

# **Geriatrische Rehabilitation**

# **Aktuelle und künftige Entwicklungen**

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Mitarbeit: Dr. Pfeiffer, Dr. M. Jamour, PD Dr. Rapp, Dr. Klenk, Dr. Schwenk

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CA Abteilung Geriatrie und Geriatrische Rehabilitationsklinik  
Zentrum für Alterstraumatologie

## Fragen

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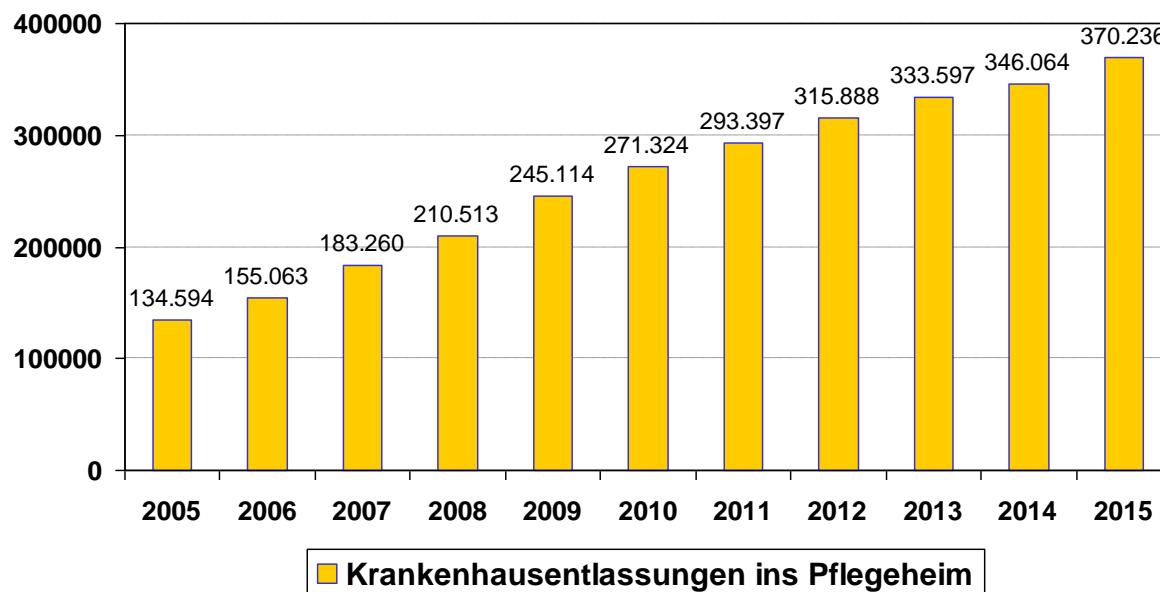
- Ist Geriatrische Rehabilitation effektiv?
  
- Profitieren alle ältere Menschen, bei denen graduell oder kürzlich Funktionseinschränkungen aufgetreten sind, von einer geriatrischen Rehabilitation?

# Haben wir ein Problem?

Quelle: DRG Statistik Statistisches Bundesamt

Akutbehandlung erfolgt, aber alter Patient pflegebedürftig?

+ 175 % in 10 Jahren !!



# Evidenz?

## Inpatient rehabilitation specifically designed for geriatric patients: systematic review and meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials

Stefan Bachmann, Robert Bosch Foundation postdoctoral research fellow in geriatrics,<sup>1,2</sup> Christoph Finger, doctoral student,<sup>1</sup> Anke Huss, assistant professor in environmental epidemiology,<sup>3,4</sup> Matthias Egger, professor of epidemiology and public health,<sup>3,5</sup> Andreas E Stuck, professor of geriatrics,<sup>1</sup> Kerri M Clough-Gorr, senior research fellow in epidemiology and geriatrics<sup>1,3,6</sup>

Articles identified by search of titles and abstracts (n=932):

Embase and Medline (n=689)

Cochrane (n=204)

Additional references from reference lists (n=39)

Full text articles retained for assessment of eligibility (n=119)

Articles rejected (n=92):

Not randomised controlled trial (n=25)

Age <55 (n=17)

Not inpatient programme (n= 20)

Acute care programme (n=9)

Consultation service (n=3)

Non-comprehensive multidisciplinary rehabilitation (n= 3)

No outcome data (n=7)

Control group did not receive usual care (n=8)

