FITNESS ASSESSMENT FOR PATIENTS ≥70 YEARS OLD IN BREAST CLINIC

Does the patient already have a known diagnosis of dementia? ☐ No (**complete** all the assessments) ☐ Yes (**omit** AMTS assessment) (Please select the appropriate section) Clinical Frailty Scale* 7 Severely Frail – Completely dependent for 1 Very Fit - People who are robust, active, energetic personal care, from whatever cause (physical or cognitive). Even so, they seem stable and not at



and motivated. These people commonly exercise regularly. They are among the fittest for their age.



2 Well – People who have no active disease symptoms but are less fit than category 1. Often, they exercise or are very active occasionally, e.g. seasonally.



3 Managing Well – People whose medical problems are well controlled, but are not regularly active beyond routine walking.



4 Vulnerable – While not dependent on others for daily help, often symptoms limit activities. A common complaint is being "slowed up", and/or being tired during the day.



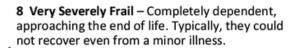
5 Mildly Frail - These people often have more evident slowing, and need help in high order IADLs (finances, transportation, heavy housework, medications). Typically, mild frailty progressively impairs shopping and walking outside alone, meal preparation and housework.



6 Moderately Frail – People need help with all outside activities and with keeping house. Inside, they often have problems with stairs and need help with bathing and might need minimal assistance (cuing, standby) with dressing.



high risk of dying (within ~ 6 months).





9 Terminally III - Approaching the end of life. This category applies to people with a life expectancy <6 months, who are not otherwise evidently frail.

Scoring frailty in people with dementia

The degree of frailty corresponds to the degree of dementia. Common symptoms in mild dementia include forgetting the details of a recent event, though still remembering the event itself, repeating the same question/story and social withdrawal.

In moderate dementia, recent memory is very impaired, even though they seemingly can remember their past life events well. They can do personal care with prompting.

In severe dementia, they cannot do personal care without help.

- * 1. Canadian Study on Health & Aging, Revised 2008.
- 2. K. Rockwood et al. A global clinical measure of fitness and frailty in elderly people. CMAJ 2005;173:489-495.

Abbreviated Mental Test Score

Ask the following questions to the patient. Each question that is correctly answered scores one point:

- 1. What is your age?
- 2. What is the time to the nearest hour?
- 3. Give the patient an address, ask him/her to repeat it at the end of the test e.g. 42, West Street
- 4. What is the year?
- 5. What is the name of the hospital/ number of residence where the patient is situated?

- 6. Can the patient recognise two persons (e.g. the doctor, nurse etc.)?
- 7. What is your date of birth? (day and month sufficient)
- 8. In what year did World War 1 begin?
- 9. Name the present monarch/prime minister
- 10. Count backwards from 20 to 1

Patient chose not to answer all questions

Total score =

Note: A score of 6 or less suggests delirium or dementia, although further tests are necessary to confirm the diagnosis

- Does the patient have **severe*** cardiorespiratory disease?
 - * severe = less than ordinary physical activity or rest causes tiredness, palpitations or shortness of breath
- Does the patient have any other non-breast locally advanced / metastatic malignancy?