

## Research Article

# Predictors for Early Discharge Planning of Hospitalized Acute Geriatric Patients, a Retrospective Study

Annette Hoppe<sup>1</sup> and Bernhard Hoppe<sup>2\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Senior Medical Consultant, Stadtkrankenhaus Korbach, Korbach, Germany

<sup>2</sup>University of Applied Sciences, Darmstadt, Germany

### Abstract

**Purpose:** When treated for an acute disorder, older adults are vulnerable for functional losses and the need of care after discharge. In a specialised geriatric ward, patients get a comprehensive treatment complementary to medical care in order to maintain and improve mobility and Activities of Daily Living (ADL) to facilitate the return to domesticity. The aim of this paper is to identify the relevant assessments at admission to predict the status at discharge for early discharge planning.

**Method:** In a retrospective cohort study with 351 patients, we analysed the impact of acute geriatric early rehabilitation on the functional outcome after treatment. As a sufficient improvement of ADLs and mobility we defined as a suitable endpoint at least 60 Barthel Points (ADL) and the ability for "Timed-Up-and-Go-Test" (TUG) when discharged from hospital care. To identify relevant predictors in the set of the screening assessments at admission we used linear and logistic regressions as well as odds-ratios.

**Results:** Statistical analysis shows that all patients benefit significantly from early rehabilitation in ADLs and the physical function. Barthel-Score, walking distance, cognition and handgrip are the strongest predictors for the outcome. Clinical condition, the medical treatment before admission, length of hospitalization, age or gender have no predictive quality.

**Keywords:** Acute geriatric care; Barthel score; Comprehensive treatment; Discharge planning; Geriatric assessments; Predictor analysis; Timed up and go test

\*Corresponding author: Bernhard Hoppe, University of Applied Sciences, Birkenweg 10, 64295 Darmstadt, Germany, Tel: +49 1731568440; E-mail: bernhard.hoppe@h-da.de

**Citation:** Hoppe A, Hoppe B (2021) Predictors for Early Discharge Planning of Hospitalized Acute Geriatric Patients, A Retrospective Study. J Gerontol Geriatr Med 7: 091.

**Received:** April 06, 2021; **Accepted:** April 19, 2021; **Published:** April 26, 2021

**Copyright:** © 2021 Hoppe A, et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

### Abbreviations

ADL: Activities of Daily Living

BS: Barthel-Score

BA: Barthel-Score at Admission

BD: Barthel Score at Discharge

CDT: Shulman's Clock-Drawing-Test

GDS: Geriatric Depression Scale

HG: Handgrip averaged over both hands in kPa

M: Mean

MMSE: Mini-Mental State Examination

SD: Standard Deviation

TUG: Timed-up and Go-Test (in seconds)

TUG A: Timed-up and Go-Test at Admission

TUG D: Timed-up and Go-Test at Discharge

WD: Walking Distance in meter

### Introduction

In western countries up to 50% [1] of the admitted patients are 65 years or older and most of them live at home (74% in Germany and 67.5% in OECD25 [2]). However, older patients in hospitals suffer severe risks of functional decline. Early rehabilitation of the elderly along with the clinical treatment in specialized acute geriatric wards, labeled often as Acute Care for the Elderly units (ACE), minimizes these risks. Such a treatment is important to facilitate a return to their previous social and domestic life [1,3,4]. Despite successful medical treatment, many patients need support or even institutional care after discharge. Discharge planning is an important task and should start as early as possible. Hence predictors for the expected level of independence at discharge would be helpful.

To explore the potential of a patient we need a useful and efficient outcome measure. There is a wide variety of outcome measures reported in the literature [5]. Independent or moderately assisted living requires a certain capability in ADLs plus a basic mobility. Outcome measures in a meta-analysis for acute geriatric early rehabilitation use ADL-capacity (BS) as a typical indicator, substantiated in many cases by mobility criteria [5-9]. As a sufficient improvement of ADLs and mobility, we define as a suitable endpoint at least 60 Barthel-Points, which is the approved level of independence for acceptance in a further rehabilitation unit and the ability for an untimed TUG for functional performance.

### Methods

#### Procedures and participants

Participants in this retrospective cross sectional study were 580 randomly chosen patients of the acute geriatric ward of a medium sized hospital in a rural area in Germany from 2009-2019. Reaching the endpoint successfully is meaningful only for patients whose BA

is less than 60 to avoid biasing. This applies for 351 of the basic cohort. Patients are typically aged >70 years, have multiple chronic illnesses and an acute disorder. They are transferred from the surgical or internal ward of the hospital or other hospitals nearby. The disorders treated were internal (apoplexy, cardio-vascular disorders, diabetes, pneumonia, infections) or surgical (fractures of femoral neck, pelvis, vertebral bodies and humerus, treated surgically or conservatively) or convalescents after abdominal or cardiac surgery.

