

NAPOLI

30 Novembre - 3 Dicembre 2016

STIAMO LAVORANDO PER FARTI INVECCHIARE MEGLIO





Sarcopenia e nutrizione: nuove evidenze

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Catholic University,

Geriatric Center, Gemelli Hospital - Rome, Italy



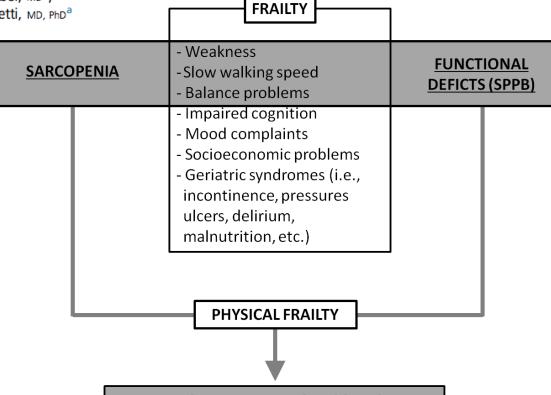


Sarcopenia as the Biological Substrate of Physical Frailty

Clin Geriatr Med (2015)

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.cger.2015.04.005

Francesco Landi, MD, PhD^{a,*}, Riccardo Calvani, PhD^{a,1}, Matteo Cesari, MD, PhD^{b,1}, Matteo Tosato, MD, PhD^a, Anna Maria Martone, MD^a, Roberto Bernabei, MD^a, Graziano Onder, MD, PhD^a, Emanuele Marzetti, MD, PhD^a





NEGATIVE HEALTH OUTCOMES

Mobility disability, falls, loss of independence, institutionalization, death





Sarcopenia as the Biological Substrate of Physical Frailty

Francesco Landi, MD, PhD^a,*, Riccardo Calvani, PhD^a,1, Matteo Cesari, MD, PhD^{b,1}, Matteo Tosato, MD, PhD^a, Anna Maria Martone, MD^a, Roberto Bernabei, MD^a,

Graziano Onder, MD, PhDa, Emanuele Marzetti, MD, PhDa

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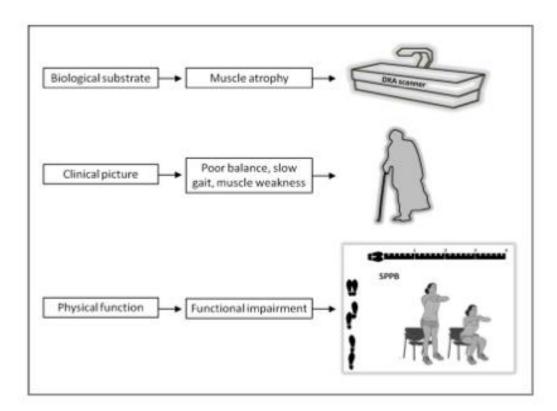
Table 1 Conceptual framework of physical therapy and sarcopenia—resemblance to common conditions of advanced age			
Condition	Measurable Biological Substrate	Measurable Clinical Manifestations	Measurable Function
CHF	Myocardial dysfunction (echocardiography)	Shortness of breathFatigue	6-min walking test
COPD	Airways destructive changes (spirometry)	DyspnoeaCoughSputum	6-min walking test
PAD	Arterial stenosis (Doppler echocardiography)	Intermittent claudicationNumbnessUlcers	Treadmill walking distance
PF&S	Reduced muscle mass (DXA)	Slow walking speedPoor balanceWeakness	SPPB





Operationalization of the physical frailty & sarcopenia syndrome: rationale and clinical implementation

Marzetti E,¹** Calvani R,²* Cesari M,^{3,4} Tosato M,² Cherubini A,⁵ Di Bari M,⁶ Pahor M,⁷ Savera G,² Collamati A,² D'Angelo E,² Bernabei R,² Landi F;² on behalf of the SPRINTT Consortium











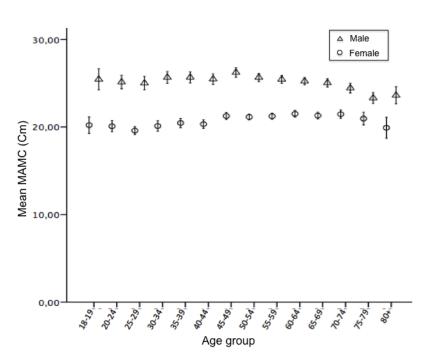
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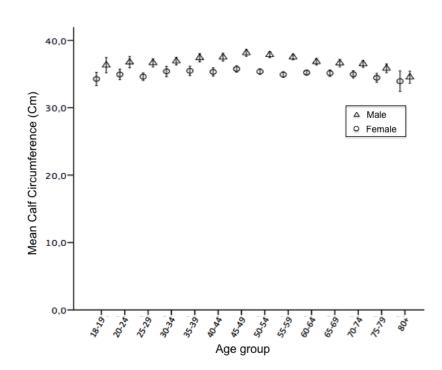
journal homepage: www.jamda.com

Original Study

Age-Related Variations of Muscle Mass, Strength, and Physical Performance in Community-Dwellers: Results From the Milan EXPO Survey

Francesco Landi MD, PhD*, Riccardo Calvani PhD, Matteo Tosato MD, PhD, Anna Maria Martone, Domenico Fusco MD, PhD, MD, Alex Sisto BA, Elena Ortolani MD, Giulia Savera BS, Sara Salini MD, Emanuele Marzetti MD, PhD

















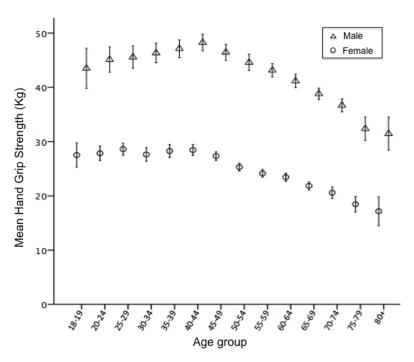
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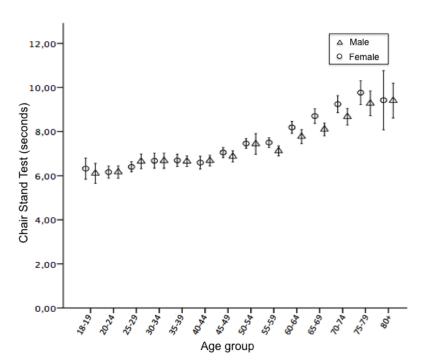
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Aging and muscle

