



Kwetsbaarheid, vermoeidheid en vitaliteit, 3 aspecten van gezond verouderen

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FRAILTY IN AGEING
RESEARCH GROUP

Decade of Healthy Ageing

2020-2030



Good health adds life to years



FRAILTY IN AGEING
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Fig. 3.1. Proportion of population aged 60 years or older, by country, 2015

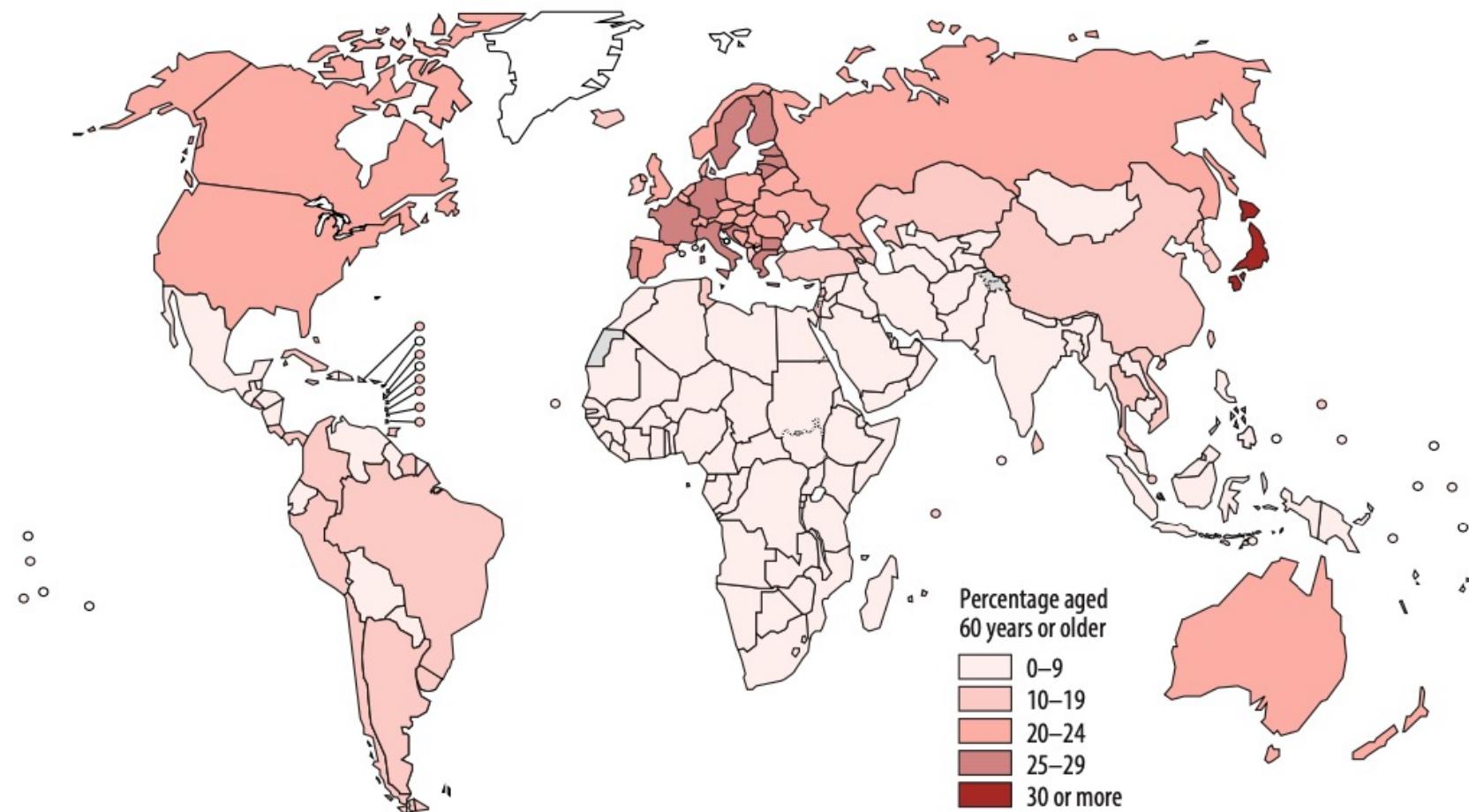
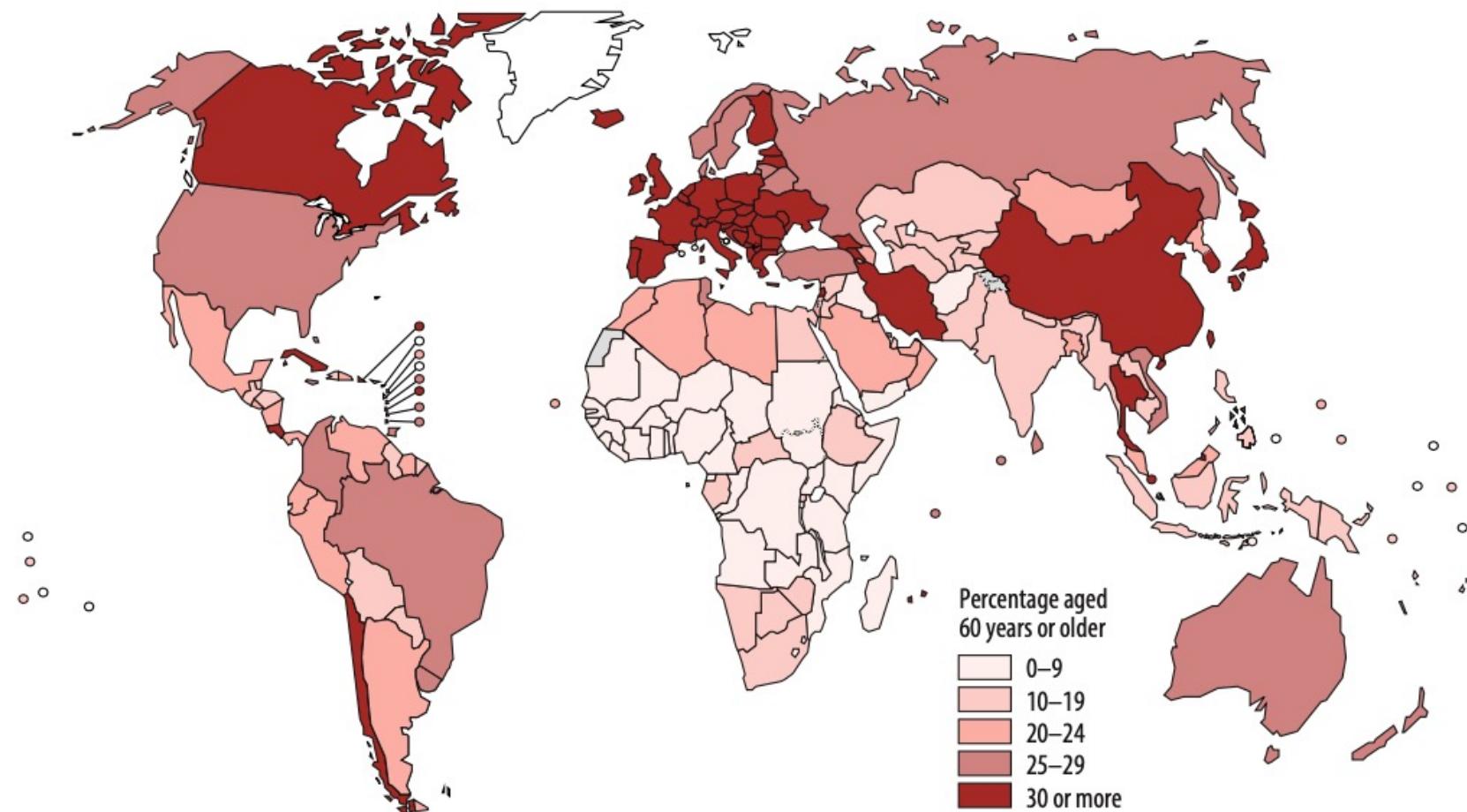
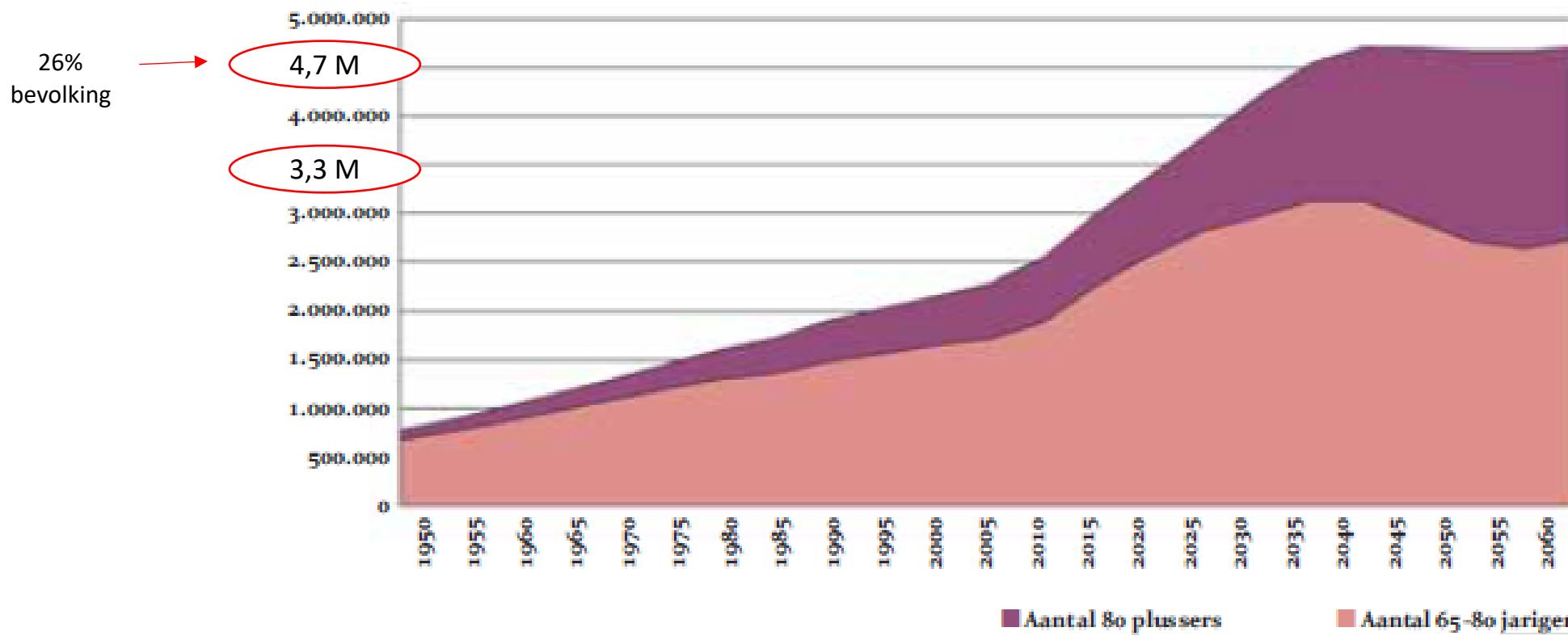


