



63° CONGRESSO NAZIONALE SIGG

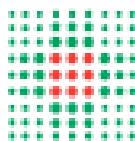
GLI ANZIANI: LE RADICI DA PRESERVARE

ROMA 28 novembre
01 dicembre 2018

Auditorium della Tecnica, Roma

EFFETTO DEI DIVERSI CRITERI DIAGNOSTICI SULLA PREVALENZA DI SARCOPENIA (GLISTEN)

Stefano Volpato



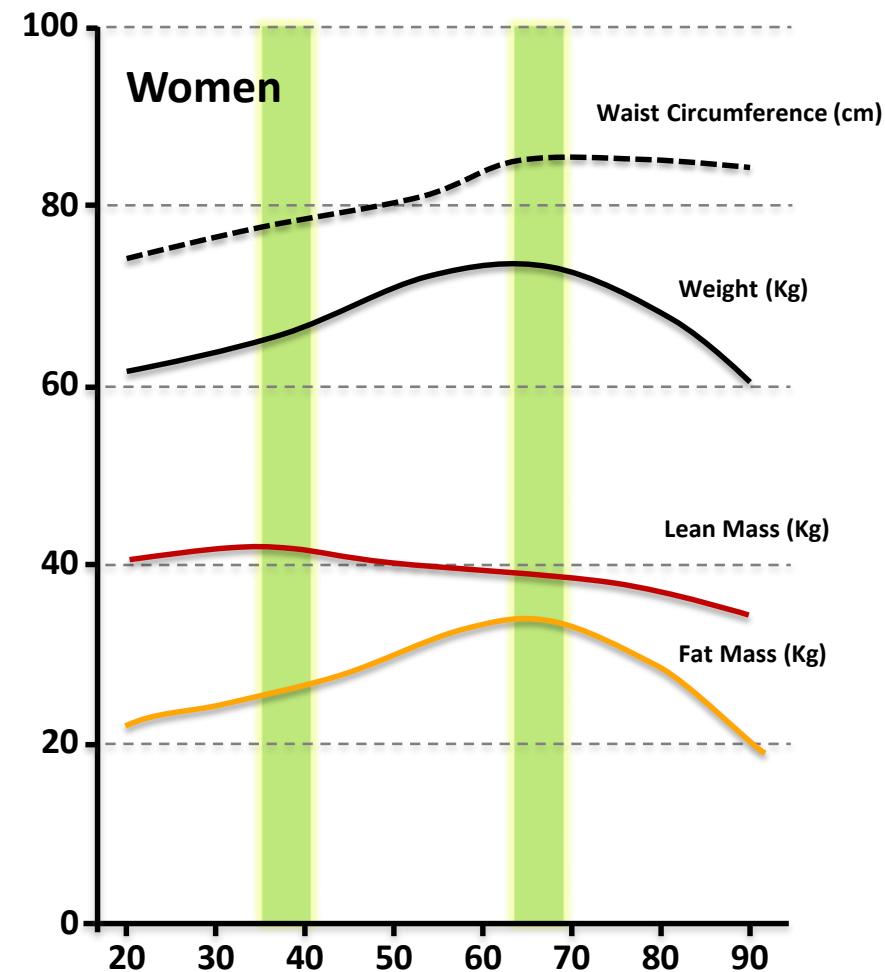
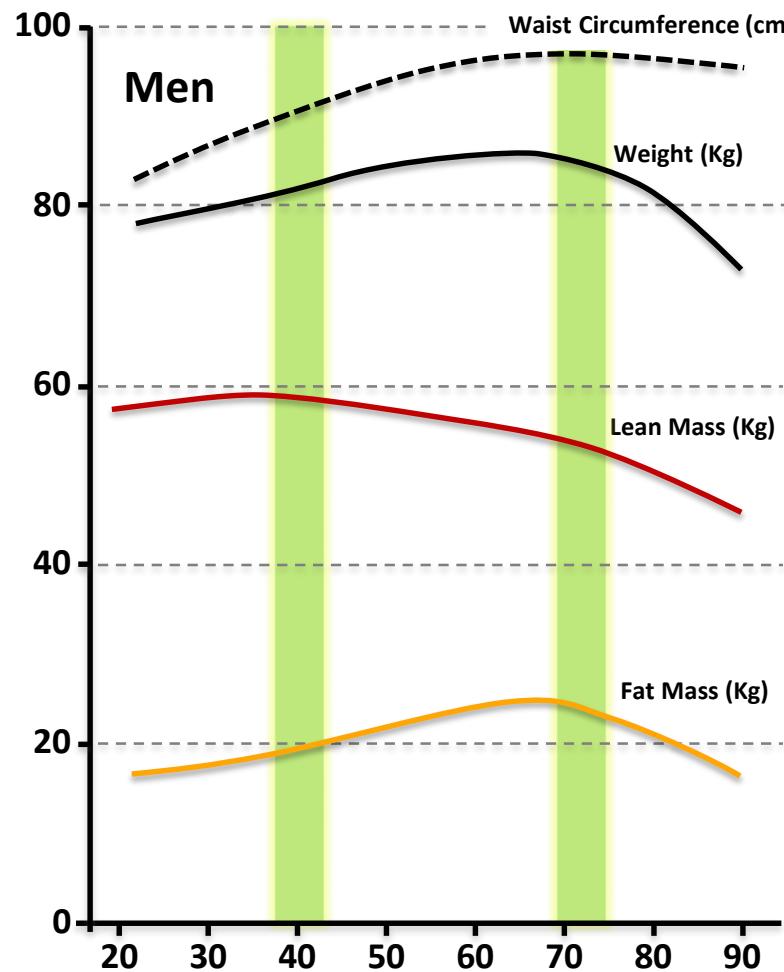
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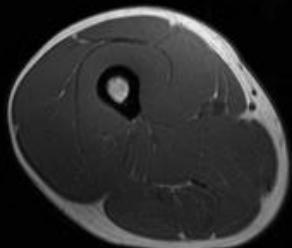
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Peso, muscolo e grasso: invecchiamento e modificazioni nella composizioni corporea

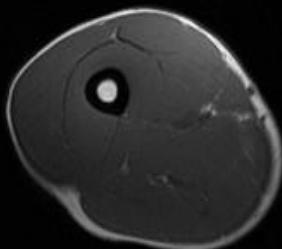


Ferrucci, L., Studenski, S.: Clinical Problems of Aging. In: Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine, 18th Ed. 2011

