

La donna anziana fragile: le malattie cardiovascolari

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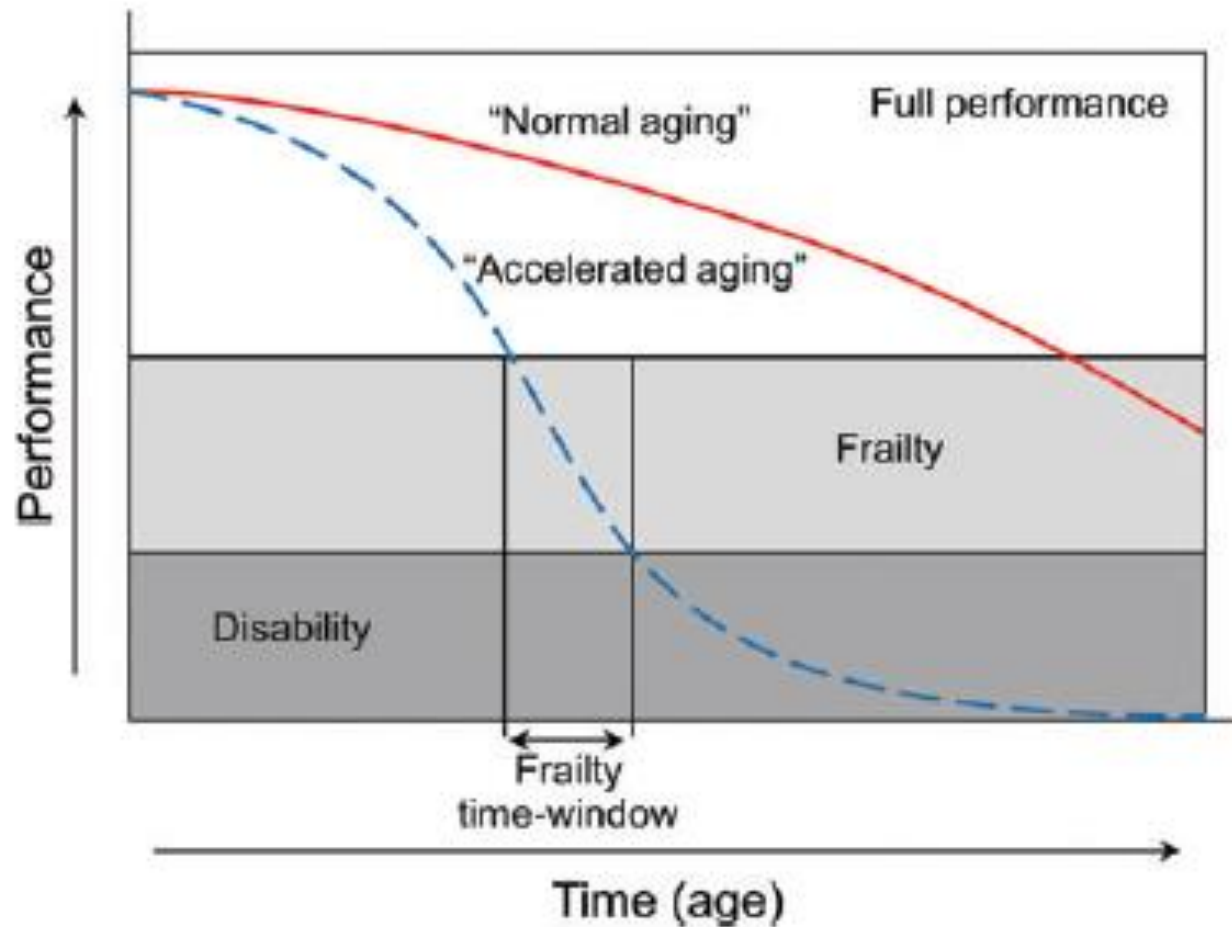
Frailty in Older Women



Frailty: Fried criteria

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------|--|
| 1 | Unintentional weight loss | >4.5 kg in the past year |
| 2 | Exhaustion | For at least 3 days during the last week 'I felt that everything I did was an effort' or 'I could not get going' |
| 3 | Physical activity | No physical activity, spend most of the time sitting or rarely a short walk during the last year |
| 4 | Walk time | Time to walk 4 m >6 s |
| 5 | Grip strength | Grip strength by dynamometer |

