

The impact of frailty on prolonged hospitalization and mortality in elderly inpatients in Vietnam: a comparison between the frailty phenotype and the Reported Edmonton Frail Scale

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Aims: To investigate the impact of frailty on outcomes in older hospitalized patients, including prolonged length of stay and all-cause mortality 6 months after admission, using both the frailty phenotype and the Reported Edmonton Frail Scale (REFS).

Patients and methods: This study is the follow-up phase of a study designed to investigate the prevalence of frailty and its impact on adverse outcomes in older hospitalized patients at the National Geriatric Hospital in Hanoi, Vietnam.

Results: A total of 461 participants were included, with a mean age 76.2 ± 8.9 years, and 56.8% were female. The prevalence of frailty was 31.9% according to the REFS and 35.4% according to Fried's criteria. The kappa coefficient was 0.57 (95% CI = 0.49–0.66) between the two frailty criteria in identifying frail and non-frail participants. There was a trend toward increasing the likelihood of prolonged hospitalization in participants with frailty defined by Fried's criteria (adjusted OR = 1.49, 95% CI = 0.94–2.35) or by REFS (adjusted OR = 1.43, 95% CI = 0.89–2.29). During 6 months of follow-up, 210 were lost and 18/251 (7.2%) participants died. Mortality was higher in those with frailty defined by either Fried's criteria or REFS. On multivariable survival analysis, adjusted HRs for mortality were 2.65 (95% CI = 1.02–6.89) for Fried's criteria and 4.19 (95% CI = 1.59–10.99) for REFS.

Conclusion: Fried's frailty phenotype or REFS can be used as a screening tool to detect frailty in older inpatients in Vietnam and predict mortality. Frailty screening can help prioritize targeted frailty-tailored treatments, such as nutrition, early mobility and medication review, for these vulnerable patients to improve clinical outcomes.

Keywords: frailty, elderly, inpatients, Vietnam

Introduction

Older hospitalized patients are at increased risk of adverse outcomes and these outcomes can be predicted by many factors such as advanced age, comorbidities, immobility, malnutrition, delirium, falls, polypharmacy and by frailty status.^{1,2} Frailty has become a public health concern as the world population is aging rapidly.^{2,3} Frailty is a state of vulnerability and decreased physiological reserve that carries an increased risk of poor outcomes in older adults.² Frailty can predict adverse outcomes for older people, such as comorbidities, polypharmacy, loss of independence, increasing hospitalizations and mortality.⁴

There is no gold standard for the diagnosis of frailty.⁵ The three main approaches to identify frailty include the physical frailty phenotype proposed by Fried et al⁶

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(which is also called Fried's criteria), the deficit accumulation model⁷ and mixed physical and cognitive functional impairment models such as the Edmonton Frail Scale⁸ and the Reported Edmonton Frail Scale (REFS).⁹ The phenotype has been predominantly used in clinical and experimental research.⁶ However, this approach requires measurements of physical performance, which can be difficult to achieve in older hospitalized patients who are heavily influenced by acute illness. The REFS is based on self-reported functioning and has been validated and applied in many studies in older hospitalized patients.⁹⁻¹⁴ This frailty approach could be more feasible for research in older hospitalized patients, especially in clinical settings in developing countries, which are usually overloaded and lack resources.

In developed countries, the prevalence of frailty in older people ranged from 4% to 10% in community dwellers and up to 64% in older hospitalized patients.^{10,15} In developing countries also, the prevalence of frailty in older people was quite high, from 5% to 44% in community dwellers and from around 32% to 49% in institutionalized older patients.¹⁶ Vietnam is a typical developing country with a rapidly aging population. The percentage of people aged 60 or over is predicted to increase from 8.7% in 2009 to 26.1% in 2049.¹⁷ The concept of frailty is still new in Vietnam. In a study published in 2017, the prevalence of frailty in hospitalized patients in Vietnam was around 32%–35%.¹⁸ There has been no study focusing on the impact of frailty on adverse outcomes in older hospitalized patients in Vietnam. Therefore, in this study, we aim to investigate the impact of frailty on outcomes in older hospitalized patients, including prolonged length of stay and all-cause mortality 6 months after admission, using both the frailty phenotype and the REFS. The secondary aim of this study is to examine the agreement between the frailty phenotype and the REFS in identifying frail participants.