During their stay (typically 14 days) patients get, complementary to acute medical care, a comprehensive training in order to maintain and improve mobility and activities of daily living. The rehabilitative training comprises intense activating daily care, physiotherapy, occupational therapy, physical exercise, cognitive training and if needed speech therapy and psychological consulting. Typically, ten multidisciplinary therapeutic training sessions are scheduled per week. The training meets the specific individual deficits of a patient. Nurses, therapists and doctors in the geriatric ward have a special geriatric qualification and meet regularly to discuss the development of the patients.

We use the following assessments, accredited by the geriatric association, at admission and discharge.

**Tests applied at admission:** Barthel-Score (BS), Timed-up and Go-Test (TUG), Walking Distance (WD) and Handgrip Strength (HG), Shulman's Clock-Drawing-Test (CDT) and Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) and the Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS).

**Tests before discharge:** for physical function (TUG, HG, WD) and BS.

The Barthel-Score (BS) is a marker for the performance in ADL. A higher score is associated with a greater likelihood of being able to live with a certain degree of independence. A score 60-75 indicates a medium sized impairment. Below 60 there is growing dysfunctionality with falling Barthel-Scores. There is none or only a slight impairment for scores from 80 to 95. Handgrip strength correlates positively with overall physical performance and has a predictive validity for decline in cognition and mobility [10-12]. Handgrip is measured in kPa using the Vigorimeter (KLS Martin), which is as reliable as the JAMAR Dynamometer [13]. In the present study, we consider the averaged pressure of both hands.

TUG-testing results indicate fall risks and measure the impairment of mobility by taking the time in seconds required to stand up from a chair, followed by walking 3 meters, turn around walk back and sit down again. The TUG-performance is measured in seconds and is a quantitative indicator for physical functioning, frailty and falling risk [14,15]. A TUG time more than 12 seconds is predictive for future falls [16-18]. A drawback of the timed TUG-test is that many patients are not able to stand up and therefore are incapable to perform the timed test. Hence, a certain improvement in seconds at discharge is an outcome measure with a large floor effect. Dichotomous Tests (TUG possible or not) also reported in literature [15], avoid this effect. The timed as well as the dichotomous test are significantly associated with functional performance. Patients found able to do the TUG had a lower fall rate as those who failed. We therefore use the dichotomous test as a suitable outcome measure and monitor the TUG-time as well.

The Walking Distance (WD) is an indicator for physical function, cognition and mental status as well as their interrelationship [19,20].

This test accounts for three important aspects of overall functioning. We measure the untimed Walking Distance (WD) in meter. For the assessment of cognition, we use the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) [21] and Shulman's Clock-Drawing-Test (CDT) [22,23]. MMSE is a screening test for dementia with a maximum score of 30 points. The threshold for no or negligible impairment is 24 points. There are three categories for mild (19-23 points), moderate (10-18 points) and severe deficits for less or equal 9 marks. For performing the Clock-Drawing-Test patients have to draw the dial of an analog watch with the watch hands set to certain time: 10 past 11. The outcome is assessed with a 6 point inverted scale: 3 or more points indicate cognitive impairment.

The score for the Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS) is determined via individual self-assessment of the patient [24]. 15 questions have to be answered by yes/no. Below 5 points there is no depression, a mild depression is between 5 to 10 points and 11 to 15 points indicate a severe depression. This test is not possible in the case of dementia. In addition, the following characteristics - taken from the hospital records - were included for each patient in the analysis: age, gender, duration of stay in days, the referral from surgical or medical department and operation or conservative treatment.

## Endpoint and outcome measures

We use as an outcome target a Barthel-Score of minimum 60 points. As independence needs a certain capability to stand up and walk, the second outcome target is the ability to perform the Timed-Up-and-Go-Test (TUG). Both outcome targets combined form a meaningful endpoint.

## Statistical methods

We use SPSS 27 to perform the statistical analysis [25] of the assessment data with a significance-level  $p < 0.05$  used throughout. The magnitude of a certain effect is measured using the standardized effect-size parameter  $f$ : 0.40 strong, 0.25 medium, 0.10 small [26].

The chi-squared test is used to examine odds-ratios, which quantify the impact of dichotomous measures (e.g., gender) on the outcome. We use linear and logistic regressions to examine the impact of the screening parameters taken at admission on the outcome at discharge. Linear regression analysis comprises correlation of predictors with endpoints. Logistic regression defines a model for the probability to reach a certain condition, here to meet the endpoint, using  $P = 0.5$  as the classification cutoff.

