

Frailty in patients with acute coronary syndrome: comparison between tools for comprehensive geriatric assessment and the Tilburg Frailty Indicator

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Purpose: It is a known fact that age is a strong predictor of adverse events in acute coronary syndrome (ACS). In this context, the main risk factor in elderly patients, ie, frailty syndrome, gains special importance. The availability of tools to identify frail people is relevant for both research and clinical purposes. The purpose of this study was to investigate the correlation of a scale for assessing frailty – the Tilburg Frailty Indicator (TFI) and its domains (mental and physical) – with other research tools commonly used for comprehensive geriatric assessment in patients with ACS.

Patients and methods: The study covered 135 people and was carried out in the cardiology ward at T Marciniak Lower Silesian Specialist Hospital in Wrocław, Poland. The patients were admitted with ACS. ST segment elevation myocardial infarction and non-ST segment elevation myocardial infarction were defined by the presence of certain conditions in reference to the literature. The Polish adaptation of the TFI was used for the frailty syndrome assessment, which was compared to other single measures used in geriatric assessment: the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE), the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS), and Katz Index of Independence in Activities of Daily Living (ADLs).

Results: The mean TFI value in the studied group amounted to 7.13 ± 2.81 (median: 7, interquartile range: 5–9, range [0, 14]). Significant correlations were demonstrated between the values of the TFI and other scales: positive for HADS ($r=0.602$, $P<0.001$) and the reverse for MMSE ($r=-0.603$, $P<0.001$) and IADL ($r=-0.462$, $P<0.001$). Patients with a TFI score ≥ 5 revealed considerably higher values on HADS ($P<0.001$) and considerably lower values on the MMSE ($P<0.001$) and IADL scales ($P=0.001$).

Conclusion: The results for the TFI comply with the results of other scales (MMSE, HADS, ADL, IADL), which confirm the credibility of the Polish adaptation of the tool. Stronger correlations were observed for mental components and the mental scales turned out to be independently related to the TFI in a multidimensional analysis.

Keywords: frailty syndrome, acute coronary syndrome, screening tools, elderly

Introduction

Extension of life expectancy is related to a significant increase in the number of elderly people.¹ It results in an increased demand for medical services and entails the need to improve quality of life and everyday functioning of the eldest citizens.² With regard to the above, the main risk of complications in elderly people, ie, frailty syndrome (FS), gains special importance.^{2–4}

It is considered that patients with FS require special attention. On the one hand, the risk of their disability or death is quite high, but, on the other hand, many elements

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of FS can be reversed if diagnosed appropriately. Prevention might be most beneficial for those at high risk for dependency and disability, ie, frail older people.³

Recently, the literature has emphasized the contribution of FS to acute coronary syndrome (ACS). Half of cases of ACS concern patients ≥ 75 years old.⁵ It is known that age is a strong predictor of adverse events in ACS.⁶ The elderly population is more susceptible to hemorrhagic complications, renal failure, and incidents involving the central nervous system. Nevertheless, patients at increased risk may benefit significantly from coronary interventions. Research shows, however, that invasive therapy and cardiological treatment are rarely used in this population, and the population is also rarely qualified for clinical studies.⁷ Not only age but also related disease conditions (anemia, renal insufficiency, FS, disturbed cognitive functions) are the cause of adverse events after ACS. The American Heart Association Council recommends taking FS, cognitive functions, and concomitant diseases into account while making risk assessments and selecting therapy in ACS. There is evidence that the changes influence prognosis after ACS and are of key importance for selecting therapy in patients with non-ST segment elevation myocardial infarction (NSTEMI).⁵

The availability of tools to identify frail people is relevant to both research and clinical purposes. In order to avoid costs and unnecessary assessments, valid and low-cost tools are needed to screen elderly people who are at particular risk of developing adverse outcomes.⁸ With regard to disability prevention, valid screening instruments are needed to identify frail older people.

With regard to the above, early diagnosis of FS and implementation of appropriate intervention aimed at minimizing the negative effects of the syndrome and improving the quality of life of patients suffering from the disease are extremely important.⁹ However, in practice, this means facing various problems related to the previously mentioned lack of coherent definition of FS or uniform diagnostic criteria for the syndrome. The clinical markers of frailty include: nutritional condition, mobility, activity, strength and endurance, cognitive functions, and mood. Nevertheless, the large number and variability of the factors determining the presence of FS justifies the creation of a simple screening tool that could be used for diagnosing the syndrome. Recent years have seen the development of various tools meeting the criteria; their value varies, though, due to the fact that none of them allows a simultaneous analysis of all the components of FS.

