|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | Effect (descriptions) | | | | | | | Risk Difference (OR, HR, Difference) | Frailty Assessment | Sample Size | CKD Pattern | Reference |
| Biological | | |  | | | | | | |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Cardiovascular | | Hypertension\* | | | | | | | RR 1.6 | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 205 | Maintenance hemodialysis | 1\* |
| Heart Failure | | | | | | |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | The use of certain HF therapies, e.g. inhibitors of the renin-aldosterone-angiotensin axis | | | | | | Relative or absolute contraindication | N/A | N/A | N/A | 2 |
|  | Prevalence | | | | | | +18% | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 336 | CKD stages 1-4, non-dialysis-dependent | 3 |
| Coronary Artery Disease (CAD) | | | | | | |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Angina Prevalence | | | | | | +12% | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 336 | CKD stages 1-4, non-dialysis-dependent | 3 |
| Peripheral vascular disease\* | | | | | | | RR 1.58 | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 205 | Maintenance hemodialysis | 1\* |
| Peripheral Arterial Occlusive Disease (PAOD) | | | | | | | OR 1.19 | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 2275 | Dialysis patients | 4 |
| Left ventricular dysfunction\* | | | | | | | RR 1.18 | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 205 | Maintenance hemodialysis | 1\* |
|  | Cerebrovascular | | Cerebrovascular Disease | | | | | | | +14.4% | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 324 | ESRD | 5 |
| Cerebrovascular Accident | | | | | | | OR 1.55 | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 2275 | Dialysis patients | 4 |
| RR 1.34 | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 205 | Maintenance hemodialysis | 1\* |
|  | Neurological | | Brain Wave | | | | | | |  | Simple FRAIL scale (SFS) | 46 | ESRD, under chronic dialysis | 6 |
|  | | | Global DAR | | | | 283 ± 679 vs. 2971 ± 4859 |
|  | | | DARs (left frontal) | | | | 135 ± 250 vs. 3073 ± 4702 |
|  | | | DAR (left TO) | | | | 197 ± 318 vs. 3708 ± 6398 |
|  | | | DAR (central) | | | | 55 ± 96 vs. 1773 ± 3262 |
|  | | | DAR (right TO) | | | | 187 ± 261 vs. 4400 ± 7763 |
|  | | | Global DTABR | | | | 191 ± 469 vs. 1781 ± 2793 |
|  | | | DTABR (left frontal) | | | | 86 ± 158 vs. 1680 ± 2388 |
|  | | | DTABR (left TO) | | | | 130 ± 210 vs. 1884 ± 2828 |
|  | | | DTABR (central) | | | | 39 ± 65 vs. 1132 ± 1957 |
|  | | | DTABR (right TO) | | | | 126 ± 178 vs. 2960 ± 5271 |
|  | Excretory System | | Permanent Vascular Access (fistula or graft) | | | | | | | HR 0.71 | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 2275 | Dialysis patients | 4 |
| Risk for dialysis therapy | | | | | | | 2.5-fold greater | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 336 | CKD stages 1-4, non-dialysis-dependent | 3 |
|  | Cognitive | | Modified Mini-Mental State (3MS) | | | | | | | At cohort entry: -2.37  At 1-year follow-up: -2.80 | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 324 | ESRD | 5 |
| Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) | | | | | | |  | Edmonton Frail Scale (EFS) | 137 | Brazilian Elderly | 7 |
|  | Spearman’s correlation coefficient of EFS scores with gross MMSE scores | | | | | | -0.607 |
|  | Immunological | | Inflammatory | | | | | | |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | | | | IL-6\* | | Worse frailty | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 762 | Hemodialysis patients | 8\* |
| Mycophenolate mofetil (MMF) dose reduction (MDR) | | | | | | | HR 1.29 (1.01-1.66) | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 525 | Kidney transplant recipients | 9 |
|  | 1 year since KT (%) | | | | | | 44 vs 40 |
|  | 2 years since KT (%) | | | | | | 54 vs. 45 |
|  | 4 years since KT (%) | | | | | | 67 vs. 51 |
| Gut Microbiota Composition | | | | | | |  | Fried Frailty Phenotype score | 64 (and 15 control subjects) | Stage 3b-4, eGFR 15-45ml/min | 10 |
|  | Malnutrition-Inflammation-Score (MIS) | | | | | | +3.7 |