## Results

### ADLs and other metric scores at admission and discharge

Table 1 shows all metric scores taken at admission. The scores at discharge, only taken for BS, TUG, HG and WD, have significantly improved. Figure 1 shows the improvement of ADLs.

In table 2 we list the improvements of the 164 patients reaching the endpoint in comparison to those (187) who failed. Patients reaching the endpoint had a significant higher BD than those who failed. Patients who were able to do the TUG test at discharge had a higher increase of BS than those who didn't. Those who didn't reach the endpoint but were able to do the TUG failed because of an insufficient improvement of BS (-7.5 and 17.5) but the difference in TUG time compared to the successful patients was not significant.

	Valid measures	Range	Scores at admission		Scores at discharge		p
			M ± SD	Median	M ± SD	Median	
BA < 60 (points)	351	0 - 55	38.9 ± 13.4	40	60.9 ± 19.8	65	< 0.05
TUG a possible (seconds)	50	16 - 80	29.5 ± 10.1	29	20.7 ± 9.2	19	< 0.05
HG in kPa	318	1 - 66	26.9 ± 14.4	25	34.3 ± 15.9	33	< 0.05
WD in m	248	1 - 100	22.7 ± 21.8	15	158.0 ± 106.3	140	< 0.05
GDS-15	317	0 - 14	3.8 ± 2.7	3			
MMSE	326	5 - 30	23.3 ± 5.4	25			
CDT	297	1 - 6	3.4 ± 1.3	3			
Age in years	351	65 - 97	83.4 ± 6.4	83			
Weight in kg	347	36 - 145	71.4 ± 16.1	69			
Weight female in kg	250	36 - 145	68.2 ± 15.4	66			
Weight male in kg	97	49 - 112	79.9 ± 14.7	80			
Hospitalization in days	351	7 - 46	18 ± 4	18			

Table 1: Scores at admission and discharge.

Admission and Discharge Scores	Admission		Discharge Reaching endpoint M ± SD	Discharge Not Reaching endpoint M ± SD	p	ΔBS BD-BA Reaching endpoint	ΔBS BD-BA Not reaching endpoint	p
	n	M ± SD						
BA < 60 (BS)	351	38.9 ± 13.4	74.3 ± 9.1	48.8 ± 18.7	<0.05	28.71 ± 9.93	15.21 ± 13.02	<0.05
TUG A possible TUG D possible seconds	50	29.5 ± 10.1	20.5 ± 9.3s	25.0 ± 7.7s	>0.05	29.78 ± 9.66	-7.5 ± 10.61	<0.05
TUG A not possible TUG D possible	136		25.0 ± 7.1s	29.8 ± 11.3s	>0.05	28.29 ± 10.04	17.5 ± 13.2	<0.05

Table 2: Mean values of assessment-scores taken at admission and discharge for patients reaching the endpoint and not reaching the endpoint.

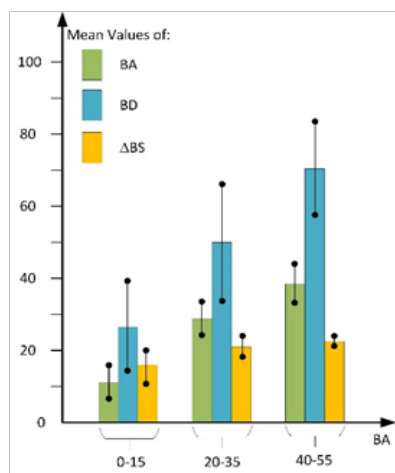


Figure 1: Means of Barthel Scores at Admission (BA), Before Discharge (BD) and BS-improvement (ΔBS) with standard deviations indicated by black lines for 3 BA-groups.

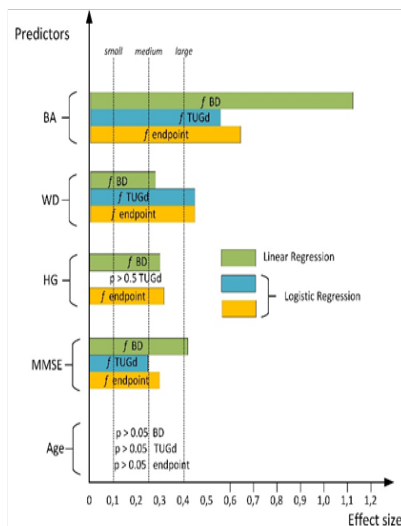


Figure 2: visualizes the results of linear and logistic regression-models of table 3.

### Predictors for BD, TUG and endpoint

We analysed the predictors for BD, TUG D and the endpoint with linear and logistic regression. The results in table 3 show the important and significant predictors (Figure 2). Their strength is determined using their corresponding effect sizes.