The Tilburg Frailty Indicator (TFI), a tool proposed by Gobbens et al¹⁰ is based on the concept of the frailty model.¹¹

The tool is simple for a patient and characterized good psychometric properties when studied in a Polish population.¹²

Functional status refers to the ability to perform activities necessary or desirable in daily life. Disability is a well-known major adverse outcome of physical frailty.^{13,14} Therefore, we measured the Katz Index of Independence in Activities of Daily Living (ADLs),¹⁵ which include bathing, dressing, toileting, maintaining continence, grooming, feeding, transport, and the Lawton Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADLs) Scale. IADLs refer to the ability to maintain an independent household, including shopping for groceries, driving or using public transportation, using the telephone, performing housework, doing home repair, preparing meals, doing laundry, taking medication, and handling finances.¹⁶

Anxiety and depression are common in older people, and also may predispose them to frailty. Previous studies have reported on cross-sectional association and poor cognition, and it has been suggested that frailty might be an indicator of future cognitive impairment. Cognitive impairment is an independent marker of functional decline and mortality. Cognitive impairment is also responsible for loss of independence, affecting individuals and families and having an impact on the health care system. Some researchers have suggested that cognitive function is a predictor of becoming frail.^{17–20}

The latest definitions of FS adopt a multidimensional concept, where FS is described as a dynamic condition depending on a number of factors, including physical, mental, and social ones, that interact and distort the physiological balance.^{21–23} Therefore, the researchers need to select the appropriate definition as well as tools to study FS.²⁴

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the correlation of the FS test scale – the TFI and its domains (mental and physical) – with other research tools, including the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE), ADL, IADL, and the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS), commonly used for comprehensive geriatric assessment (CGA) in patients with ACS.

Methods

Study population

The study covered 135 people, including 53 (39.3%) women and 82 (60.7%) men. The study was carried out in the cardiology ward at T Marciniak Lower Silesian Specialist Hospital in Wrocław, Poland. Data was collected from January 2014 to August 2014. Patients were admitted with ACS. ST segment elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) was defined as the presence of: 1) typical chest pain lasting >30 minutes; 2) ST segment elevation ≥ 2 mm

in contiguous chest leads and/or ST segment elevation at ≥ 1 mm in ≥ 2 standard leads, or new left bundle branch block; and 3) positive cardiac necrosis markers. NSTEMI was defined as the presence of: 1) typical chest pain; 2) absence of ST segment elevation; and 3) positive cardiac necrosis markers. Only the patients who underwent percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) were included in the analysis. Inclusion criteria were age ≥ 65 years and written informed consent for participation in the study. The assessment was made in hemodynamically stable patients. Patients admitted with severe disturbances, such as cardiogenic shock or pulmonary edema, and patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, stroke, cancer, and mental disorders, as well as patients addicted to alcohol and other psychoactive substances, were excluded from the study.

This study was approved by the Bioethical Commission of the Medical University of Wrocław (number KB-521/2014).

Measures

Description of the TFI

The TFI consists of two different parts. One part addresses the sociodemographic characteristics of a participant (sex, age, marital status, country of origin, educational level, and monthly income) and potential determinants of frailty. The second part addresses the components of frailty. Part two of the TFI comprises 15 self-reported questions, divided into three domains. The physical domain (0–8 points) consists of eight questions related to physical health, unexplained weight loss, difficulty in walking, balance problems, hearing problems, vision problems, strength in hands, and physical tiredness. The psychological domain (0–4 points) comprises four items related to cognition, depressive symptoms, anxiety, and coping. The social domain (0–3 points) comprises three questions related to living alone, social relations, and social support. Eleven items from part two of the TFI have two response categories (“yes” and “no”), while the other items have three (“yes”, “no,” and “sometimes”). “Yes” or “sometimes” responses are scored 1 point each, while “no” responses are scored 0. The instrument’s total score may range from 0 to 15: the higher the score, the higher one’s frailty. Frailty is diagnosed when the total TFI score is >5 .^{10–12}

Description of the MMSE

The MMSE is a very brief, easily administered mental status examination that has proved to be a highly reliable and valid instrument for detecting and tracking the progression of the

cognitive impairment associated with neurodegenerative diseases. Consequently, the MMSE is the most widely used mental status examination in the world.^{25,26} The maximum MMSE score is 30. The cut-off scores of 24–25 provide a reliable diagnosis of dementia with high sensitivity, specificity, and diagnostic values.^{25,26}

