

## Functional Changes with Age

3. Studienjahr – 7.11.2024

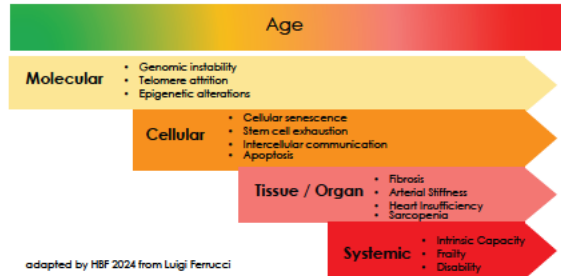
Heike A. Bischoff-Ferrari, Prof. Dr. med., MPH, DrPH

Lehrstuhlinhaberin Geriatrie und Altersforschung, Universität Zürich  
Akademische Leitung Campus Altersmedizin Waid, STZ

Visiting Professor Harvard Medical School 2024, Translational Research Program on Aging  
Founding Director, IHU HealthAge Translational Research Institute on Healthy Longevity, Toulouse  
Member, Clinical Consortium Healthy Aging WHO  
Board Member, WDA

1

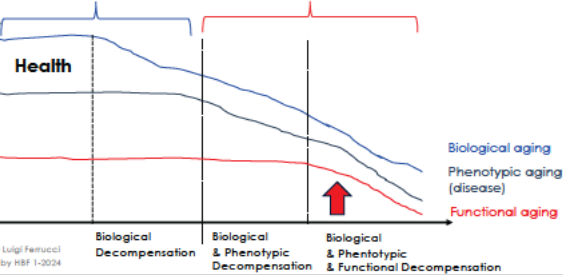
Aging starts at the molecular level and progresses to the systemic functional level



2

## Metrics of Aging

Geroscience Medicine Medicine today acts here



3

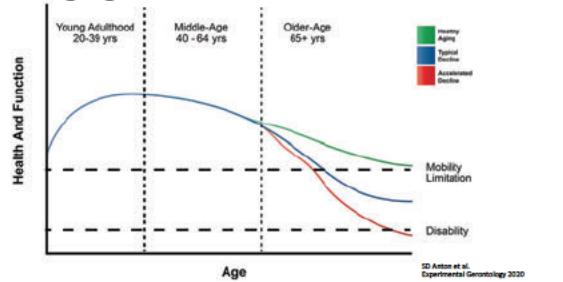
## We age in a spectrum

3 men – same chronological age 80



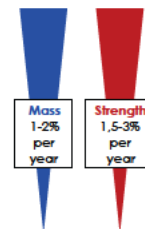
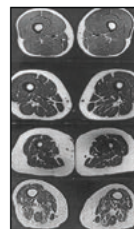
4

## Functional decline trajectories with Aging



5

## Muscle

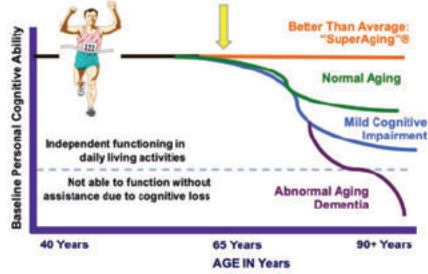


40% muscle mass loss between age 20 to age 80

Volpi E. et al. *Curr Opin Clin Nutr Metab Care* 2004 Jul; 7(4): 495-510.  
Lexell et al. *J. Neurosci* 2003; 23(27): 9427-9435.  
Koopman R. van Loon L.J. *Journal of applied physiology* 2009

6

## Same goes for the brain



7

Think connected

8

## Loss of Hearing and Dementia Risk

DEMENTIA INCIDENCE IN 639 ADULTS FOLLOWED FOR >10 YEARS IN THE BALTIMORE LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF AGING (BLSA)

Severe hearing impairment associated with 5-fold risk of dementia

Hazard ratio of incident all-cause dementia (compared to normal hearing)<sup>a</sup>