Patients and methods

This study is the follow-up phase of a study designed to investigate the prevalence of frailty and its impact on adverse outcomes in older hospitalized patients at the National Geriatric Hospital in Hanoi, Vietnam. Details of the study method have been described elsewhere.¹⁸ In this observational study, consecutive patients aged ≥ 60 years admitted to the hospital on weekdays between April 2015 and October 2015 were recruited and followed up for 6 months. The study and the consent process were approved by the National Geriatric Hospital Ethics Committee, and oral informed consent was obtained from all participants.

Frailty definition

In this study, Fried's frailty phenotype and the REFS were used to define frailty in all participants. Details of the methods have been given in a previous publication.¹⁸ We chose Fried's frailty phenotype as it has been the most popular frailty definition used in clinical and experimental research and the REFS because it is also a validated tool and more feasible for research in older hospitalized patients. In brief, the frailty phenotype included five criteria: unintentional weight loss, muscle weakness, exhaustion, slowness and low physical activity. Participants who met at least three criteria were considered to be frail, whereas those with one or two criteria were pre-frail and those with no characteristics were defined as robust (pre-frail and robust were combined into a single "non-frail" category). The REFS involves nine frailty domains (cognition, general health status, functional independence, social support, medication use, nutrition, mood, continence and functional performance). With a maximum score of 18, the cut-off point used to identify frailty in our study was 8, consistent with previous studies using this scale.⁹⁻¹⁴

Outcome variables

Prolonged hospitalization and all-cause mortality after 6 months were assessed as adverse outcomes in this study. Prolonged hospitalization was defined as a length of stay equal to or greater than the 75th percentile of length of stay of all participants (≥ 18 days). Mortality data were obtained through medical records (for death during hospitalization) and by making phone calls to the phone numbers provided by participants or their caregivers after 6 months. Causes of death were not documented.

Other variables

For each participant, sociodemographic data (including age, gender and education), reasons for admission and details of all medical conditions were taken from the medical records. Participants' height and weight were also taken from the medical records. These variables are potential factors that can influence participants' health outcomes.

Statistical analysis

Analysis of the data was performed using SPSS for Windows 20.0 (IBM Corporation, Armonk, NY, USA). Continuous variables are presented as mean \pm SD, and categorical variables as frequency and percentage. Comparisons between frail and non-frail participants were made using the chi-squared tests for categorical variables and Student's *t*-tests

for continuous variables. Two-tailed P -values <0.05 were considered statistically significant.

The Kappa statistic was applied to investigate the agreement between frailty defined by Fried's frailty criteria and by the REFS. The degrees of agreement were defined as: poor (kappa coefficient ≤ 0.20), fair ($0.21 \leq$ kappa coefficient < 0.40), moderate ($0.41 \leq$ kappa coefficient < 0.60), good ($0.61 \leq$ kappa coefficient < 0.80) and very good ($0.81-1.00$).¹⁹

To compare the time to death in frail and non-frail participants (defined by Fried's criteria and by REFS), the Kaplan–Meier estimator was employed to compute survival curves over the 6-month follow-up period, and differences between frail and non-frail groups were assessed using the log-rank tests. Cox proportional hazards regression was used to determine whether frailty predicts mortality, with the results presented as HR and 95% CIs. Potential predictors of mortality in this cohort of older patients were frailty status, age, gender, comorbidities and admission due to stroke²⁰ or falls²¹ as these conditions can increase mortality in older people. Univariate regression was performed on all the potential predictors for mortality. Those variables that had a P -value < 0.20 on univariate analysis were entered into multivariate models (Table S1). Backward elimination method was applied and the final model retained those variables significant at $P < 0.05$.

Logistic regression was applied to investigate the association between frailty and prolonged hospitalization, and results are presented as OR and 95% CIs. Univariate regression was performed on frailty and all the potential predictors for prolonged hospitalization such as age, gender, comorbidities and reasons for admission. The association between frailty and prolonged hospitalization was adjusted with variables that had a P -value < 0.05 on univariate analyses (Table S1).

Results

A total of 461 participants were eligible for this study. Participant characteristics are presented in Table 1. They had a mean age of 76.2 ± 8.9 years and 56.8% were female. Overall, the most prevalent comorbidities were hypertension, chronic kidney disease and stroke. The most common reasons for admission included stroke, dizziness, infections and musculoskeletal pain.