Fig. 3.2. Proportion of population aged 60 years or older, by country, 2050 projections



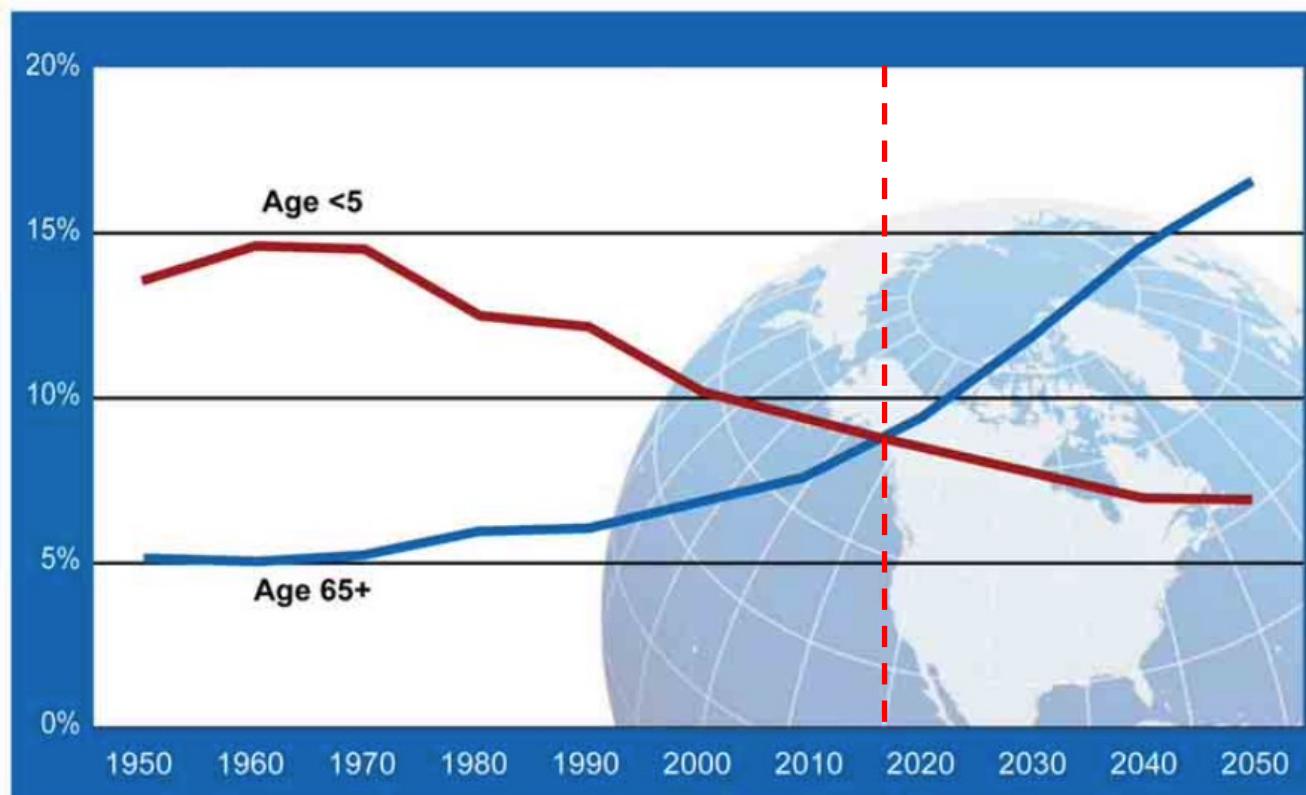
Dubbele vergrijzing

Aantal 65-80 jarigen en 80-plusders tussen 1950 en Nederland; absolute aantallen.



Bron: CBS, 2013

Figure 1.
Young Children and Older People as a Percentage of Global Population: 1950-2050

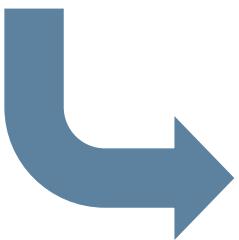


Source: United Nations. *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision*.
Available at: <http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp>.

Geriatric giants

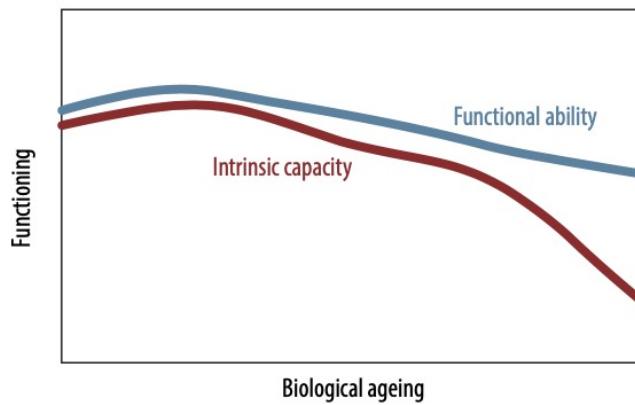
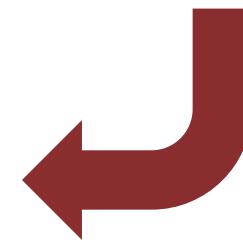
1965