|  |  | | | Abundance of unclassified Mogibacteriaceae and Oscillospira | | | Directly proportional to MIS |
|  |  | | | Abundance of Akkermansia, Ruminococcus, and Eubacterium | | | Inversely proportional to MIS |
|  | Bacterial Abundance of some genera (Mogibacteriacee, Coriobacteriacee, Eggerthella, Erwinia, Coprobacillus, Anaerotruncus, etc) | | | | | | ↑ |
| Viral infection | | | | | | |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | | | | HCV (n=37) | | +35 | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 205 | Maintenance hemodialysis | 1 |
|  | Physical Function | | Disability | | | | | | |  | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 336 | CKD stages 1-4, non-dialysis-dependent | 3 |
|  | Activities of Daily Living (ADLs) | | | | | | +10% |
|  | Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADLs) | | | | | | +32% |
|  | Mobility Disabilities | | | | | | +22% |
|  | Metabolic Syndromes | | Diabetes | | | | | | | OR 1.35 | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 2275 | Dialysis patients | 4 |
| Prevalence +15% | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 336 | CKD stages 1-4, non-dialysis-dependent | 3 |
| Frailty scores +0.7 points per year | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 762 | Hemodialysis patients | 8\* |
| Obesity | | | | | | | Prevalence +14% | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 336 | CKD stages 1-4, non-dialysis-dependent | 3 |
|  | Dry weight BMI | | | | | | +3.9 | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 324 | ESRD | 5 |
|  | Prevalence | | | | | | +27.9 |
| Appendicular skeletal muscle mass index (ASMI) | | | | | | | -0.9 | Edmonton Frail Scale (EFS) | 41 | CKD stage 1-5 | 11 |
| Low lean body mass (% participants) (i.e. sarcopenia) | | | | | | | +42.4 |
|  | Laboratory Data | | eGFR (mL/min/1.72m^2) | | | | | | | -32 | Edmonton Frail Scale (EFS) | 41 | CKD stage 1-5 | 11 |
|  | eGFRcys <30 | | | | | | Frailty prevalence 2.8 | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 336 | CKD stages 1-4, non-dialysis-dependent | 3\* |
| eGFRcys 30-44 | | | | | | Frailty prevalence 2.1 |
| eGFRcys >60 | | | | | | Referent |
| Dialysis clearance rate | | | | | | | ↑ | Simple FRAIL scale (SFS) | 46 | ESRD, under chronic dialysis | 6 |
| Serum Albumin Concentrations (g/dL) | | | | | | | Frailty scores  -1.1 points | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 762 | Hemodialysis patients | 8\* |
| ↓ | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 2275 | Dialysis patients | 4 |
|  | <3.2 | | | | | | OR 1.89 |
|  | 3.2 to <3.5 | | | | | | OR 1.32 |
|  | 3.5 to <3.9 | | | | | | OR 1.06 |
|  | ≥3.9 | | | | | | Referent |
| Albumin (g/L) | | | | | | | -3 | Edmonton Frail Scale (EFS) | 41 | CKD stage 1-5 | 11 |
| Calcium (mmol/L) | | | | | | | -0.12 |
| Creatinine (umol/L) | | | | | | | +184 |
| Serum Creatinine <4 mg/dL\* | | | | | | | RR 1.46 | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 205 | Maintenance hemodialysis | 1\* |
| Testosterone, per 50% lower free testosterone\* | | | | | | |  | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 440 | Men receiving hemodialysis | 12\* |
|  | being frail | | | | | | OR 1.40 |
|  | becoming frail over 12 months | | | | | | OR 1.40 |
| Psychological | | |  | | | | | | |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Mood | | Mood Change | | | | | | | Negative change | Edmonton Frail Scale (EFS) | N/A | Undergoing hemodialysis | 13 |
|  | Mental Health | |  | | | | | | |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Anxiety | Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) | | | | | | | Women:↑in global, psychological, social frailty  Men:↑in Physical frailty | N/A | 97 | ESRD, under online-haemodiafiltration (OL-HDF) | 14 |
|  |  | Depression | Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) | | | | | | | Men↑in global, psychological, physical frailty | N/A | 97 | ESRD, under online-haemodiafiltration (OL-HDF) | 14 |
| Self-reported Major Depression Inventory | | | | | | | +77% | Edmonton Frail Scale (EFS) | 41 | CKD stage I to V | 11 |