Consequences of losing LBM/Muscle



% Loss of LBM	Associated complications ¹
10%	Decreased immunityIncreased risk of infection
20%	 Decreased wound healing Increased muscle weakness Increased risk of infection
30%	Too weak to sitPressure ulcersPneumoniaLack of healing
40%	Increased risk of death, usually from pneumonia



Limited activities of daily living

Lowered quality of life





Gemelli

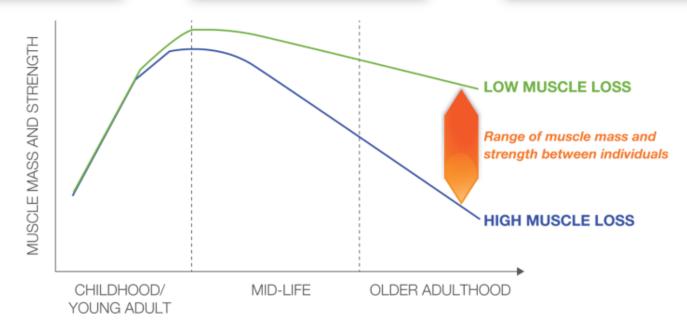
Aging and muscle

Optimal LBM over a lifetime



For optimal maintenance with aging, it is important to build muscle when young, maintain it in mid-life, and minimize loss in older adulthood

Build Maintain Minimize Loss



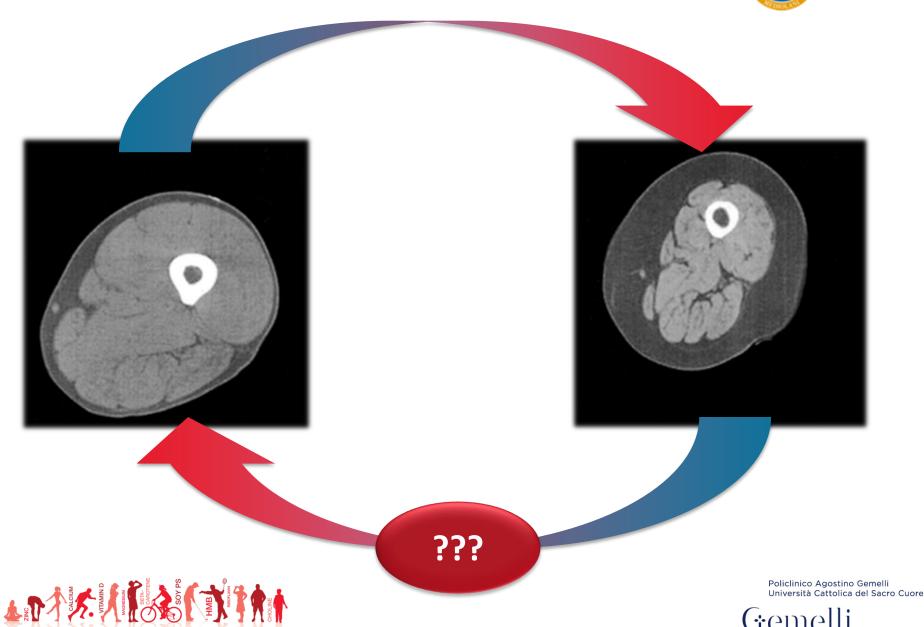




Policlinico Agostino Gemelli

Can sarcopenia be prevented and/or treated?



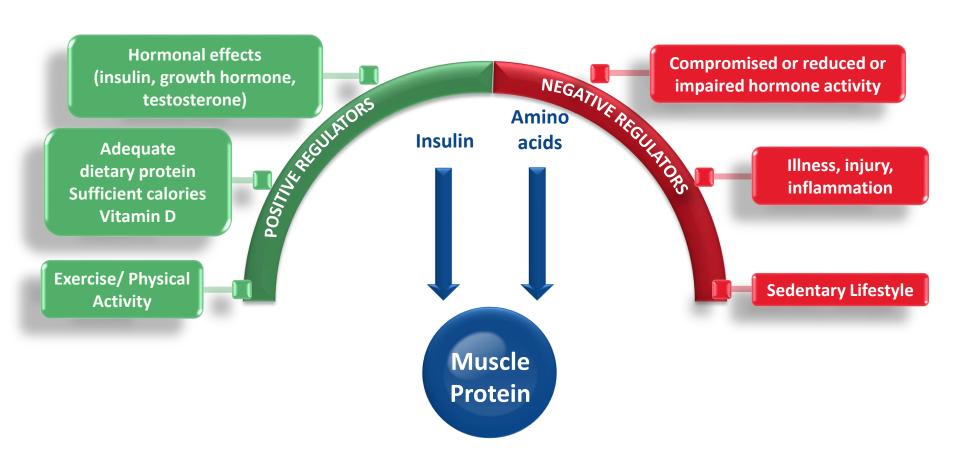


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Aging and muscle

Factors that affect muscle mass









Nutrition-muscle connection

Dietary protein



Review

Protein Intake and Muscle Health in Old Age: From Biological Plausibility to Clinical Evidence nutrients

Francesco Landi *, Riccardo Calvani, Matteo Tosato, Anna Maria Martone, Elena Ortolani, Giulia Savera, Emanuela D'Angelo, Alex Sisto and Emanuele Marzetti

- Protein: The principal component of all muscles
- Dietary intake required for muscle maintenance
- High quality protein to help support adults' protein needs; most aging adults do not consume enough protein⁴
- Inadequate levels reduce muscle reserves and immune function; increase skin fragility