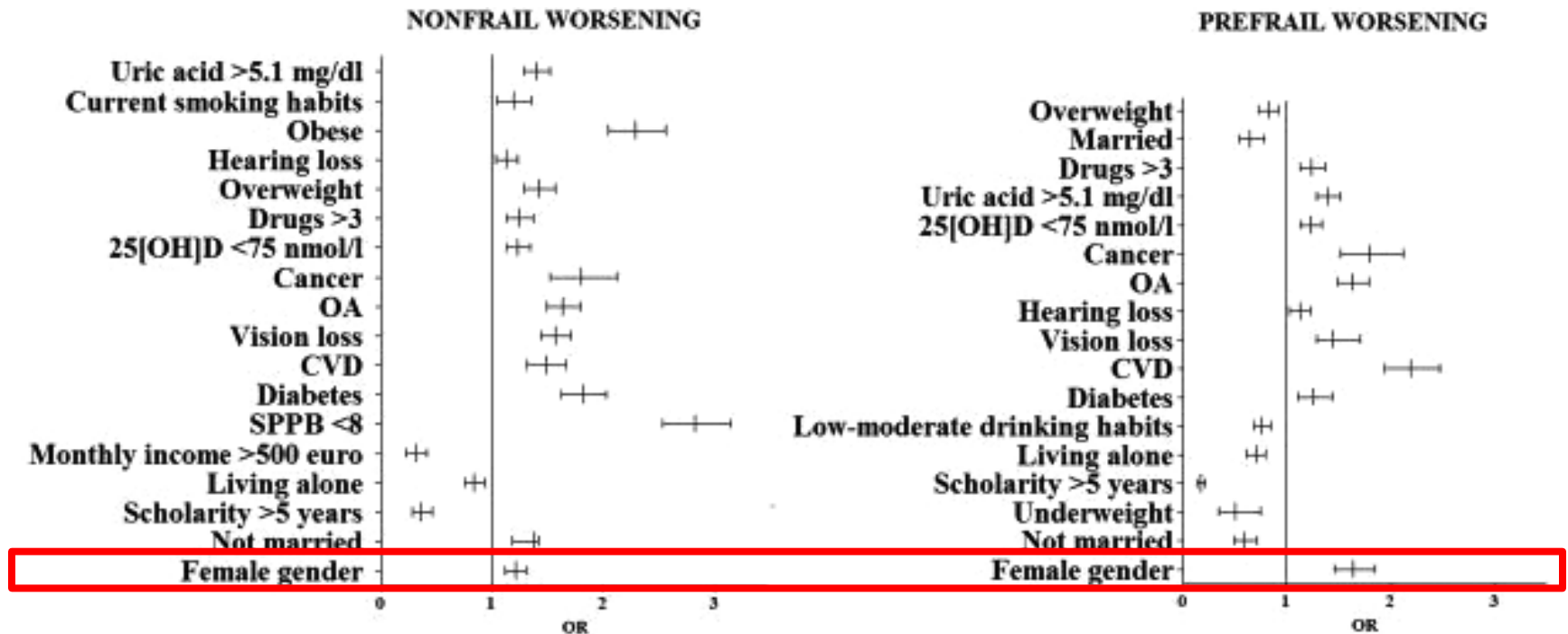
Frailty and Age



Physical Performance in Men and Women

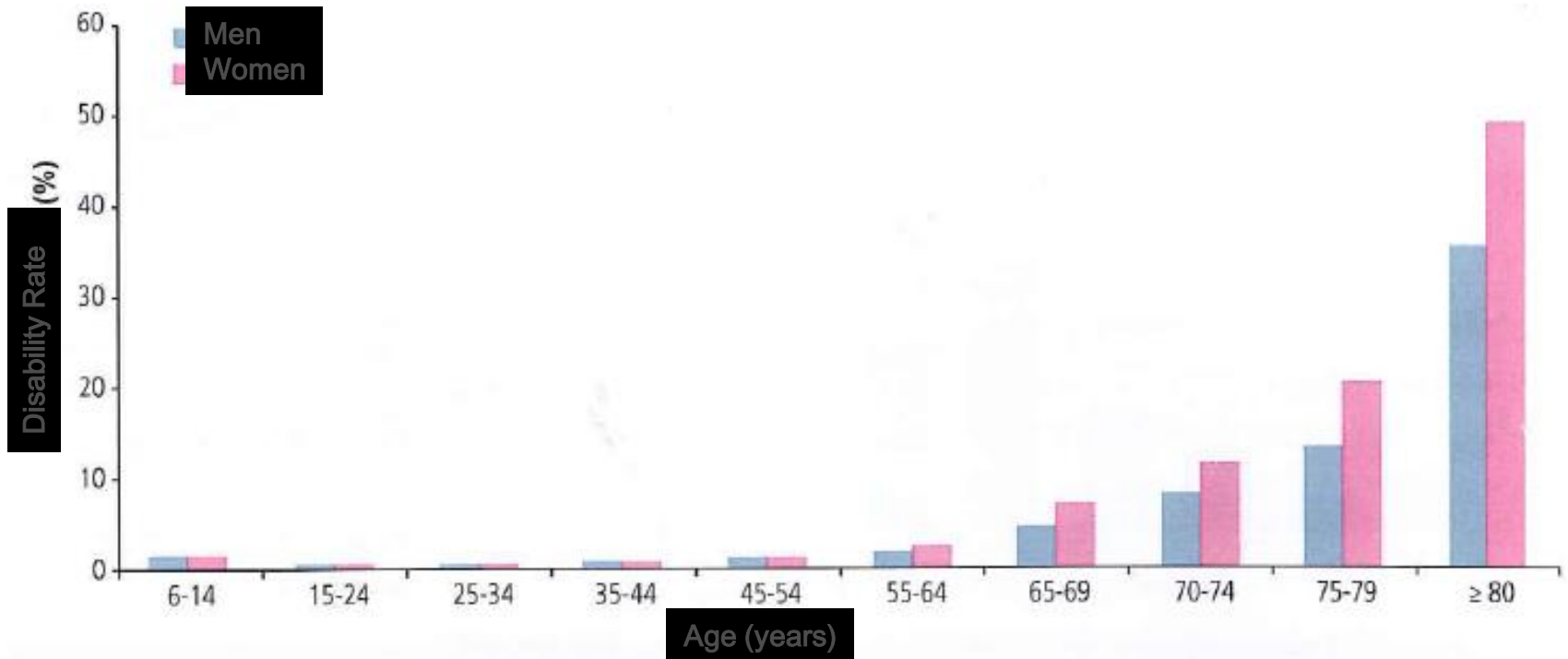
	Men	Women
Grip strength, M (SEM), kg	33.0 (0.6)*	19.1 (0.2)*
Gait speed, M (SEM), m/s	0.86 (0.01)*	0.77 (0.01)*

Factors Associated with Frailty Development



J Am Geriatr Soc 2016, on line

Disability in Men and Women