Description of the HADS

The HADS is a screening tool for anxiety and depression in nonpsychiatric clinical populations. It is thought to tap into the construct of affect. The scale consists of 14 items (seven each for anxiety and depression). Responses are based on the relative frequency of symptoms over the preceding week. Possible scores range from 0 to 21 for each subscale. An analysis of scores on the two subscales supported the differentiation of each mood state into four ranges: “mild cases” (scores 8–10), “moderate cases” (scores 11–15), and “severe cases” (scores 16 or higher).^{27,28}

Description of the ADLs

The index of ADLs counts the number of ADLs for which a person needs help, and is the classic measure of the severity of the need for personal assistance services and other long-term services and support. Clients are scored with yes/no for independence in each of the six functions. A score of 6 indicates full function; 4 indicates moderate impairment; and 2 or less indicates severe functional impairment.¹⁴

Description of IADLs

This index measures a patient’s ability to maintain an independent household, eg, shopping for groceries, driving or using public transportation, using the telephone, performing housework, doing home repair, preparing meals, doing laundry, taking medication, and handling finances.¹⁶

Analytic strategy

Correct distribution of the continuous variables was verified with the Shapiro–Wilk test, and their statistical characteristics are presented as arithmetic means, standard deviations, medians, interquartile range (IQRs), and ranges. The power and direction of the relationship between the values of the TFI and other scales were evaluated based on the value of the Pearson’s coefficient of linear correlation (r). The Student’s t -test was used for nonrelated variables to compare the results of each scale in the subgroups of patients with TFI ≥ 5 and <5 . The compliance of distribution of each scale value was evaluated based on the value of coefficient Φ and the result of Pearson’s chi-square test. The calculations were

made with the use of Statistica 10 software (StatSoft, Tulsa, OK, USA); the assumed level of significance was $P \leq 0.05$ for all tests.

Results

The study covered a group of 135 people, including 53 (39.3%) women and 82 (60.7%) men. The mean age of the studied population was 69.8 ± 11.4 years (median: 68, IQR: 60–79, range: 50–92). The sociodemographic data are given in Table 1.

Values of TFI

The mean value of the TFI in the studied group amounted to 7.13 ± 2.81 (median: 7, IQR: 5–9, range: 0–14). The studied population included 105 (77.8%) people with a value of $\text{TFI} \geq 5$ and 30 (22.2%) non-frail people with a TFI value < 5 .

Relationship between the TFI and values of the ADL scale

The mean value of the ADL scale in the studied group amounted to 5.24 ± 1.24 (median: 6, IQR: 5–6, range: 0–6). The studied population included 25 (18.5%) people with values of the ADL scale < 5 and 110 (81.5%) with values of the ADL scale ≥ 5 . Significant reverse correlation between the values of the ADL scale and the values of the TFI ($r = -0.428$, $P < 0.001$) (Figure 1A) and its physical dimension ($r = -0.461$, $P < 0.001$) (Figure 2A) were demonstrated. Patients with a TFI ≥ 5 demonstrated considerably lower values of the ADL scale ($P = 0.002$) (Figure 3A). A significant relationship between the coexistence of the value of the TFI ≥ 5 and the value of the ADL scale < 5 ($\Phi = 0.209$, $P = 0.015$) (Table 1) was demonstrated.

Relationship of the TFI with the values of the IADL scale

The mean value of the IADL scale in the studied population amounted to 21.21 ± 4.08 (median: 24, IQR: 20–24, range: 8–24). The studied population included only five (3.7%) people with the value of the IADL scale < 12 and as many as 130 (96.3%) people with the IADL scale value ≥ 12 . Significant reverse correlations between the values of the IADL scale and the TFI ($r = -0.462$, $P < 0.001$) (Figure 1B) and its physical dimension ($r = -0.462$, $P < 0.001$) (Figure 2B) were demonstrated. Patients with a TFI ≥ 5 revealed considerably lower values of the IADL scale ($P = 0.001$) (Figure 3B). However, no significant relationship between the coexistence of the TFI value ≥ 5 and the value of the IADL scale < 12 ($\Phi = 0.010$, $P = 0.903$) (Table 1) was discovered.