The prevalence of frailty was 31.9% according to the REFS and 35.4% according to Fried's criteria. The Kappa coefficient value was 0.57 (95% CI = 0.49–0.66) consistent with moderate correlation between the two frailty criteria in

Table 1 Characteristics of study participants

Variables	N=461
Age, years	76.15±8.89
Female	262 (56.8%)
Levels of education	
Not finished high school	286 (62.0%)
Finished high school	88 (19.1%)
Finished university	44 (9.5%)
Higher education	43 (9.3%)
BMI	
Underweight	114 (24.7%)
Normal	222 (48.2%)
Overweight	104 (22.6%)
Obese	21 (4.6%)
Comorbidities	
Hypertension	288 (62.5%)
Chronic kidney disease (GFR < 60 mL/min)	240 (52.1%)
Osteoarthritis	115 (24.9%)
Anemia	115 (24.9%)
Diabetes	110 (23.9%)
Previous stroke	85 (18.4%)
COPD	57 (12.4%)
Peripheral vascular disease/aortic atherosclerosis	32 (6.9%)
Heart failure	29 (6.3%)
Ischemic heart disease	29 (6.3%)
Cancer	16 (3.5%)
Reasons for admission	
Stroke	108 (23.4%)
Dizziness	52 (11.3%)
Infection	50 (10.8%)
Musculoskeletal pain	42 (9.1%)
Shortness of breath	34 (7.4%)
General unwell	33 (7.2%)
GI disorders	18 (3.9%)
Hyper/hypoglycemia	13 (2.8%)
Chest pain/discomfort	11 (2.4%)
Urinary incontinence	8 (1.7%)
Falls	5 (1.1%)
Bleeding	5 (1.1%)
Headache	5 (1.1%)
Miscellaneous	86 (18.7%)

Notes: Continuous data are presented as mean \pm SD. Categorical data are shown as n (%).

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; GFR, glomerular filtration rate; GI, gastrointestinal.

identifying frail and non-frail participants. Table 2 shows the overlap between Fried's criteria and REFS.

During follow-up, 210 participants were lost. Follow-up data regarding mortality during 6 months after discharge

Table 2 The overlap between Fried’s criteria and REFS

	Non-frail (REFS) n=314	Frail (REFS) n=147
Non-frail (Fried’s criteria) n=298	262	36
Frail (Fried’s criteria) n=163	52	111

Abbreviation: REFS, Reported Edmonton Frail Scale.

were obtained in 251 participants. Those who were lost during follow-up had similar prevalence of frailty defined by Fried’s criteria compared to those who remained in the cohort (38.6% in those lost vs 32.7% in those retained, $P=0.18$) but higher prevalence of frailty defined by the REFS (41.9% vs 23.5%, $P<0.001$). There was no difference in gender (58.6% female in those lost vs 55.4% in those retained, $P=0.49$) or age (75.9 ± 8.9 vs 76.4 ± 8.9 years, $P=0.53$).

The impact of frailty on prolonged hospitalization

The prevalence of prolonged hospitalization was higher in the frail than in the non-frail, as defined by either Fried’s criteria or REFS (Table 3). There was a trend toward increasing the likelihood of prolonged hospitalization in participants with frailty defined by Fried’s criteria (adjusted OR =1.49, 95% CI =0.94–2.35) or by REFS (adjusted OR =1.43, 95% CI =0.89–2.29), as shown in Table 3.

The impact of frailty on all-cause mortality after 6 months

During 6 months of follow-up, 18/251 (7.2%) participants died. Mortality was higher in those with frailty defined by either Fried’s criteria or REFS: 4.7% (8/169) in the non-frail vs 12.2% (10/82) in the frail defined by Fried’s criteria ($P=0.03$) and 4.2% (8/192) in the non-frail vs 16.9% (10/59) in the frail defined by REFS ($P=0.001$).

The Kaplan–Meier survival function for death indicated that at the sixth month of follow-up, frail participants had a

higher probability of dying compared to the non-frail using either definition of frailty (log-rank $\chi^2=4.78$, 1 degree of freedom [*df*], $P=0.03$ and Breslow $\chi^2=4.94$, 1 *df*, $P=0.03$ for frailty defined by Fried’s criteria; log-rank $\chi^2=11.47$, 1 *df*, $P=0.001$ and Breslow $\chi^2=11.43$, 1 *df*, $P=0.001$ for frailty defined by REFS), as shown in Figure 1.