- Immobility
- Instability
- Incontinence
- Impaired intellect/memory



2017

- Frailty
- Sarcopenia
- Anorexia of ageing
- Cognitive impairment



Definitie kwetsbaarheid

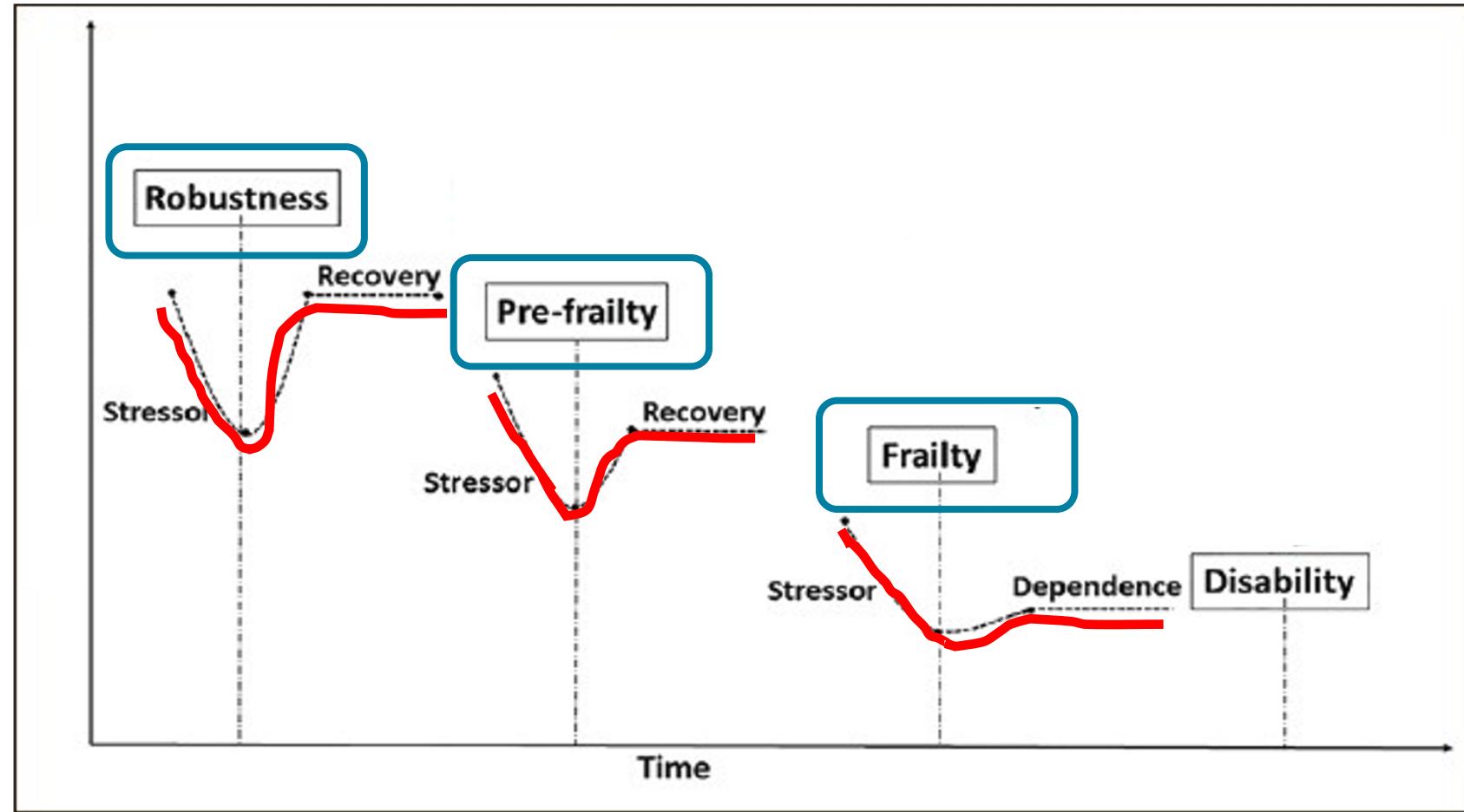
'a condition or syndrome that results from a multisystem **reduction in reserve capacity**, to the extent that a number of physiological systems are close to, or pass, the threshold of symptomatic clinical failure'

Kwetsbaarheid (frailty)

- >50% van Europa's bevolking >50 jaar is pre-frail/frail

Manfredi et al 2019, Geriatr Gerontol Int 2019

- ↓reservecapaciteit alle orgaansystemen
- ↓weerstand tegen stressoren
- risico op ongewenste gezondheidsuitkomsten → hoger risico vallen, functionele beperking, ziekenhuisopname, overlijden.
- frailty ≠ functioneel beperkt, er is meer!



Hoe meten we kwetsbaarheid?

Fysieke kwetsbaarheid:

Model 5 items

- Ongewenst gewichtsverlies
- Spierzwakte
- Vermoeidheid/ geen energie
- Lage gangsnelheid
- Weinig fysieke activiteit

0= robuust 1-2 pre-frail, >3 frail

Multi-domein kwetsbaarheid

Multidimensionaal karakter:
Medisch, fysiek, cognitief,
psychosociaal, omgeving
factoren

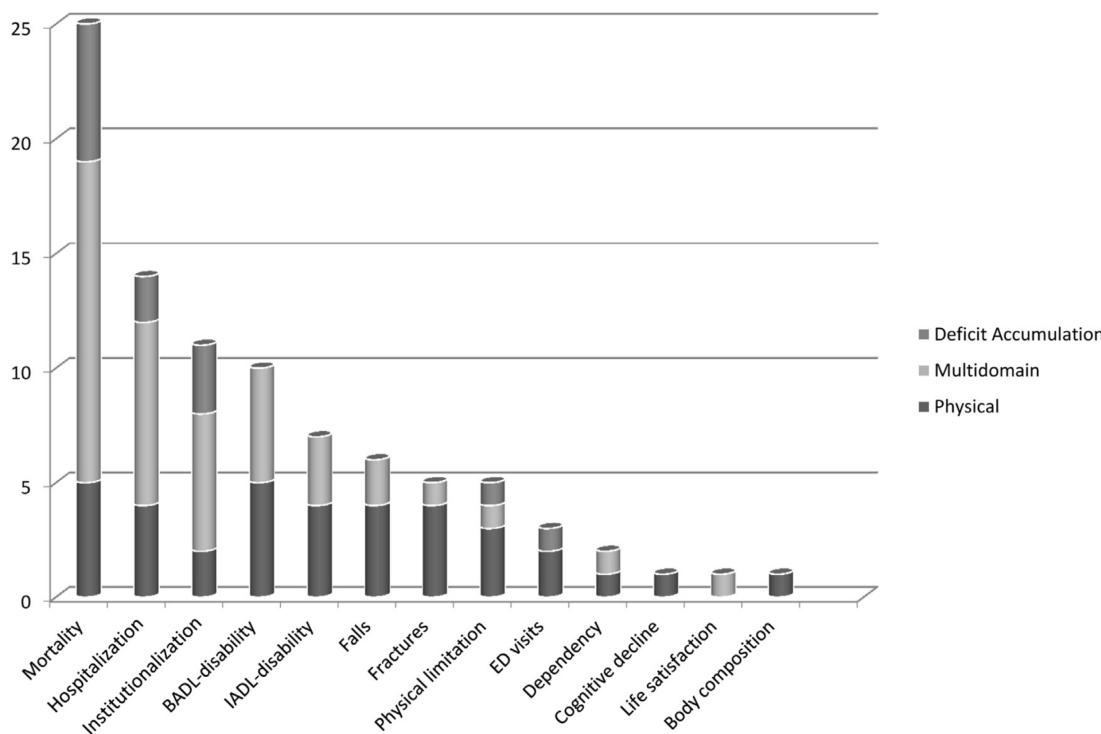
Co-morbiditeiten

Index van deficiënten:
Medisch, fysiek, cognitief,
psychosociaal en sociaal

Kwetsbaarheid

Kwetsbare ouderen hebben een verhoogd risico op het verkrijgen van negatieve gezondheidsproblemen

S. Vermeiren et al. / JAMDA 17 (2016) 1163.e1–1163.e17

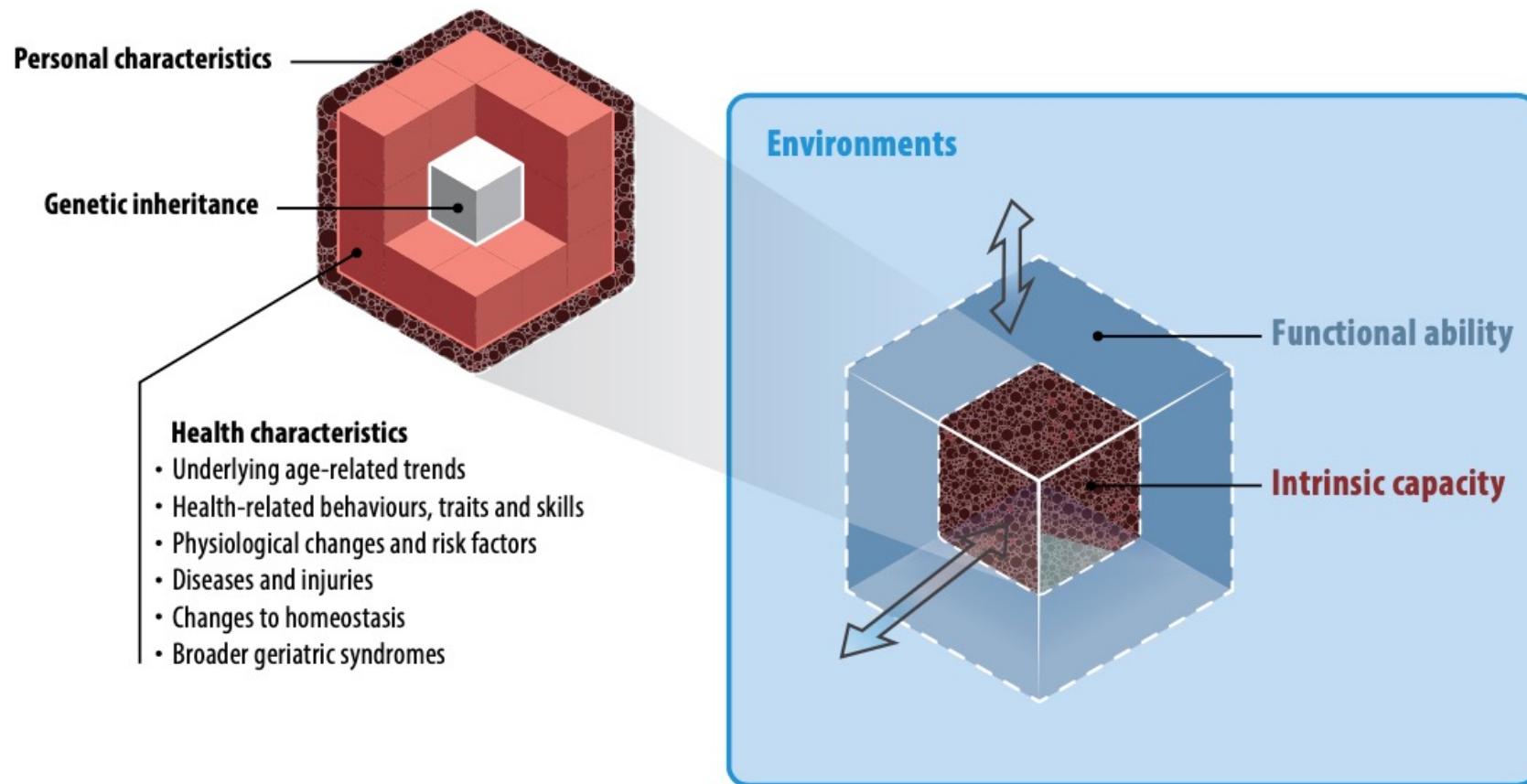


- Mortaliteit
- Hospitalisatie
- Institutionalisering
- B-ADL beperkingen
- I-ADL Beperkingen
- Vallen
- Fracturen
- Fysieke beperkingen