1.0 BACKGROUND







Review

Anorexia of Aging: Risk Factors, Consequences, and Potential Treatments

Francesco Landi *, Riccardo Calvani, Matteo Tosato, Anna Maria Martone, Elena Ortolani, Giulia Savera, Alex Sisto and Emanuele Marzetti

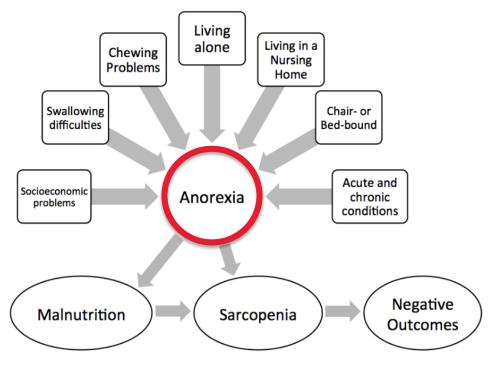


Figure 3. Risk factors for anorexia of aging and negative outcomes.



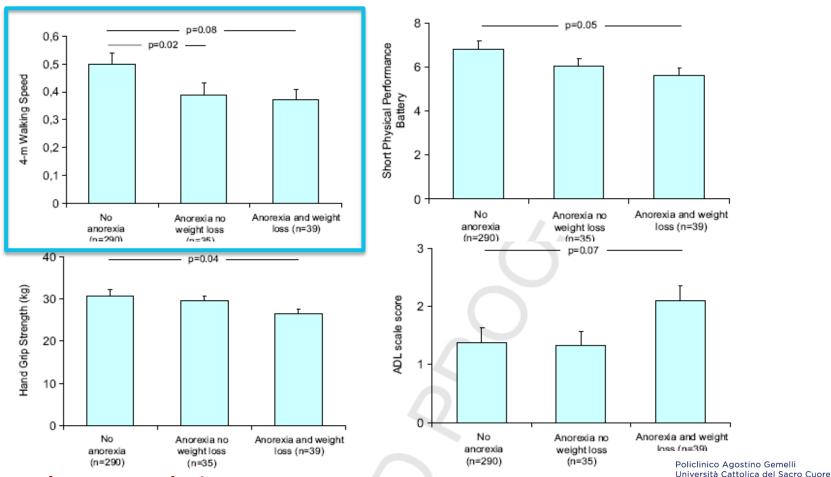
Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore

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1.0 BACKGROUND



Anorexia, physical function, and incident disability among the frail elderly population: Results from the ilSIRENTE Study



Landi F. et al. J Am Med Dir Assoc: 2010: 11: 268-274



1.0 BACKGROUND







Review

Anorexia of Aging: Risk Factors, Consequences, and Potential Treatments

Francesco Landi *, Riccardo Calvani, Matteo Tosato, Anna Maria Martone, Elena Ortolani, Giulia Savera, Alex Sisto and Emanuele Marzetti

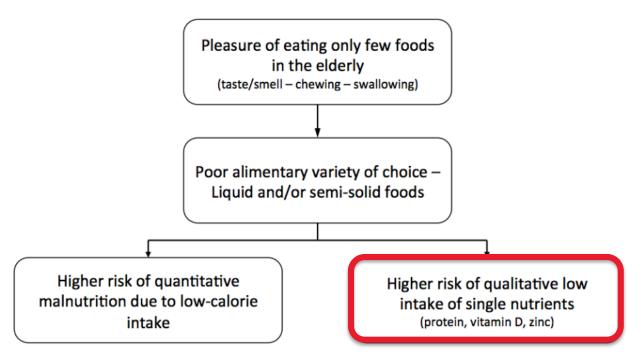


Figure 2. Anorexia of aging and risk of malnutrition.



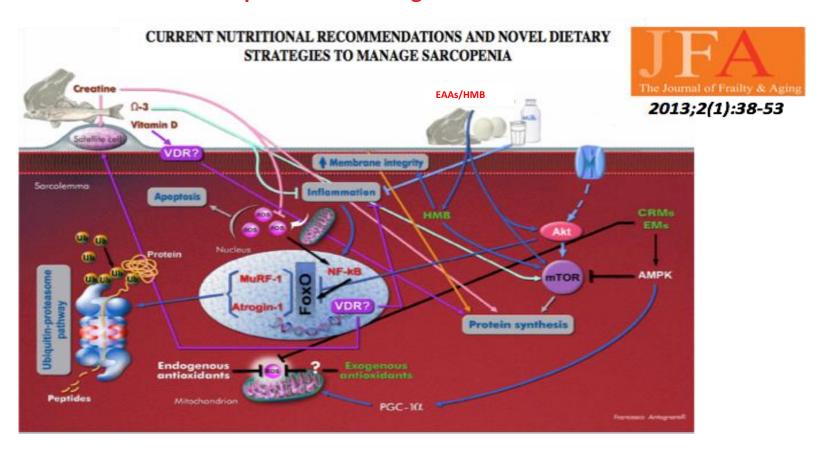
Nutrients 2016 Jan 27;8(2). Gemelli



2.0 PUTATIVE MECHANISMS OF PROTEIN ACTION ON MUSCLE CELLS



Overview of potential pathways whereby resistance exercise and nutritional interventions may influence cellular events implicated in the regulation of muscle mass





Landi F. et al. The New Metabolic Treatments For Sarcopenia. *Aging Clin Exp Res:* 2013



2.0 PUTATIVE MECHANISMS OF PROTEIN ACTION ON MUSCLE CELLS





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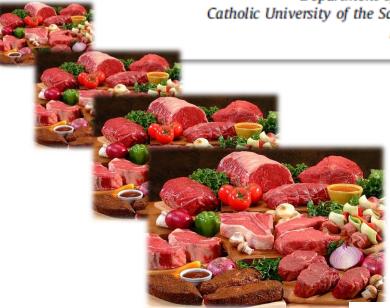
journal homepage: www.jamda.com



Perspective: Protein: What Kind, How Much, When?