Quaderni del Ministero della Salute 2010; 6:1-17

Gender Differences in the Incidence and Determinants of Components of the Frailty Phenotype Among Older Adults: Findings From the SABE Study

Journal of Aging and Health
1–23

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DOI: 10.1177/0898264316671228

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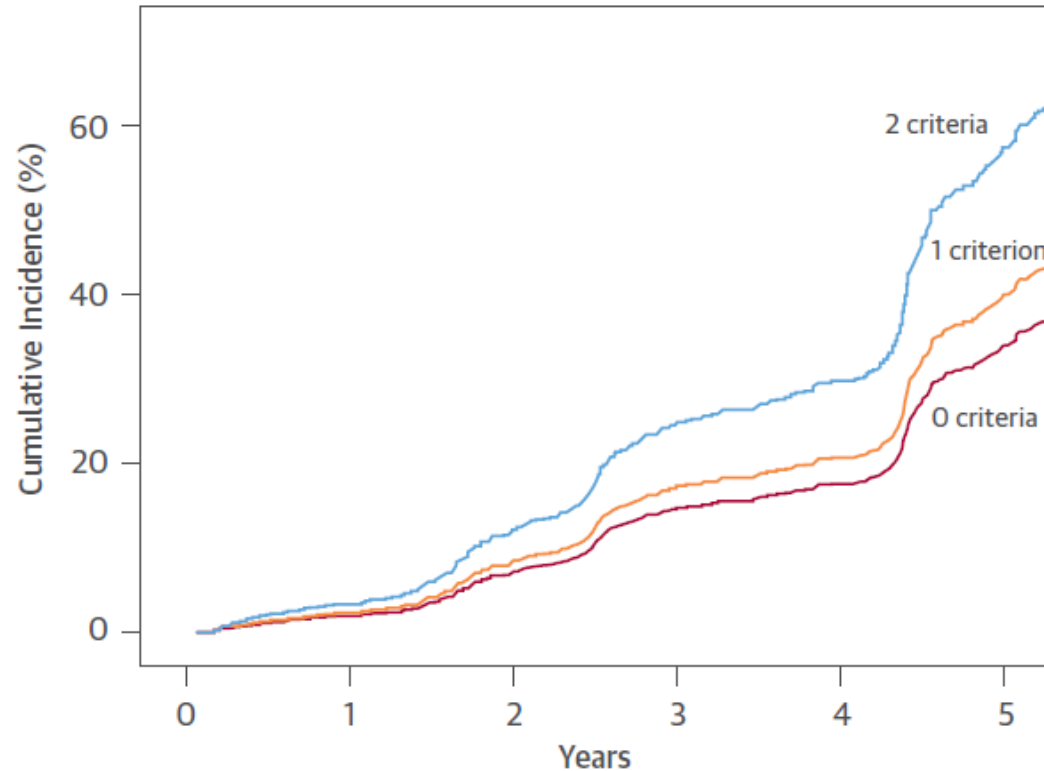