Table 1 Sociodemographic and clinical characteristics of the studied population

Variable	Whole group N=135
Sex	
Men, n (%)	82 (60.7)
Women, n (%)	53 (39.3)
Age (years)	
M \pm SD	69.8 ± 11.4
Me (Q ₁ ; Q ₃)	68 (60; 79)
Min–max	50–92
Age groups (years)	
I: 50–59, n (%)	30 (22.2)
II: 60–74, n (%)	52 (38.5)
III: 75–89, n (%)	49 (36.3)
IV: 90–92, n (%)	4 (3.0)
BMI (kg/m ²)	
M \pm SD	26.9 ± 4.6
Me (Q ₁ ; Q ₃)	26.4 (23.4; 30.1)
Min–max	16.4–41.1
Marital status	
Married, n (%)	76 (56.3)
Single, n (%)	59 (43.7)
Education	
Primary, n (%)	23 (17.0)
Vocational, n (%)	50 (37.1)
Secondary, n (%)	54 (40.0)
Higher, n (%)	8 (5.9)
Place of residence	
City/town, n (%)	114 (84.4)
Village/country, n (%)	21 (15.6)
ACS severity	
STEMI, n (%)	61 (45.2)
NSTEMI, n (%)	64 (47.4)
UA, n (%)	10 (7.4)
Therapeutic interventions	
PCI, n (%)	100 (74.1)
Qualification for CABG, n (%)	16 (11.8)
Pharmacological treatment, n (%)	19 (14.1)
Concomitant diseases ^a	
Arterial hypertension, n (%)	106 (78.5)
Renal malfunction, n (%)	14 (10.4)
Diabetes, n (%)	30 (22.2)

Note: ^aThe ratios do not add up to 100 since some patients suffered from more than one disease.

Abbreviations: ACS, acute coronary syndrome; BMI, body mass index; CABG, coronary artery bypass graft; M, mean; max, maximum; min, minimum; Me, Median; (Q₁; Q₃), (first quartile; third quartile); NSTEMI, non-ST segment elevation myocardial infarction; PCI, percutaneous coronary intervention; SD, standard deviation; STEMI, ST segment elevation myocardial infarction; UA, unstable angina.

Relationship of the TFI with the values of the HADS

The mean value of the HADS in the studied group amounted to 13.25 ± 9.89 (median: 10, IQR: 23–29, range: 0–43). The studied population included 91 (67.4%) people with a value of the HADS > 7 and 44 (32.6%) people with a value of the HADS ≤ 7 . Significant positive correlations between the values of the HADS and the value of the TFI ($r = 0.602$,

