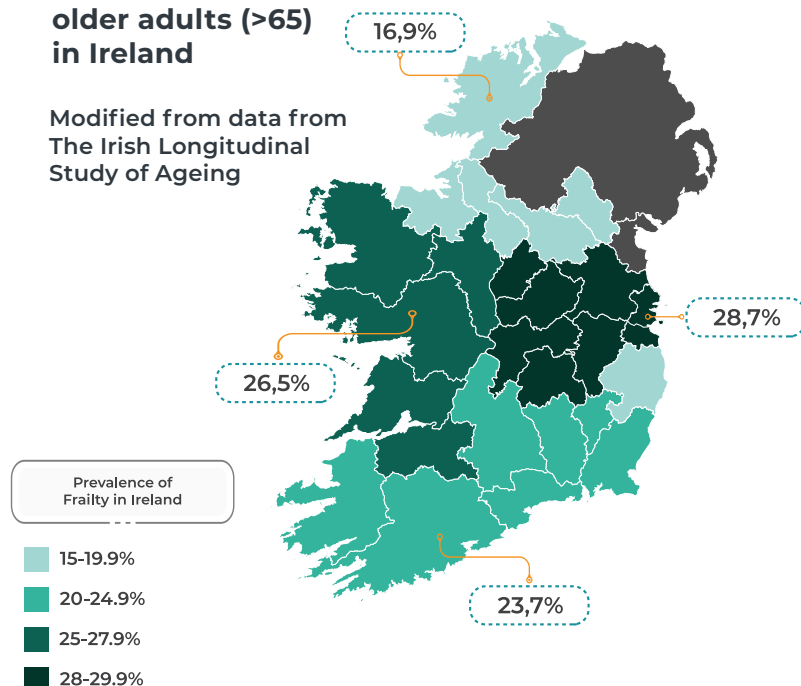


Changing demographics and Prevalence of Frailty – older people highest users of health care services

Prevalence of frailty among community-dwelling older adults (>65) in Ireland

Modified from data from
The Irish Longitudinal
Study of Ageing



FRAILITY IN THE COMMUNITY

The prevalence of frailty varies according to the identification tool used, the age group, the geographical region, and the care setting considered (O’Caoimh et al., 2021). The Irish Longitudinal Study on Ageing TILDA) estimated that the prevalence of frailty in community-dwelling adults aged 65 and over was 3.7-4% by the FRAIL scale, 6.-7% by the Frailty Phenotype, 16.6-17% by the Clinical Frailty Scale, and 21-22% by the Frailty Index.

(Romero-Ortuno et al., 2021)

ACUTE HOSPITALS



People aged >65 and over occupy **54%** of acute hospital inpatient beds.



Almost **30%** of older people admitted to acute hospitals have dementia (and have longer stays in hospital).



People aged >65 account for **90%** of delayed discharges from acute hospitals.



People aged >75 spend **3 times longer in ED** than those <65



35% of patients over 70 admitted to hospital show functional loss at time of discharge when compared to pre-hospital admission. This increases to

Residential Care Setting



- 88% of nursing home residents are over 65 years old.
- Approximately 22% of persons aged 85+ require the continuous care of nursing homes.
- 50% of NH residents live with dementia.

(Nursing Homes Ireland, 2018)