|  | Executive Function | | Trail Making Tests A (TMTA) | | | | | | | At cohort entry: +12.08 | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 324 | ESRD | 5 |
| Trail Making Tests B (TMTB) | | | | | | | At cohort entry: +33.15 | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 324 | ESRD | 5 |
|  | Mental Function | | Post-KT delirium | | | | | | | +5.1%  OR 2.05 | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 893 | Kidney Transplant recipients | 15 |
| Sociological | | |  | | | | | | |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Isolation | |  | | | | | | |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Interaction | | Interaction with family | | | | | | | Good |  |  |  | 16 |
| Lifestyle | | | Smoking\* | | | | | | | RR 1.18 | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 205 | Maintenance hemodialysis | 1\* |
| Ethnicity | | | Hispanic\* | | | | | | | Frailty scores +0.6 points per year | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 762 | Hemodialysis patients | 8\* |
| Quality of Life | | | HRQoL | | | | | | |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | SF-36 | | | | | |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Scores in physical functioning, blood pressure, role physical, and physical component summary domains | | | | | ↓ | Edmonton Frail Scale (EFS) | 41 | CKD stage 1-5 | 11 |
|  |  | Hierarchical regression R^2 change (effects of frailty on HRQoL) in Physical Component Summary (PCS) | | | | | 29% | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 168 | CKD patients stage 2-4, pre-dialysis | 17 |
|  |  | Hierarchical regression R^2 change (effects of frailty on HRQoL) in Mental Component Summary (MCS) | | | | | 21.3% |
|  | KDQOL-SF scores in physical and kidney disease-specific HRQoL | | | | | |  | Fired Frailty Phenotypes | 443 | KT patients | 18 |
|  | | | | | At KT | ↓ |
|  | | | | | Post-KT | Greater ↑ |
| Falls | | | | | | | +103 times | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 205 | Maintenance hemodialysis | 1 |
| HR 2.1 |
| Independence | | | Functional Independence Measure (FIM) | | | | | | |  | Edmonton Frail Scale (EFS) | 137 | Brazilian Elderly | 7 |
| Spearman’s correlation coefficient | | | | Frailty diagnosis with global FIM | | | -0.703 |
| Frailty diagnosis with motor FIM | | | -0.714 |
| Frailty diagnosis with cognitive FIM | | | -0.575 |
| EFS scores with gross FIM | | | -0.53 |
| Health-care utilization | | | Hospitalization | | | | | | | HR 1.56 | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 2275 | Dialysis patients | 4 |
| HR 2.06 | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 205 | Maintenance hemodialysis | 1 |
| Worse frailty | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 762 | Hemodialysis patients | 8 |
|  | Cumulative number of inpatient health-care visits | | | | | | ↑ | Edmonton Frail Scale (EFS) | 41 | CKD stage 1-5 | 11 |
|  | Cumulative number of emergency health-care visits | | | | | |
|  | Cumulative number of total health-care visits | | | | | |
|  | >3 times (n=141) | | | | | | +113 | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 205 | Maintenance hemodialysis | 1 |
|  | 1-2 times (n=64) | | | | | | +16 |
|  |  | | | | | |  |  |  |  |  |

\* Risk factors or causes of frailty among CKD patients.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | Effect (descriptions) | | Risk Difference | Frailty Assessment | Sample Size | CKD Pattern | Reference |
| Biological | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Cardiovascular | Hypertension\* | | RR 1.6 (1.26-2.04) | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 205 | Maintenance hemodialysis | 1\* |
| Peripheral vascular disease\* | | RR 1.58 (1.34-1.8) | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 205 | Maintenance hemodialysis | 1\* |
| Peripheral Arterial Occlusive Disease (PAOD) | | OR 1.19 (0.88-1.60) | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 2275 | Dialysis patients | 4 |
| Left ventricular dysfunction\* | | RR 1.18 (1.03-1.36) | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 205 | Maintenance hemodialysis | 1\* |