Francesco Landi, MD, PhD Emanuele Marzetti, MD, PhD Roberto Bernabei, MD Department of Geriatrics Catholic University of the Sacred Heart Rome, Italy





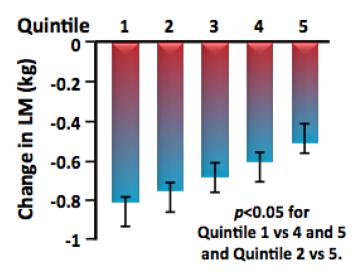


3.0 DIETARY PROTEIN REQUIREMENTS: HOW MUCH PROTEIN IS ENOUGH FOR OLDER ADULTS?

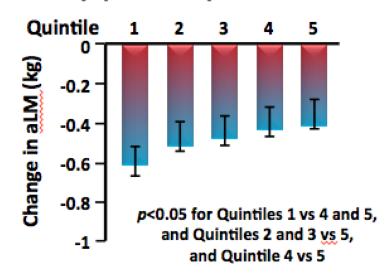


<u>DIETARY PROTEIN INTAKE EVIDENCE</u>: A prospective analysis including 2000+ elderly adults in the health, aging, and body composition (Health ABC) study

Overall lean body mass (LM) by quintile of protein intake



Appendicular (ARM+LEG) lean mass (aLM) by quintile of protein intake



Protein is important in the maintenance and rebuilding of lean body mass in aging adults: participants in the top fifth of protein intake lost 40% less lean mass (LM) – Overall and appendicular – than did those in the bottom fifth of protein intake, a difference that is statistically significant (p<0.01)







3.0 DIETARY PROTEIN REQUIREMENTS: HOW MUCH PROTEIN IS ENOUGH FOR OLDER ADULTS?



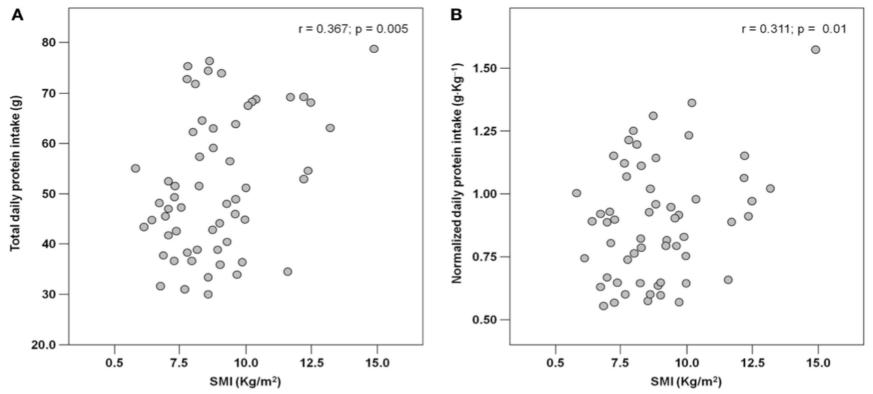
frontiers in **AGING NEUROSCIENCE**

ORIGINAL RESEARCH ARTICLE
published: 19 November 2014
doi: 10.3389/fnagi.2014.00269



Pre-hospital dietary intake correlates with muscle mass at the time of fracture in older hip-fractured patients

Riccardo Calvani[†], Anna Maria Martone[†], Emanuele Marzetti, Graziano Onder, Giulia Savera, Maria Lorenzi, Elisabetta Serafini, Roberto Bernabei and Francesco Landi*



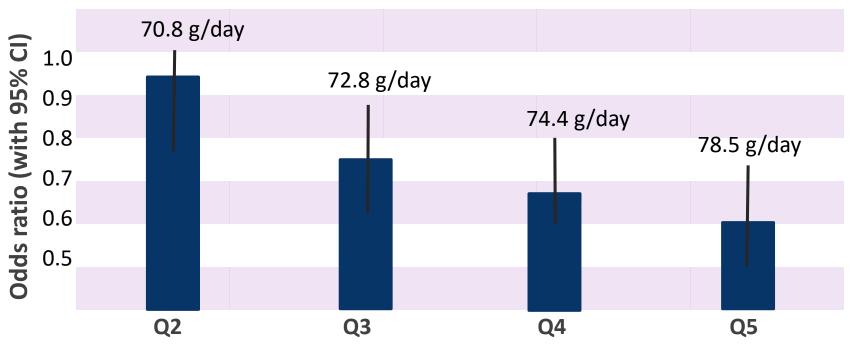


Gemelli

3.0 DIETARY PROTEIN REQUIREMENTS: HOW MUCH PROTEIN IS ENOUGH FOR OLDER ADULTS?



Lower quintiles of protein intake are associated with higher risk of frailty



Risk of frailty by quintile of protein intake (% kcal) (n= 24,417)

Increasing dietary protein intake, % of kcal

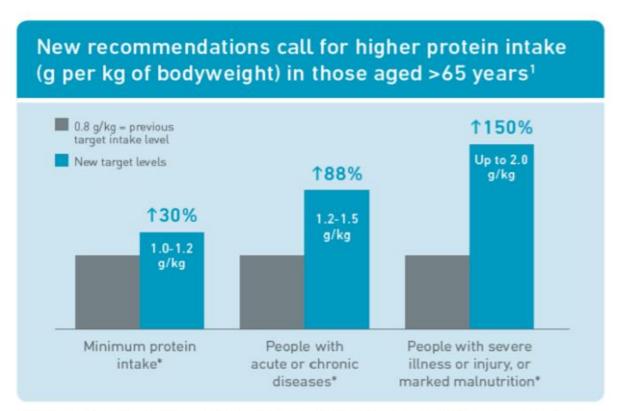




3.0 DIETARY PROTEIN REQUIREMENTS: HOW MUCH PROTEIN IS ENOUGH FOR OLDER ADULTS?



PROT-AGE summary



^{*}Caution needed among those with severe kidney disease (i.e. estimated Glomerular Filtration Rate <30mL/min/1.73m²), calculating their needs differently.