Journal of Aging and Health 2016:1–
23

Frailty Components in Men and Women

	Men		Women		Women/men
	Incidence density	Person-years ^a	Incidence density	Person-years ^a	Incidence rate ratio
Unintentional weight loss					
Unadjusted	15.5 (9.5-26.9)	1,558.6	11.6 (8.1-17.2)	2,516.8	0.75 (0.73-0.76)
Adjusted by age					
60-74 years	14.8 (8.2-29.4)	921.2	9.3 (5.7-16.5)	1,484.0	0.63 (0.62-0.64)
75 years or more	18.6 (9.0-44.8)	637.4	20.3 (13.0-33.6)	1,032.8	1.09 (1.05-1.13)
Exhaustion					
Unadjusted	12.5 (7.7-21.6)	1,467.6	19.6 (14.6-26.9)	2,285.1	1.57 (1.54-1.60)
Adjusted by age					
60-74 years	12.3 (7.1-23.6)	892.4	16.4 (11.2-25.2)	1,409.7	1.33 (1.30-1.36)
75 years or more	13.3 (5.7-38.0)	575.2	33.2 (22.5-50.9)	875.4	2.50 (2.40-2.60)
Low physical activity level					
Unadjusted	64.8 (50.0-85.1)	1,031.9	100.3 (85.4-118.2)	1,665.4	1.55 (1.53-1.56)
Adjusted by age					
60-74 years	58.3 (42.5-81.7)	658.7	98.2 (81.6-118.8)	1,140.8	1.68 (1.66-1.70)
75 years or more	100.5 (70.2-147.9)	373.2	111.8 (86.9-145.5)	524.6	1.11 (1.09-1.13)
Weakness					
Unadjusted	31.5 (22.3-45.8)	1,032.7	40.1 (31.3-51.9)	1,811.2	1.27 (1.26-1.28)
Adjusted by age					
60-74 years	25.1 (16.0-41.6)	715.8	33.6 (24.4-47.4)	1,230.6	1.33 (1.31-1.36)
75 years or more	74.9 (48.3-120.0)	316.9	74.5 (54.9-103.1)	580.6	0.99 (0.97-1.02)
Slowness					
Unadjusted	29.5 (21.3-42.0)	1,198.6	30.7 (24.0-39.9)	2,004.9	1.04 (1.03-1.05)
Adjusted by age					
60-74 years	24.0 (15.6-38.5)	790.5	22.5 (15.8-33.0)	1,381.3	0.94 (0.92-0.95)
75 years or more	60.6 (39.6-96.4)	408.1	75.3 (56.8-101.2)	623.6	1.24 (1.21-1.27)

