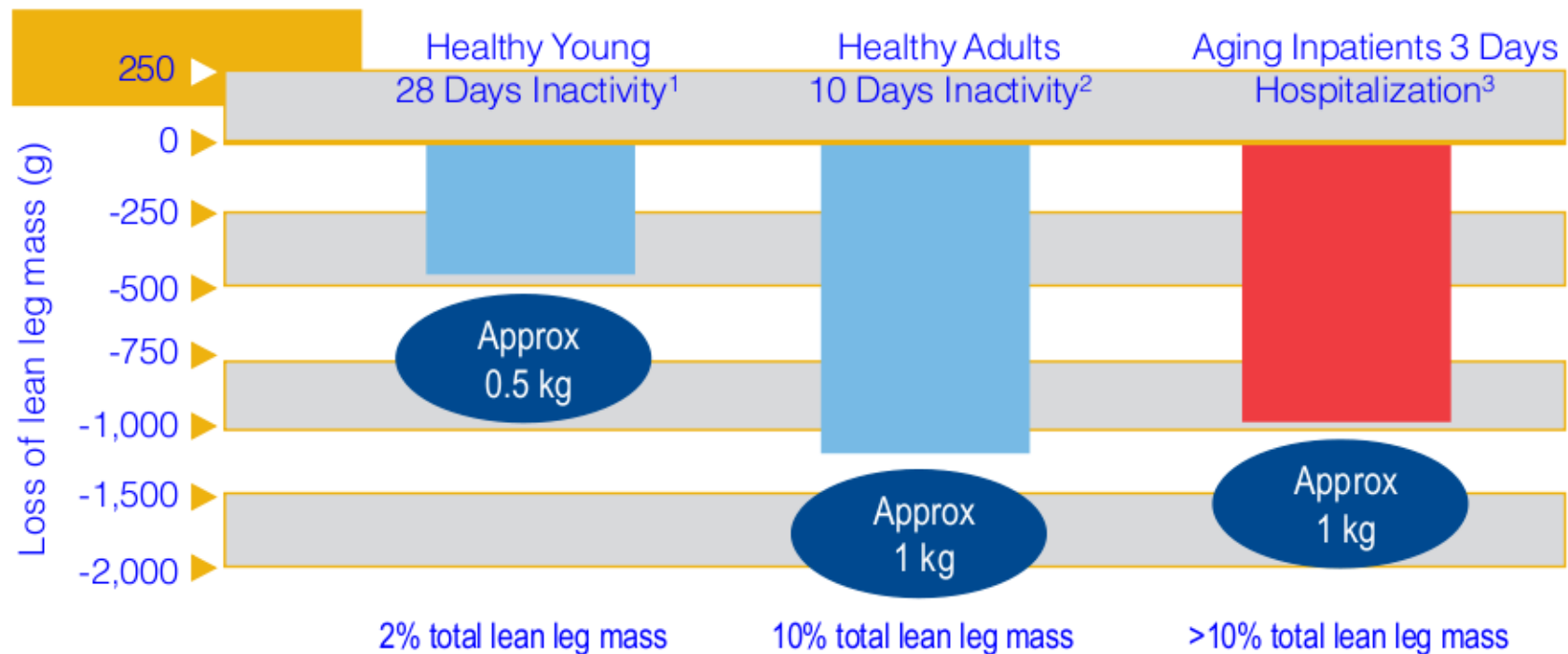


IL FATTORE INATTIVITA'



EFFETTO OSPEDALIZZAZIONE

LBM LOSS ASSOCIATED WITH BED REST OR HOSPITALIZATION IN HEALTHY YOUNG ADULTS, HEALTHY AGING ADULTS, AND HOSPITALIZED OLDER PATIENTS¹



Spassini 2012

L'APPROCCIO ORTOGERIATRICO

L'ORTOGERIATRIA nasce per migliorare i risultati clinici complessivi nei pazienti in età geriatrica che hanno riportato traumi e lesioni ad arti ed articolazioni.

Negli ultimi anni sono stati sviluppati modelli di gestione del paziente ortogeriatrico basati su un approccio globale e multidisciplinare oltre che su una 'cogestione' del paziente da parte di diverse figure professionali: ortopedici e geriatri integrati da altri specialisti, prevalentemente anestesisti e fisioterapisti.