	HR	95% CI	P
Mild	1.89	1.00 – 3.58	.05
Moderate	3.08	1.43 – 6.30	.004
Severe	4.94	1.69 – 22.4	.04

<sup>a</sup> Adjusted for age, sex, race, education, DM, smoking, & hypertension

Lin et al., Arch Neurol., 2011

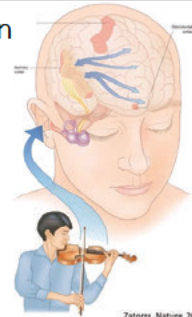


9

## Hearing and cognitive function



Music activates multiple brain function



Zatorre, Nature, 2005

10

## Vision impairment and dementia risk

Severe vision impairment associated with 5-fold risk of dementia

Table 2. Adjusted Multivariable Cox Proportional Hazards Regression Models for Incidence of Dementia in WHI Cognitive Impairment*				
Cognitive Impairment	No.	HR (95% CI)	P-value	
Objective visual impairment in either eye	183	2.14 (1.08-4.23)	.03	
Subjective visual impairment	31	5.20 (1.94-13.82)	.002	
Subjective visual impairment†	21	5.68 (1.70-18.02)	.004	
Subjective visual impairment‡	206	1.21 (0.98-1.49)	.07	
Adjusted for age, sex, race, education, DM, smoking, & hypertension				
Objective visual impairment in either eye	183	1.84 (0.98-3.38)	.06	
Subjective visual impairment	31	5.42 (1.94-14.52)	.002	
Subjective visual impairment†	21	6.41 (1.68-24.92)	.007	
Subjective visual impairment‡	206	1.30 (0.98-1.71)	.08	

Association of Visual Impairment With Risk of Incident Dementia in a Women's Health Initiative Population. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ajph.2020.110.001.001>

11

The New York Times

## How Loneliness Is Damaging Our Health

Even before the pandemic, there was an "epidemic of loneliness," and it was affecting physical health and life expectancy.