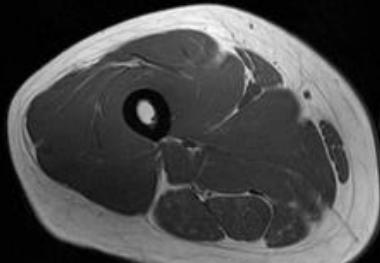
Mid-thigh T1w MRI Images (Men; GESTALT)



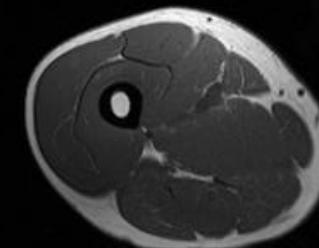
Age 23 Years



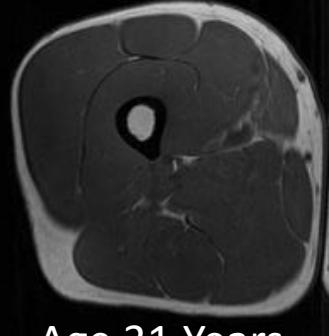
Age 26 Years



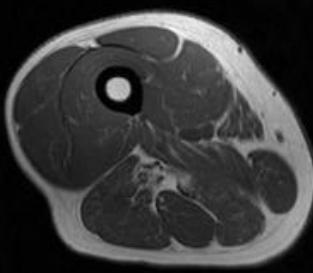
Age 28 Years



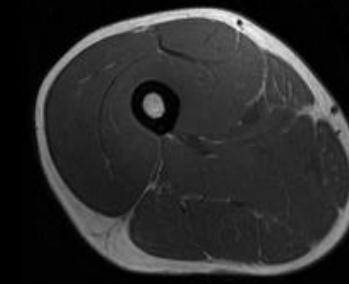
Age 31 Years



Age 31 Years



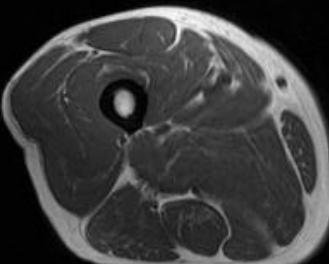
Age 42 Years



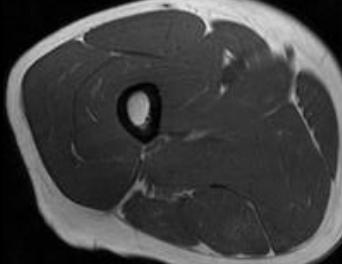
Age 45 Years



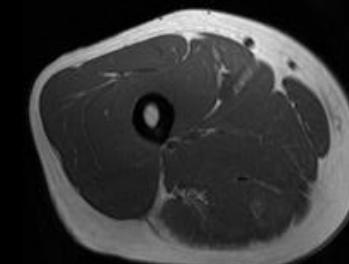
Age 45 Years



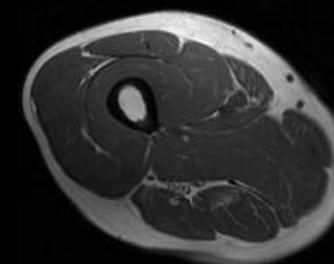
Age 51 Years



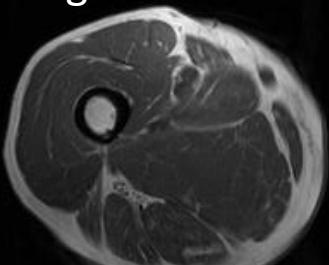
Age 52 Years



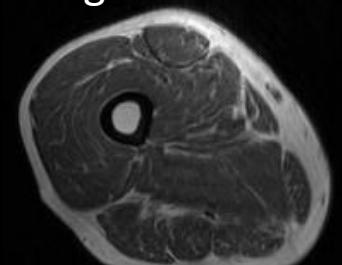
Age 57 Years



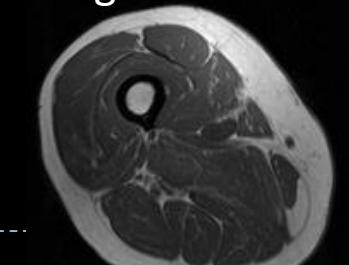
Age 60 Years



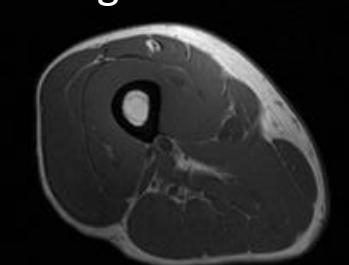
Age 67 Years



Age 72 Years

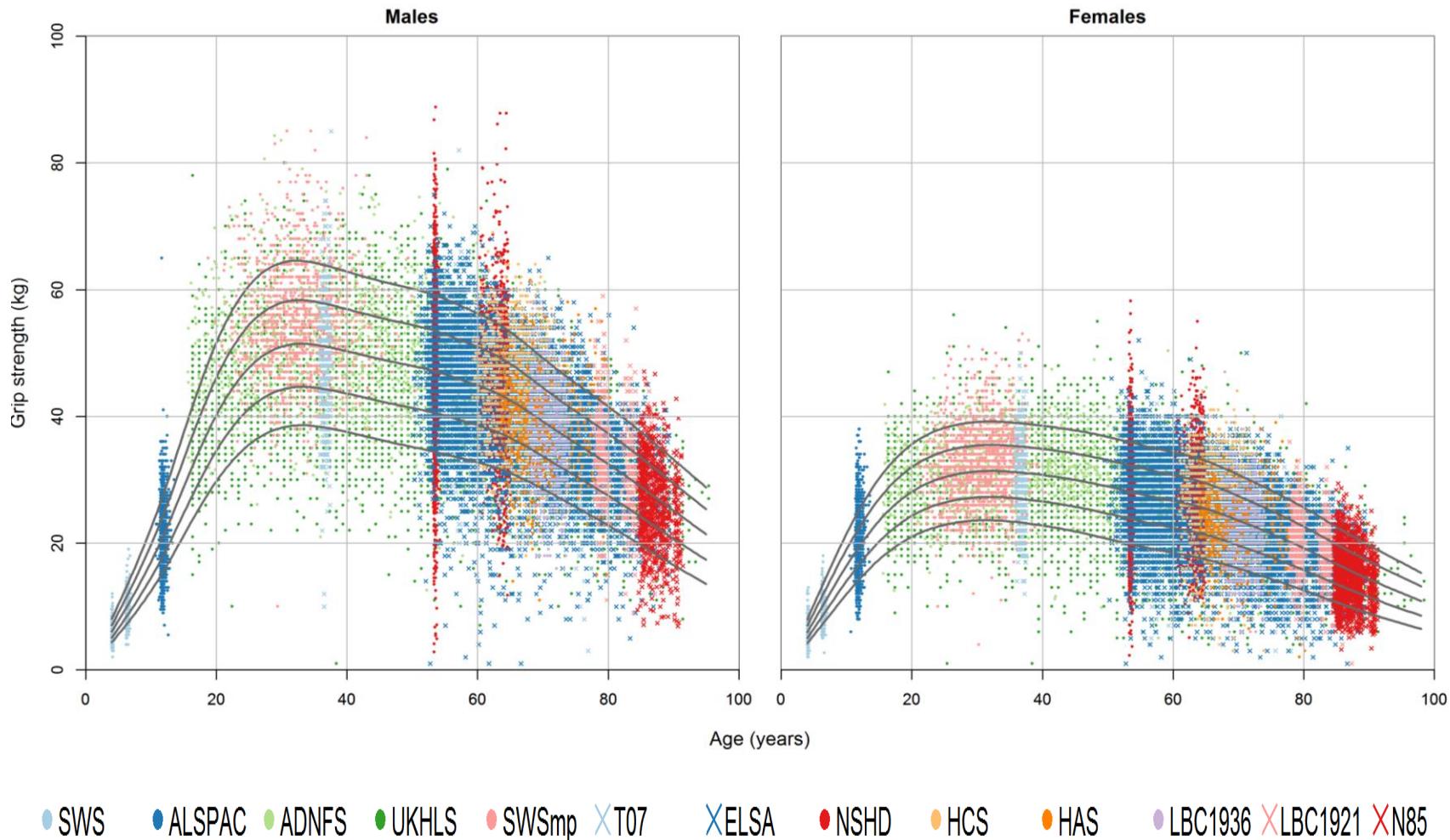


Age 81 Years



Age 83 Years

Grip strength across the life course in twelve British studies



[TAKEN FROM Dodds et al, *PLoS One* 2014;9(12):e113637]



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EDITORIAL

Journal of Cachexia, Sarcopenia and Muscle 2016; **7**: 512–514

Published online 17 October 2016 in Wiley Online Library (wileyonlinelibrary.com) DOI: 10.1002/jcsm.12147



Welcome to the ICD-10 code for sarcopenia

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Abstract