4.0 PROTEIN QUALITY: WHAT IS THE BEST PROTEIN SOURCE?











4.1 FAST VERSUS SLOW PROTEINS



- No evidences are available in terms of animal versus plant based protein. This issue is of interest considering that proteins are absorbed at different rates upon digestion.
- The concept of "fast" protein (i.e. whey protein) versus "slow" protein (i.e. casein and animal protein) is of particular relevance taking into consideration the anabolic response following the ingestion of different foods and/or oral nutritional supplements







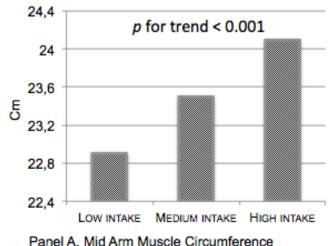
~ 1.0-1.2 g/kg/day

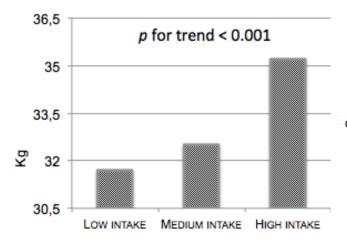




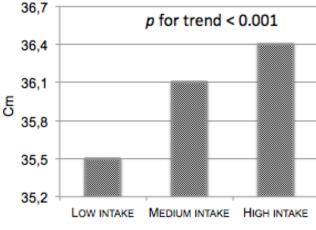
4.2 ANIMAL VERSUS PLANT-DERIVED PROTEINS



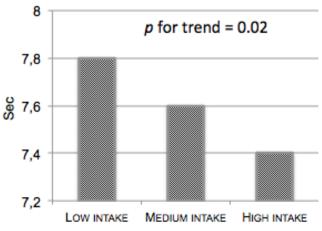




Panel C. Hand Grip Strength Test



Panel B. Calf Circumference



Panel D. Chair Stand Test



The mean animal-derived protein intake:

- ➤ I tertile 17.7 g/day
- ➤ II tertile 27.3 g/day
- III tertile 39.1 g/day



5.0 PROTEIN DISTRIBUTION: WHEN IS IT BETTER TO CONSUME PROTEIN?



- ◆ A daily protein intake of 1.0-1.2 g/kg body weight per day has been recognized by the PROT-AGE Study Group as the minimum quantity necessary to preserve muscle health during aging.
- Nevertheless,
 - the timing of protein ingestion and
 - ➤ the synergistic effect of protein intake with physical activity may also be critical to optimize muscle health.



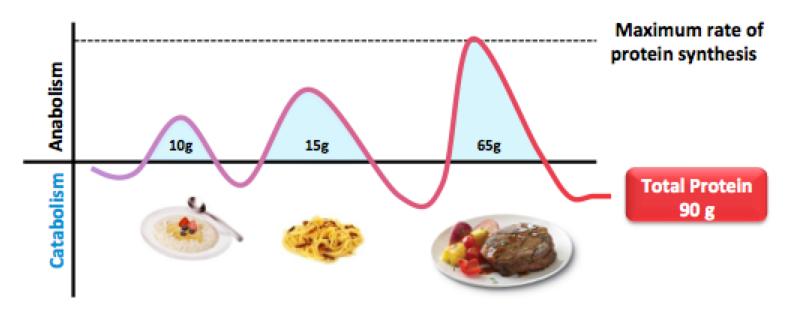




5.1. PROTEIN TIMING



Daily protein distribution – typical?



A skewed daily protein distribution fails to maximize potential for muscle growth

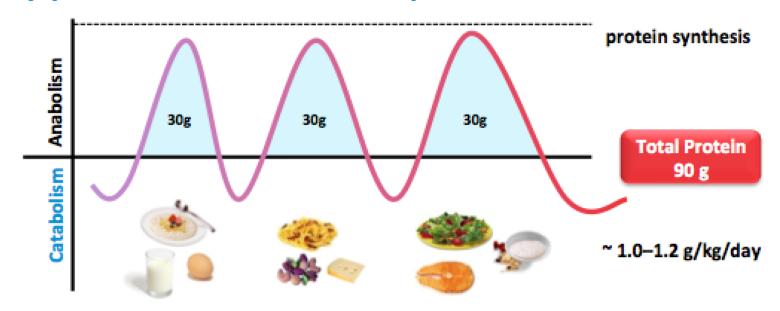




5.1. PROTEIN TIMING



Daily protein distribution – optimal



Repeated maximal stimulation of protein synthesis

increase / maintenance of muscle mass





5.2. PROTEIN INTAKE AND PHYSICAL EXERCISE





JAMDA

journal homepage: www.jamda.com



Protein Supplementation Improves Physical Performance in Frail Elderly People: A Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Trial



JAMDA

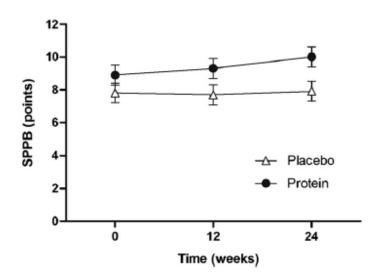
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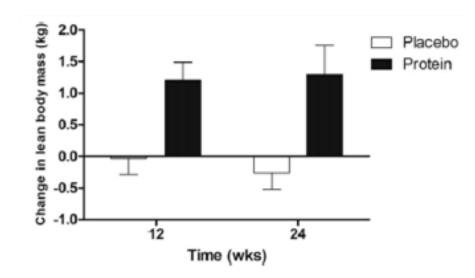


Original Study

Protein Supplementation Increases Muscle Mass Gain During Prolonged Resistance-Type Exercise Training in Frail Elderly People: A Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Trial

Michael Tieland Msc^{a,b,*}, Marlou L. Dirks MSc^c, Nikita van der Zwaluw MSc^b, Lex B. Verdijk PhD ^{a,c}, Ondine van de Rest PhD ^b, Lisette C.P.G.M. de Groot PhD ^{a,b}, Luc J.C. van Loon PhD ^{a,c}