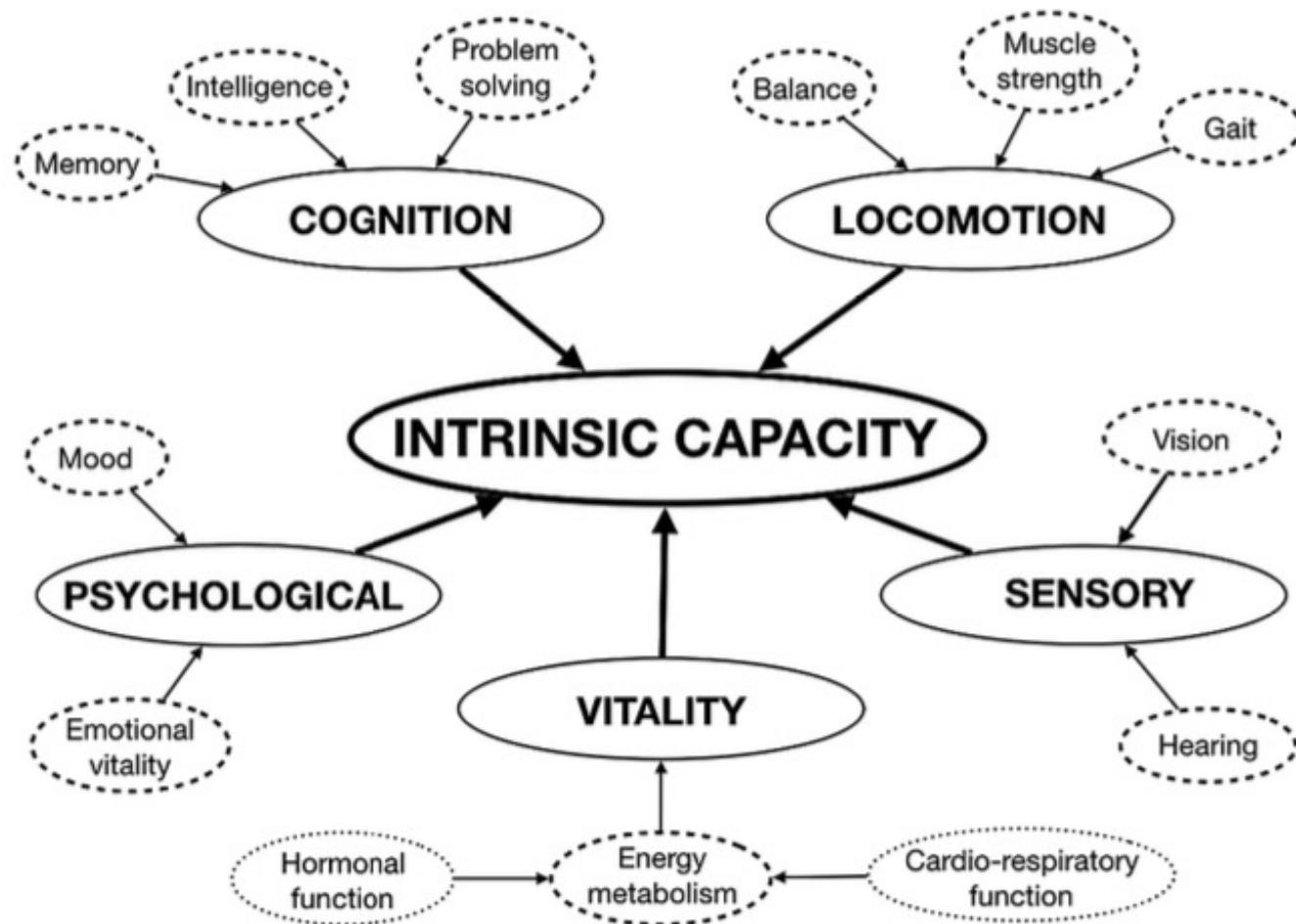
Fig. 2. Number of frailty instruments per type and per outcome.

Healthy Ageing: The process of developing and maintaining the *functional ability* that enables well-being in older age

Fig. 2.1. *Healthy Ageing*

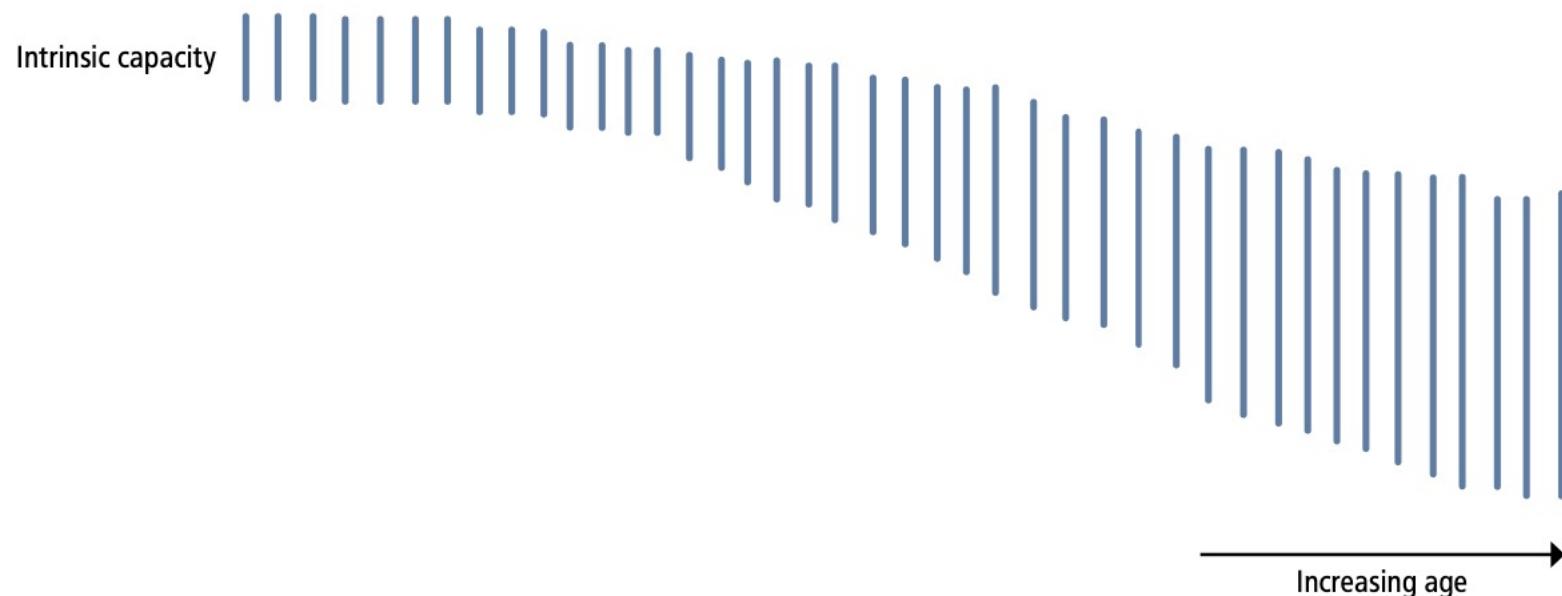


World Health Organization. (2015). World report on ageing and health. World Health Organization.
<https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/186463>