| Cerebrovascular Accident | | OR 1.55 (1.05-2.99) | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 2275 | Dialysis patients | 4 |
| RR 1.34 (1.19-1.5) | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 205 | Maintenance hemodialysis | 1\* |
|  | Excretory System | Permanent Vascular Access (fistula or graft) | | HR 0.71 (0.51-0.98) | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 2275 | Dialysis patients | 4 |
| Risk for death or dialysis therapy | | 2.5 (1.4-4.4)-fold greater | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 336 | CKD stages 1-4, non-dialysis-dependent | 3 |
| Mycophenolate mofetil (MMF) dose reduction (MDR) | | HR 1.29 (1.01-1.66) | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 525 | Kidney transplant recipients | 9 |
|  | Metabolic Syndromes | Diabetes | | OR 1.35 (1.10-1.65) | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 2275 | Dialysis patients | 4 |
| Serum Albumin Concentrations (g/dL) | |  | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 2275 | Dialysis patients | 4 |
|  | <3.2 | OR 1.89 (1.30-2.59) |
|  | 3.2 to <3.5 | OR 1.32 (0.74-1.59) |
|  | 3.5 to <3.9 | OR 1.06 (0.73-1.49) |
|  | ≥3.9 | 1.0 (Referent) |
| Serum Creatinine <4 mg/dL\* | | RR 1.46 (1.22-1.71) | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 205 | Maintenance hemodialysis | 1\* |
| Testosterone, per 50% lower free testosterone\* | |  | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 440 | Men receiving hemodialysis | 12\* |
|  | being frail | OR 1.40 (1.05-1.53) |
|  | becoming frail over 12 months | OR 1.40 (1.07-1.73) |
| Psychological | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Mental Function | Post-KT delirium | | OR 2.05 (1.02-4.13) | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 893 | Kidney Transplant recipients | 15 |
| Lifestyle | | Smoking\* | | RR 1.18 (1.04-1.34) | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 205 | Maintenance hemodialysis | 1\* |
|  | | Falls | | HR 2.1 (1.21-3.92) | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 205 | Maintenance hemodialysis | 1 |
| Health-care utilization | | Hospitalization or death | | HR 1.56 | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 2275 | Dialysis patients | 4 |
| Hospitalization | | HR 2.06 (1.18-3.58) | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 205 | Maintenance hemodialysis | 1 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | Effect (descriptions) | | | | | | | | Prevalence/ Continuous variables/ Description | Frailty Assessment | Sample Size | CKD Pattern | Reference |
| Biological | | |  | | | | | | | |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Cardiovascular | | Heart Failure | | | | | | | |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | The use of certain HF therapies, e.g. inhibitors of the renin-aldosterone-angiotensin axis | | | | | | | Relative or absolute contraindication | N/A | N/A | N/A | 2 |
|  | Prevalence (%) | | | | | | | 30 vs 12 | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 336 | CKD stages 1-4, non-dialysis-dependent | 3 |
| Coronary Artery Disease (CAD) | | | | | | | |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Angina Prevalence (%) | | | | | | | 34 vs. 22 | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 336 | CKD stages 1-4, non-dialysis-dependent | 3 |
|  | Cerebrovascular | | Cerebrovascular Disease Prevalence (%) | | | | | | | | 26.4 vs. 12.0 | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 324 | ESRD | 5 |
|  | Neurological | | Brain Wave | | | | | | | |  | Simple FRAIL scale (SFS) | 46 | ESRD, under chronic dialysis | 6 |
|  | | | Global DAR | | | | | 283 ± 679 vs. 2971 ± 4859 |
|  | | | DARs (left frontal) | | | | | 135 ± 250 vs. 3073 ± 4702 |
|  | | | DAR (left TO) | | | | | 197 ± 318 vs. 3708 ± 6398 |
|  | | | DAR (central) | | | | | 55 ± 96 vs. 1773 ± 3262 |
|  | | | DAR (right TO) | | | | | 187 ± 261 vs. 4400 ± 7763 |
|  | | | Global DTABR | | | | | 191 ± 469 vs. 1781 ± 2793 |
|  | | | DTABR (left frontal) | | | | | 86 ± 158 vs. 1680 ± 2388 |