ORTOGERIATRIA: GLI OBIETTIVI

- * Favorire la mobilitazione e la riattivazione motoria
- * Diagnosi e cura delle complicanze mediche o delle riacutizzazioni di comorbidità
- * Cura delle malattie acute intercorrenti per cui si sospende l'intervento chirurgico
- * Progetto personalizzato per ogni paziente alla dimissione (al domicilio o mediante attivazione della rete territoriale)

L'ORTOGERIATRIA IN EMILIA ROMAGNA

Programma di Ricerca Regione-Università 2007-2009
Area 2 Ricerca per il Governo Clinico
Research for Clinical Governance

*“Ortogeriatría : modelli per la gestione clinica integrata
e per la continuità assistenziale degli anziani con
frattura del femore”*

L'ORTOGERIATRIA IN EMILIA ROMAGNA

Flow chart of the study

Prospective observational study



BO 281
FE 257
PR 168
RE 268

4 general hospital with orthopedic geriatric liaison

All subject ≥ 75 consecutively admitted with fragility hip fracture over a twelve months period

974 subjects

anagraphical registries

1-year mortality

Structured telephone questionnaire

1-year functional status and burden

— 3rd month
51 lost to follow up
— 6th month
46 lost to follow up
— 12th month
42 lost to follow up

- Analysis of characteristics of patients and pathways of care (4 centers)
- Comparison of clinical outcomes (3 centers)

L'ORTOGERIATRIA IN EMILIA ROMAGNA

Baseline Patient Characteristics



BO

FE

PR

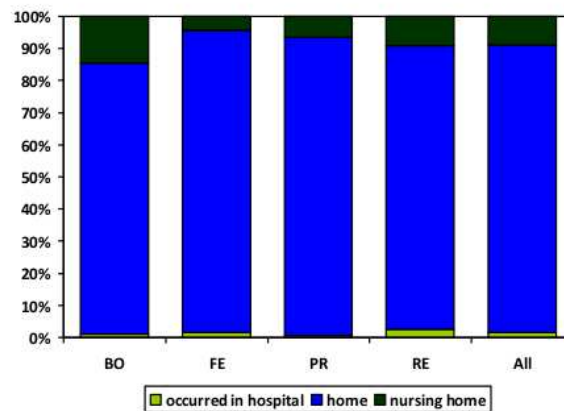
RE

ALL

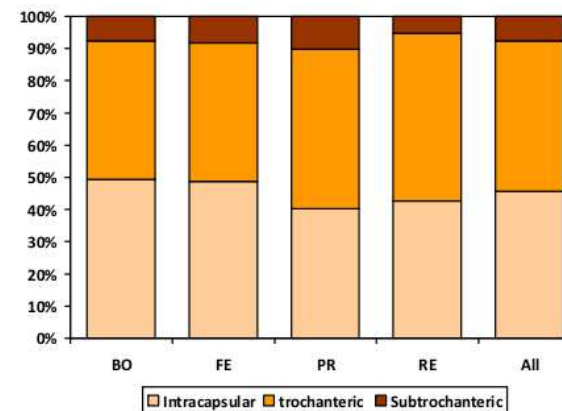
p

No	281	257	168	268	974	
Age (mean ± SD)	86,1 ± 5,6	85,9 ± 5,4	85,4 ± 5,6	85,5 ± 5,7	85,8 ± 5,6	,563
Sex (male %)	23,8%	19,1%	21,9%	27,6%	23,3%	,133