Survival analysis showed that both Fried’s criteria and REFS predicted mortality at 6 months after admission. On univariate analysis, HRs for mortality were 2.70 (95% CI =1.07–6.85) for the Fried’s criteria and 4.35 (95% CI =1.72–11.03) for REFS. On multivariable analysis, the impact of frailty on mortality remained unchanged: adjusted HRs for mortality were 2.65 (95% CI =1.02–6.89) for Fried’s criteria and 4.19 (95% CI =1.59–10.99) for REFS. Other significant predictors for mortality included chronic pulmonary diseases, admission due to falls and cancer (Table 4).

Discussion

The main purpose of our study was to investigate the impact of frailty on outcomes in older hospitalized patients in Vietnam, including prolonged length of stay and all-cause mortality 6 months after discharge. We also examined the agreement between Fried’s criteria and REFS in identifying frail participants. In this study, we found that there was a moderate–good agreement on the Kappa coefficient between these two frailty definitions. The prevalence of frailty defined by Fried’s criteria (35.4%) was slightly higher than frailty defined by REFS (31.9%). There was a trend toward increasing the likelihood of prolonged hospitalization in participants with frailty defined by Fried’s criteria or by REFS. Frailty defined by Fried’s criteria was associated with a more than twofold increase in 6-month mortality, while frailty defined by REFS was associated with a more than fourfold increase in 6-month mortality.

These findings are consistent with findings from many published studies, mostly done in high-income countries.

Table 3 Associations between frailty and prolonged hospitalization

Frailty status	Proportion of prolonged hospitalization	Univariate logistic regression		Multivariate logistic regression	
		Unadjusted OR (95% CI)	P-value	Adjusted ^a OR (95% CI)	P-value
Defined by Fried’s criteria					
Non-frail (n=298)	61 (21.7%)	1 (Reference)	0.09	1 (Reference)	0.09
Frail (n=163)	45 (29.0%)	1.48 (0.94–2.31)		1.49 (0.94–2.35)	
Defined by REFS					
Non-frail (n=314)	69 (22.8%)	1 (Reference)	0.26	1 (Reference)	0.14
Frail (n=147)	37 (27.8%)	1.31 (0.82–2.08)		1.43 (0.89–2.29)	

Note: ^aAdjusted to stroke on admission and hypertension (which had a P -value <0.05 on univariate analysis).

Abbreviation: REFS, Reported Edmonton Frail Scale.