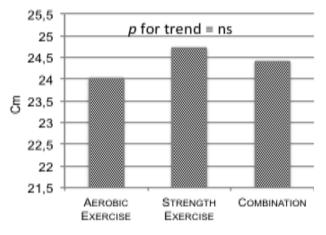






5.2. PROTEIN INTAKE AND PHYSICAL EXERCISE





36,7

36,4

36,1

35,8

35,5

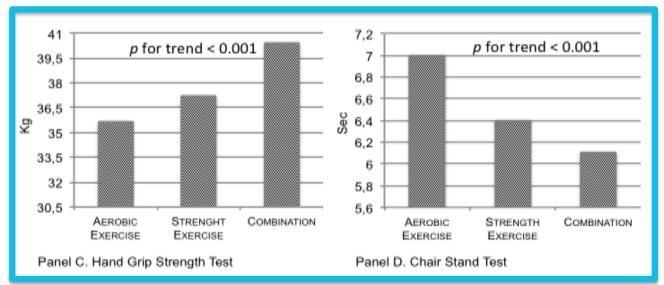
35,2

Aerobic Exercise Strength Combination Exercise



Panel A. Mid Arm Muscle Circumference

Panel B. Calf Circumference



The mean animal-derived protein intake:

III tertile 39.1 g/day

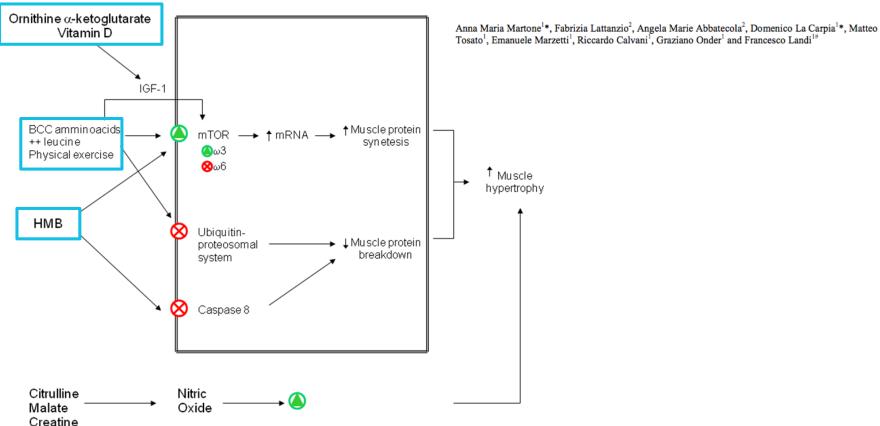


6.0. PROTEIN SUPPLEMENTATION: NEW EVIDENCE



Overview of potential pathways whereby resistance exercise and nutritional interventions may influence cellular events implicated in the regulation of muscle mass

Treating Sarcopenia in Older and Oldest Old



Landi F. et al. The New Metabolic Treatments For Sarcopenia

Aging Clin Exp Res: 2013





6.0. PROTEIN SUPPLEMENTATION: NEW EVIDENCE



Nutrition-muscle connection HMB is a metabolite of the amino acid leucine

- Calcium beta-hydroxy beta-methylbutyrate (CaHMB) is a source of HMB
- HMB regulates protein in muscle cells
 - Supports muscle protein synthesis and slows down muscle protein breakdown ^{1,2}
 - Helps rebuild muscle mass lost naturally over time^{1,3,4}
 - Helps rebuild LBM to support muscle strength and functionality^{4,5}



^{2.} Eley HL, et al. Am J Physiol Endocrinol Metab.: 2008:295:E1409-1416.

5. Flakoll P, et al. Nutrition.: 2004:20:445-451. (HMB + arginine + lysine)







^{3.} Nissen S, Abumrad NN. J Nutr Biochem.: 1997:8:300–311.

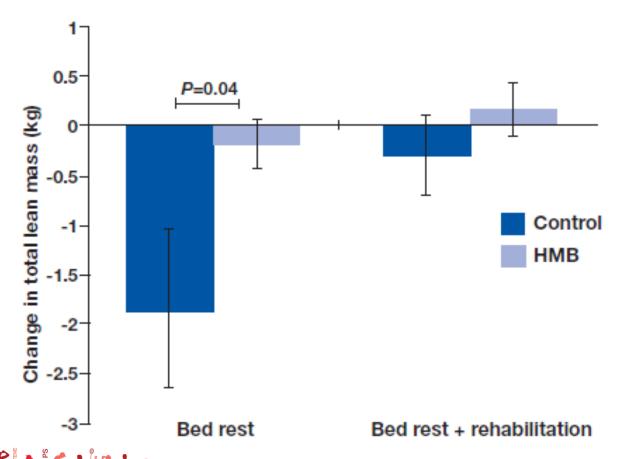
^{4.} Vukovich MD, et al. J Nutr.: 2001: 131: 2049-2052.

Effect of HMB on bed rest-associated loss of total lean mass



Policlinico Agostino Gemelli

Lean body mass is maintained by β-hydroxy-β-methylbutyrate (HMB) during 10 days of bed rest in elderly women





The NOURISH Study



Clinical Nutrition 35 (2016) 18-26



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Clinical Nutrition

journal homepage: http://www.elsevier.com/locate/clnu

Randomized control trials

Readmission and mortality in malnourished, older, hospitalized adults treated with a specialized oral nutritional supplement: A randomized clinical trial

- Malnourished older adults hospitalized for congestive heart failure, acute myocardial infarction, pneumonia, or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
- Interventions: standard-of-care plus high-protein ONS containing HMB (HP-HMB) or a placebo supplement (2 servings/day)





The NOURISH Study



- I pazienti sono stati randomizzati nell'arco delle 72 ore di ospedalizzazione (N=652)
 - GRUPPO SPERIMENTALE: standard di cura + supplemento nutrizionale orale (ONS) ipercalorico, ad alto contenuto proteico con CaHMB

(350 kcal, 20 g. di proteine di alta qualità, 1,5 g CaHMB, vitamine e minerali)

- GRUPPO DI CONTROLLO: standard di cura + supplemento Placebo ipocalorico, senza proteine (48 calorie)
- Due volte al giorno durante il ricovero ospedaliero e per 90 giorni dopo la dimissione
- Compliance= assunzione di ≥75% di entrambe le somministrazioni