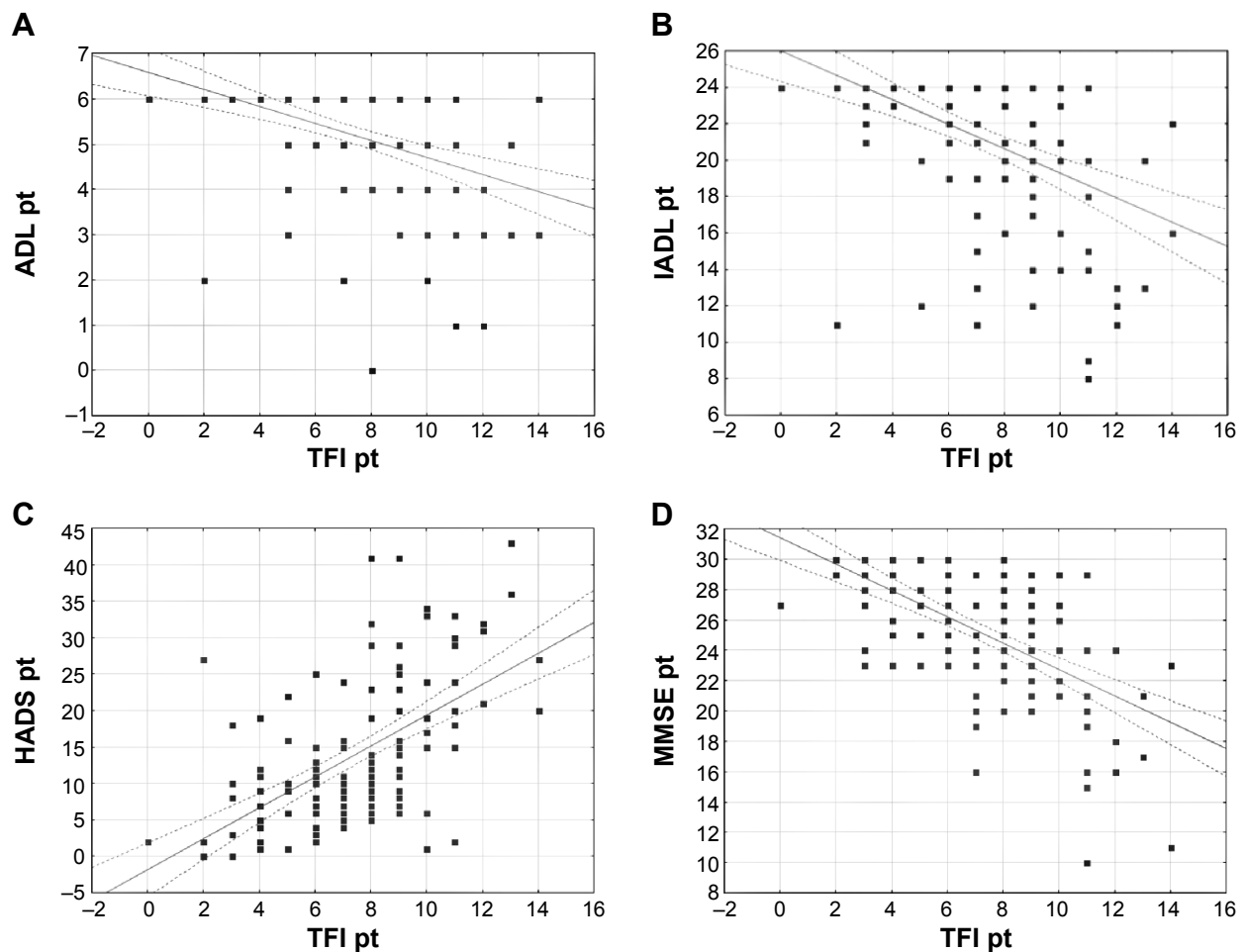


Figure 1 Relationships between the TFI values and values of the ADL (A), IADL (B), HADS (C), and MMSE (D) scales.

Abbreviations: ADL, Katz Index of Independence in Activities of Daily Living; HADS, Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale; IADL, The Lawton Instrumental Activities of Daily Living Scale; MMSE, Mini-Mental State Examination; TFI, Tilburg Frailty Indicator.

$P < 0.001$) (Figure 1C) and its mental dimensions ($r = 0.586$, $P < 0.001$) (Figure 2C) were demonstrated. Patients with a TFI ≥ 5 revealed considerably higher values of the HADS ($P < 0.001$) (Figure 3C). A significant relationship between the coexistence of the value of the TFI ≥ 5 and the value of the HADS > 7 ($\Phi = 0.389$, $P = 0.001$) (Table 1) was also demonstrated.

Relationship of the TFI with the values of the MMSE scale

The mean value of the MMSE scale in the studied group amounted to 25.22 ± 4.05 (median: 26, IQR: 23–29, range: 10–30). The studied population included 40 (29.6%) people with the value of the MMSE scale < 24 and 95 (70.4%) people with the value of the MMSE scale ≥ 24 . Significant reverse correlations between the values of the MMSE scale and the value of the TFI ($r = -0.603$, $P < 0.001$) (Figure 1D) and its mental dimension ($r = -0.413$, $P < 0.001$) (Figure 2D) were

demonstrated. Patients with the TFI ≥ 5 revealed considerably lower values of the MMSE scale ($P < 0.001$) (Figure 3D). A significant relationship between the coexistence of the value of the TFI ≥ 5 and the value of the MMSE scale < 24 ($\Phi = 0.269$, $P = 0.002$) (Table 2) was also demonstrated.

Multidimensional analysis

A multiple regression analysis revealed that the parameters with a significant, independent effect on the TFI level included the values of the HADS and MMSE scale. In turn, in the multidimensional model of logistic regression, the only independent predictor of the TFI ≥ 5 turned out to be the occurrence of the HADS value > 7 (odds ratio [OR] = 4.84, 95% confidence interval [CI]: 1.91–12.22, $P = 0.001$). No statistically significant relationship between the coexistence of a TFI ≥ 5 and a value of the ADL scale < 5 (OR = 3.74, 95% CI: 0.42–33.42, $P = 0.234$) and MMSE scale < 24 (OR = 3.57, 95% CI: 0.72–17.66, $P = 0.116$) was demonstrated.