Place o residence



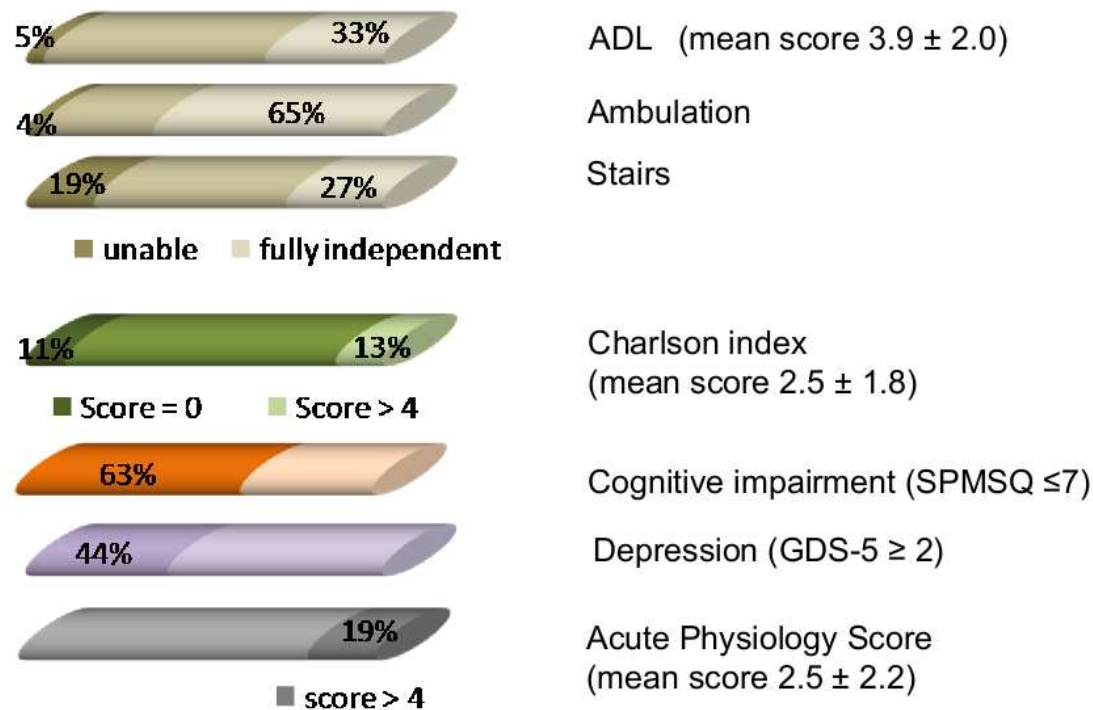
Fracture type



L'ORTOGERIATRIA IN EMILIA ROMAGNA

Baseline functional status and comorbidity

Pooled analysis 974 subjects





Handgrip Strength



- is inversely related to **age** and tracks over the lifespan
- is influenced both by **genetic** and **environmental factors**
- is a good indicator of the **neuromuscular system** status
- is an index of body **resilience** to the **aging** process
- is an indicator of **frailty** and **sarcopenia**
- in healthy middle-aged subjects predicts the **long term** risk of **functional limitation, ADL and mobility disability**
- in elderly could predict the risk of **hospitalization and falls**
- is a powerful predictor of specific and all-cause mortality
- is simple, cheap, and it's feasible also in a seated position and in bedridden patients



THE AMERICAN JOURNAL *of* MEDICINE®

**Handgrip Strength Predicts Persistent Walking Recovery
After Hip Fracture Surgery**

Elisabetta Savino, Emilio Martini, Fulvio Lauretani, Giulio Pioli, Anna Maria Zagatti, Carlo Frondini, Francesca Pellicciotti, Antonio Giordano, Alberto Ferrari, Anna Nardelli, Maria Luisa Davoli, Amedeo Zurlo, Maria Lia Lunardelli, Stefano Volpato

□ ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: In older people, hip fractures often lead to disability and death. We evaluated handgrip strength, an objective measure of physical function for bedridden patients, as a predictor of walking recovery in the year after fracture surgery.

METHODS: This multicenter prospective cohort study included 504 patients, aged 70 years or more, who were admitted to the hospital for hip fracture surgery and were formerly able to walk independently. A multidimensional geriatric evaluation that included a physical examination, Short Portable Mental Status Questionnaire, Geriatric Depression Scale, Charlson Index, Basic Activities of Daily Living, and grip strength was administered at the time of admission. Follow-ups were performed every 3 months for 1 year after surgery to assess functional status and survival. The walking recovery probability was evaluated using multivariable logistic regression models.

RESULTS: The mean age of the participants was 85.3 ± 5.5 years, and 76.1% of the participants were women. The mean grip strength was greater in men ($b: 6.6 \pm 0.62$, $P < .001$) and was directly related to the Short Portable Mental Status Questionnaire results ($P < .001$), Basic Activities of Daily Living results ($P < .001$), serum vitamin D levels ($P = .03$), and time before surgery ($P < .001$), whereas it was inversely related to age ($P < .001$), Geriatric Depression Scale score ($P < .001$), and Charlson Index ($P < .001$). **After adjusting for confounders, the grip strength was directly associated with the probability of both incident and persistent walking recovery** (odds ratio highest tertile vs lowest tertile, 2.84, confidence interval, 1.76-4.59 and 2.79, confidence interval, 1.35-5.79, respectively).