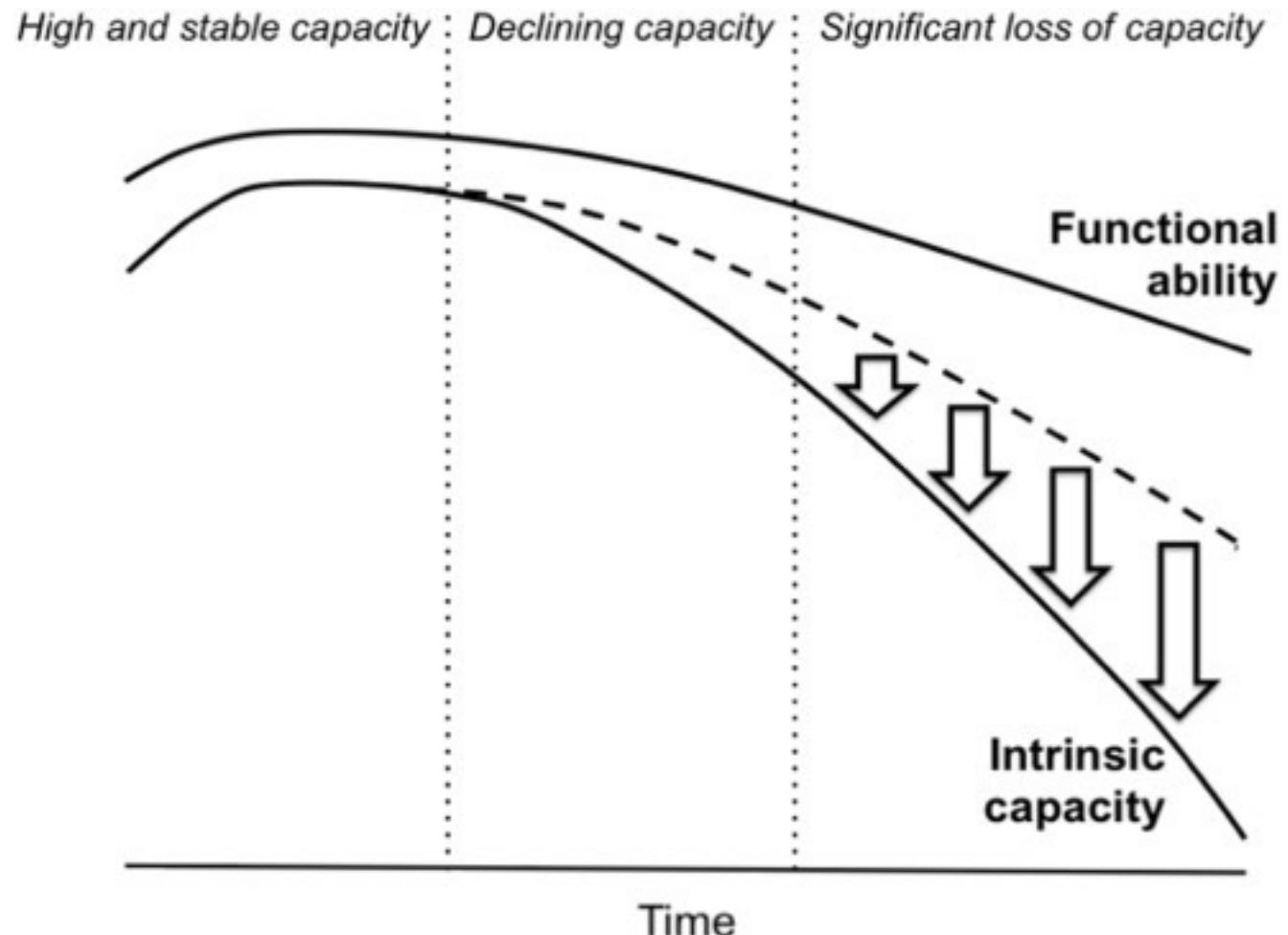


Intrinsic capacity

Fig. 2: The diversity of IC increases with age

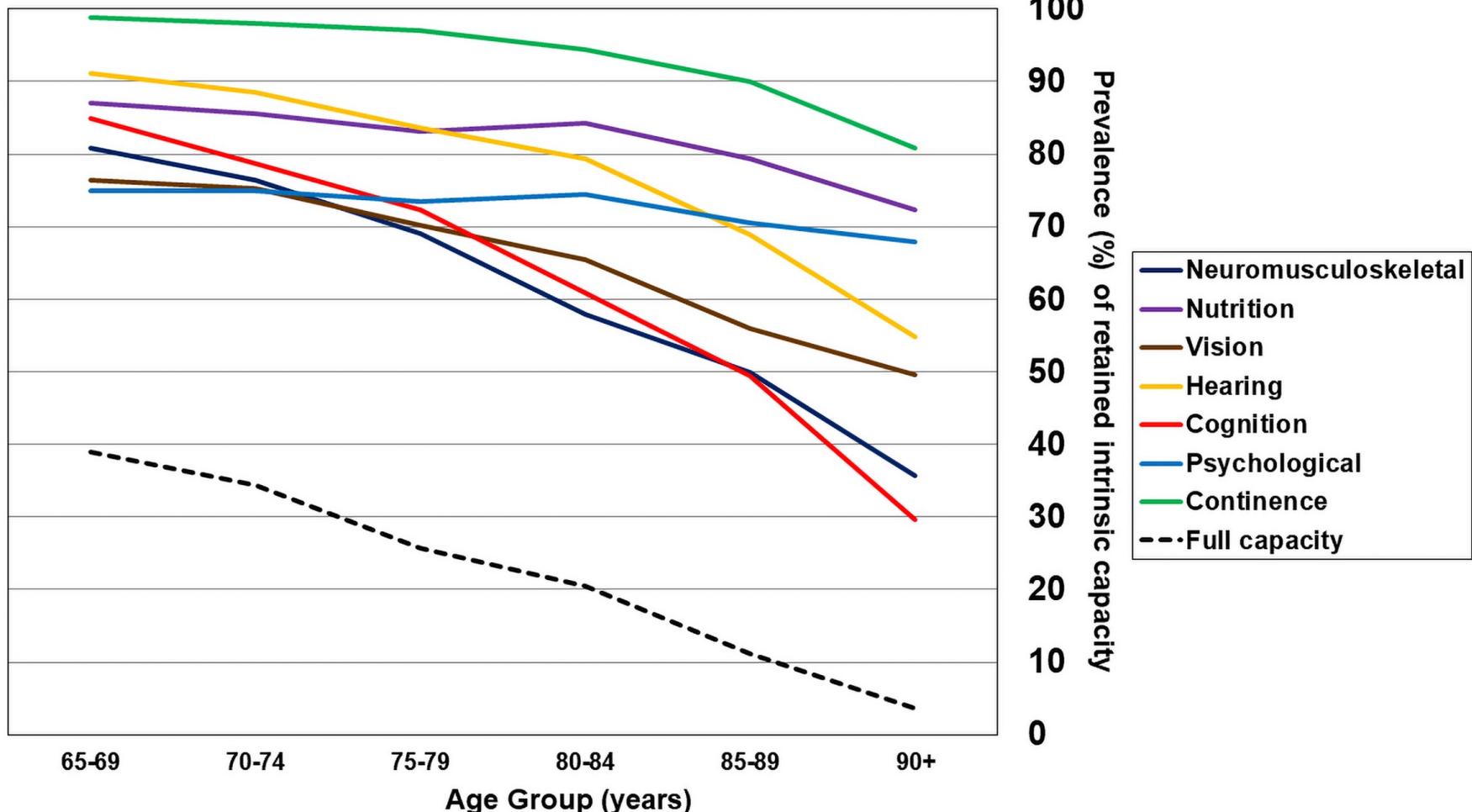


World Health Organization. (2017). WHO clinical consortium on healthy ageing: topic focus: frailty and intrinsic capacity: report of consortium meeting, 1–2 December 2016 in Geneva, Switzerland.
World Health Organization. <https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/272437>.