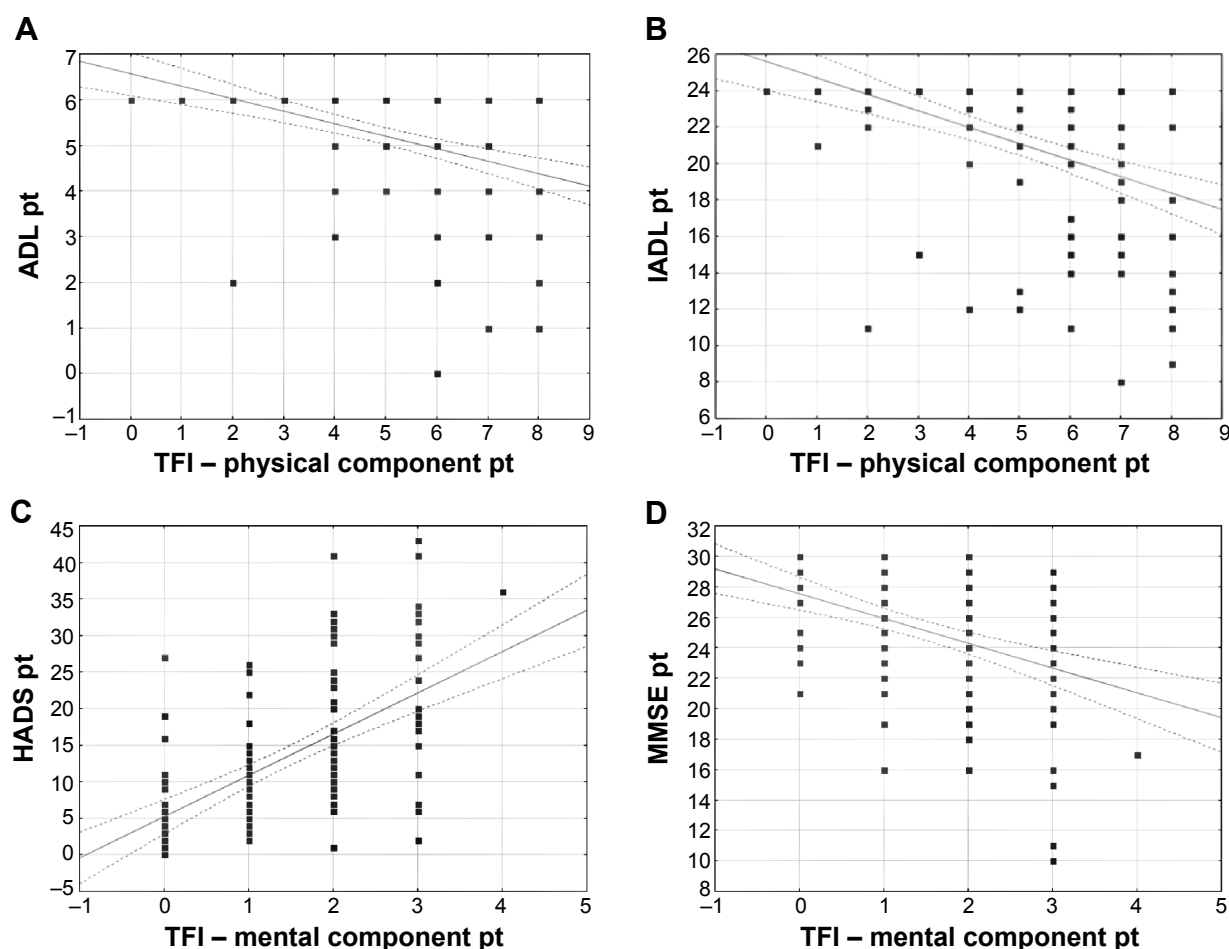


Figure 2 Relationships between the values of the physical dimension of the TFI and the values of the ADL (A) and IADL (B) scales, and between the values of the mental dimension of the TFI and the values of the HADS (C) and MMSE (D) scales.

Abbreviations: ADL, Katz Index of Independence in Activities of Daily Living; HADS, Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale; IADL, The Lawton Instrumental Activities of Daily Living Scale; MMSE, Mini-Mental State Examination; TFI, Tilburg Frailty Indicator.