CONCLUSIONS: **In older patients with hip fractures, early grip strength evaluation might provide important prognostic information regarding the patient's future functional trajectory.**

The American Journal of Medicine (Article in press 2013)



Objective Measures of Physical Function



valid diagnostic and prognostic tools also in elderly patients hospitalized for an acute medical disease

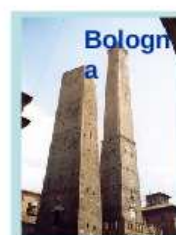




"Orthogeriatric models: comprehensive and continuing care of hip fracture in elderly people"



- The whole cohort was composed of 975 patients, for this analysis we used data of patients with grip strength assessment and who underwent hip surgery (683 patients)
- Aim of this analysis: to evaluate the practical feasibility and the prognostic value of grip strength assessment in a sample of elders hospitalized for hip fracture
- Outcomes:
 - Short-term: incident and persistent independent walking recovery after hip surgery in patients with independent walking before hip fracture;
 - Middle-term: risk of death within 1 year.





Probability of Independent Walking Recovery after Surgery according to Baseline Grip Strength in Patients with Independent Walking before Hip fracture



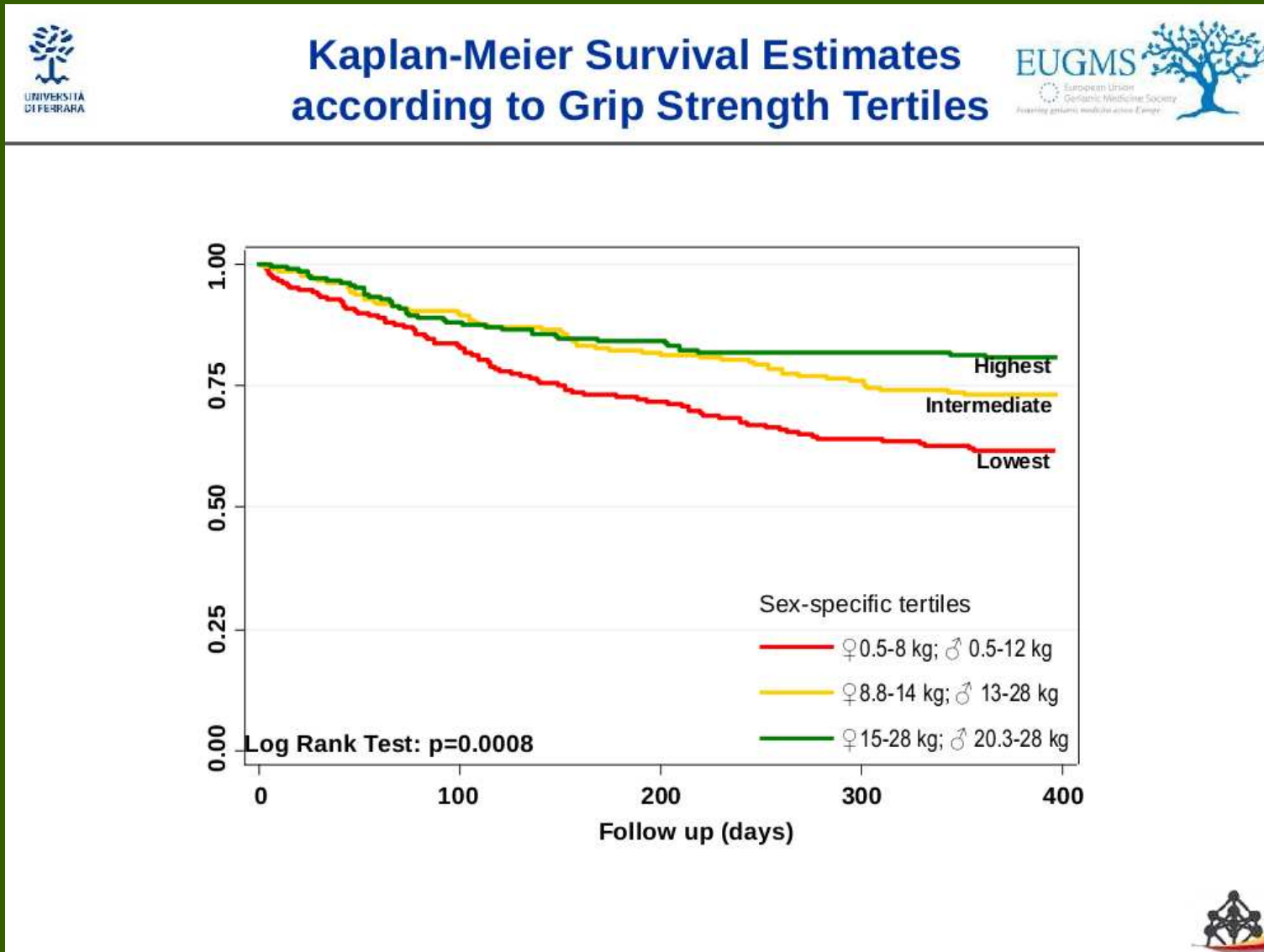
Incident walking recovery (N= 437)					
	No. of events	Proportion (%) with outcome	Odds Ratio (95% C.I.)		
			Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Tertiles					
Lowest	75	55.6	1	1	1
Intermediate	104	69.8	2.06 (1.44; 2.94)	1.62 (1.11; 2.38)	1.85 (1.24; 2.76)
Highest	129	84.3	4.44 (2.95; 6.67)	2.55 (1.63; 3.99)	2.71 (1.70; 4.30)
p value of test for trend			<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Grip Strength Continuous Variable	308	70.5	1.09 (1.06; 1.12)	1.04 (1.01; 1.07)	1.05 (1.02; 1.08)