The new ICD-10-CM (M62.84) code for sarcopenia represents a major step forward in recognizing sarcopenia as a disease. This should lead to an increase in availability of diagnostic tools and the enthusiasm for pharmaceutical companies to develop drugs for sarcopenia.

Keywords Aging; Sarcopenia; ICD code



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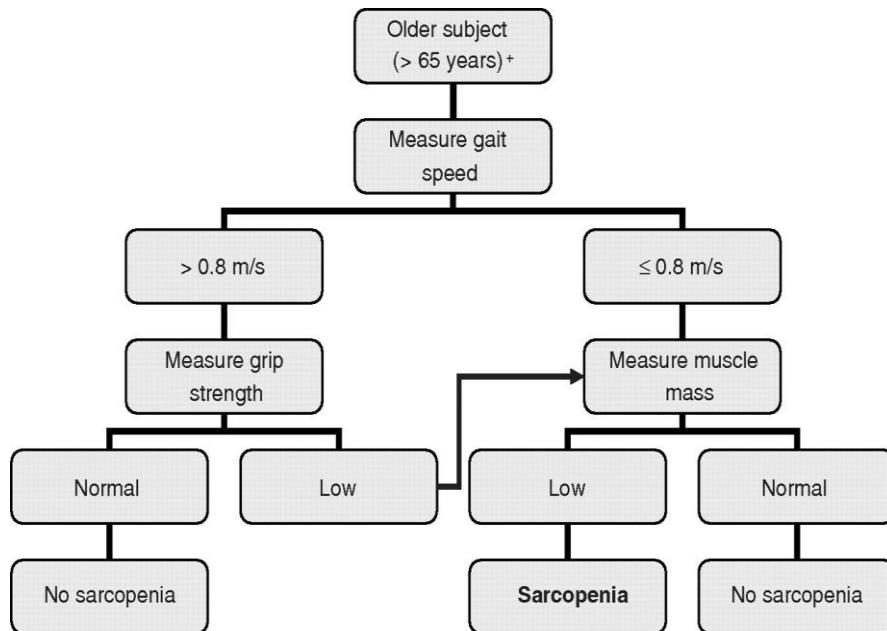
Sarcopenia: Diverse definizioni

-
- 2010 – *European Working Group on Sarcopenia in Older People* ...una sindrome caratterizzata da perdita progressiva e generalizzata della massa e forza muscolare scheletrica associata ad un aumentato rischio di eventi avversi quali disabilità, scarsa qualità di vita e morte...
 - 2011 – *International Working Group on Sarcopenia* ...è la perdita di massa e funzione muscolare età-correlata. La sarcopenia è una sindrome complessa che è associata a perdita di massa muscolare isolata o associata ad incremento della massa grassa...
 - 2011 – *Society for Sarcopenia Cachexia and Wasting Disorders* ...sindrome caratterizzata da riduzione della massa muscolare associata a limitazione nel cammino, non conseguente a specifiche condizioni patologiche o cachessia...
 - 2014 – *FNIH Sarcopenia Project*: ...limitazione funzionale in presenza di riduzione di debolezza (ridotta forza) come conseguenza di ridotta massa muscolare...