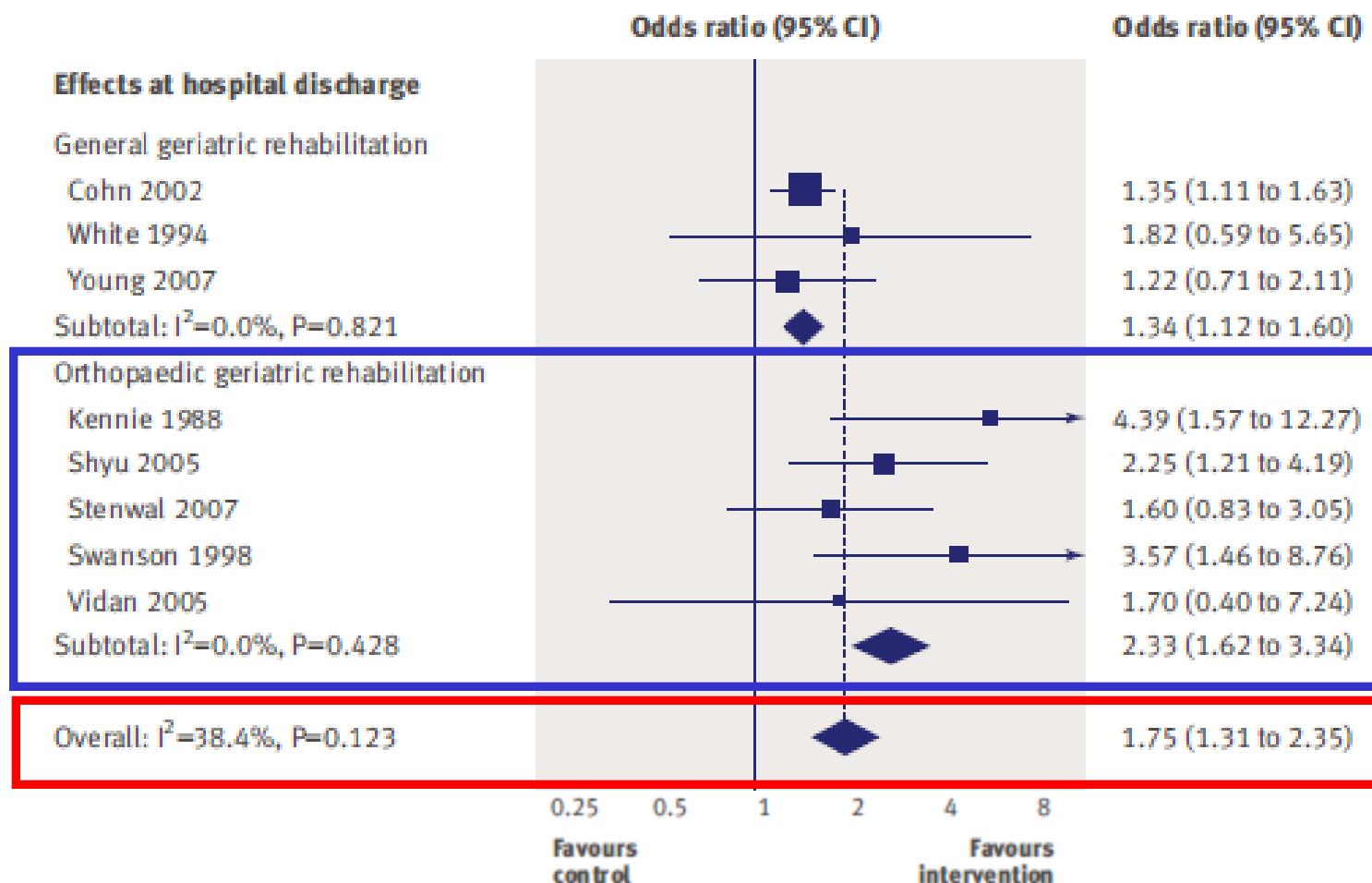
17 trials with 4780 people

Articles included in meta-analysis (n=27)

(27 articles reporting on 17 randomised controlled trials)

