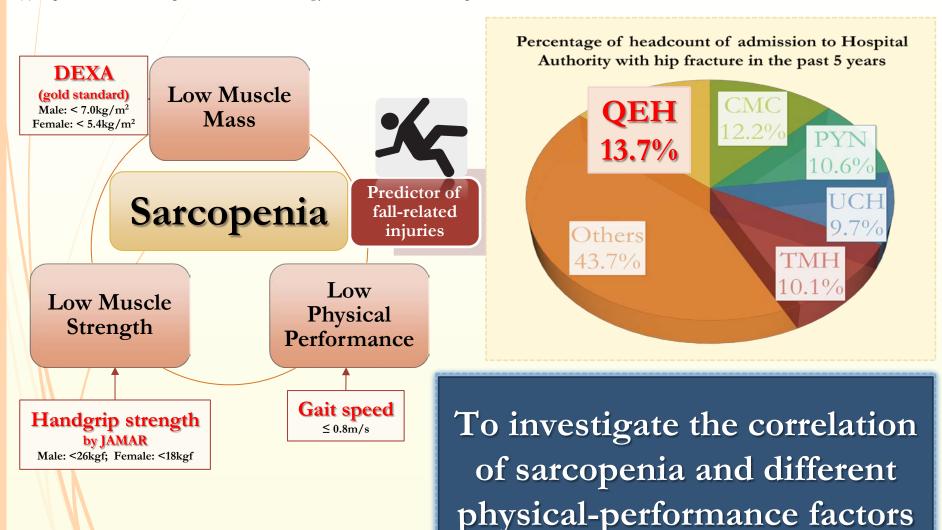
Correlation of Sarcopenia and Functional Performance Factors in Hong Kong Chinese Geriatric Ambulatory Patients with Hip Fracture

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Methodology

Ethical approval was obtained from the KCC/ KEC Research Ethics Committee/ Institutional Review Board

Retrospective Study

Muscle Mass

RASM (Relative appendicular skeletal muscle mass index)

measured by **DEXA**

(Dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry)
(within 1 month of admission)



Pearson's correlation Spearman correlation

Muscle Strength

HGS (Handgrip strength)
of dominant and
non-dominant side
(within 2 days of admission)



Physical Performance

NMS (New mobility score)

MFAC (Modified functional ambulation classification)

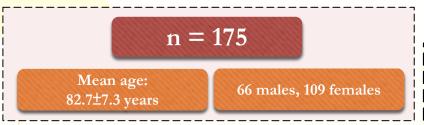
MBI (Modified barthel index) (within 2 days of admission)



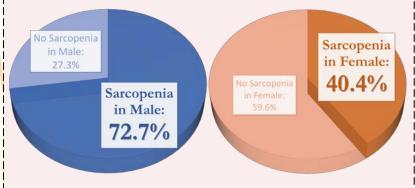
Data Analysis

Prevalence of Sarcopenia: Criteria by Asian Working Group for Sarcopenia

Results

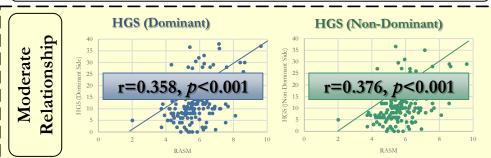


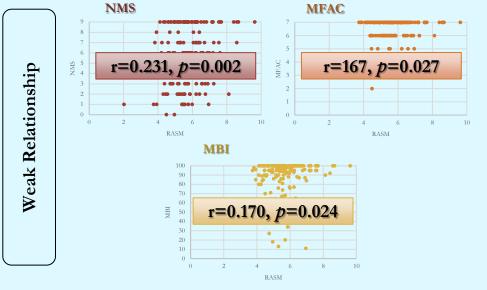
Prevalence of Sarcopenia in Male and Female Patients with Hip Fracture





Correlation of RASM and different physical factors

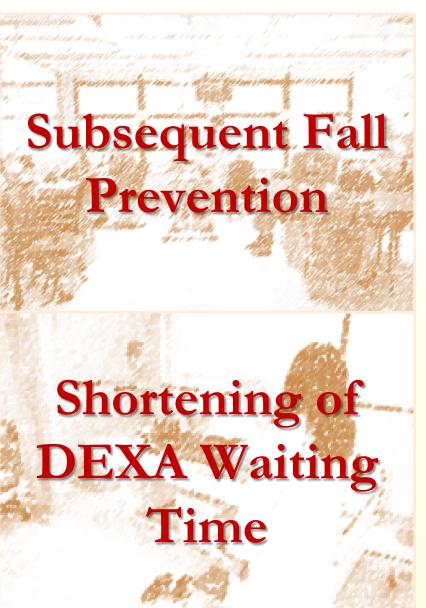




RASM is positively correlated with **HGS**, **NMS**, **MFAC**, **MBI**

Discussion





Conclusion

Prevalence of sarcopenia in patients with hip fracture is high

Muscle mass (by DEXA) is positively correlated with HGS, NMS, MFAC & MBI

HGS & NMS can be easily administered clinically with low cost & used as potential screening tools for sarcopenia in geriatric patients with hip fracture

There is potential Medical Social Collaboration for skill transfer to community partnership to provide extension of care