Strong predictors for BD are BA and MMSE, HG has a medium effect size. Strong predictors for TUG D are BA and WD. For the endpoint, BA and WD have a strong, HG and MMSE a medium effect size. TUG at admission and all other assessment parameters (Table 1) have a non-significant effect ( $p > 0.1$ ) and hence are not in the table.

	Predictor for BD		Predictor for TUG D		Predictor for endpoint (B>60, TUG D)	
	F(df,n)	f	$\chi^2$ (df = 1)	f	$\chi^2$ (df=1)	f
BA	F (1,348)=433	1.11	$\chi^2 = 68.9$ n = 351	0.56	$\chi^2 = 85.67$ n = 351	0.653
HG in kPa	F (1,315)=29.3	0.305	Not significant		$\chi^2 = 23.7$ n = 343	0.313
WD > 0 in m	F (1,246)=18.2	0.272	$\chi^2 = 33.0$ n = 248	0.45	$\chi^2 = 31.7$ n = 248	0.443
MMSE	F (1,323)= 55.3	0.413	$\chi^2 = 14.7$ n = 326	0.243	$\chi^2 = 20.4$ n = 326	0.305

**Table 3:** Linear regression and logistic regression effect sizes for bivariate analysis of BD for TUG D and endpoint ( $p < 0.05$  for all predictors listed).

### Age as a confounder?

To rule out age as a confounder for the dominant predictors, we analyze bivariate linear regressions for BA, WD, MMSE and HG with age as the input variable. Age is a significant predictor only for handgrip but with a small effect size ( $p=0.027, f=0.120$ ).

### Odds-ratios for nominal predictors

Some of the admission scores are binary: gender, main diagnosis, admission from the internal or surgical ward with conservative treatment or surgery. To quantify their influence, we investigated Odds-Ratios (Table 4 and Figure 3). Moreover, for rounding up the

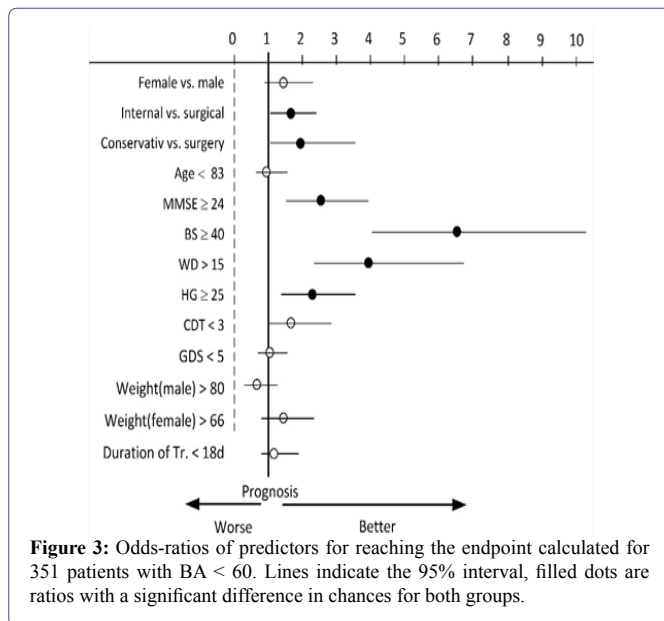
above findings, we transform metric predictors into binary ones by using the median values taken from descriptive statistics table 1. For CDT, GDS and MMSE the threshold is set to the cut-off between impairment and no impairment. Figure 3 visualizes the results.

### Discussion

We investigated the impact of early in-patient rehabilitation along with medical treatment in a specialized acute geriatric ward. The aim of this paper was to study the improvements of the patient's condition from admission to discharge using standardized screening parameters taken at admission. In acute geriatric care typically outcome measures [5] combine ADLs with mobility.

