

งานประชุมวิชาการสมาคมพฤตวิทยาและเวชศาสตร์ผู้สูงอายุไทย ประจำปี พ.ศ. 2565
Emerging infections in the geriatric population & Geriatric clinic year 2022

O3: Diagnostic accuracy of the Kihon Checklist for frailty screening in Thai older adults

Received: 18 April 2022
Revised: 3 June 2022
Accepted: 5 July 2022

Prasert Assantachai¹, Thananya Ruenguroek²

¹Department of Preventive and Social Medicine, Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University

²Department of Medicine, Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University

Background and Objectives: Frailty is a common geriatric syndrome resulting from an age-associated decline in reserve and function across multiple physiologic systems. The prevalence of frailty among Thai older adults has been reported at approximately 22%. The Kihon Checklist is one of the screening tools with the advantages of easy-to-use format, good validity, and being implemented in many countries for years. Early identification of at-risk Thai older adults is critical for frailty prevention and treatment. Objectives To investigate the diagnostic accuracy of the Kihon Checklist: Thai version (KTV) for frailty screening in Thai older adults.

Method: A total of 310 subjects aged ≥ 65 years who attended the outpatient clinic at Siriraj Hospital, Royal Thai Air Force Hospital (Si Kan), and Bhumibol Adulyadej Hospital (Bangkok, Thailand) from May 2021 to February 2022 were recruited in this multicenter, cross-sectional study via block of 4 samplings. All consenting subjects underwent a comprehensive geriatric assessment and completed the Thai version of the Kihon Checklist (KTV) and the Reported Edmonton Frail scale (REFS-Thai version). The Fried frailty criteria were used as the reference standard.

Results: The mean age of the participants was 73.2 ± 6.37 years old. The prevalence of frailty by the Fried frailty criteria was 16.1%. In comparison, the prevalence of frailty by the KTV was 25.2%. The KTV demonstrated 80.65% overall accuracy (95% confidence interval [CI]: 75.8-84.9%), 68.0% sensitivity (95% confidence interval [CI]: 53.5-80.5%), and 83.1% specificity (95% confidence interval [CI]: 77.8-87.4%) for discriminating frailty, with positive and negative predictive values of 43.6% (95% CI: 35.7-51.8) and 93.1% (95% CI: 90.0-95.3), respectively.

Conclusion: With its high practicality, accuracy, and convenience, the KTV might be an option as a multidimensional screening tool for frailty in Thai older adults.

Keywords: Kihon Checklist, Thai version, Fried, Frailty, Screening, Older adults