Model 1 adjusted for age, gender, and medical center

Model 2 adjusted for: age, gender, medical center, cognitive decline, depressive symptoms, and BADL difficulty

Model 3 adjusted for: age, gender, medical center, cognitive decline, depressive symptoms, BADL difficulty, caregiver assistance, time before surgery, type of surgery, early rehabilitation, Charlson Index, vit. D, and CRP levels. Unnecessary variables were removed from this model using backward stepwise selection method (p for removal 0.1)







Association between Grip Strength and Mortality after Hip Fracture Surgery



	No. of events	Proportion with outcome (%)	Hazard Ratio (95% CI)		
			Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Tertiles					
Lowest	82	32.8	1	1	1
Intermediate	53	23.3	0.66 (0.46; 0.94)	0.79 (0.54; 1.13)	0.83 (0.57; 1.22)
Highest	35	17.0	0.44 (0.28; 0.68)	0.74 (0.46; 1.18)	0.87 (0.54; 1.41)
p value of test for trend			<0.001	0.163	0.482
Grip Strength Continuous Variable	170	24.9	0.94 (0.92; 0.97)	0.97 (0.94; 1.00)	0.99 (0.95; 1.01)

Model 1 adjusted for age, gender, and medical center

Model 2 adjusted for: age, gender, medical center, BADL difficulty, cognitive decline, and depressive symptoms

Model 3 adjusted for: age, gender, medical center, BADL difficulty, cognitive decline, depressive symptoms, Charlson Index, caregiver assistance, time before surgery, type of surgery, early rehabilitation, vit D, and CRP levels