Predictor A/B	$\chi^2$ (df=1); nA/nB	Chance A	Chance B	Odds = Chance A/ Chance B	p
BA $\geq 40$ / < 40	59.651 212/139	1.753	<b>0.271</b>	3.973 <6.469< 10.630	<b>0.000</b>
WD (m) $\geq 15$ / < 15	23.391 116/132	2.667	0.681	2.297 <3.915< 6.671	0.000
HG (kPa) $\geq 25$ / <25	12.893 164/154	1.485	0.687	1.396 <2.191< 3.483	0.001
MMSE $\geq 24$ / <24	14.626 197/129	1.318	0.542	1.535 <2.430< 3.848	0.000
Internal/surgical	4.470 148/203	1.162	0.732	1.033 <1.585< 2.433	0.035
Cons./surgery	4.275 60/143	1.143	0.602	1.030 <1.898< 3.496	0.039
CDT < 3/ $\geq 3$	3.723 77/220	1.406	0.840	0.989 <1.673< 2.830	0.054
Female/male	2.212; 251/97	0.976	0.701	0.866 <1.391< 2.235	0.137
Weight (kg) > 69 / $\leq 69$	5.244 152/195	1.202	0.730	1.073 <1.648< 2.531	0.022
Weight men (kg) > 80 / $\leq 80$	2.644 52/45	0.529	1.048	0.221 <0.505< 1.155	0.104
Weight women > 66 / $\leq 66$	1.780 108/142	1.204	0.855	0.851 <1.408< 2.328	0.182
Age < 83 / $\geq 83$	0.001 161/187	0.894	0.889	0.652 <0.994< 1.516	0.978
GDS < 5 / $\geq 5$	0.017 219/98	0.991	0.960	0.641 <1.032< 1.661	0.896
Duration of treatment (days) <18 / $\geq 18$	0.484 146/202	0.972	0.836	0.759 <1.162< 1.783	0.487

**Table 4:** Odds-ratios (95%-ranges) for the binary outcome variable TUG D feasible and BD  $\geq 60$ .



We use in this study for ADLs at discharge (BD  $\geq 60$ ) and for mobility a successful Timed-Up-and-Go-Test (TUG D = possible). A combination of both form the endpoint, which corresponds to a reasonable level of physical functioning and independence after treatment.

Descriptive statistics showed that the Barthel-score was significantly higher at discharge than at admission, with a strong effect size. Handgrip and Walking Distance also improve significantly at discharge. Patients starting the treatment with a BA between 20 and 55 points have an improvement of more than 20 points, which corresponds to a substantial reduction of the assistance needed after discharge. If 20 points is the average improvement, we see that 40 Barthel-points at admission indicate that a patient may leave the hospital with a mild ADL-impairment (BD  $\geq 60$ ). Patients able to do the TUG at admission have an improvement of 9sec to 20s. Patients, not able to do the TUG at admission, were able to reach the endpoint with a TUG time of 25 seconds. Their ADL improvement was significantly higher ( $\Delta$ BS 28.3) than those who failed ( $\Delta$ BS 17.5).

This confirms the expected relation [5,7] between ADLs and TUG, because both measures reflect the mobility-status of a patient. BS is widely accepted [1,7] as the fundamental measure for functionality in daily living. However, Barthel-testing is less strict in quantifying the transfer capability and walking. In order to find predictors for BS-improvement we use linear regression models and classify the relevance of the significant predictors by effect sizes. As expected, the Barthel score at Admission (BA) has the strongest impact. This is in accordance with the literature [7,8]. MMSE also has a strong and HG a medium effect size. WD follows with a small effect size. Age, weight and duration of treatment are non-significant for BD. These findings are in accordance with a meta-analysis [9], which showed that ADL-improvement in acute geriatric care is not dependent on age or the days of hospitalization.

TUG-testing is a problem for geriatric patients because many cannot stand up und this results in a large floor effect. If the level of assistance needed after discharge is of interest, the dichotomous TUG

D is sufficient and has the same predictive quality for fall risks as the timed TUG [15]. Less assistance is required, if a patient can stand up and walk. Predictors for TUG D were BA and WD with the strongest impact. The known correlation [27] with cognition (MMSE) is also significant but only with a small effect size. Age, weight and duration of treatment are non-significant.

Typical geriatric patients will not achieve normal functional mobility after treatment. The TUG time under the 12 seconds limit stands for normal mobility [16], but no patient was able to perform the TUG under 12 s at admission and only 12 at discharge. These small numbers indicate, that TUG-times are not suitable as criteria for mobility of acute geriatric patients. The meta- analysis [9] also shows large floor-effects and TUG-times at admission of around 30s and an average improvement of 10s and this is in perfect agreement with our results.

**Predictors for reaching the endpoint:** BA and WD are strong predictors. HG and MMSE only show medium effect strength. Age, weight, GDS and hospitalization in days are not significant. This ranking of the effect sizes maybe interpreted as follows. BA is relevant for BD. Walking is a valid and reliable quantifier for physical function [19,20] and a part of the TUG-test. HG is an indicator for overall static physical strength [8,12] and hence a strong HG favours higher BD, but is less relevant for the TUG which has multifactorial components and a dynamic aspect. MMSE has a strong effect on BD and a medium effect size on the endpoint. This may be either related to moderate impact on physical function, or, more likely, to the small spread of MMSE-scores found in our data. Our patients typically have no relevant impairments in cognition (mean  $23.3 \pm 5.4$ , Median 25) and hence small differences in MMSE-scores can only produce limited differences in the outcome.