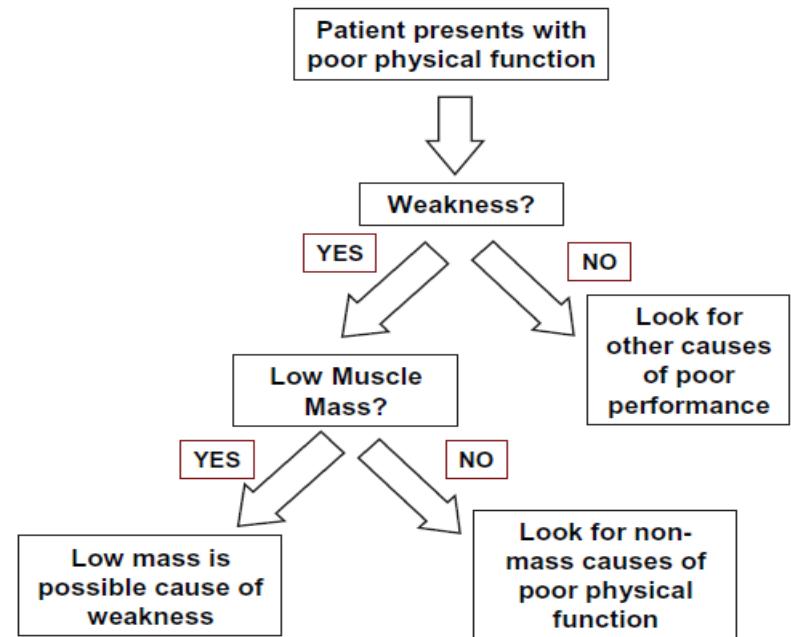


Sarcopenia: definizioni operative

EWGSOP



FNIH



Cruz-Jentoft A J et al. Age Ageing 2010

Studensky et al. JGMS 2014



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Sarcopenia: definizioni operative

Criteria	Operational Definition			Prevalence (%)	
	Physical Performance	Muscle Strength	ALM	Men (n = 7,113)	Women (n = 2,950)
Foundation of NIH Sarcopenia Project					
Weakness and low lean mass	—	Grip strength Men: <26 kg Women: <16 kg	ALM _{BMI} Men: <0.789 Women: <0.512	1.3	2.3
Slowness with weakness and low lean mass	Gait speed: ≤0.8 m/s	Grip strength Men: <26 kg Women: <16 kg	ALM _{BMI} Men: <0.789 Women: <0.512	0.5	1.8
European Working Group on Sarcopenia Older Persons					
Sarcopenia	Gait speed: <0.8 m/s or Grip strength Men: <30 kg Women: <20 kg		ALM/ht ² Men: ≤7.23 kg/m ² Women: ≤5.67 kg/m ²	5.3	13.3
Severe sarcopenia	Gait speed: <0.8 m/s	Grip strength Men: <30 kg Women: <20 kg	ALM/ht ² Men: ≤7.23 kg/m ² Women: ≤5.67 kg/m ²	0.7	2.9

Note: ALM_{BMI} = ratio of appendicular lean mass over body mass index; ALM/ht² = ratio of appendicular lean mass over height squared.



Cruz-Jentoft A J et al. Age Ageing 2014;43:748-759



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Prevalenza di Sarcopenia nel paziente ospedalizzato: criteri EWGSOP

Author	Setting	N	Age	Prevalence
Gariballa, 2013	Geriatrics	432	≥ 65	10%
Rossi, 2014	Geriatrics	119	80 ± 7	25%
Sousa, 2014	Geriatrics	608	≥ 18 (f) ≥ 18 (m)	5-38% 5-41%
Vetrano, 2014	Geriatrics & Internal Medicine	770	≥ 65	28%
Smoliner, 2014	Geriatrics	198	≥ 65	25%
González-Montalvo, 2015	Orthogeriatrics	479	85 ± 7	17.1%
Martinez, 2015	Mixed	110	≥ 60	21.8%
Cerri AP, 2015	Geriatrics	103	≥ 65	21.4%



Gruppo Lavoro Italiano Sarcopenia – Trattamento e Nutrizione



Studio multicentrico osservazionale sulla prevalenza di sarcopenia e dei suoi correlati clinici, nella popolazione anziana ospedalizzata



Lo Studio GLISTEN



CRITERI DI INCLUSIONE:

- Età ≥ 65 anni
- Capacità di comprendere il CI
- Possibilità di eseguire BIA

Metodi - Variabili

All'ingresso in ospedale:

- Misure antropometriche (peso, altezza, lunghezza tibia, circonf. polpaccio)
- Farmaci al domicilio
- ADL, IADL, PASE, SPMSQ, GDS
- Elenco patologie → Indice di Charlson
- Esami ematochimici

Durante la degenza:

- Delirium, cadute, lesioni da pressione
- Giorni di allattamento, dieta, giorni di digiuno

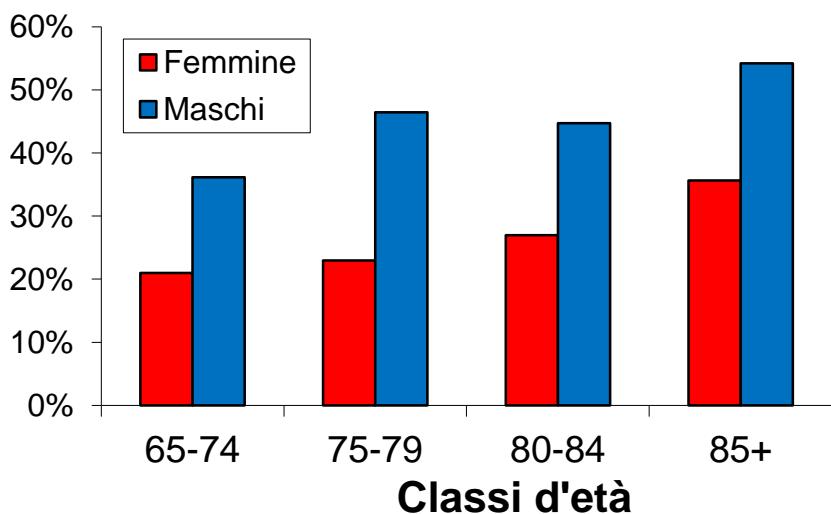
Ingresso – Dimissione (Criteri EWGSOP)

- Massa muscolare → BIA (Skeletal muscle index)
- Forza muscolare → Grip strength
- Performance fisica → Velocità del cammino sui 4-m