|  | | | DTABR (left TO) | | | | | 130 ± 210 vs. 1884 ± 2828 |
|  | | | DTABR (central) | | | | | 39 ± 65 vs. 1132 ± 1957 |
|  | | | DTABR (right TO) | | | | | 126 ± 178 vs. 2960 ± 5271 |
|  | Cognitive | | Modified Mini-Mental State (3MS) | | | | | | | | At cohort entry: -2.37  At 1-year follow-up: -2.80 | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 324 | ESRD | 5 |
| Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) | | | | | | | |  | Edmonton Frail Scale (EFS) | 137 | Brazilian Elderly | 7 |
|  | Spearman’s correlation coefficient of EFS scores with gross MMSE scores | | | | | | | -0.607 |
|  | Immunological | | Inflammatory | | | | | | | |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | | | IL-6\* | | | | Worse frailty | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 762 | Hemodialysis patients | 8\* |
| Mycophenolate mofetil (MMF) dose reduction (MDR) | | | | | | | |  | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 525 | Kidney transplant recipients | 9 |
|  | 1 year since KT (%) | | | | | | | 44 vs 40 |
|  | 2 years since KT (%) | | | | | | | 54 vs. 45 |
|  | 3 years since KT (%) | | | | | | | 67 vs. 51 |
| Gut Microbiota Composition | | | | | | | |  | Fried Frailty Phenotype score | 64 (and 15 control subjects) | Stage 3b-4, eGFR 15-45ml/min | 10 |
|  | Malnutrition-Inflammation-Score (MIS) | | | | | | | 7.6 vs. 3.9 |
|  |  | | | | Abundance of unclassified Mogibacteriaceae and Oscillospira | | | Directly proportional to MIS |
|  |  | | | | Abundance of Akkermansia, Ruminococcus, and Eubacterium | | | Inversely proportional to MIS |
|  | Bacterial Abundance of some genera (Mogibacteriacee, Coriobacteriacee, Eggerthella, Erwinia, Coprobacillus, Anaerotruncus, etc) | | | | | | | ↑ |
| Viral infection | | | | | | | |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | | | HCV (n=37) | | | | 36 vs. 1 | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 205 | Maintenance hemodialysis | 1 |
|  | Physical Function | | Disability | | | | | | | |  | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 336 | CKD stages 1-4, non-dialysis-dependent | 3 |
|  | Activities of Daily Living (ADLs) (%) | | | | | | | 15 vs. 5 |
|  | Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADLs) (%) | | | | | | | 60 vs. 28 |
|  | Mobility Disabilities (%) | | | | | | | 40 vs. 18 |
|  | Metabolic Syndromes | | Diabetes | | | | | | | |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | | | Prevalence | | | | 64 vs. 49 | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 336 | CKD stages 1-4, non-dialysis-dependent | 3 |
|  | | | | Frailty scores | | | | +0.7 points per year | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 762 | Hemodialysis patients | 8\* |
| Obesity | | | | | | | |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Prevalence (%) | | | | | | | 64 vs. 50 | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 336 | CKD stages 1-4, non-dialysis-dependent | 3 |
|  | Dry weight BMI | | | | | | | 31.5 vs. 27.6 | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 324 | ESRD | 5 |
|  | Prevalence (%) | | | | | | | 51.8 vs. 23.9 |
| Appendicular skeletal muscle mass index (ASMI) | | | | | | | | 6.8 vs. 7.7 | Edmonton Frail Scale (EFS) | 41 | CKD stage 1-5 | 11 |
| Low lean body mass (% in frail vs. nonfrail) (i.e. sarcopenia) | | | | | | | | 57.1 vs .14.7 |
|  | Laboratory Data | | eGFR (mL/min/1.72m^2) | | | | | | | | 18 vs. 50 | Edmonton Frail Scale (EFS) | 41 | CKD stage 1-5 | 11 |
|  | eGFRcys <30 | | | | | | | Frailty prevalence 2.8 | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 336 | CKD stages 1-4, non-dialysis-dependent | 3\* |
| eGFRcys 30-44 | | | | | | | Frailty prevalence 2.1 |
| eGFRcys >60 | | | | | | | Referent |
| Dialysis clearance rate | | | | | | | | ↑ | Simple FRAIL scale (SFS) | 46 | ESRD, under chronic dialysis | 6 |
| Serum Albumin Concentrations | | | | | | | |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | | | | | Frailty scores | | -1.1 points per g/dl | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 762 | Hemodialysis patients | 8\* |