Odds-Ratios for reaching the endpoint support the ranking of metric predictors by effect sizes. Significant Odds were found for BA  $\geq 40$ , WD  $> 15$ m, MMSE  $\geq 24$  and HG  $\geq 25$  kPa. In case of the surgical patients only conservative treatment is significantly favorable as compared to an operation, and patients admitted from an internal ward have higher Odds than those from a surgical ward. Again BA and WD are most important, followed by MMSE and HG. Note, that age and gender yield non-significant Odds.

Age is expected to be a marker for functional decline and hence maybe confounding. However, bivariate linear regression for BA, WD, MMSE with age as predictor result in non-significant models. HG is the only predictor that exhibits a significant correlation with age as reported already in [28] and declines by 0.29 kPa/(year of age), which is of no clinical relevance. Age is no relevant confounder for the dominant predictors. Even the oldest benefit from the comprehensive treatment and improve their ADLs and mobility significantly as already noted in [9].

## Conclusion

As a basic rule, which could be useful in clinical practice, we find that a substantial BA-score of around 40 is the best starting point for the comprehensive treatment. This should be backed up by walking distance of more than 15m. Patients with these competences at admission are very likely to reach a basic level of independence at discharge. We emphasize that some parameters of the patient's status at admission, which seem to be important at first glance, lack

any predictive quality. In particular, these are clinical condition, the medical treatment, length of hospitalization, weight, age or gender. They are non-predictive for increased mobility and independence. Even if the combined endpoint is not achieved, all geriatric patients benefit from acute rehabilitative care of the elderly.

### Availability of Data and Materials

Data are available on request to the author B. Hoppe (bernhard.hoppe@h-da.de)

### Ethics Approval and Consent to Participate

This study was performed in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki. Written informed consent to the use of their anonymized health data obtained during their stay in the hospital was provided from each participant during the standard procedures at admission. This has been approved by the ethics committee of the Krankenhaus Korbach, Korbach, Hesse, Germany. The study was retrospectively registered on 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2019 by the ethic commission of the hospital and filed under registration number (MG1/569/770/2019).

### Competing Interests

The authors confirm that there are no competing interests.

### Author's Contribution

AH designed the study and collected the patients' data. BH analyzed and interpreted the data using statistical methods. AH analyzed the clinical impact of the analysis. Both authors contributed on equal shares in writing the manuscript and have read and approved the final manuscript.

### Acknowledgement

We thank Krankenhaus Korbach and in particular the clinical director Dr. A. W. Schneider for the support and encouragement making this study feasible.