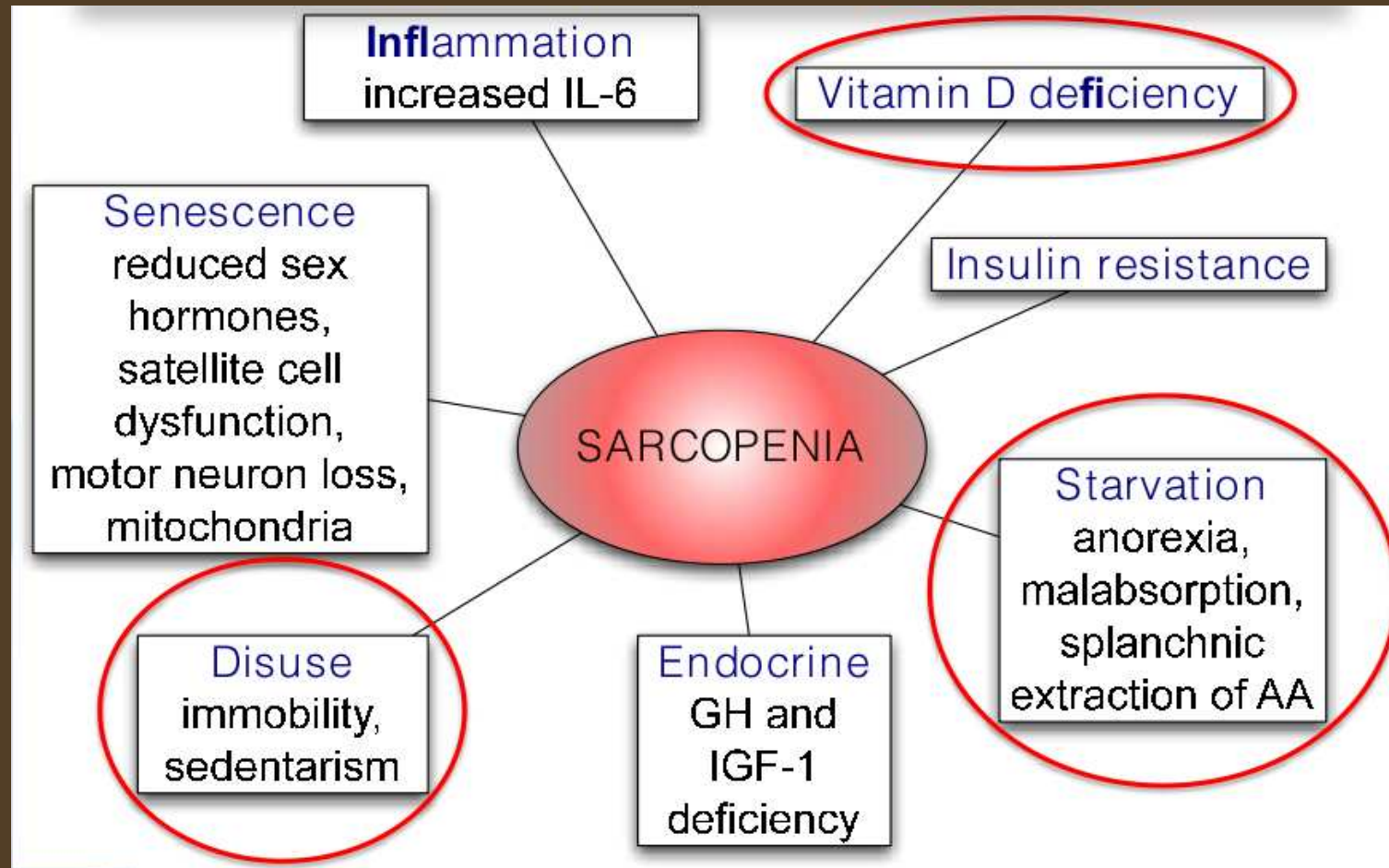
Conclusions



- Grip strength was directly associated with higher probability of recovery of independent deambulation after hip surgery in patients with independent walking before fracture
- Lower grip strength was related to increased mortality after hip surgery
- These associations were independent of pre-admission functional status, and indicators of comorbidity commonly used in clinical practice
- Grip strength evaluation before hip fracture surgery might provide additional important information for patient's risk stratification and long term prognosis



APPROCCIO TERAPEUTICO



ESERCIZIO FISICO

L'allenamento di forza è l'unico in grado di contrastare efficacemente la perdita di massa muscolare, agendo specificamente sulle fibre muscolari di tipo II e producendo risposte anaboliche di adattamento non ottenibili con gli allenamenti aerobici.

Diversamente dal lavoro aerobico, gli esercizi muscolari di forza inducono ipertrofia, aumentando forza e potenza contrattile; stimolano, inoltre, la capacità neuro-motoria specifica di reclutamento delle fibre muscolari di tipo II e questo consente un miglioramento dell'output muscolare di forza.

ALIMENTAZIONE

Ci sono opinioni controverse circa il fabbisogno proteico dell'anziano, ipotizzando un apporto di sicurezza di circa 1,25 g/Kg del peso attuale. Importante anche l'apporto calorico in modo che gli AA sono realmente impiegati nella sintesi delle proteine e non come quota calorica. Inoltre l'integrazione con AA ramificati (leucina, valina) ha dimostrato un effetto stimolante sulla sintesi proteica muscolare e inibitorio sull'esaurimento delle proteine.

Reumatismo, 2010; 62(4):273-282

LAVORO ORIGINALE

Fattori di rischio per frattura di femore in persone anziane

Risk factors for hip fracture in elderly persons

M. Rossini¹, A. Mattarei¹, V. Braga¹, O. Viapiana¹, C. Zambarda¹, C. Benini¹, S. Pancheri¹,
M.C. Spanevello², R. Lovato², S. Sella³, S. Giannini³, P. Olivi⁴, F. Lavini⁴, G.M. Giulini⁵,
E. Fracassi¹, D. Gatti¹, S. Adami¹

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²Unità Osteoarticolare e Riabilitativa, Casa di Cura Villa Berica, Vicenza;

³Centro Regione Veneto Specializzato per l'Osteoporosi, Clinica Medica I, Azienda Ospedaliera, Università di Padova;

⁴U.O. Ortopedia e Traumatologia, Azienda Ospedaliera, Universitaria Integrata di Verona;

⁵U.O. Ortopedia e Traumatologia, Azienda ULSS20 di Verona

Osservazione su circa 700 pazienti.