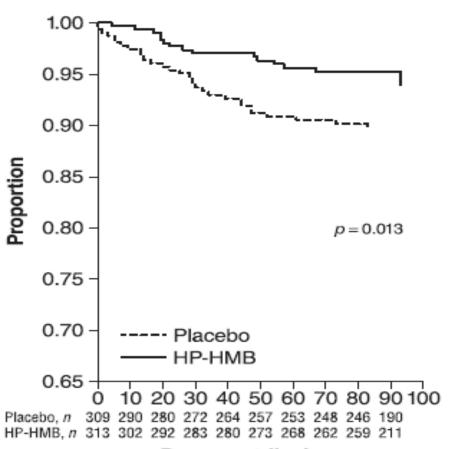


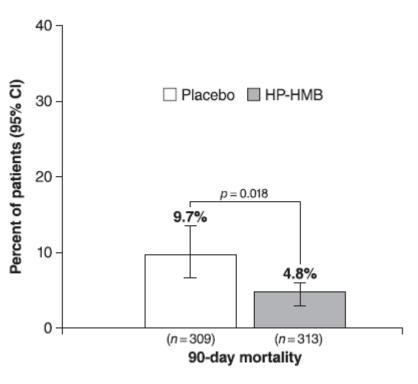


The NOURISH Study



D. Kaplan-Meier Survival Curve: Mortality





Days postdischarge





Number Needed to Treat (NNT) e proiezione di aspettativa di vita



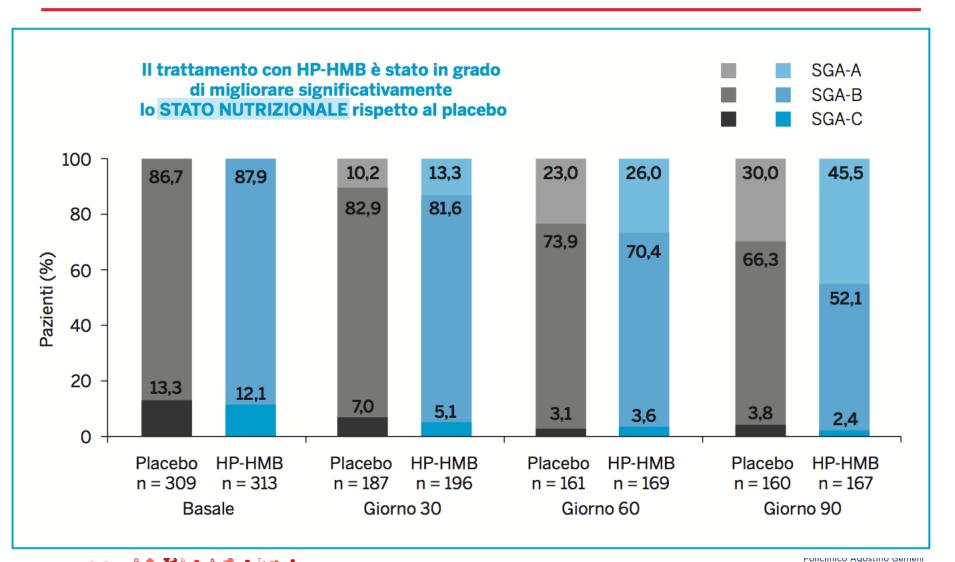
- Per il gruppo con supplemento HP+HMB, la stima NNT è stata di 20.3 soggetti da trattare (95% CI 10,9 to 121,4) per prevenire un decesso
- I dati del modello economico attraverso lo studio NOURISH ha osservato un incremento di aspettativa di vita pari a 8 mesi e mezzo





Stato nutrizionale significativamente migliorato, con alto contenuto proteico + HMB

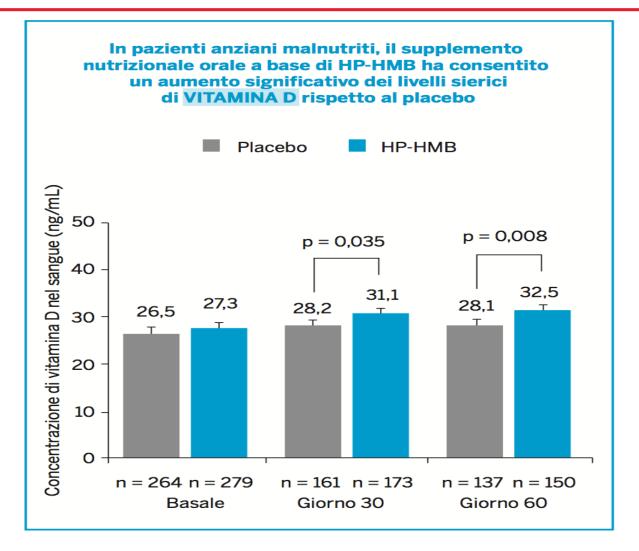






VITAMINA D sierica significativamente più elevata, con alto contenuto proteico + HMB















JAMDA

journal homepage: www.jamda.com



Original Study

Impacts of High-Protein Oral Nutritional Supplements Among Malnourished Men and Women with Sarcopenia: A Multicenter, Randomized, Double-Blinded, Controlled Trial



Joel T. Cramer PhD^{a,*}, Alfonso J. Cruz-Jentoft MD, PhD^b, Francesco Landi MD, PhD^c, Mary Hickson PhD, RD^d, Mauro Zamboni MD^e, Suzette L. Pereira PhD^f, Deborah S. Hustead PhD^f, Vikkie A. Mustad PhD^f







Study design

- Prospective, randomized, double—blind, 24-week intervention trial.
- 330 men and women <u>></u>65 years with malnutrition (SGA) and sarcopenia (EWGSOP)
- Main outcome measures
 - Knee extensor strength
 - Muscle mass, body composition
 - Grip strength, gait speed, SPPB
 - Dietary intake and compliance
 - ADL, QoL







Subject selection

- Main inclusion criteria
 - 65-90 years, both genders
 - Ambulatory subjects
 - Malnourished: SGA of B or C
 - Low gait speed AND/OR low hand-grip strength
 - Low muscle mass (DXA)
 - No resistance exercise program
- Main exclusions: diabetes, inflammatory disease, renal impairment, severe GI disorders, malignancy, use of dietary supplements