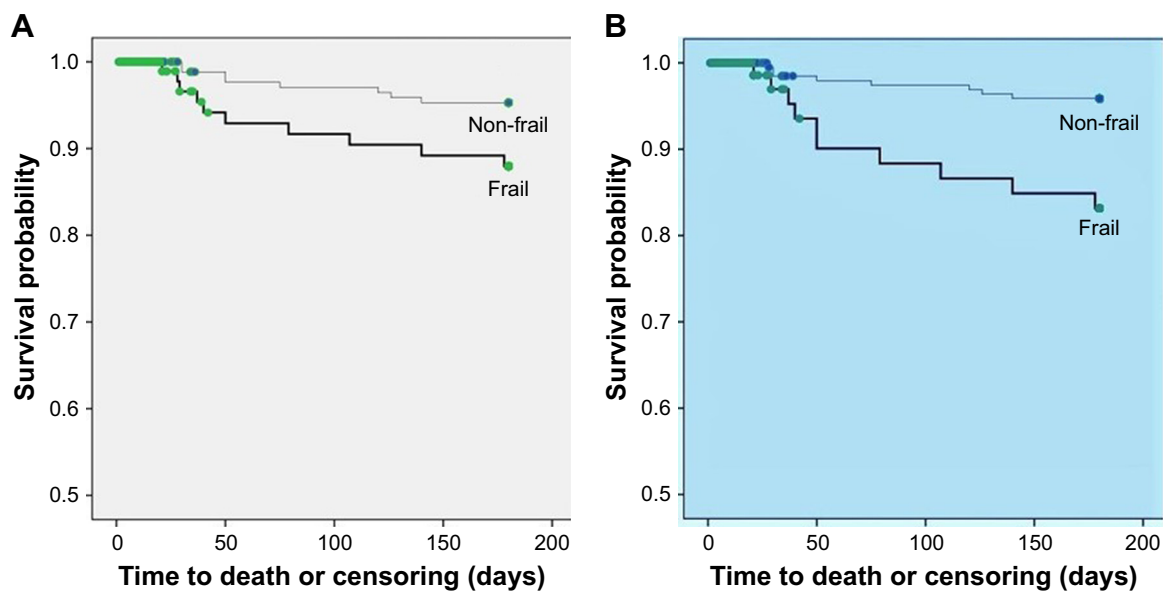


Figure 1 The Kaplan–Meier survival curves in frail and non-frail participants: **(A)** defined by Fried's frailty criteria; **(B)** defined by REFS. Thin line: non-frail, thick line: frail. **Abbreviation:** REFS, Reported Edmonton Frail Scale.

Previous studies have found that frailty defined by various definitions is associated with increased mortality in older patients.^{22–30} However, there has been no study comparing the predictive value of Fried's criteria and the REFS. In our study, we found that the REFS was a better predictor than Fried's criteria of all-cause mortality at sixth month after discharge. In this study, the impact of frailty defined by these two frailty tools on prolonged hospitalization was rather similar. Frailty defined by a physical phenotype has been associated with adverse outcomes in older hospitalized patients in previous studies around the world.^{2,31,32} The REFS, although less used in clinical research than Fried's criteria, has also shown consistent associations with adverse outcomes. In Australia, frailty defined by the REFS was associated with increased length of stay among patients admitted to an acute general medical unit¹¹ and among older patients admitted with atrial fibrillation.³³ In a study conducted in the

UK, frailty defined by the REFS predicted length of stay in urology patients.¹²

Our findings suggest that both Fried's criteria and REFS are suitable for screening frailty and predicting mortality in older hospitalized patients in Vietnam. In circumstances where physical performance tests are not feasible for older patients or where there is a lack of human resources, the REFS should be used as it is based solely on a questionnaire and is less time consuming. According to the Asia-Pacific Clinical Practice Guidelines for the Management of Frailty, frailty should be identified and managed as early as possible.⁵ A screening test for frailty has the potential to allow appropriate intervention and tailored treatment and can help improve health outcomes and reduce health care cost.⁵ This issue is particularly important in developing countries such as Vietnam. Developing countries have low financial resources, and the health care systems typically lack facilities and are usually overloaded.

Table 4 Cox proportional hazards regression of factors related to all-cause mortality at 6 months in participants with available follow-up data (n=251)

	Frailty defined by Fried's frailty phenotype		Frailty defined by REFS	
	Adjusted HRs for mortality (95% CI)	P-value	Adjusted HRs for mortality (95% CI)	P-value
Frailty	2.65 (1.02–6.89)	0.04	4.19 (1.59–10.99)	0.004
Chronic pulmonary diseases	4.33 (1.55–12.09)	0.005	4.67 (1.66–13.17)	0.004
Admission due to falls	11.64 (1.40–96.76)	0.02	12.17 (1.46–101.21)	0.02
Cancer	18.92 (5.75–62.24)	<0.001	15.48 (4.61–51.87)	<0.001

Notes: Only the variables that had a P-value <0.20 in univariate regression were chosen for multivariate analysis. The final model contains only variables with P-value <0.05. **Abbreviation:** REFS, Reported Edmonton Frail Scale.

To the best of our best knowledge, this is the first study to evaluate associations between frailty and its adverse outcomes in older hospitalized patients in Vietnam, and to provide a comparison between Fried's criteria and REFS. The major limitation is that the rate of loss to follow-up was high and follow-up time was relatively short. The high rate of loss of follow-up was because many study participants came from rural areas and were not accessible by the contact telephone numbers that they had provided. In addition, this study was based on a secondary analysis and sample size may not be adequate to detect the difference between frail and non-frail patients. Therefore, the findings may not be representative and should be interpreted cautiously.