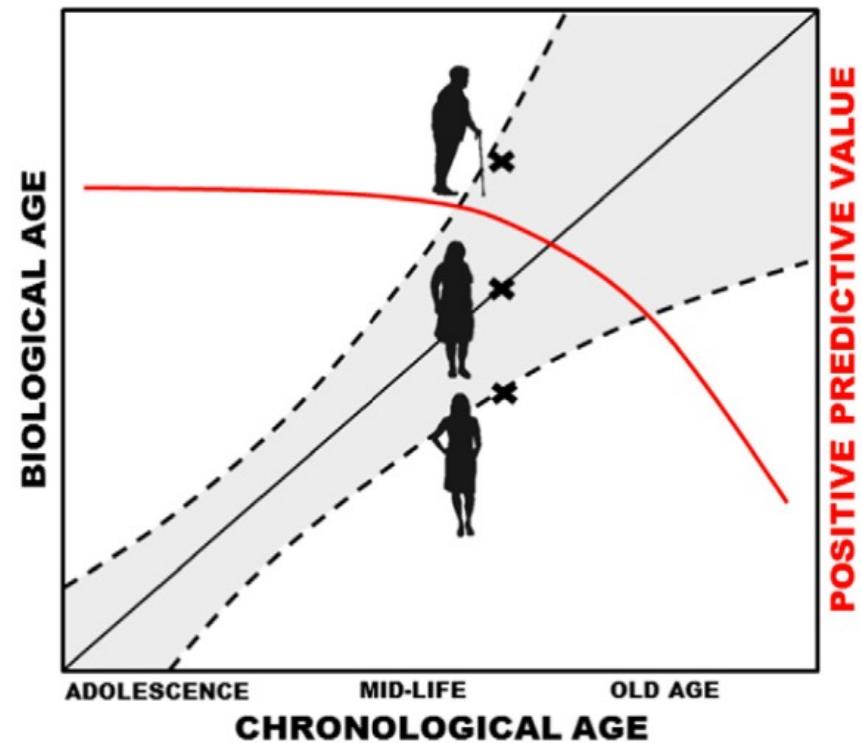
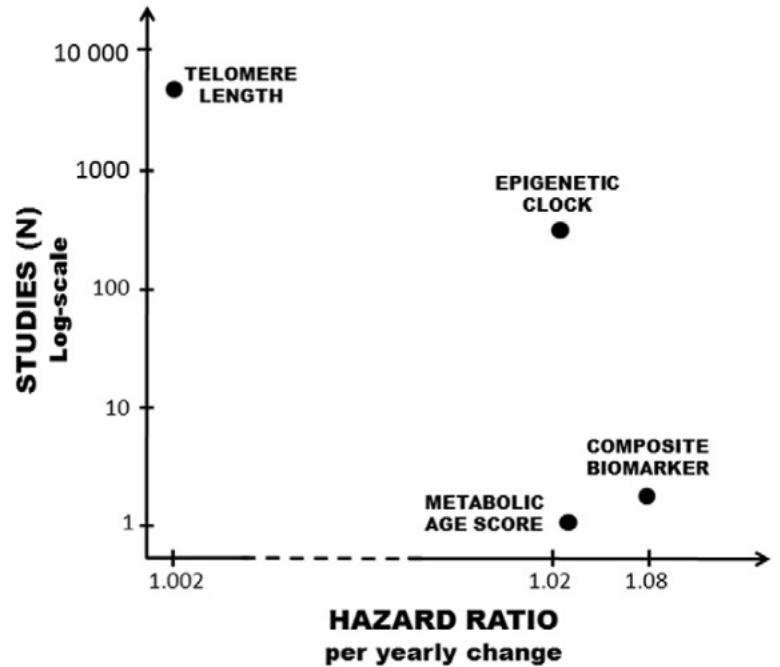


World Health Organization. (2015). World report on ageing and health. World Health Organization.
<https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/186463>

Decline in intrinsic capacity over the life-span



Prince et al. (2021). Intrinsic capacity and its associations with incident dependence and mortality in 10/66 Dementia Research Group studies in Latin America, India, and China: A population-based cohort study; PLoS Med.

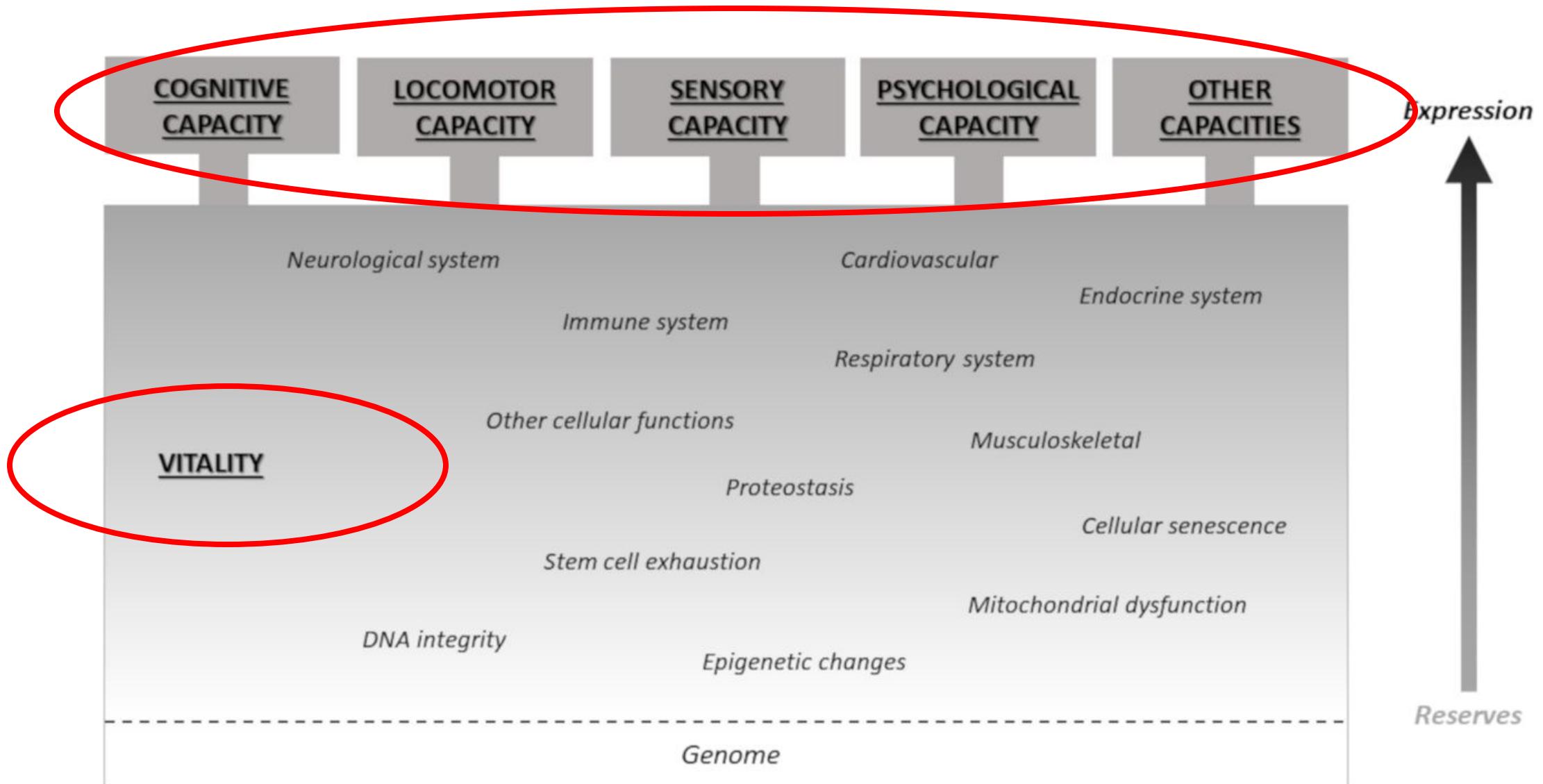


Definitie kwetsbaarheid

'a condition or syndrome that results from a multisystem **reduction in reserve capacity** to the extent that a number of physiological systems are close to, or pass, the threshold of symptomatic clinical failure'

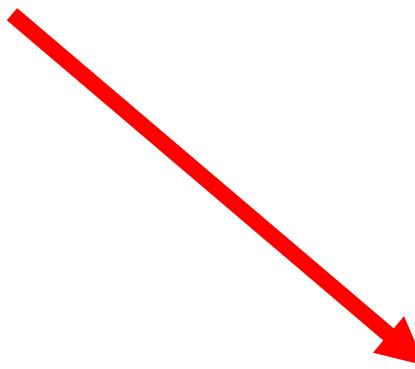


Intrinsic capacity (WHO)



Vitality capacity is considered as a core domain of Intrinsic capacity, representing the underlying biophysiological component of intrinsic capacity

- Nieuwe definitie is in ontwikkelind
 - Energie and Metabolisme
 - Neuromusculaire kracht
 - Immuun/onstekking and stress reactie
- Hoe meten we dit nu in de praktijk → Literatuuronderzoek
 - Vermoeidheid & malnutritie
 - Handknijpkracht
 - CRP & O2+kracht test



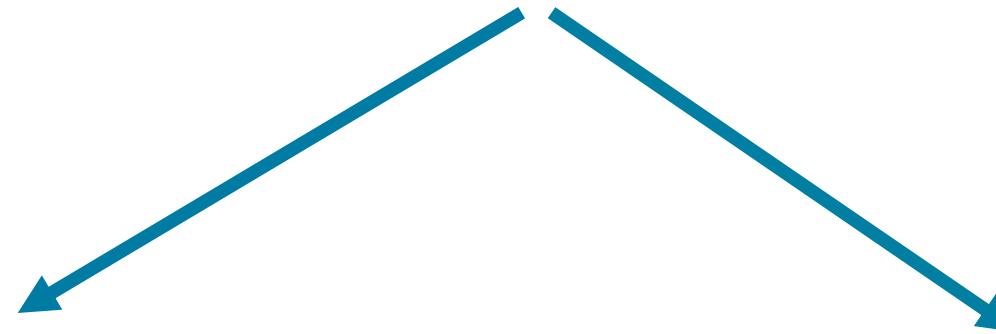
Tegenovergestelde van vermoeidheid?