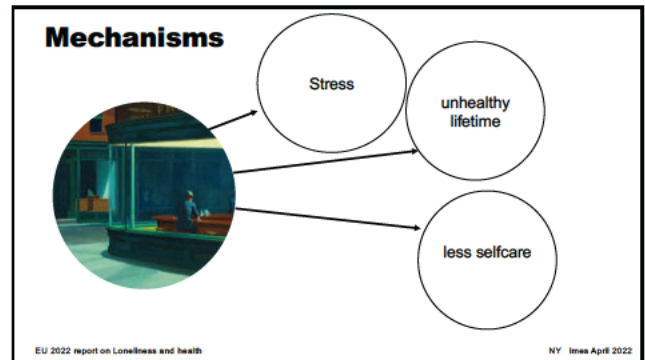
April 2022



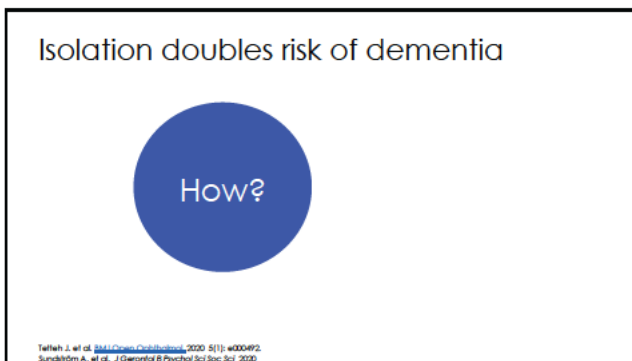
12



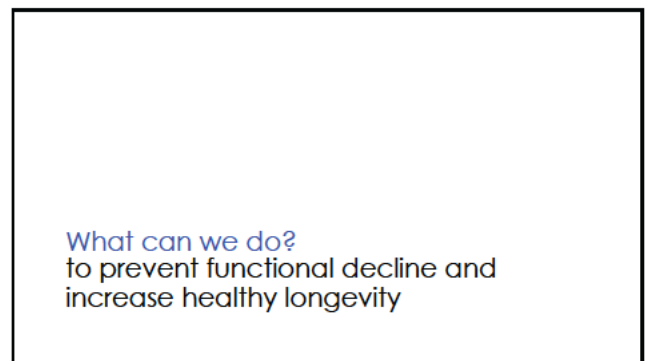
13



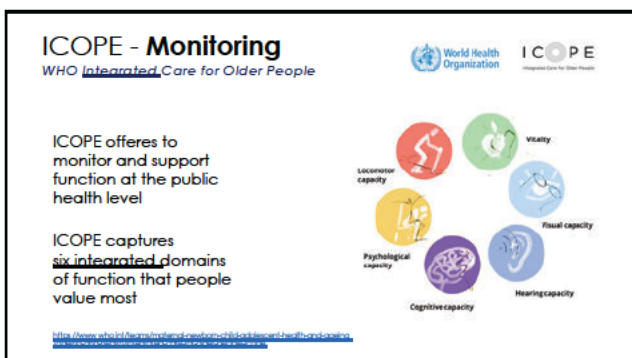
14



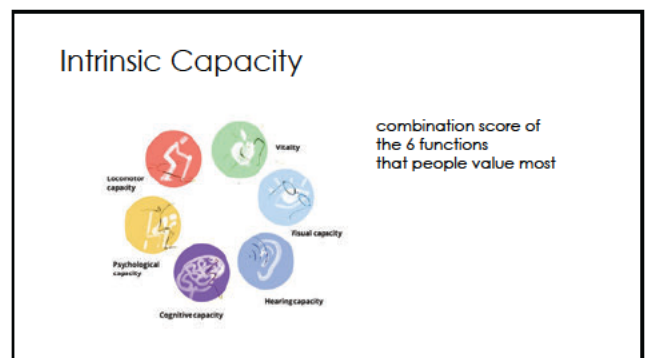
15



16



17



18

**ICOPE - Monitoring**  
WHO *Integrated* Care for Older People

Why build on ICOPE intrinsic Capacity?

- 1) Feasibility of implementation shown in a large-scale global study  
[Tavassoli N et al. *Lancet Healthy Longevity* 2022;3(6):e394-404]
- 2) Relevant to overall health: predicts current and future health state, and future care needs  
[Beard JR et al. *J Gerontol A Biol Sci Med Sci* 2022;77(1):94-100]

ICOPE offers a concept to **address Aging** based on six functional domains

**Low-cost monitoring accessible for all**


19

World Health Organization

"Healthy longevity is the process of and maintaining the functional ability that enables wellbeing in older age"

↓

Age-associated decline in intrinsic capacity (function) included in the ICD-11 (2022), code MG2A




20

**ICOPE Screening – step 1**

WHO ICOPE SCREENING TOOL

Screening question	Yes	No	Answer YES if any answer is 'Yes' (indicating functional decline)
<b>COGNITIVE DECLINE</b> (Chapter 4)			
1. Remember 1 item from the list? (e.g., banana)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2. Remember 3 items from the list? (e.g., banana, apple, orange)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3. Remember 5 items from the list? (e.g., banana, apple, orange, pear, kiwi)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<b>LIMITED MOBILITY</b> (Chapter 5)			
4. Walk about 100m (about 100 steps) without stopping?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5. Walk about 100m (about 100 steps) without stopping, but with a walking stick or other aid?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<b>HEARING LOSS</b> (Chapter 6)			
6. Hearing loss (hard to hear) more than 10 years ago?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<b>VISION IMPAIRMENT</b> (Chapter 7)			
7. Vision has ever been so poor that you could not read, write, or do other things that require good vision?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<b>HEARING LOSS</b> (Chapter 8)			
8. Hearing loss (hard to hear) more than 10 years ago?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<b>EXPRESSION DIFFICULTY</b> (Chapter 9)			
9. Hard to express oneself (e.g., to tell a story)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