Conclusion

Fried's frailty phenotype or REFS can be used as a screening tool to detect frailty in older inpatients in Vietnam and predict mortality. Frailty screening can help prioritize targeted frailty-tailored treatments, such as nutrition, early mobility and medication review,⁵ for these vulnerable patients to improve clinical outcomes.

Ethical approval

The study protocol was approved by the Institutional Review Board of the National Geriatric Hospital. All procedures followed were in accordance with the ethical standards of the responsible committee on human experimentation and with the Helsinki Declaration of 1964, as revised in 2013. Informed consent was obtained from all patients for being included in the study. They could withdraw anytime without it impacting their current treatment. Their information was kept confidential and used only for research purposes.

Data sharing statement

The datasets generated during and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

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Author contributions

ATN, TXN, TNN, HTTP and TP designed the research study. ATN, TXN, THTN, TNN and HTTP designed and developed the recruitment. TP is the research project manager. HTTP, TXN, THTN, ATN, TNN, RC, SNH and TP

were involved in the design of the outcome evaluation. All authors were involved in project management and contributed to the drafting of the journal article, data analysis, critically revising the paper, gave final approval of the version to be published, and agreed to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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Supplementary material

Table S1 Univariate logistic regression of potential predictor factors for prolonged hospitalization and mortality at the sixth month

Variables	Prolonged hospitalization		Mortality at sixth month	
	Unadjusted OR (95% CI)	P-value	Unadjusted HR (95% CI)	P-value
Frailty (Fried's criteria)	1.48 (0.94–2.31)	0.09	2.72 (1.07–6.89)	0.04
Frailty (REFS)	1.31 (0.82–2.08)	0.26	4.39 (1.73–11.12)	0.002
Age	1.01 (0.99–1.04)	0.27	1.04 (0.98–1.10)	0.18
Female gender	0.70 (0.45–1.09)	0.11	1.26 (0.49–3.26)	0.63
Comorbidities				
Hypertension	1.67 (1.04–2.69)	0.04	1.20 (0.43–3.37)	0.73
Chronic kidney disease (GFR <60 mL/min)	0.88 (0.52–1.50)	0.64	0.92 (0.32–2.60)	0.87
Previous stroke	1.45 (0.85–2.46)	0.17	0.50 (0.12–2.18)	0.36
Osteoarthritis	1.38 (0.85–2.26)	0.20	0.77 (0.26–2.35)	0.65
Anemia	1.15 (0.65–2.03)	0.63	2.05 (0.81–5.17)	0.13
Diabetes	0.85 (0.50–1.44)	0.55	0.59 (0.17–2.02)	0.40
COPD	0.75 (0.37–1.51)	0.42	3.20 (1.20–8.52)	0.02
Peripheral vascular disease/aortic atherosclerosis	1.10 (0.45–2.67)	0.84	0.53 (0.07–3.99)	0.54
Heart failure	0.66 (0.25–1.78)	0.41	1.45 (0.33–6.29)	0.62
Ischemic heart disease	0.69 (0.26–1.87)	0.47	0.89 (0.12–6.72)	0.91
Cancer	1.04 (0.33–3.29)	0.95	15.49 (5.05–47.47)	<0.001
Reasons for admission				
Stroke	2.20 (1.37–3.54)	0.001	0.14 (0.02–1.07)	0.06
Falls	2.10 (0.35–12.72)	0.42	4.61 (0.61–34.61)	0.14
Dizziness	0.45 (0.20–1.03)	0.06	N/A	
Infection	0.85 (0.41–1.78)	0.67	N/A	
Musculoskeletal pain	0.43 (0.16–1.13)	0.09	N/A	
Shortness of breath	1.04 (0.45–2.39)	0.93	N/A	
General unwell	1.30 (0.58–2.92)	0.53	N/A	
GI disorders	0.40 (0.09–1.80)	0.23	N/A	
Hyper/hypoglycemia	0.56 (0.12–2.56)	0.45	N/A	
Chest pain/discomfort	1.17 (0.31–4.50)	0.82	N/A	
Urinary incontinence	1.25 (0.24–6.54)	0.79	N/A	
Bleeding	0.78 (0.09–7.02)	0.82	N/A	
Headache	3.15 (0.44–22.67)	0.25	N/A	

Abbreviations: GFR, glomerular filtration rate; GI, gastrointestinal; N/A, not applicable; REFS, Reported Edmonton Frail Scale.

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