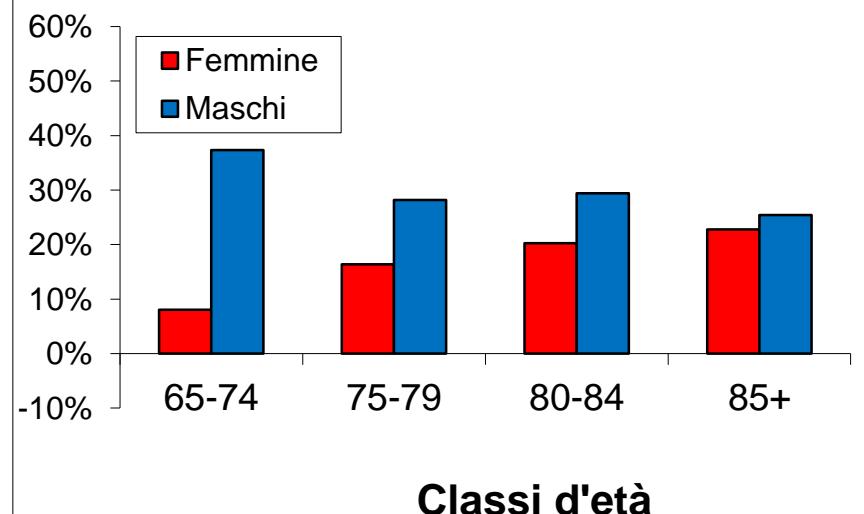


Prevalenza di sarcopenia in base ai criteri diagnostici EWGSOP e FNIH. Studio GLISTEN

EWGSOP



FNIH



36.0 % vs 24.1 %



Volpato et al, unpublished

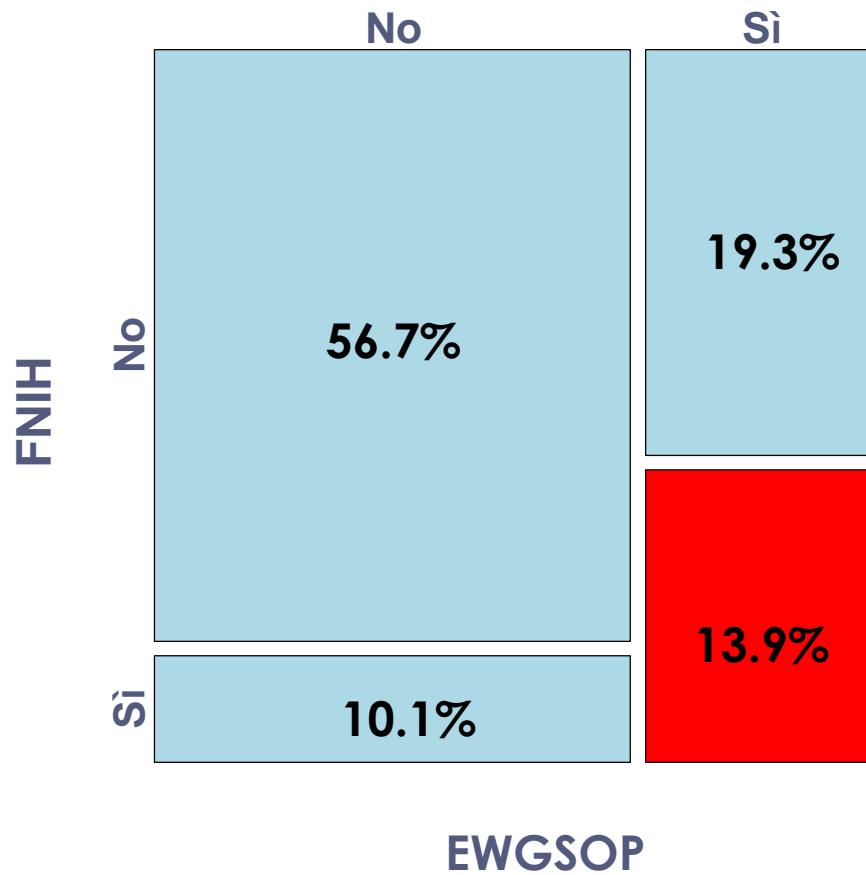


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EWGSOP – FNIH: concordanza delle definizioni



Expected Agreement	Agreement	Kappa	Std. Err.	Z	Prob>Z
<hr/>					
70.54%	58.70%	0.2866	0.0394	7.27	0.0000



Caratteristiche cliniche associate alla sarcopenia in base alla definizione usata

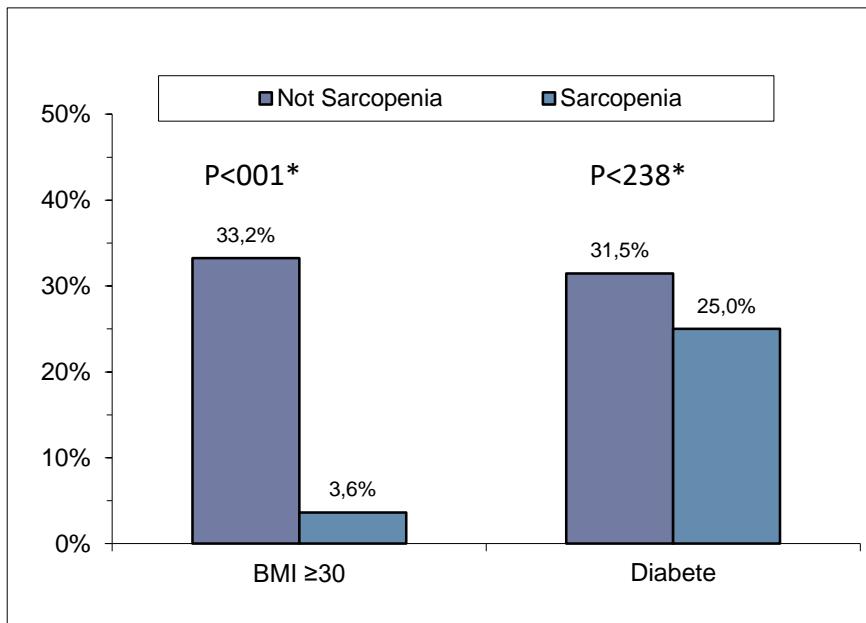
	EWGSOP			FNIH		
	No Sarcopenia	Sarcopenia	P	No Sarcopenia	Sarcopenia	P
n (%)	428 (65,3)	277 (34.7)		464 (75.9)	147 (24.1)	
Age, mean ± SD	79.9 ± 6.5	83.2 ± 7.0	<0.001	80.6 ± 6.6	80.6 ± 6.7	0.951
Women, %	53.3	49.3	0.338	55.4	38.1	<0.001
BMI	PR (95%CI) 0.92 (0.90; 0.95)			PR (95% CI) 1.12 (1.09-1.14)		
Disability, %	22.7	37.9	<0.001	20.3	34.7	<0.001
SPMSQ, med [IQR]	2 [1; 3]	2 [1; 5]	0.001	2 [1, 3]	3 [1, 4]	0.027
Charlson I. med [IQR]	3 [2,5]	3 [2,4]	0.705	3 [1,4]	3 [2,5]	0.027
CHF, %	14.7	23.4	0.006	17.0	17.0	0.996
Diabetes, %	32.0	22.9	0.014	26.3	38.1	0.006
COPD, %	25.7	25.1	0.869	23.9	33.3	0.024
Stroke, %)	10.3	16.7	0.017	11.8	5.0	0.322