21

**ICOPE Nurse Assessment – step 2**



Assessment domain	Assessment tool
Cognition	MMS or MoCA
Locomotion	SPPB
Vision	MNA
Hearing	E Sneller
Psychology	Audiogram
Psychology	PHQ-9

22

**Integrated Intervention – Step 3**



23

**Limited mobility**  
Limited mobility is found in 39% of people over 65 years of age (2014).

**Cognitive decline & dementia**  
The number of people living with dementia worldwide (around 50 million in 2019) will almost triple by 2050.

**Integriert**

- Assess mobility
- Promote a combination of exercise (strength/resistance, aerobic, balance, flexibility training)
- Improve nutrition
- Review and eliminate unnecessary medication
- Assess and manage pain
- Adapt home to provide safe spaces and ensure accessibility
- Provide assistive devices such as canes, crutches and walkers

**Integriert**

- Assess cognitive capacity
- Identify reversible conditions that could cause cognitive decline such as severe dehydration, delirium and polypharmacy
- Offer cognitive stimulation and combination of exercise (strength/resistance, aerobic, balance, flexibility training)
- Assess the need for social care and support
- Assess caregiver's burden and provide support

ICOPE

24



25

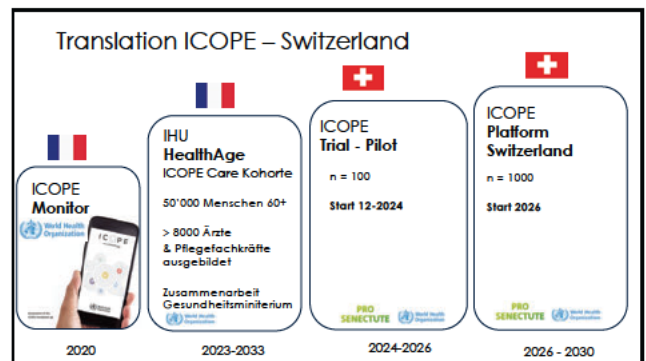


26

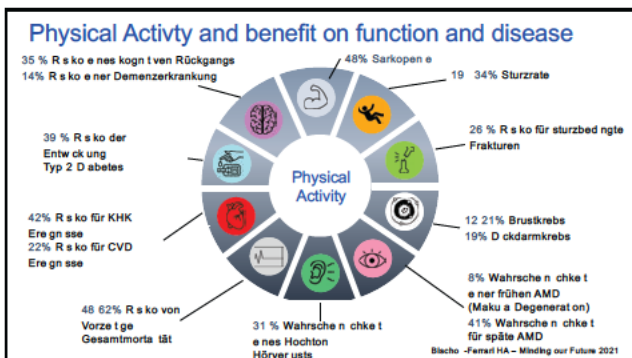
Where do we stand in CH?

Can Lifestyle interventions change functional decline?