Vermoeidheid

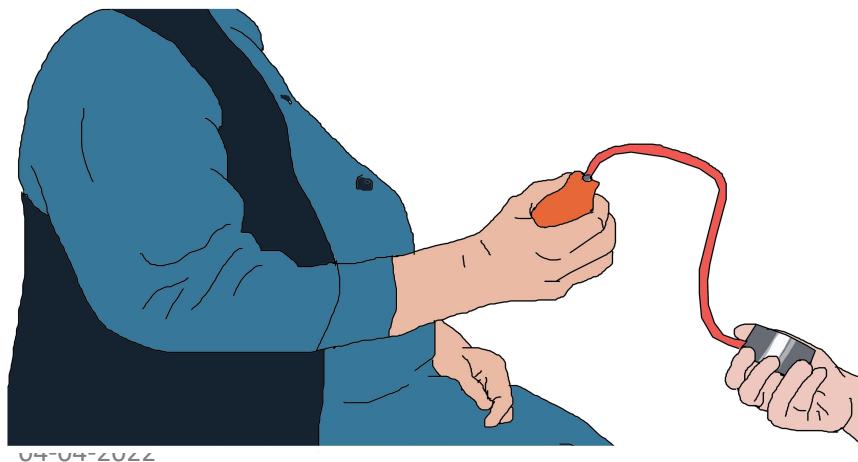
- Reactie of fysieke of psychologische belasting
- Ervaring van
 - Uitgeput zijn
 - Verminderde energy of vitaliteit
 - Nood aan slaap
- Normale fysiologische reactie na zware belasting

Vermoeidheid

Vermoeidheid



Spiervermoeibaarheid

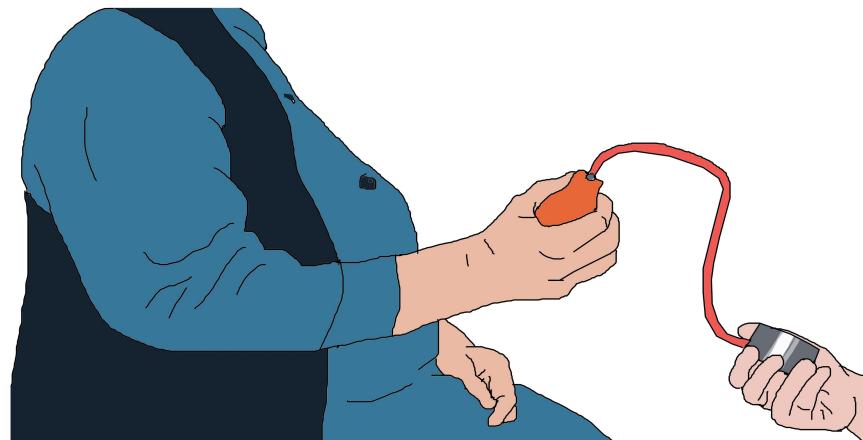


Zelf-ervaren vermoeidheid



Spiervermoeibaarheid

- Spier stress test om de reserves te meten → kwetsbaarheid, intrinsieke capaciteit
- Makkelijk te meten
- Relatie aangetoond met kwetsbaarheid en inflammatie



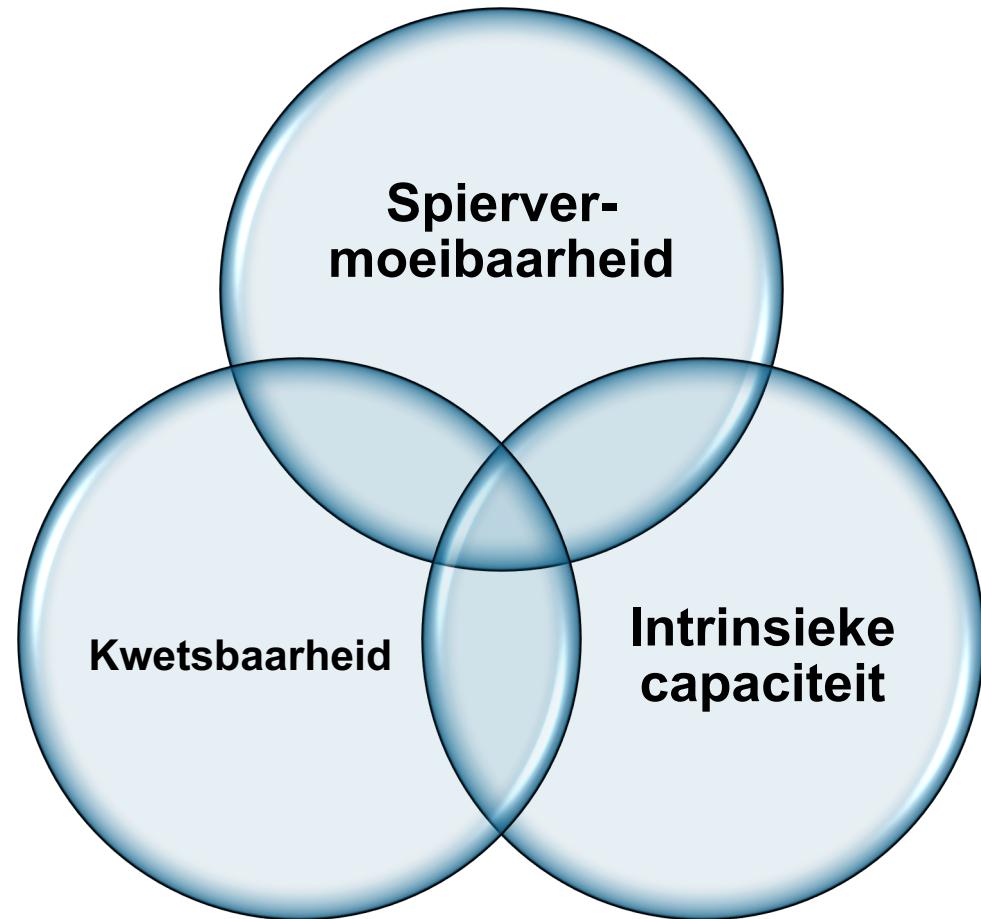
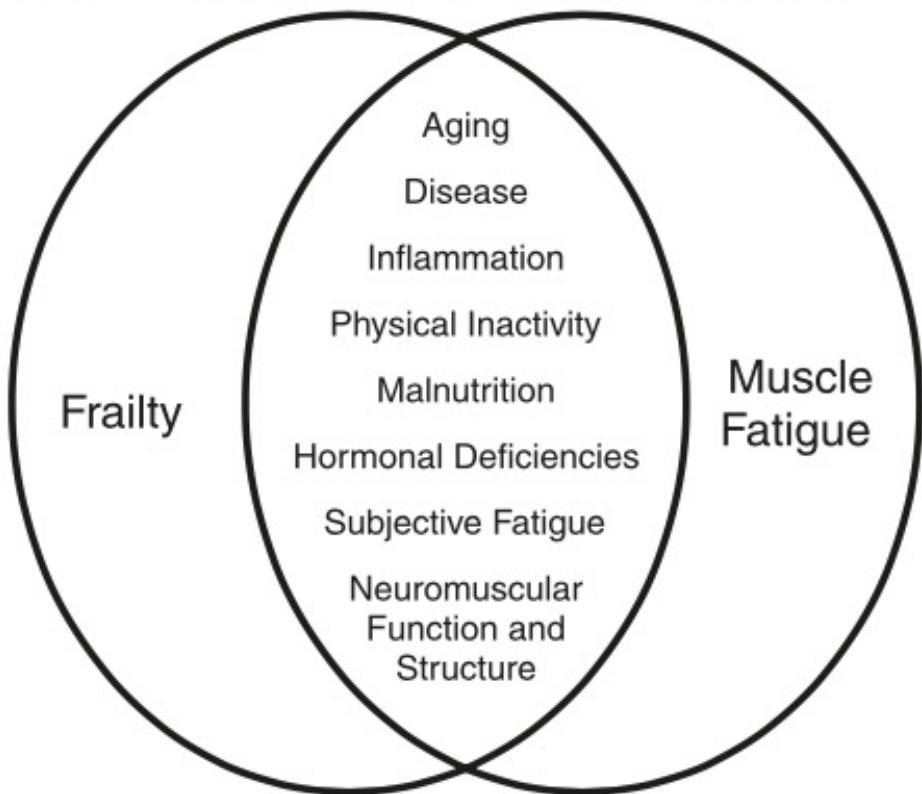
Zelf-ervaren vermoeidheid

- Subjectieve gewaarwording van verminderde fysieke of mentale energie
- Uiting in verschillende symptomen (vermoeidheid, geen energie hebben, verminderde gemoedstoestand, depressieve gevoelens)
- Subjectieve meting, vaak door subjectieve vragenlijsten
 - Multidimensional Fatigue Inventory
 - Mobility Tiredness Scale
 - VAS Fatigue

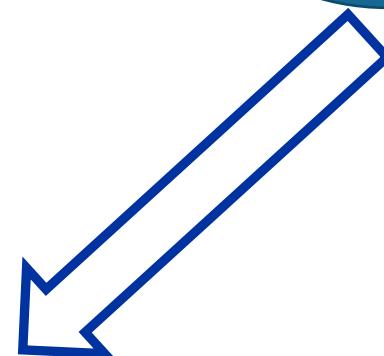




Fig. 1. Factors associated with both frailty and muscle fatigue.