I risultati hanno evidenziato condizioni pre-frattura frequenti di disabilità, di comorbidità e di fattori di rischio in gran parte modificabili.

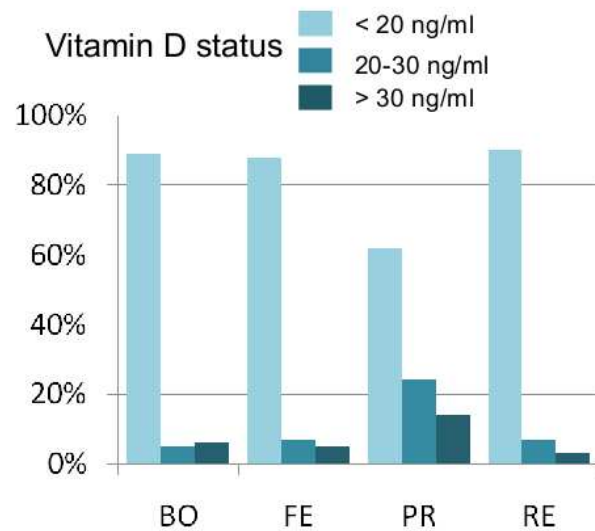
Tuttavia è stato soprattutto evidenziato un inadeguato introito di calcio e vitamina D.

Emerge pertanto la necessità di promuovere l'attività fisica, l'educazione alimentare e correggere la carenza di vitamina D.

