# AGE FRIENDLY RESOURCES

### IHI 4MS FRAMEWORKF FOR AGE-FRIENDLY HEALTHSYSTEMS

http://www.ihi.org/Engage/Initiatives/Age-Friendly-Health-Systems/Pages/default.aspx

## MULTI-COMPLEXITY (SCREENING)

### FRAILTY SCREENING TOOLS

### **Vulnerable Elders Scale-13**

Saliba, D., Elliott, M., Rubenstein, L.Z., Solomon, D.H., Young, R.T., Kamberg, C.J., Roth, C., MacLean, C.H., Shekelle, P.G., Sloss, E.M., & Wenger, N.S. (2001). The vulnerable elders survey: A tool for identifying vulnerable older people in the community, *Journal of the American Geriatric Society*, *49*(12), 1691—1699. doi: 10.1046/j.1532-5415.2001.49281.x

### **Groningen Frailty Indicator**

Steverink, N., Slaets, J.P.J., Schuurmans, H., & van Lis, M. (2001). Measuring frailty: Developing and testing the Groningen frailty indicator. *The Gerontologist*, *41*, 236-237.

### **Triage Risk Screening Tool**

Meldon, S.W., Mion, L.C., Palmer, R.M., Drew, B.L., Connor, J.T., Lewicki, L.J., Bass, D.M., Emerman, C.L. (2003). A brief risk-stratification tool to predict repeat emergency department visits and hospitalization in older patients discharged from the emergency department, *Academic Emergency Medicine*, *10*(3), 224-232. doi: 10.1197/aemj.10.3.224

### **Palliative Performance Scale**

Anderson, F., Downing, G.M., Hill, J., Casorso, L. & Lerch, N. (1996). Palliative performance scale (PPS): A new tool. *Journal of Palliative Care*, *12*(1), 5-11. doi: 10.1177/082585979601200102

### OTHER RESOURCES

https://consultgeri.org/tools/try-this-series

### TRST SCORING FROM VIDEO

TRST Survey				
Item	Score			
	Yes	No		
1. Cognitive Impairment	2	0		
2. Social Isolation	1			
3. Poor Mobility	(1)	0		
4. Recent Hospitalization	1			
5. Polypharmacy		0		
Total	3			

# WHAT MATTERS

# SERIOUS ILLNESS CONVERSATION GUIDE

https://www.ariadnelabs.org/

# TOOLS FOR ATTENDING TO EMOTION

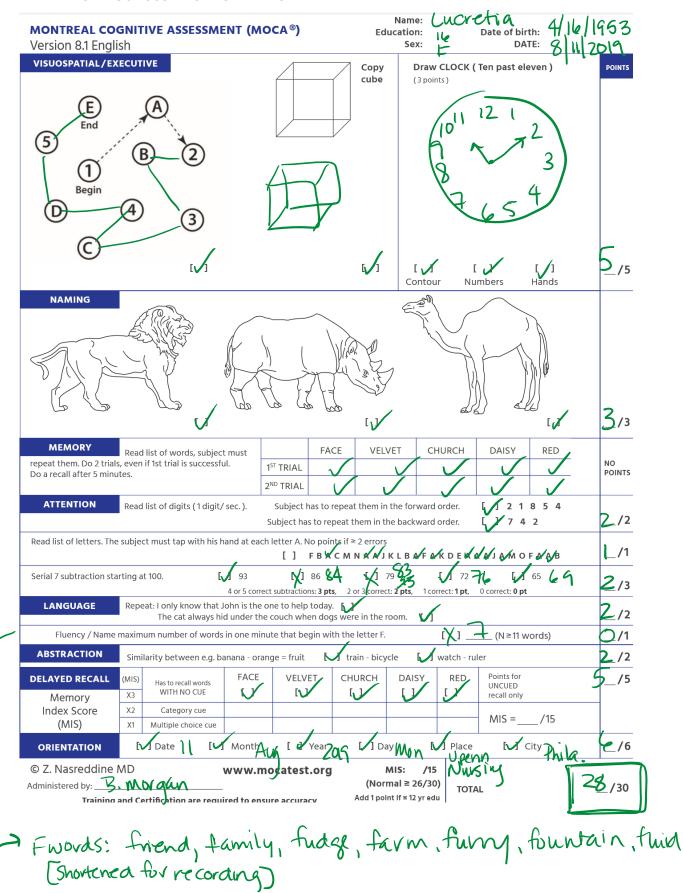
NURSE	Example	Notes
Naming	"It sounds like you are frustrated."	It may be helpful to diminish the emotion slightly to allow the person to define the intensity.
<b>U</b> nderstanding	"This helps our team understand how you are thinking about this."	Acknowledge that you do not know what the person is feeling, but you are willing to hear it.
<b>R</b> especting	"You know how you cope best in difficult situations. I appreciate you being willing to explore those strategies."	Praise may be helpful here.
<b>S</b> upporting	"Our team will be with you through this process. We will check in with you weekly for the first four weeks."	Make a commitment and follow through.
Exploring	"Can you say more about what you mean when you say?"	Ask for more information rather than assuming.