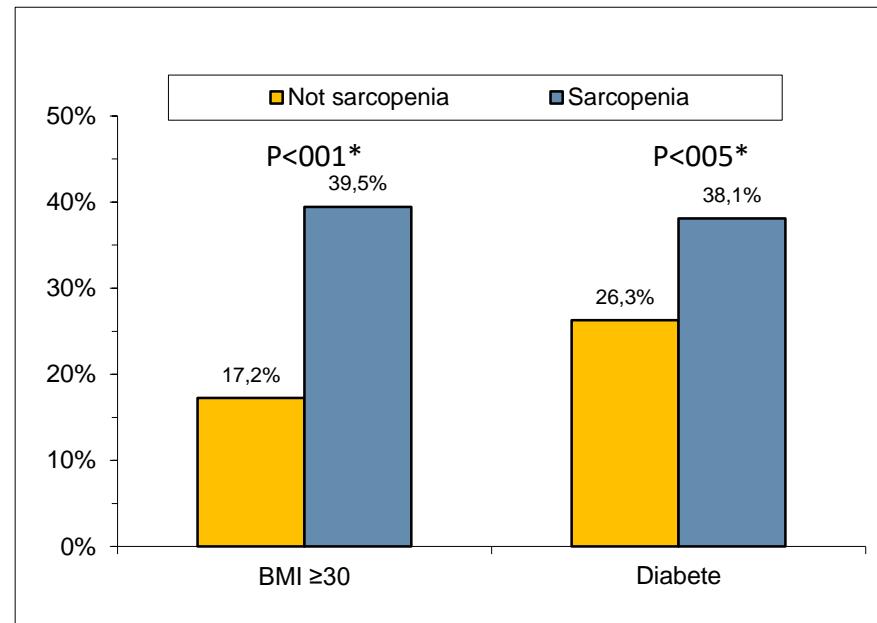
Volpato et al, unpublished

Sarcopenia, BMI e Diabete: Lo Studio Glisten

EWGSOP



FNIH



SMI: Appendicular skeletal muscle mass/height²

SMI: Appendicular skeletal muscle mass/BMI

*age and gender adjusted



Volpato et al, unpublished



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Sarcopenia e rischio di morte dopo la dimissione (36 mesi)

Modelli di Cox

	Modello 1	Modello 2	Modello 3
	HR (95%CI)	HR (95%CI)	HR (95%CI)
EWGSOP	1.17 (0.85-1.63)	0.95 (0.68-1.34)	0.90 (0.61-1.33)
FNIH	1.78 (1.26-2.50)	1.65 (1.17-2.32)	1.47 (1.00-2.14)

Modello 1: non aggiustato

Modello 2: aggiustato per età e sesso

Modello 3: + ADL, SPMSQ, BMI, perdita di peso, comorbilità



Ri-ospedalizzazione nei 12 mesi dopo la dimissione

Modelli di regressione negativa binomiale

	Modello 1 IRR (95%CI)	Modello 2 IRR (95%CI)	Modello 3 IRR (95%CI)
EWGSOP	0.83 (0.60-1.16)	/	/
FNIH	2.32 (1.61-3.33)	2.17 (1.51-3.13)	1.31 (1.08-2.50)

IRR= incidence rate ratio

Modello 1: non aggiustato

Modello 2: aggiustato per età e sesso

Modello 3: Aggiustato per età, sesso e comorbilità



Age and Ageing 2018; **0**: 1–16
doi: 10.1093/ageing/afy169

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GUIDELINES

Sarcopenia: revised European consensus on definition and diagnosis

ALFONSO J. CRUZ-JENTOFT¹, GÜLISTAN BAHAT², JÜRGEN BAUER³, YVES BOIRIE⁴, OLIVIER BRUYÈRE⁵,
TOMMY CEDERHOLM⁶, CYRUS COOPER⁷, FRANCESCO LANDI⁸, YVES ROLLAND⁹, AVAN AIHIE SAYER¹⁰,
STÉPHANE M. SCHNEIDER¹¹, CORNEL C. SIEBER¹², EVA TOPINKOVA¹³, MAURITS VANDEWOUDE¹⁴,
MARJOLEIN VISSER¹⁵, MAURO ZAMBONI¹⁶, WRITING GROUP FOR THE EUROPEAN WORKING GROUP ON
SARCOPENIA IN OLDER PEOPLE 2 (EWGSOP2), AND THE EXTENDED GROUP FOR EWGSOP2



EWGSOP2: 2018 operational definition

- ▶ *Sarcopenia is a progressive and generalised skeletal muscle disorder that is associated with increased likelihood of adverse outcomes including*
 - ▶ *falls,*
 - ▶ *fractures,*
 - ▶ *physical disability*
 - ▶ *and mortality*



EWGSOP2 Cut-off points

Test	Cut-off points for men	Cut-off points for women
EWGSOP2 sarcopenia cut-off points for low strength by chair stand and grip strength		
Grip strength	<27 kg	<16 kg
Chair stand	>15 s for five rises	
EWGSOP2 sarcopenia cut-off points for low muscle quantity		
ASM	<20 kg	<15 kg
ASM/height ²	<7.0 kg/m ²	<6.0 kg/m ²
EWGSOP2 sarcopenia cut-off points for low performance		
Gait speed	≤0.8 m/s	
SPPB		≤8 point score
TUG		≥20 s
400 m walk test		Non-completion or ≥6 min for completion