Intervention

Experimental:

calorically-dense ONS with complement of protein,
 HMB, vitamin D and other macronutrients and essential vitamins and mineral

Control:

 commercial calorically-dense ONS (Ensure® Plus HN, Abbott Nutrition International)







Screening and recruitment Screened N=800 Men and women 65 yr+ N = 643Malnutrition (SGA) 76% of malnourished subjects N=488 had reduced physical Low gait speed or performance Low grip strength Grip strenght was not recorded in those with N = 368



At least 57% of malnourished

subjects have sarcopenia

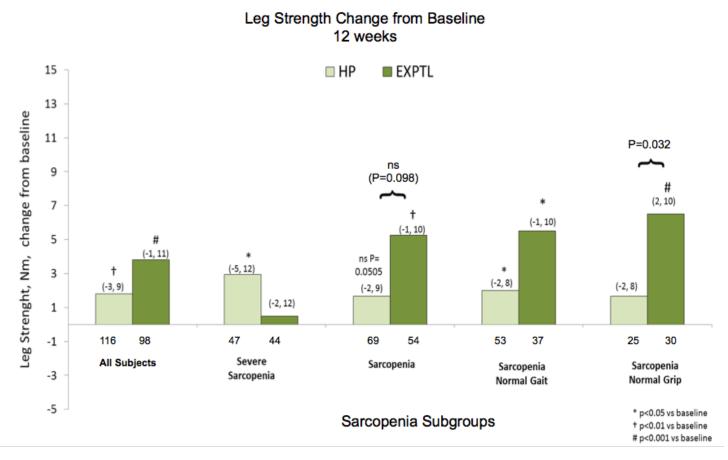


lowgait speed

Low muscle mass (DEXA)



Results - Leg Strength (Nm), Change from Baseline at 12 weeks

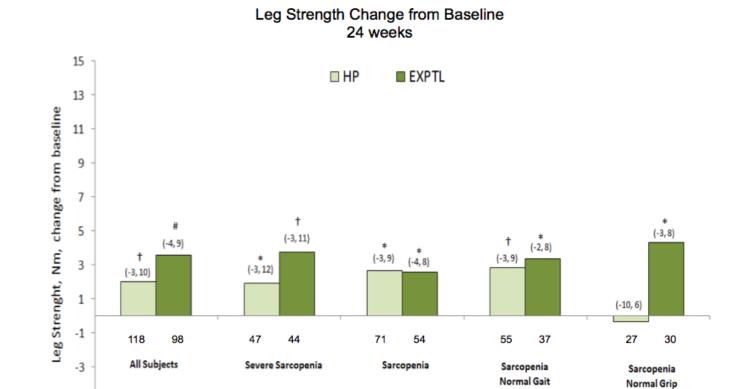








Results - Leg Strength (Nm), Change from Baseline at 24 weeks





-5



* p<0.05 vs baseline

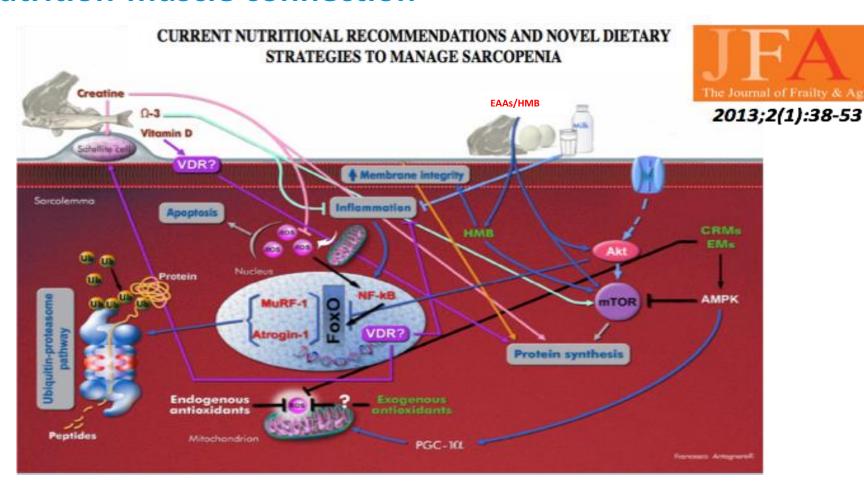
† p<0.01 vs baseline # P<0.001 vs baseline

Sarcopenia Subgroups

7.0. CONCLUSION



Nutrition-muscle connection









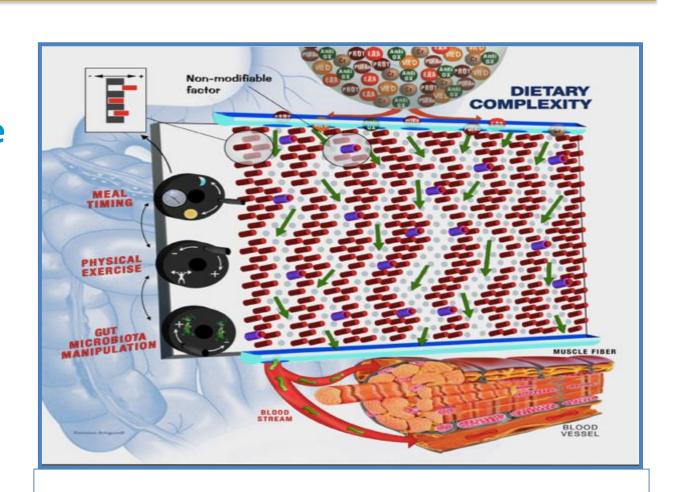
7.0. CONCLUSION



Nutrition-muscle connection The "Pachinko Model"



2013;2(1):38-53



CURRENT NUTRITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS AND NOVEL DIETARY STRATEGIES TO MANAGE SARCOPENIA





7.0. CONCLUSION



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ARCOPENIA online
il portale italiano della
sarcopenia e nutrizione