Frailty and Cardiovascular Risk

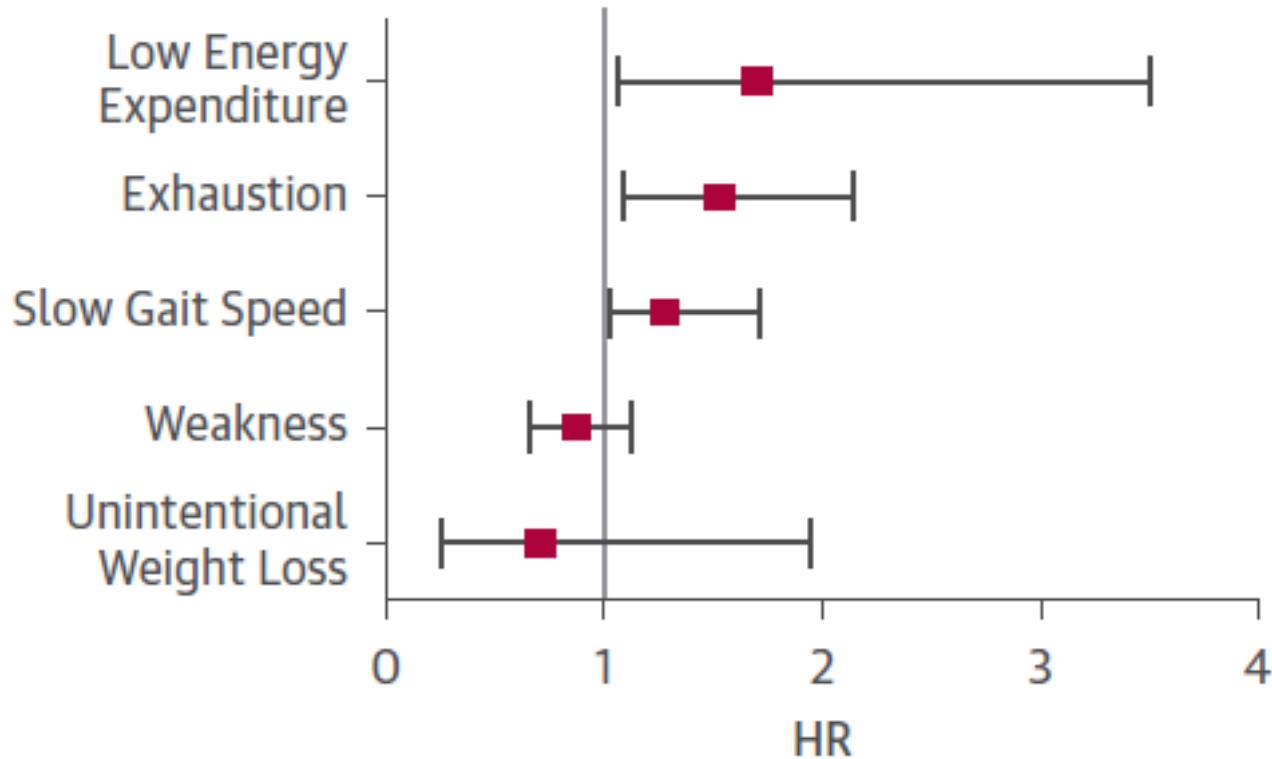


Number at risk
Modified Fried criteria

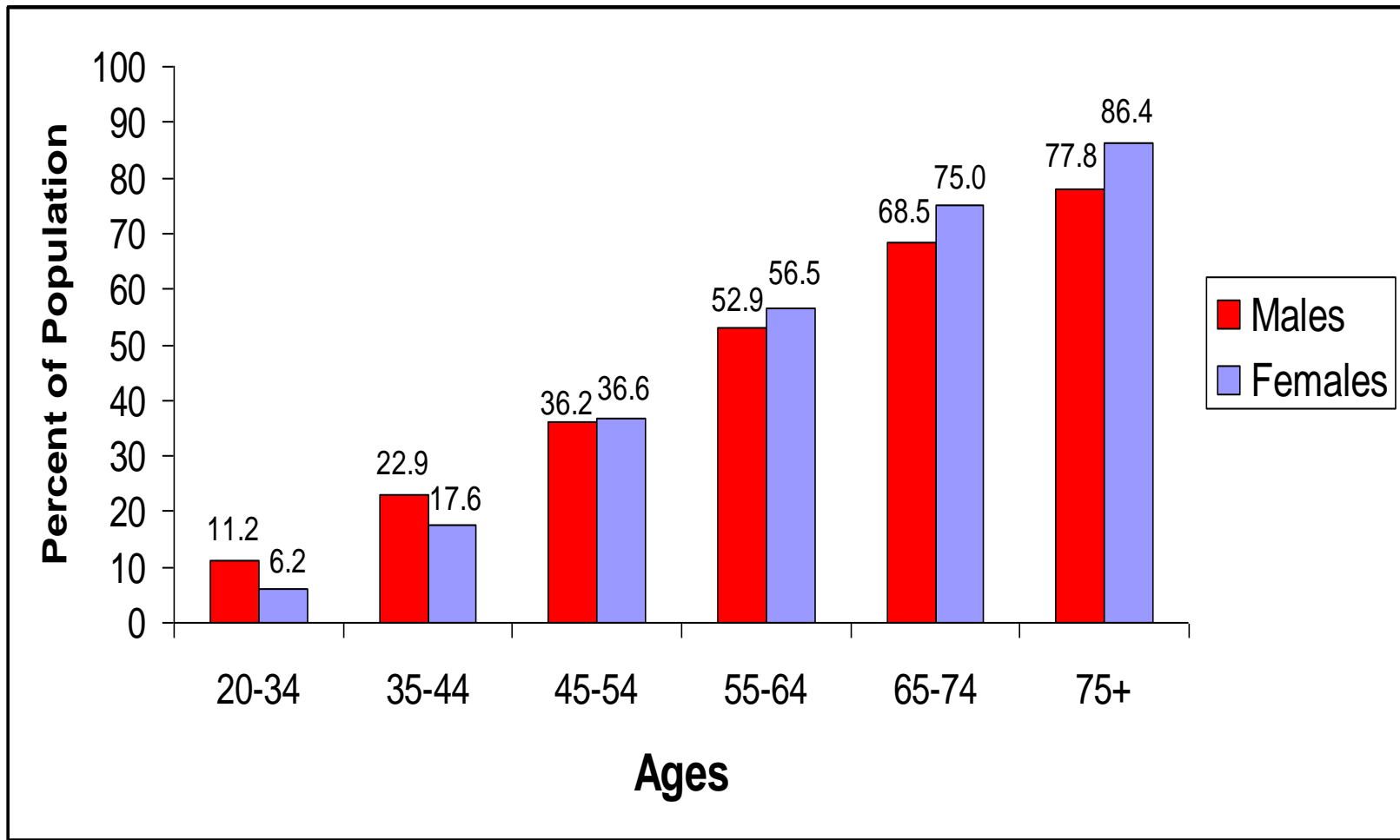
0	867	846	790	731	701	637
1	491	476	432	371	341	302
2	209	191	162	123	104	85