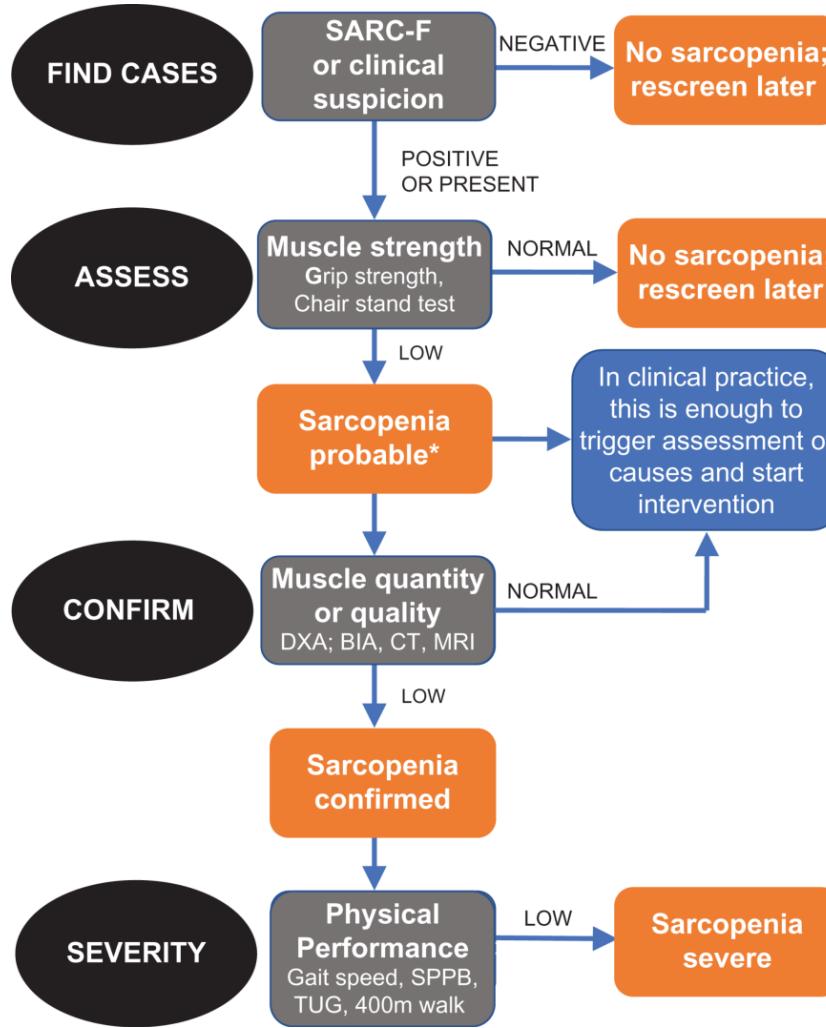
2018 operational definition of sarcopenia

Probable sarcopenia is identified by Criterion 1.
Diagnosis is confirmed by additional documentation of Criterion 2.
If Criteria 1, 2 and 3 are all met, sarcopenia is considered severe.

- (1) Low muscle strength
 - (2) Low muscle quantity or quality
 - (3) Low physical performance
-

*Sarcopenia: revised European consensus on definition and diagnosis,
Age & Ageing 2018*





From: Sarcopenia: revised European consensus on definition and diagnosis
 Age Ageing. Published online October 12, 2018. doi:10.1093/ageing/afy169



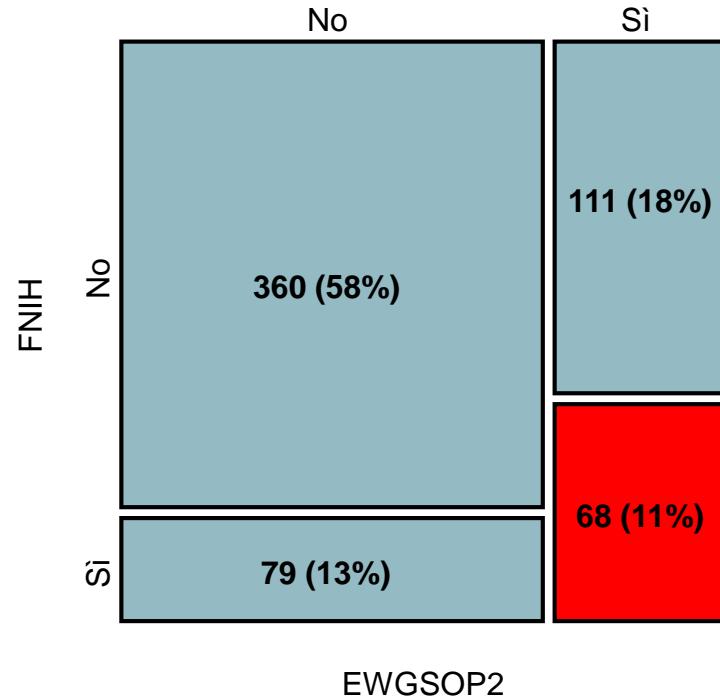
Caratteristiche cliniche associate alla sarcopenia in base alla definizione usata

	EWGSOP			EWGSOP2		
	No Sarcopenia	Sarcopenia	P	No Sarcopenia	Sarcopenia	P
n (%)	428 (65,3)	277 (34.7)		439 (71.0)	179 (29.0)	
Age, mean ± SD	79.9 ± 6.5	83.2 ± 7.0	<0.001	79.7 ± 6.3	82.8 ± 6.8	<0.001
Women, %	53.3	49.3	0.338	50.0	53.6	0.398
BMI, mean ± SD	27.3 ± 4.9	24.3 ± 4.7	<0.001	27.4 ± 4.9	23.2 ± 3.7	<0.001
Weigth loss, %	39.1	51.4	0.003	40.2	51.1	0.013
Disability, n(%)	97 (22.7)	86 (37.9)	<0.001	20.5	30.7	<0.01
SPMSQ, med [IQR]	2 [1; 3]	2 [1; 5]	0.001	2 [1, 3]	2 [1, 4]	0.019
Charlson I. med [IQR]	3 [2,5]	3 [2,4]	0.705	3 [1,4]	3 [2,4]	0.987
CHF, n(%)	14.7	23.4	0.006	16.6	19.0	0.481
Diabetes, n(%)	32.0	22.9	0.014	31.0	25.1	0.148
COPD, n(%)	25.7	25.1	0.869	28.9	20.1	0.024
Stroke, n(%)	10.3	16.7	0.017	11.8	14.5	0.363