- Ongwenst gewicht verlies
- Trage wandelsnelheid
- Lage handknijpkracht
- Vermoeidheid
- Weinig fysieke activiteit



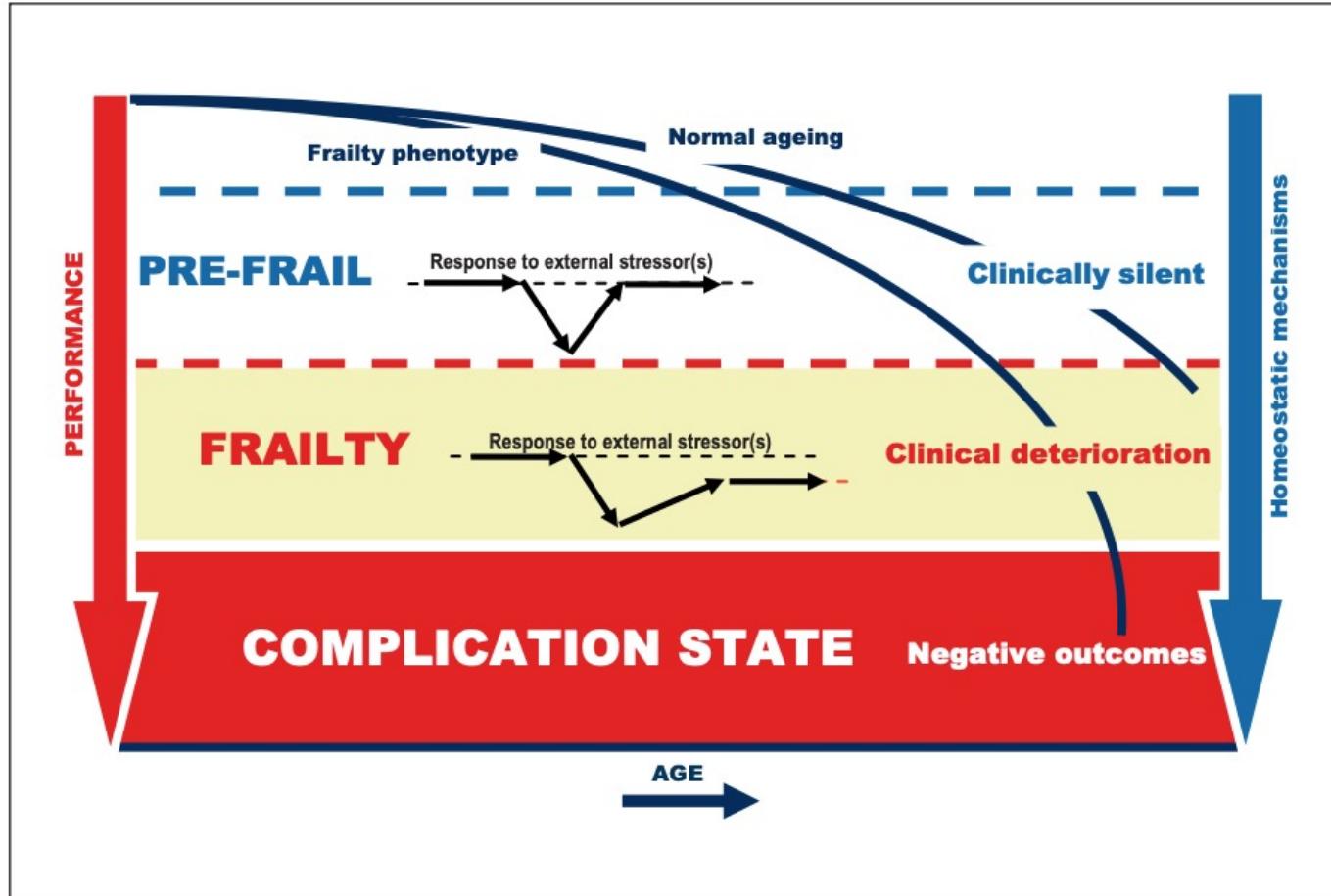
Vermoeidheid?

→ 50% van de kwetsbaarheid schalen bevat vermoeidheid

→ Maar 9x spiervermoeibaarheid

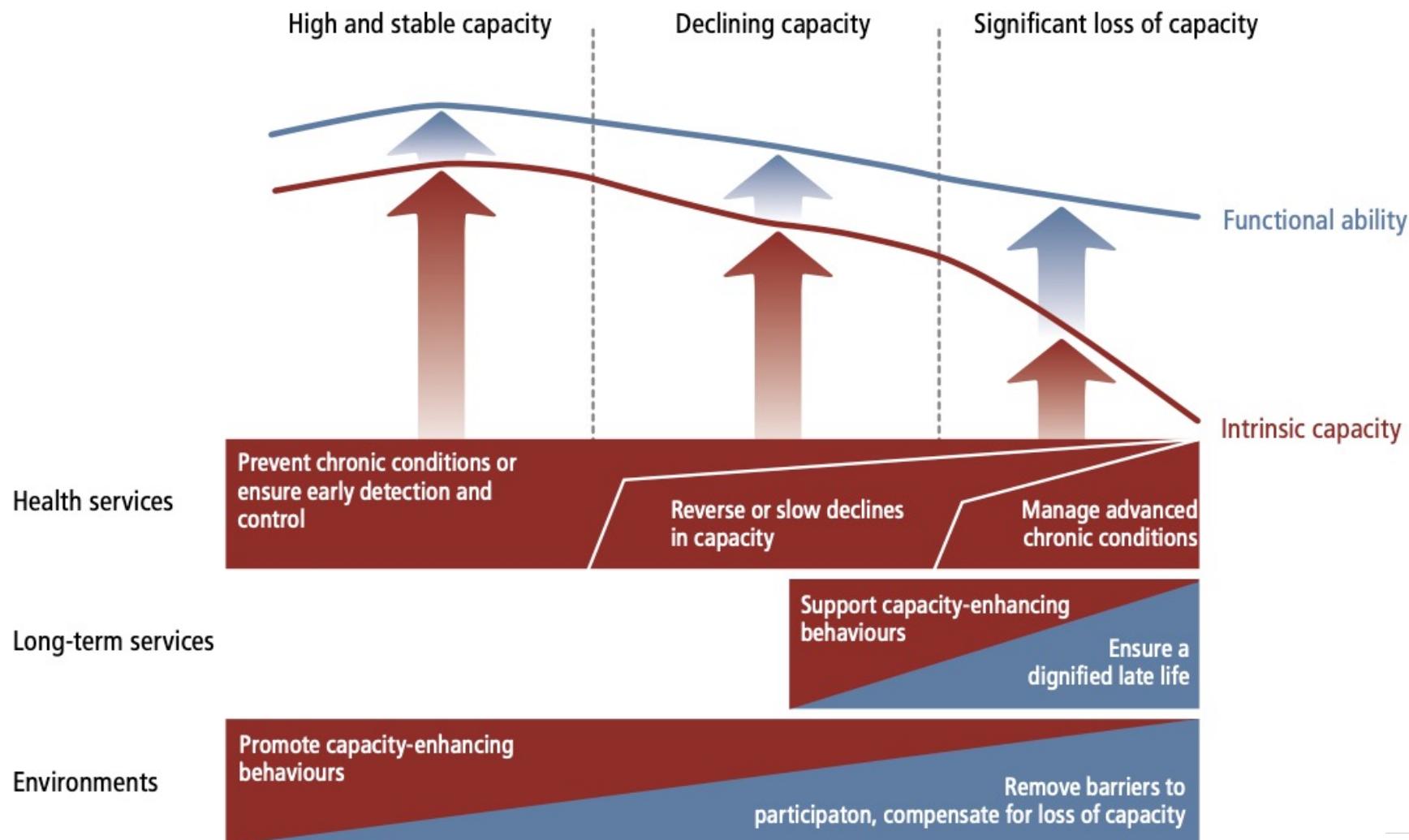
Fried, L. P., et al. (2001). "Frailty in older adults: evidence for a phenotype." J Gerontol A Biol Sci Med Sci 56(3): M146-156.

Knoop, V., et al. (2019). "The operationalization of fatigue in frailty scales: a systematic review." Ageing research reviews. 53 M1568-1637



Lang, P. O., et al. (2009). "Frailty syndrome: a transitional state in a dynamic process." Gerontology 55(5): 539-549.

Fig. 1: Public health framework for *Healthy Ageing*



World Health Organization. (2015). World report on ageing and health. World Health Organization.
<https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/186463>

Wat willen we nog weten?

- Nood om te weten hoe het traject van intrinsieke capaciteit verloopt en wat er zorgt voor een afname
- Identificeren van vroegtijdige manifestaties en bepalen waar in het process van intrinsieke capaciteit ze zitten
- Hoe kunnen we intrinsieke capaciteit monitoren bij personen op middelbare leeftijd, welke fysieke testen kunnen ingezet worden?

En nu?



Niet alleen focus op beperkingen maar zoek naar achterliggende problematiek

Verminderde intrinsieke capaciteit?

Aanwezigheid van vermoeidheid?
→ Niet negeren

Hoe kunnen we dit meten?

Hoe kunnen we het systeem boosten?

Multi dimensionele aanpak?

USING MOBILE APPLICATIONS EVERY DAY



THIS PLAN IS SHARED WITH THE PATIENT TO INVOLVE THEIR NEEDS

