

Rationale

- Frailty is a useful construct through which to understand disease.
- In chronic lung disease frailty has been associated with greater symptom burden, reduced function, and worse outcomes.

Hypothesis

- The chronic lung disease cohort will have a greater mean frailty than control. Among the lung disease, bronchiectasis will present the greatest mean frailty.

Methods

- Frailty assessed using a 33-item Deficit Index
- Chronic lung disease cohort included asthma, COPD, bronchiectasis, ILD, cystic fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, and pulmonary sarcoidosis.

Summary

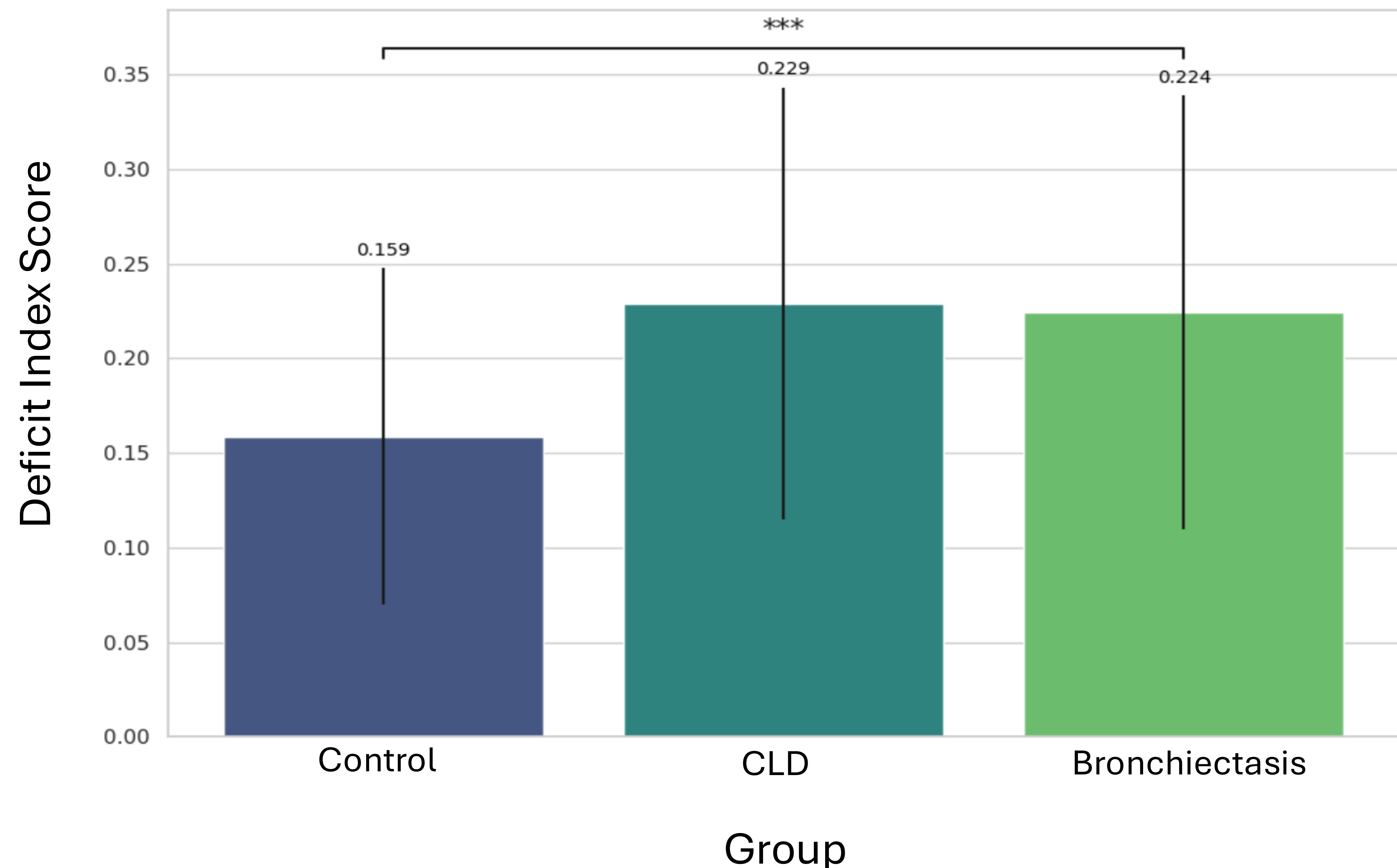
- Mean frailty scores were higher in the chronic lung disease cohort than control
- Each subgroup had greater frailty compared to control
 - Highest: Pulmonary Hypertension
 - Lowest: Cystic Fibrosis

More Information



Results

Mean Deficit Index Scores by Group



Mean Deficit Index Scores by Group