Volpato et al, unpublished

EWGSOP-2 – FNIH definition agreement

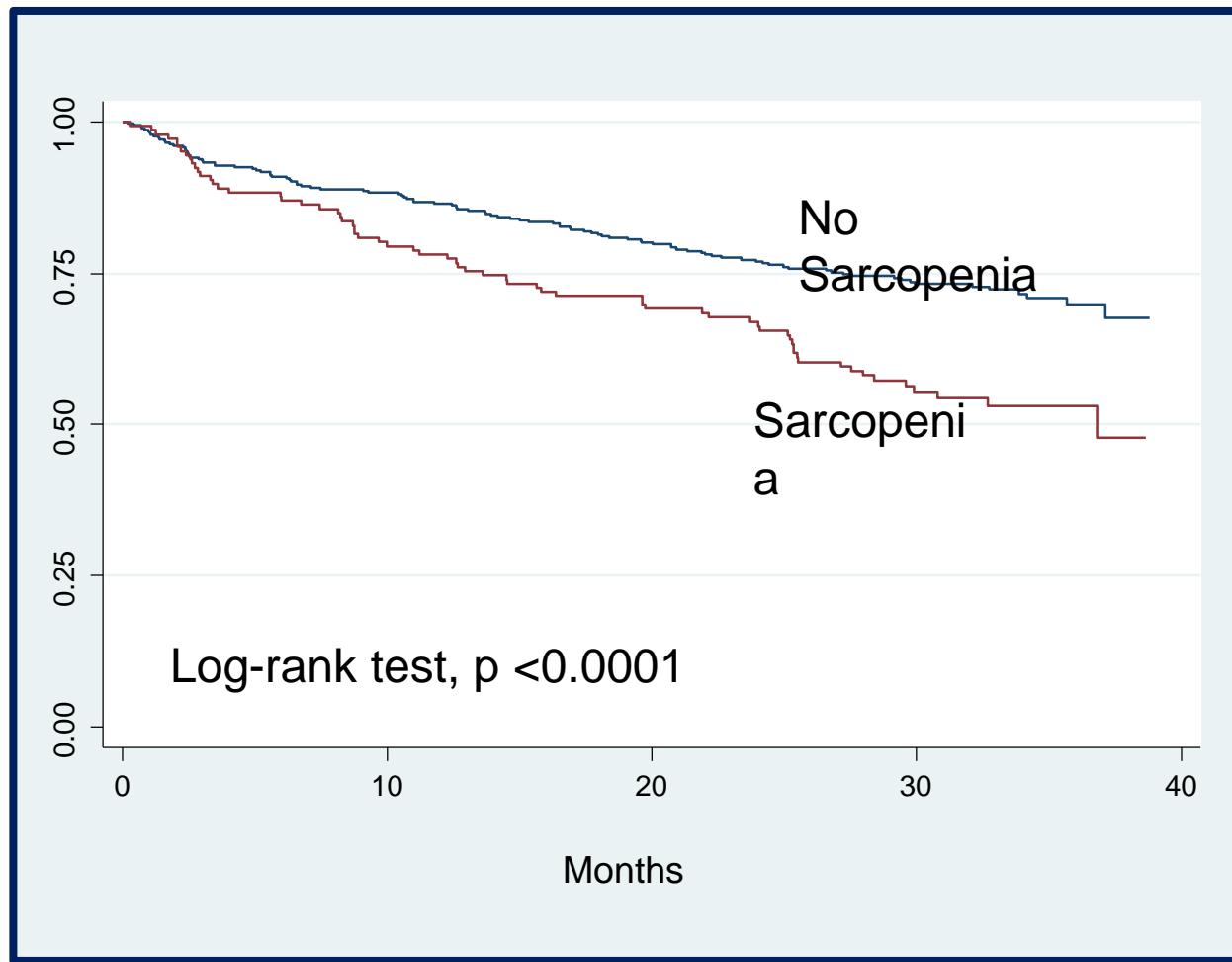


Expected Agreement	Agreement	Kappa	Std. Err.	Z	Prob>Z
<hr/>					
69.26%	61.03%	0.211	0.0399	5.30	0.0000

Volpato et al, unpublished



Sarcopenia e rischio di morte a 36 mesi dopo la dimissione con i nuovi criteri EWGSOP2 (Studio GLISTEN)



Volpato et al, unpublished



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Sarcopenia e rischio di morte dopo la dimissione (36 mesi)

Modelli di Cox

	Modello 1	Modello 2	Modello 3
	HR (95%CI)	HR (95%CI)	HR (95%CI)
EWGSOP	1.17 (0.85-1.63)	0.95 (0.68-1.34)	0.90 (0.61-1.33)
EWGSOP2	1.63 (1.66-2.71)	1.47 (1.07-2.03)	1.42 (1.00-2.01)

Modello 1: non aggiustato

Modello 2: aggiustato per età e sesso

Modello 3: + ADL, SPMSQ, BMI, perdita di peso, comorbilità



Ri-ospedalizzazione nei 12 mesi dopo la dimissione

Modelli di regressione negativa binomiale

	Modello 1 IRR (95%CI)	Modello 2 IRR (95%CI)	Modello 3 IRR (95%CI)
EWGSOP	0.83 (0.60-1.16)	/	/
EWGSOP2	1.14 (0.80-1.63)	/	/

IRR= incidence rate ratio

Modello 1: non aggiustato

Modello 2: aggiustato per età e sesso

Modello 3: Aggiustato per età, sesso e comorbilità



Conclusioni

- ▶ La prevalenza stimata di sarcopenia varia grandemente in base ai criteri diagnostici usati
- ▶ I criteri EWGSOP, EWGSOP2 e FNIH identificano come sarcopenici soggetti diversi
- ▶ Le definizioni EWGSOP identificano prevalentemente soggetti sarcopenici con BMI ridotto mentre la definizione FNHI identifica i soggetti con BMI elevato
- ▶ I criteri EWGSOP2 e FNHI hanno un valore prognostico in termini di mortalità molto simile



Ringraziamenti: Il Gruppo GLISTEN

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- ▶ Mario Bo (To)
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- ▶ Antonio Cherubini (An)
- ▶ Francesco Corica (Me)
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- ▶ Francesco Landi (Roma)
- ▶ Marcello Maggio (Pr)
- ▶ Mari Rosaria Rizzo (Na)
- ▶ Andrea Rossi (Vr)