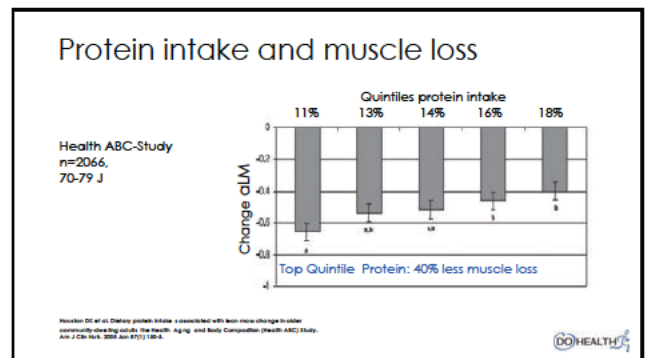
27



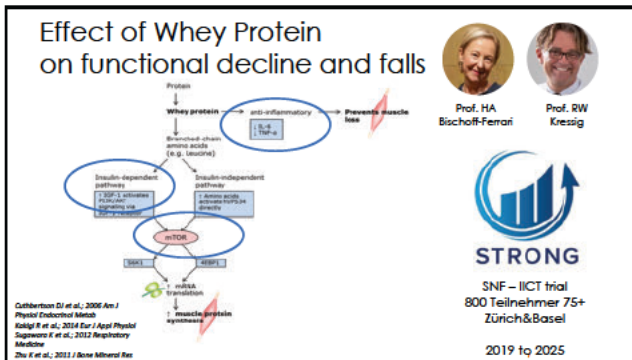
28



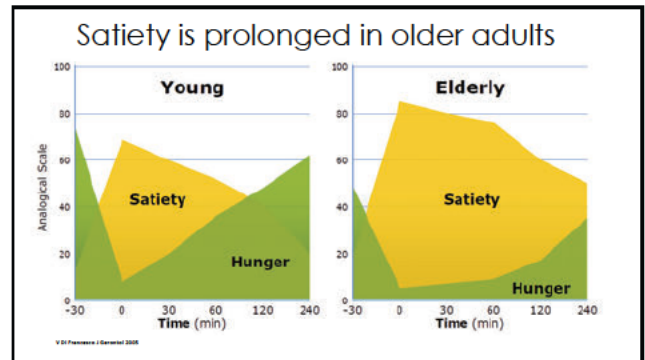
29



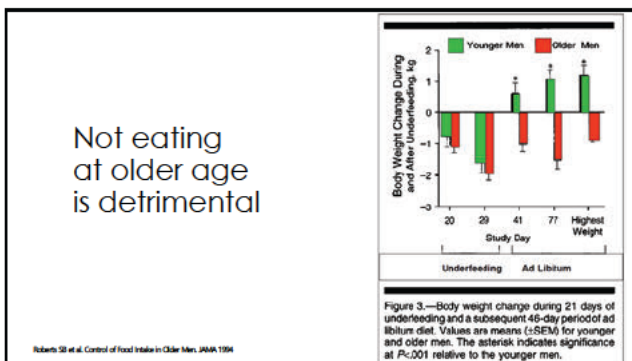
30



31



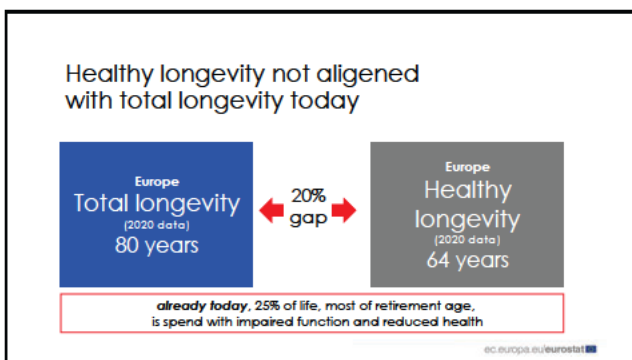
32



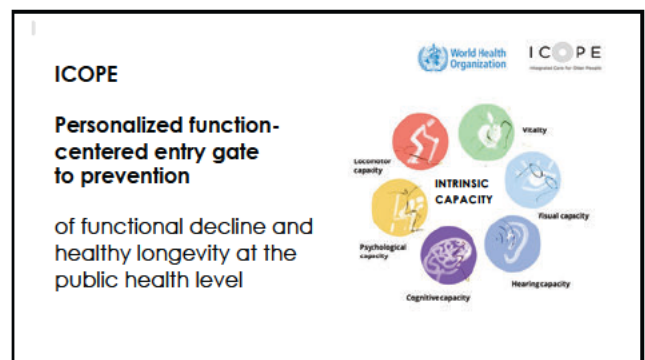
33

### Summary

34



35



36