### References

1. Kosse NM, Dutmer AL, Dasenbrock L, Bauer JM, Lamoth CJC (2013) Effectiveness and feasibility of early physical rehabilitation programs for geriatric hospitalized patients: A systematic review. *BMC Geriatr* 13: 107.
2. OECD (2019) Health at a Glance 2019: OECD Indicators. OECD Publishing, Paris, France.
3. Fox MT, Sidani S, Persaud M, Tregunno D, Maimets I, et al. (2013) Acute care for elders components of acute geriatric unit care: systematic descriptive review. *J Am Geriatr Soc* 61: 939-946.
4. Baztán JJ, Suárez-García FM, López-Arrieta J, Rodríguez-Mañas L, Rodríguez-Artalejo F (2009) Effectiveness of acute geriatric units on functional decline, living at home, and case fatality among older patients admitted to hospital for acute medical disorders: Meta-analysis. *BMJ* 338.
5. Heldmann P, Werner C, Belala N, Bauer JM, Hauer K (2019) Early inpatient rehabilitation for acutely hospitalized older patients: A systematic review of outcome measures. *BMC Geriatr* 19: 189.
6. Zucchelli A, Vetrano DL, Grande G, Calderón-Larrañaga A, Fratiglioni L, et al. (2019) Comparing the prognostic value of geriatric health indicators: A population-based study. *BMC Med* 17: 185.
7. Burckhardt H, Burger M (2012) Ergebnisse und Prädiktoren der geriatrischen Frührehabilitation im Akutkrankenhaus. *Zeitschrift für Gerontologie und Geriatrie* 45: 138-145.
8. Cohen ME, Marino RJ (2000) The tools of disability outcomes research functional status measures. *Arch Phys Med Rehabil* 81: 21-29.
9. Kwetkat A, Lehmann T, Wittrich A (2014) Geriatrische Frührehabilitation. *Zeitschrift für Gerontologie und Geriatrie* 47: 372-378.
10. Rijk JM, Roos PR, Deckx L, van den Akker M, Buntinx F (2016) Prognostic Value of handgrip strength in people aged 60 years and older: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Geriatr. Gerontol Int* 16: 5-20.
11. Selakovic I, Dubljanin-Raspopovic E, Markovic-Denic L, Marusic V, Cirkovic A, et al. (2019) Can early assessment of hand grip strength in older hip fracture patients predict functional outcome? *PLoS One* 14: 0213223.
12. Syddall H, Cooper C, Martin F, Briggs R, Sayer AA (2003) Is grip strength a useful single marker of frailty? *Age Ageing* 32: 650-656.
13. Neumann S, Kwisda S, Krettek C, Gaulke R (2017) Comparison of the Grip Strength Using the Martin-Vigormeter and the JAMAR-Dynamometer: Establishment of Normal Values. *In Vivo* 31: 917-924.
14. Podsiadlo D, Richardson S (1991) The timed "Up & Go": A test of basic functional mobility for frail elderly persons. *J Am Geriatr Soc* 39: 142-148.
15. Large J, Gan N, Basic D, Jennings N (2006) Using the timed up and go test to stratify elderly inpatients at risk of falls. *Clin Rehabil* 20: 421-428.
16. Bischoff HA, Stähelin HB, Monsch AU, Iversen MD, Weyh A, et al. (2003) Identifying a cut-off point for normal mobility: A comparison of the timed 'up and go' test in community-dwelling and institutionalised elderly women. *Age Ageing* 32: 315-320.
17. Kojima G, Masud T, Dendrick D, Morris R, Gawler S, et al. (2015) Does the timed up and go test predict future falls among British community-dwelling older people? Prospective cohort study nested within a randomised controlled trial. *BMC Geriatr* 15: 38.
18. Gates S, Smith LA, Fisher JD, Lamb SE (2008) Systematic review of accuracy of screening instruments for predicting fall risk among independently living older adults. *J Rehabil Res Dev* 45: 1105-1126.
19. Imms FJ, Edholm OG (1981) Studies of gait and mobility in the elderly. *Age Ageing* 10: 147-156.
20. Harada ND, Chiu V, Stewart AL (1999) Mobility-related function in older adults: Assessment with a 6-minute walk test. *Arch Phys Med Rehabil* 80: 837-841.
21. Folstein MF, Folstein SE, McHugh PR (1975) "Mini-mental state". A practical method for grading the cognitive state of patients for the clinician. *J Psychiatr Res* 12: 189-198.
22. Brodaty H, Moore CM (1997) The Clock Drawing Test for dementia of the Alzheimer's type: A comparison of three scoring methods in a memory disorders clinic. *Int J Geriatr Psychiatry* 12: 619-627.
23. Shulman KI, Gold DP, Cohen CA, Zuccherro CA (1993) Clock-drawing and dementia in the community: A longitudinal study. *Int J Geriatr Psychiatry* 8: 487-496.
24. Allgaier A-K, Kramer D, Mergl R, Fejtikova S, Hegerl U (2011) Validität der Geriatrischen Depressionsskala bei Altenheimbewohnern: Vergleich von GDS-15, GDS-8 und GDS-4. *Psychiatr Praxis* 38: 280-286.
25. Field A (2013) *Discovering Statistics Using IBM SPSS Statistics (4th edn)*. SAGE Publications, London, UK.
26. Cohen J (1992) A power primer. *Psychol Bull* 112: 155-159.
27. Van Patten R, Lee EE, Graham SA, Depp CA, Kim HC, et al. (2020) The Utility of the Timed Up-and-Go Test in Predicting Cognitive Performance: A Cross-Sectional Study of Independent Living Adults in a Retirement Community. *J Appl Gerontol* 39: 1163-1168.
28. Steiber N (2016) Strong or Weak Handgrip? Normative Reference Values for the German Population across the Life Course Stratified by Sex, Age, and Body *PLoS One* 11: 0163917.