| Albumin (g/L) | | | | | | | | 38 vs. 41 | Edmonton Frail Scale (EFS) | 41 | CKD stage 1-5 | 11 |
| Calcium (mmol/L) | | | | | | | | 2.24 vs. 2.36 |
| Creatinine (umol/L) | | | | | | | | 299 vs. 115 |
| Psychological | | |  | | | | | | | |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Mood | | Mood Change | | | | | | | | Negative change | Edmonton Frail Scale (EFS) | N/A | Undergoing hemodialysis | 13 |
|  | Mental Health | |  | | | | | | | |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Anxiety | Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) | | | | | | | | Women:↑in global, psychological, social frailty  Men:↑in Physical frailty | N/A | 97 | ESRD, under online-haemodiafiltration (OL-HDF) | 14 |
|  |  | Depression | Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) | | | | | | | | Men↑in global, psychological, physical frailty | N/A | 97 | ESRD, under online-haemodiafiltration (OL-HDF) | 14 |
| Incidence (%) (Self-reported Major Depression Inventory) | | | | | | | | 83 vs. 6 | Edmonton Frail Scale (EFS) | 41 | CKD stage I to V | 11 |
|  | Executive Function | | Trail Making Tests A (TMTA) scores | | | | | | | | At cohort entry: 12.08 vs. reference | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 324 | ESRD | 5 |
| Trail Making Tests B (TMTB) scores | | | | | | | | At cohort entry: 33.15 vs. reference | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 324 | ESRD | 5 |
|  | Mental Function | | Post-KT delirium (%) | | | | | | | | 9.0 vs. 3.9 | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 893 | Kidney Transplant recipients | 15 |
| Sociological | | |  | | | | | | | |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Isolation | |  | | | | | | | |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Interaction | | Interaction with family | | | | | | | | Good |  |  |  | 16 |
| Ethnicity | | | Hispanic\* | | | | | | | | Frailty scores +0.6 points per year | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 762 | Hemodialysis patients | 8\* |
| Quality of Life | | | HRQoL | | | | | | | |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | SF-36 | | | | | | |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Scores in physical functioning, blood pressure, role physical, and physical component summary domains | | | | | | ↓ | Edmonton Frail Scale (EFS) | 41 | CKD stage 1-5 | 11 |
|  |  | Hierarchical regression R^2 change (effects of frailty on HRQoL) in Physical Component Summary (PCS) | | | | | | 29% | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 168 | CKD patients stage 2-4, pre-dialysis | 17 |
|  |  | Hierarchical regression R^2 change (effects of frailty on HRQoL) in Mental Component Summary (MCS) | | | | | | 21.3% |
|  | KDQOL-SF scores in physical and kidney disease-specific HRQoL | | | | | | |  | Fired Frailty Phenotypes | 443 | KT patients | 18 |
|  | | | | | | At KT | ↓ |
|  | | | | | | Post-KT | Greater increase |
| Falls (times) | | | | | | | | 115 vs. 12 | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 205 | Maintenance hemodialysis | 1 |
| Independence | | | Functional Independence Measure (FIM) | | | | | | | |  | Edmonton Frail Scale (EFS) | 137 | Brazilian Elderly | 7 |
| Spearman’s correlation coefficient | | | | | Frailty diagnosis with global FIM | | | -0.703 |
| Frailty diagnosis with motor FIM | | | -0.714 |
| Frailty diagnosis with cognitive FIM | | | -0.575 |
| EFS scores with gross FIM | | | -0.53 |
| Health-care utilization | | | Hospitalization | | | | | | | | Worse frailty | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 762 | Hemodialysis patients | 8\* |
|  | Cumulative number of inpatient health-care visits | | | | | | | ↑ | Edmonton Frail Scale (EFS) | 41 | CKD stage 1-5 | 11 |
|  | Cumulative number of emergency health-care visits | | | | | | |
|  | Cumulative number of total health-care visits | | | | | | |
|  | >3 times (n=141) | | | | | | | 127 vs. 14 | Fried Frailty Phenotypes | 205 | Maintenance hemodialysis | 1 |
|  | 1-2 times (n=64) | | | | | | | 40 vs. 24 |

Bibliography

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