Discussion

Neither a unanimous operating definition of FS nor uniform diagnostic criteria of the syndrome have been developed so far.³¹ FS is a consequence of reduced physiological reserves of many body organs.^{29–31} Moreover, FS results in poorer functioning in biopsychosocial areas, translating into a poorer response to both physical and mental stressors. Factors involved in the etiopathogenesis of FS include biological (inflammatory, hormones), clinical (sarcopenia, osteoporosis, and other concomitant diseases), and social (social isolation, poor financial condition).³² The occurrence of FS leads to poorer functioning in the elderly in many aspects, as well as to an increased risk of disease, hospitalization, institutionalization, or even death; the problems gain particular significance in the case of patients suffering from chronic diseases.⁸

There are a number of instruments (clinical and instrumental tests, self-return questionnaires, etc) that allow the assessment of the components of FS from the physical domain (physical activity, nutrition, handgrip strength, risk

of falling down)^{15,16,29,31,32} mental domain (cognitive functions, mood, depression)^{25,26,29,30} and social domain (social isolation, social support).^{10,11} Furthermore, the literature mentions research tools that can be used for comprehensive diagnostics of FS: 1) the Cardiovascular Health Study (CHS) Scale; 2) the Edmonton Frail Scale (EFS); 3) the TFI; 4) the Canadian Study on Health and Aging (CSHA) Frailty Index; 5) the FRAIL scale; and 6) the Groningen Frailty Indicator (GFI).^{8,11,30,31,33}

The purpose of the present study was to establish whether the TFI correlates with single tools (ADL, IADL, MMSE, and HADS) used for assessing various aspects of elderly age in CGA, and to compare the predictive values of single-measure instruments with the TFI in the ACS population. A similar study was performed by Gobbens et al³⁴ where the authors assessed the predictive validity of the eight individual self-reported components of the physical frailty subscale of the TFI for the total disability, ADL disability, and IADL disability in older people. Low