Ask	<ul> <li>Assess</li> <li>e.g. "What have you heard already about?"</li> </ul>
Tell	<ul> <li>Provide knowledge</li> <li>e.g. "Here is what I know about your latest results."</li> </ul>
Ask	<ul> <li>Respond/Clarify</li> <li>e.g. "Does that make sense to you?"</li> </ul>

## MENTATION

### COGNITIVE ASSESSMENT TOOLS

	Mini-Cog	МоСА	SLUMS	MMSE
Purpose	Screening tool for cognitive impairment. Non-diagnostic.	Measure for cognitive impairment. Assists in diagnosis & monitoring.	Measure for cognitive impairment. Assists in diagnosis & monitoring.	Measure for cognitive impairment. Assists in diagnosis & monitoring.
Development	For non-specialist community practice by Dr. Soo Borson at U of Washington in the early 2000s.	For specialist and non-specialists by Dr. Zaid Nasreddine, Neurologist in Quebec in 1996.	To detect cognitive impairment in veterans by the St. Louis University School of Medicine and the St. Louis VA in early 2000s.	To test depression, dementia, delirium, and schizophrenia on a geriatric inpatient service by Drs. Marshal & Susan Folstein in 1975
Psychometric Properties	High specificity & sensitivity in screening for major neurocognitive disorder	High sensitivity and specificity for mild and major neurocognitive disorder	High sensitivity and specificity for mild and major neurocognitive disorder	High specificity & sensitivity in screening for major neurocognitive disorder
Cognitive Domains	Memory, executive, & visuo-spatial function	Memory, language, attention, visuo- spatial & executive functioning	Memory, language, attention, visuo- spatial & executive functioning	Memory, language, attention, visuo-spatial & executive functioning
Time to Administer	3 minutes	10-15 minutes	10-15 minutes	10-15 minutes
Languages	~ 5 languages	~ 50 languages and visually impaired	~ 20 languages	~ 50 languages
Format	Paper, app	Paper, electronic, app	Paper	Paper
Use/Cost	No cost for clinical or educational use	After Sept 1, 2020 access to the test will be restricted to officially certified users. Certification costs \$125.	No cost for clinical or educational use	Copywrite enforced by PAR since 2000 \$1.23/test
Access	https://mini-cog.com/ Alz.org	http://www.mocatest.or g/	https://www.slu.edu/me dicine/internal- medicine/geriatric- medicine/aging- successfully/pdfs/slums form.pdf	https://www.parinc.com/
Other	Preferred method for Medicare Annual Wellness Visit	Online training available	Differentiates score cutoffs based on education.	Less sensitive and specific than other measures for mild neurocognitive & non-Alzheimer's disorders.



#### EXAMPLE OF MOCA SCORING FROM VIDEO

# MEDICATIONS

## STOPP/START CRITERIA

O'Mahony, D., O'Sullivan, D., Byrne, S., O'Connor, M.N., Ryan, C., Gallagher, P. (2015). STOPP/START criteria for potentially inappropriate prescribing in older people: Version 2, *Age and Ageing*, *44*, 213-218. doi: 10.1093/ageing/afu145

# AMERICAN GERIATRICS SOCIETY BEERS CRITERIA

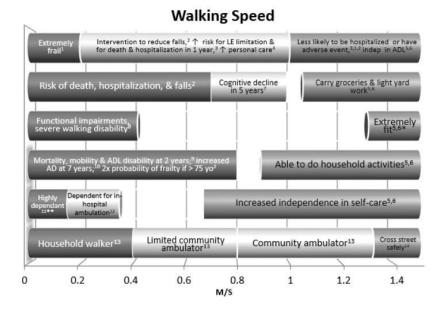
American Geriatrics Society. (2019). American Geriatrics Society 2019 updated AGS Beers Criteria<sup>®</sup> for potentially inappropriate medication use in older adults. *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society, 67*, 674-694. doi: 10.1111/jgs.15767

https://geriatricscareonline.org/ProductAbstract/american-geriatrics-society-updated-beers-criteria-forpotentially-inappropriate-medication-use-in-older-adults/CL001

### MOBILITY

### GAIT SPEED

Middleton, A., Fritz, S.L., Lusardi, M. (2016). Walking speed: The functional vital sign. *Journal of Aging and Physical Activity*, 23(2), 314-322. doi:10.1123/japa.2013-0236.



# TIMED GET UP AND GO

Wall, J.C., Bell, C., Campbell, S., & Davis (2000). The timed get-up-and-go test revisited: Measurement of the component tasks, *Journal of Rehabilitation Research and Development*, 37(1), 109-114.

Bohannon, R.W. (2006). Reference values for the timed up and go test: A descriptive meta-analysis, *Journal of Geriatric Physical Therapy*, 29(2), 64-68.