Am Coll Cardiol 2015;65:976–83

Frailty Components and Cardiovascular Risk



Prevalenza delle malattie cardiovascolari in base ad età e genere



CDC/NCHS and NHLBI 2008



European Heart Journal
doi: 10.1093/eurheartj/ehi819

ESC Report

Cardiovascular diseases in women: a statement from the policy conference of the European Society of Cardiology

Marco Stramba-Badiale* (Chairperson of the Policy Conference), Kim M. Fox (Chairperson of the Policy Conference), Silvia G. Priori (Chairperson of Women at Heart), Peter Collins, Caroline Daly, Ian Graham, Benct Jonsson, Karin Schenck-Gustafsson, and Michal Tendera

Eur Heart J 2006;27:994-1005

Red Alert for Women's Hearts

Women and Cardiovascular Research in Europe

November 2009



Red Alert on Women's Hearts

Women and Cardiovascular Research in Europe

November 2009

European Heart Health Strategy
EuroHeart Project, Work Package 6
Women and Cardiovascular Diseases

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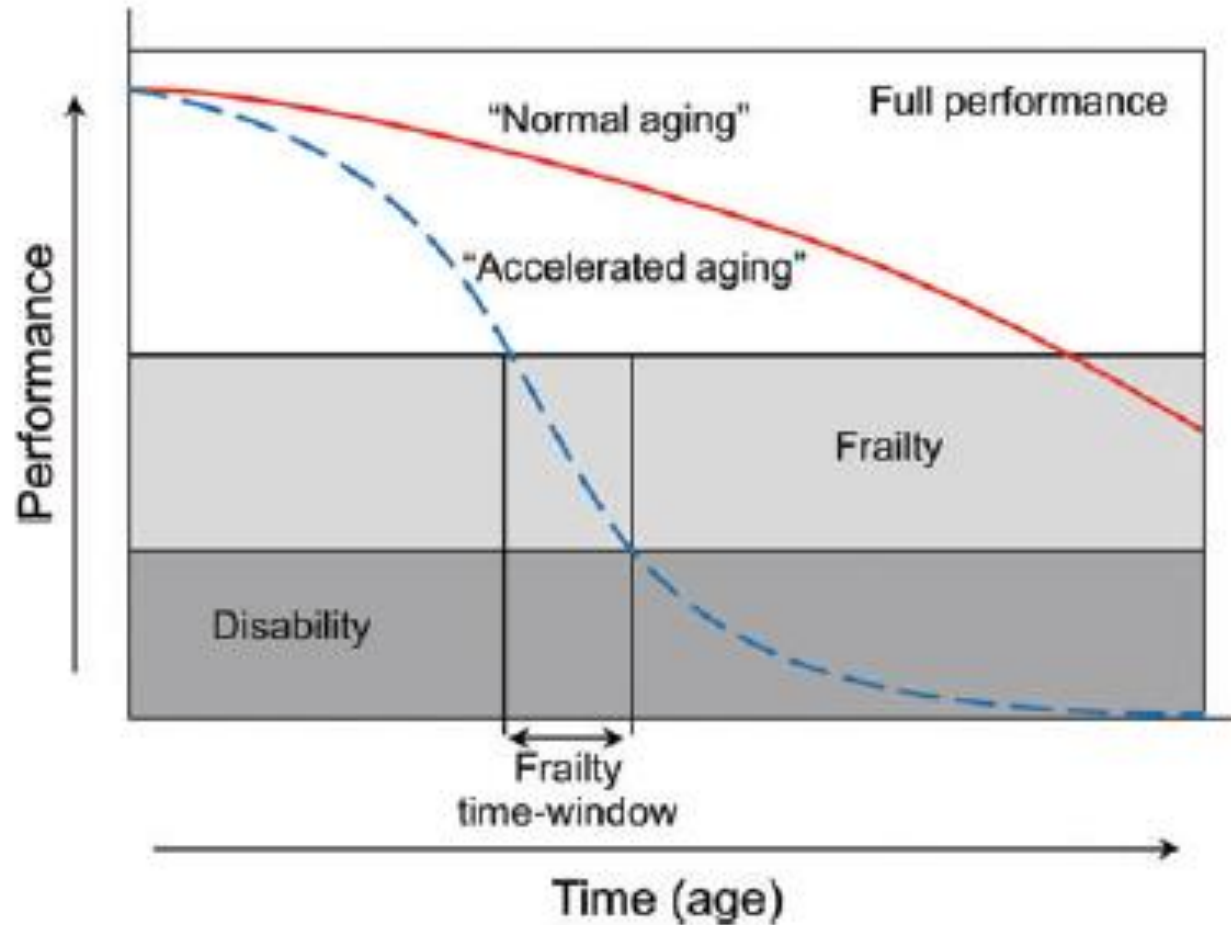
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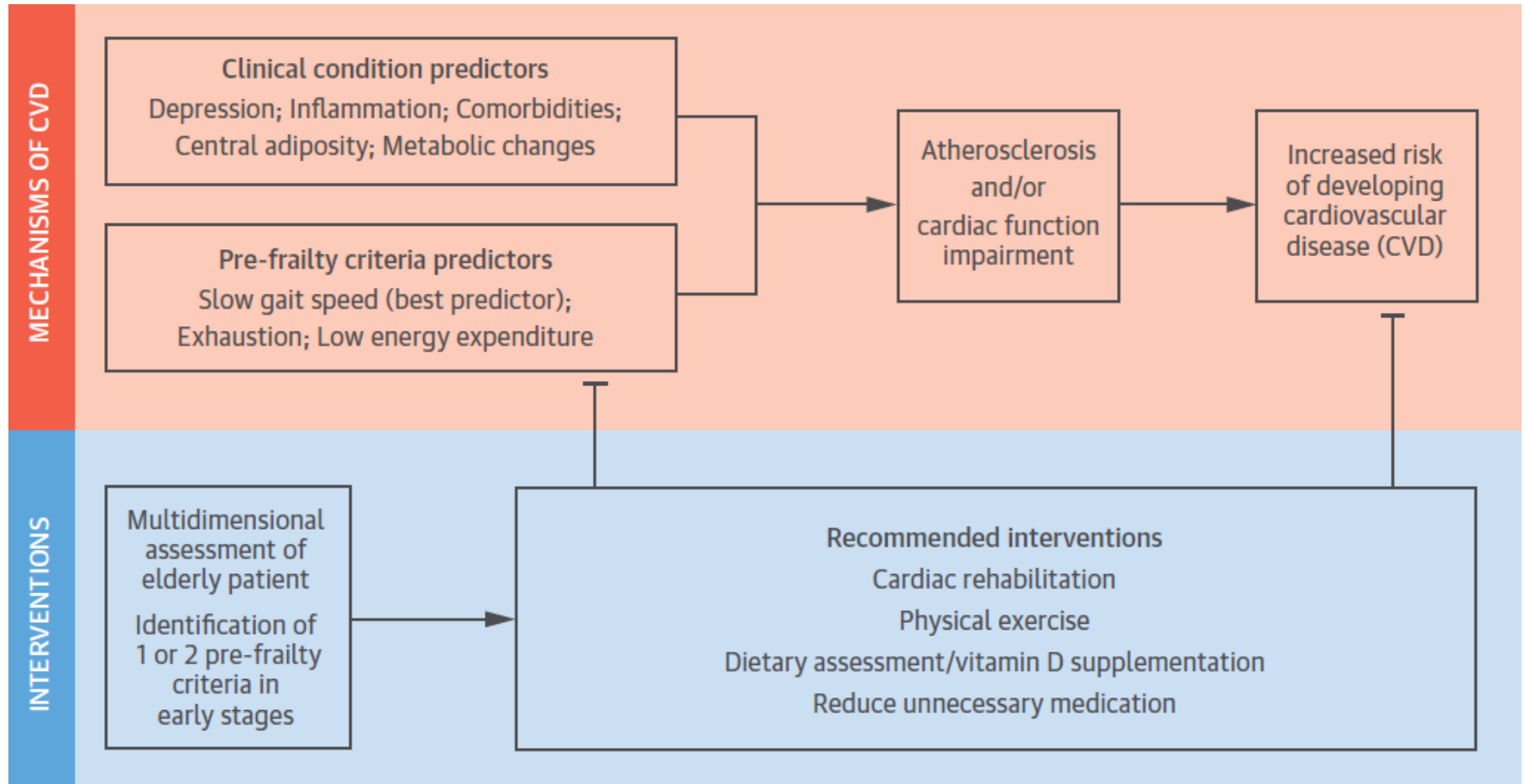
Frailty and Cardiovascular Diseases