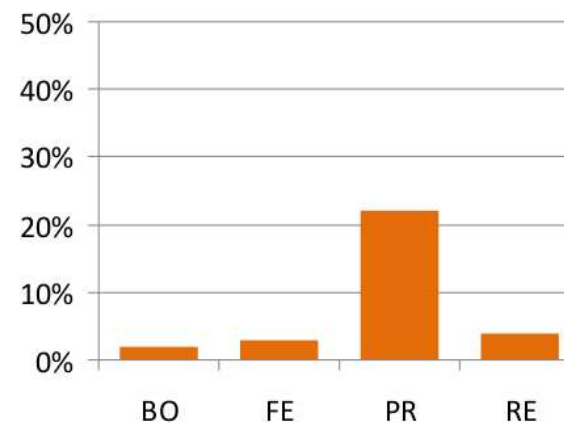
FOCUS STUDIO: LA VITAMINA D

Vitamin D status

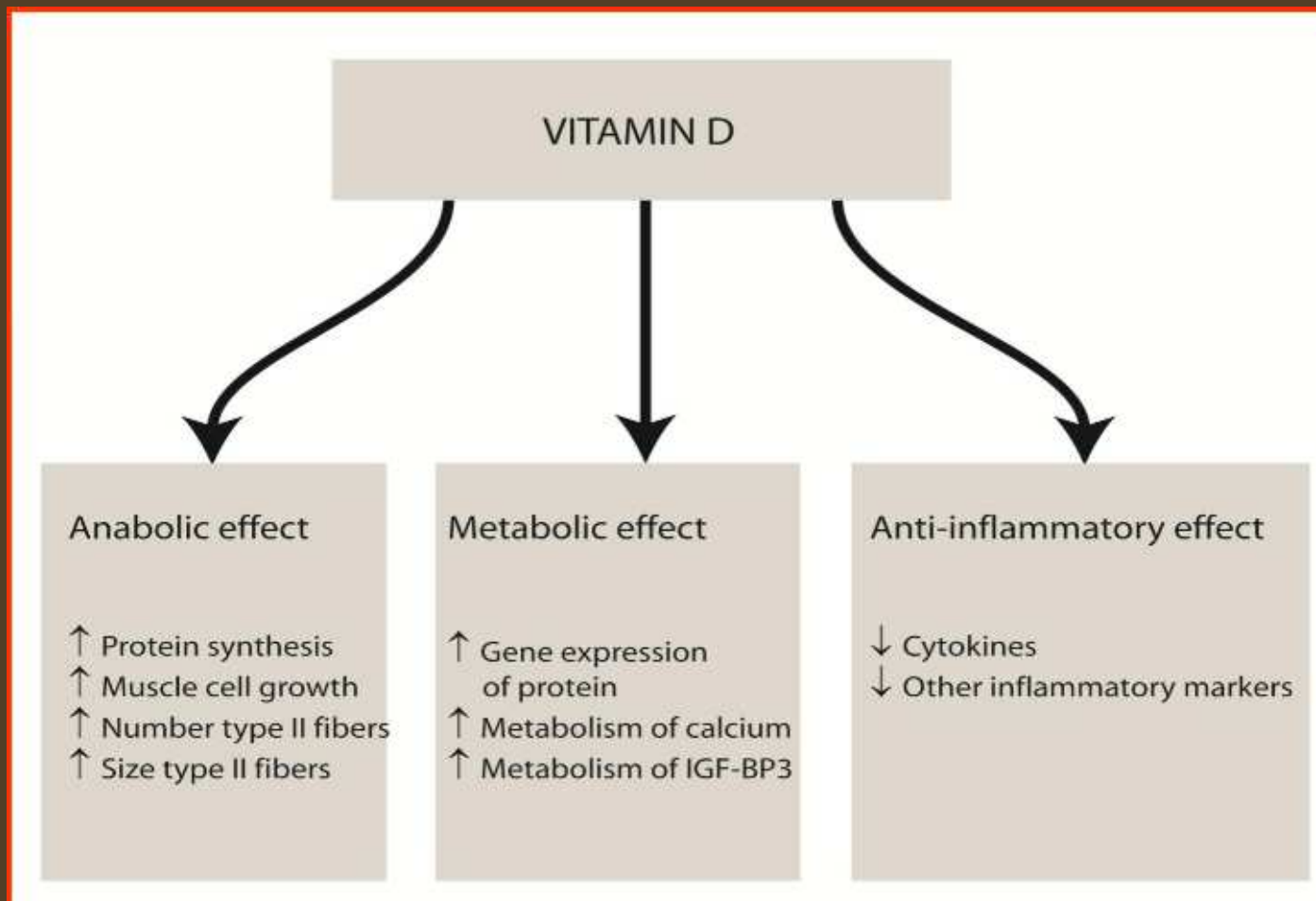
	 BO	 FE	 PR	 RE	ALL	p
25-OH2-(ng/ml)	13,0 ± 8,5	10,4 ± 9,2	19,1 ± 9,43	8,7 ± 7,9	12,2 ± 9,4	,000
PTH (pg/ml)	94,6 ± 61,2	94,7 ± 68,24	80,4 ± 31,0	144 ± 108	106 ± 80	,000
Hyper-PTH (%)	52%	51%	60%	75%	60%	



Vitamin D supplementation



L'AZIONE DELLA VITAMINA D



VITAMINA D

In letteratura ci sono diversi lavori scientifici che dimostrano come ottimizzando i livelli di Vitamina D dopo l'evento frattura di femore riduce il rischio di cadute e di rifrattura

FOCUS STUDIO: LA VITAMINA D

Vitamin D supplementation is required to normalize serum level of 25OH-vitamin D in older adults: an observational study of 974 hip fracture inpatients

(J. Endocrinol. Invest. 35: 921-924, 2012)

- **Background:** Vitamin D deficiency is highly prevalent in older adults in all continents. In this study we assessed the vitamin D status of hip fracture subjects across different hospitals in a real world situation using the data from a multicenter cohort study on outcomes in orthogeriatric units.
- **Methods:** We performed a prospective cohort study on 974 consecutive patients 75 yr or older admitted with fragility hip fracture over a 12 months period at 4 general hospitals of different districts in Emilia Romagna Region, Italy. Data collected included comorbidity, cognitive impairment, prefracture functional status, walking ability, living arrangement along with the use of antiosteoporotic drugs, serum intact PTH and serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D [25(OH)D].
- **Results:** **Mean 25(OH)D serum levels were 12.2±9.4 ng/ml and 84.2% of patients had levels below recommended values.** Male had a higher probability to have values within the reference range [odds ratio (OR): 1.74 (1.13-2.67); p=0.012] while living in nursing resulted negatively related even if only close to statistical significance [OR: 0.24 (0.06-1.02); p=0.051]. Vitamin D supplementation appeared to be the strongest factor associated with adequate level of vitamin D levels [OR: 4.50 (2.57-7.88); p<0.001].
- **Conclusion:** This study confirmed the **very high rate of severe vitamin D deficiency in Italian subjects admitted with hip fracture.** Our study also showed that supplementation of vitamin D is the strongest determinant influencing serum 25(OH)D level of older persons with hip fracture and these results should be taken into account when planning treatment in older persons.

F.Lauretani et al

GRAZIE PER L'ATTENZIONE

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