- Advances In Industrial Biotechnology | ISSN: 2639-5665
- Advances In Microbiology Research | ISSN: 2689-694X
- Archives Of Surgery And Surgical Education | ISSN: 2689-3126
- Archives Of Urology
- Archives Of Zoological Studies | ISSN: 2640-7779
- Current Trends Medical And Biological Engineering
- International Journal Of Case Reports And Therapeutic Studies | ISSN: 2689-310X
- Journal Of Addiction & Addictive Disorders | ISSN: 2578-7276
- Journal Of Agronomy & Agricultural Science | ISSN: 2689-8292
- Journal Of AIDS Clinical Research & STDs | ISSN: 2572-7370
- Journal Of Alcoholism Drug Abuse & Substance Dependence | ISSN: 2572-9594
- Journal Of Allergy Disorders & Therapy | ISSN: 2470-749X
- Journal Of Alternative Complementary & Integrative Medicine | ISSN: 2470-7562
- Journal Of Alzheimers & Neurodegenerative Diseases | ISSN: 2572-9608
- Journal Of Anesthesia & Clinical Care | ISSN: 2378-8879
- Journal Of Angiology & Vascular Surgery | ISSN: 2572-7397
- Journal Of Animal Research & Veterinary Science | ISSN: 2639-3751
- Journal Of Aquaculture & Fisheries | ISSN: 2576-5523
- Journal Of Atmospheric & Earth Sciences | ISSN: 2689-8780
- Journal Of Biotech Research & Biochemistry
- Journal Of Brain & Neuroscience Research
- Journal Of Cancer Biology & Treatment | ISSN: 2470-7546
- Journal Of Cardiology Study & Research | ISSN: 2640-768X
- Journal Of Cell Biology & Cell Metabolism | ISSN: 2381-1943
- Journal Of Clinical Dermatology & Therapy | ISSN: 2378-8771
- Journal Of Clinical Immunology & Immunotherapy | ISSN: 2378-8844
- Journal Of Clinical Studies & Medical Case Reports | ISSN: 2378-8801
- Journal Of Community Medicine & Public Health Care | ISSN: 2381-1978
- Journal Of Cytology & Tissue Biology | ISSN: 2378-9107
- Journal Of Dairy Research & Technology | ISSN: 2688-9315
- Journal Of Dentistry Oral Health & Cosmesis | ISSN: 2473-6783
- Journal Of Diabetes & Metabolic Disorders | ISSN: 2381-201X
- Journal Of Emergency Medicine Trauma & Surgical Care | ISSN: 2378-8798
- Journal Of Environmental Science Current Research | ISSN: 2643-5020
- Journal Of Food Science & Nutrition | ISSN: 2470-1076
- Journal Of Forensic Legal & Investigative Sciences | ISSN: 2473-733X
- Journal Of Gastroenterology & Hepatology Research | ISSN: 2574-2566
- Journal Of Genetics & Genomic Sciences | ISSN: 2574-2485
- Journal Of Gerontology & Geriatric Medicine | ISSN: 2381-8662
- Journal Of Hematology Blood Transfusion & Disorders | ISSN: 2572-2999
- Journal Of Hospice & Palliative Medical Care
- Journal Of Human Endocrinology | ISSN: 2572-9640
- Journal Of Infectious & Non Infectious Diseases | ISSN: 2381-8654
- Journal Of Internal Medicine & Primary Healthcare | ISSN: 2574-2493
- Journal Of Light & Laser Current Trends
- Journal Of Medicine Study & Research | ISSN: 2639-5657
- Journal Of Modern Chemical Sciences
- Journal Of Nanotechnology Nanomedicine & Nanobiotechnology | ISSN: 2381-2044
- Journal Of Neonatology & Clinical Pediatrics | ISSN: 2378-878X
- Journal Of Nephrology & Renal Therapy | ISSN: 2473-7313
- Journal Of Non Invasive Vascular Investigation | ISSN: 2572-7400
- Journal Of Nuclear Medicine Radiology & Radiation Therapy | ISSN: 2572-7419
- Journal Of Obesity & Weight Loss | ISSN: 2473-7372
- Journal Of Ophthalmology & Clinical Research | ISSN: 2378-8887
- Journal Of Orthopedic Research & Physiotherapy | ISSN: 2381-2052
- Journal Of Otolaryngology Head & Neck Surgery | ISSN: 2573-010X
- Journal Of Pathology Clinical & Medical Research
- Journal Of Pharmacology Pharmaceutics & Pharmacovigilance | ISSN: 2639-5649
- Journal Of Physical Medicine Rehabilitation & Disabilities | ISSN: 2381-8670
- Journal Of Plant Science Current Research | ISSN: 2639-3743
- Journal Of Practical & Professional Nursing | ISSN: 2639-5681
- Journal Of Protein Research & Bioinformatics
- Journal Of Psychiatry Depression & Anxiety | ISSN: 2573-0150
- Journal Of Pulmonary Medicine & Respiratory Research | ISSN: 2573-0177
- Journal Of Reproductive Medicine Gynaecology & Obstetrics | ISSN: 2574-2574
- Journal Of Stem Cells Research Development & Therapy | ISSN: 2381-2060
- Journal Of Surgery Current Trends & Innovations | ISSN: 2578-7284
- Journal Of Toxicology Current Research | ISSN: 2639-3735
- Journal Of Translational Science And Research
- Journal Of Vaccines Research & Vaccination | ISSN: 2573-0193
- Journal Of Virology & Antivirals
- Sports Medicine And Injury Care Journal | ISSN: 2689-8829
- Trends In Anatomy & Physiology | ISSN: 2640-7752

Submit Your Manuscript: <https://www.heraldopenaccess.us/submit-manuscript>