- Increase in the risk of cardiovascular and total mortality
- Increase in complications from medical therapy
- Reduction in benefits of cardiac interventions such as TAVR, PCI and CABG

Frailty and Age



Interventions to Reduce Frailty





Ricerca Finalizzata 2013

High-end and Low-End Virtual Reality Systems for the Rehabilitation of Frailty in the Elderly

Virtual Reality for Reducing the Physical Decline in the Elderly

- 1. Design, develop and test a VR intervention for reducing the physical decline in the elderly;**
- 2. Compare the effects of a virtual reality (VR) protocol with usual care.**

Virtual Reality in Motor

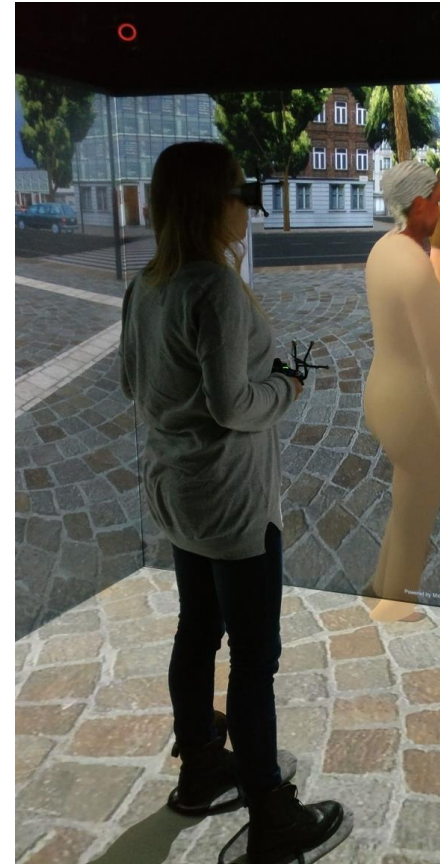
Rehabilitation

The VR programs offer the possibility to create a realistic home-like environments where the performance can be tested and trained systematically.



Virtual Reality in Motor Rehabilitation

The use of advanced motion tracking tools allows the processing of motion parameters in real-time. With these information it is possible to provide an immediate feedback.

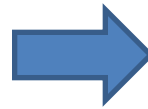
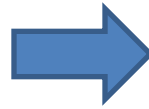


Computerized Automatic Virtual Environment 4-wall CAVE



Five-week Rehabilitation Programs

- **10 biweekly inpatients sessions using high-end VR systems in the health care center**
- **10 biweekly outpatients sessions using low-end VR systems at home.**



The Hypotheses

- **IMPROVE PHYSICAL FUNCTIONING** (Timed Up & Go Test, the Timed 10-Meter, Hand grip strength, and the Perdue Pegboard Test);
- **REDUCE DISABILITY** (Modified Barthel Index - MBI);
- **HAVE A POSITIVE EFFECT** on a number of secondary outcome measures including depressive symptoms and health-related quality of life.

Acknowledgements



Karine Goulene, MD, PhD, Head, Outpatients Rehabilitation Unit, Dept of Geriatrics and Cardiovascular Medicine, IRCCS Istituto Auxologico Italiano



Giuseppe Riva, PhD, Director, Applied Technology for Neuro-Psychology Laboratory, IRCCS Istituto Auxologico Italiano



Andrea Gaggioli, PhD, Applied Technology for Neuro-Psychology Laboratory, IRCCS Istituto Auxologico Italiano



Elisa Pedrolì, PhD, Applied Technology for Neuro-Psychology Laboratory, IRCCS Istituto Auxologico Italiano

Conclusions

- **Physical performance is worst in older women when compared to older men.**
- **The development of frailty is more common in women than in men.**
- **The prevalence of disability is higher in older women than in older men.**
- **The components of frailty associated with higher risk of cardiovascular diseases are more prevalent in older women than in older men.**
- **Traditional interventions such as physical exercise to prevent or reduce frailty are controversial.**
- **New technologies, such as Virtual Reality are currently under investigation in both older women and men.**