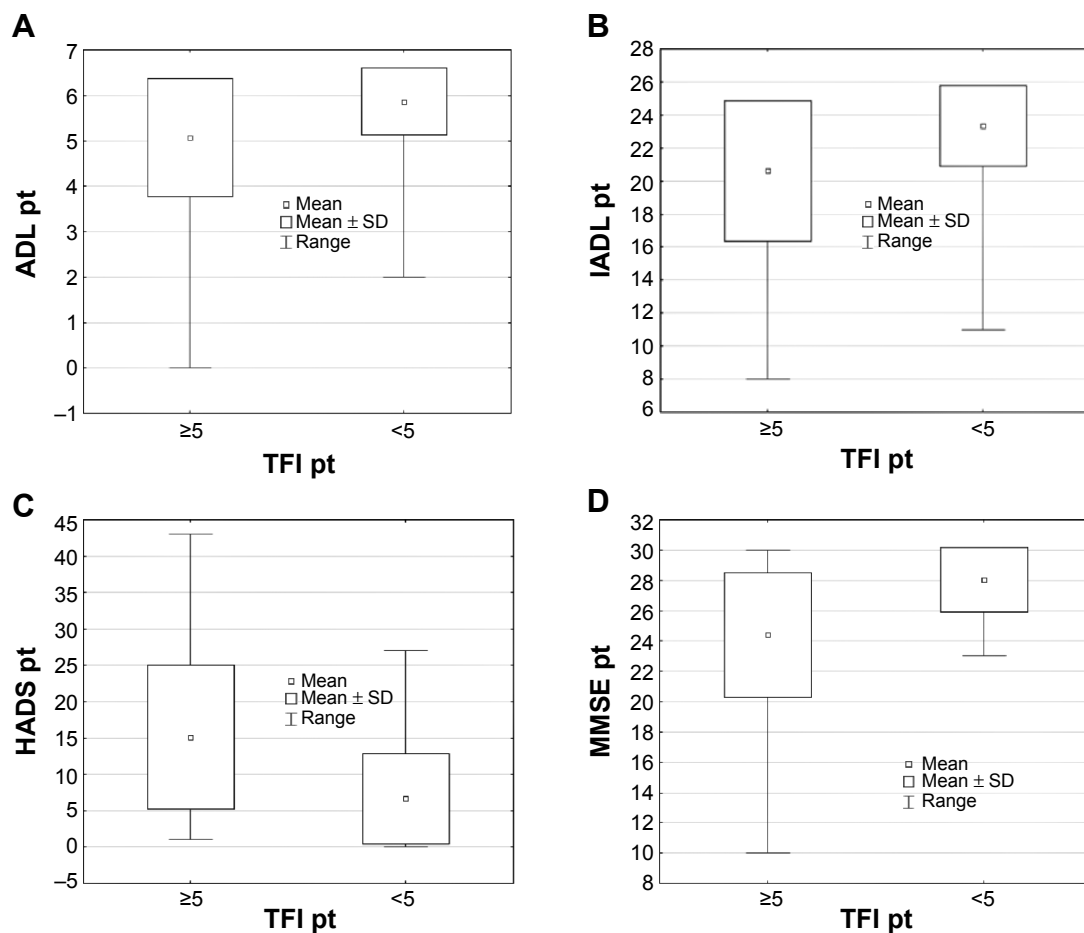


Figure 3 Statistical characteristics of the values of the ADL (A), IADL (B), HADS (C), and MMSE (D) scales in the subgroups of patients with the TFI values ≥ 5 and < 5 .
Abbreviations: ADL, Katz Index of Independence in Activities of Daily Living; HADS, Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale; IADL, The Lawton Instrumental Activities of Daily Living Scale; MMSE, Mini-Mental State Examination; SD, standard deviation; TFI, Tilburg Frailty Indicator.

physical activity was associated with a greater total and ADL disability. Slowness was associated with a higher total and IADL disability, and weakness with a lower IADL disability.³⁴ In our study, a significant relationship between the coexistence of a TFI value ≥ 5 and an ADL scale value < 5

Table 2 Distribution of the number and percentage of patients with different values of the ADL, HADS, and MMSE scales in the subgroups of patients with the TFI values ≥ 5 and < 5

Scale	TFI ≥ 5 , n (%) (n=105)	TFI < 5 , n (%) (n=30)	Φ	P-value
ADL < 5	24 (22.9)	1 (3.3)	0.209	0.015
ADL ≥ 5	81 (77.1)	29 (96.7)		
IADL < 12	4 (3.8)	1 (3.3)	0.010	0.903
IADL ≥ 12	101 (96.2)	29 (96.7)		
HADS > 7	81 (77.1)	10 (33.3)	0.389	< 0.001
HADS ≤ 7	24 (22.9)	20 (66.7)		
MMSE < 24	38 (36.2)	2 (6.7)	0.269	0.002
MMSE ≥ 24	67 (63.8)	28 (93.3)		

Abbreviations: ADL, Katz Index of Independence in Activities of Daily Living; HADS, Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale; IADL, The Lawton Instrumental Activities of Daily Living Scale; MMSE, Mini-Mental State Examination; TFI, Tilburg Frailty Indicator.

was demonstrated, which means, similarly to Gobbens and van Assen's research, that physical frailty measured by the TFI is comparable with lower ADL scores.³⁴ The same relationship was observed between the coexistence of a TFI value ≥ 5 and the HADS and MMSE scale values. Additionally, significant positive correlations between the HADS values had significant positive correlations with the TFI and its mental dimension, were discovered. Patients with a TFI value ≥ 5 demonstrated significantly higher values of the HADS. Therefore, it can be concluded that frailty causes deterioration of the cognitive functions and contributes to the occurrence of fear and depression as measured in the mental dimension of the TFI scale. Cardiovascular disease is a leading cause of morbidity and mortality in older individuals, and managing elderly patients with ACS can be challenging. The presence of FS in the elderly population can be meaningful for taking decisions as to therapy and for stratification of cardiovascular risk. The majority of scales used for risk assessment are based on chronological age. However, chronological age does not always reflect the biological age of the patient and

its use may lead to inaccurate estimation of the patient's risk. Nowadays, the significance of biological age for making medical decisions is emphasized. This can be identified using FS diagnostics, which are the exponents of advanced age. Therefore, the use of the TFI, which is a multidimensional tool, can be helpful for assessing frailty at the bedside with ACS patients, and may change our approach towards those patients because they may need special attention. As we said previously, recent study demonstrated that over 50% of elderly patients with cardiovascular diseases are frail, which makes FS a major problem as frailty is associated with increased mortality.⁸

In the literature, we found only one study in which frailty was measured as an outcome in elderly patients with ACS. The study was performed by Graham et al and the authors administered the EFS to ACS patients to assess frailty. They concluded that the EFS may also be used as a simple frailty assessment tool administered by non-geriatricians to a group of older patients with ACS.³⁵

The TFI is not superior to other frailty instruments, but it might be a useful tool for assessing frailty and helping with the geriatric assessment.

Study limitations

We are well aware of potential limitations of this study. The most important of these stems from the fact that our study sample size was relatively low, and the sample was recruited at a single center.

Conclusion

The results of the TFI comply with the results of other scales (ADL, IADL, MMSE, and HADS), which confirms the credibility of the Polish adaptation of the tool. Stronger correlations concerned mental components, while the mental scales turned out to be independently related to TFI in a multidimensional analysis. To conclude, the assessment of frailty with TFI can be very useful for CGA.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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