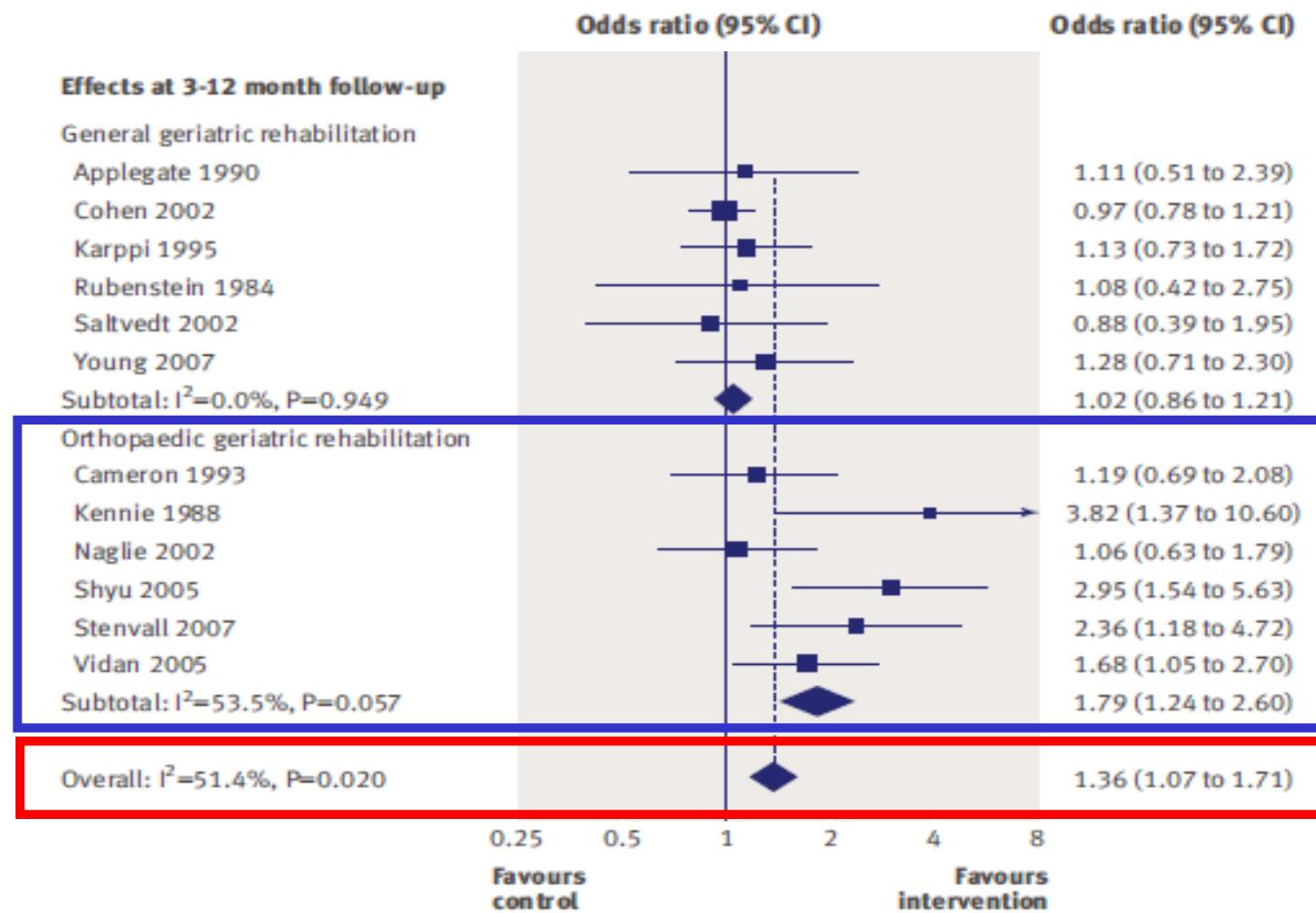
# Effect of geriatric rehabilitation on functional status at hospital discharge

Bachmann S. et al., BMJ 2010



## Effect of geriatric rehabilitation on functional status at end of follow up (12 month)

Bachmann S. et al., BMJ 2010

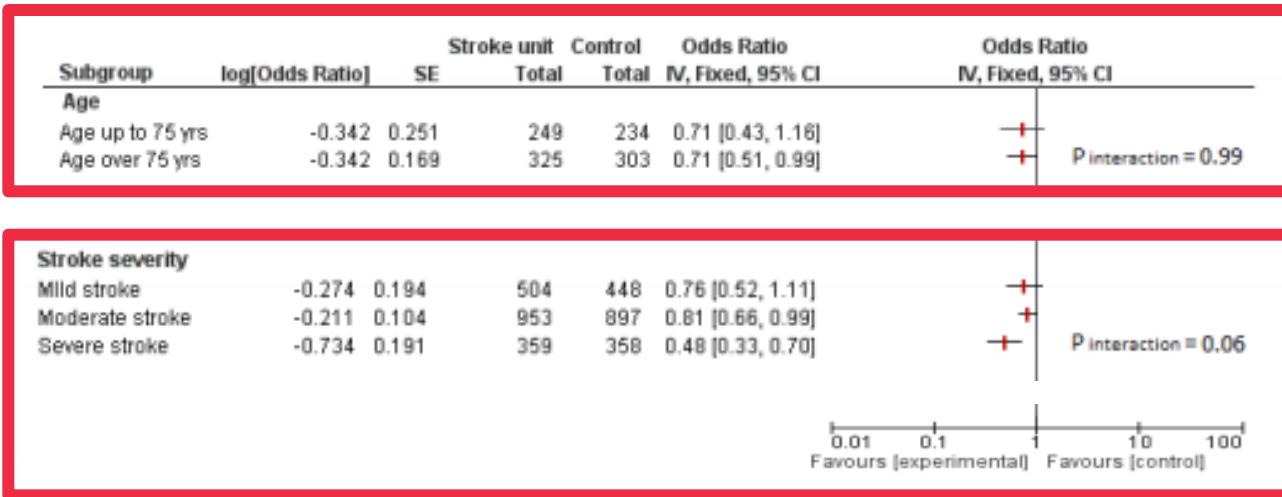


[Intervention Review]

## Organised inpatient (stroke unit) care for stroke

Stroke Unit Trialists' Collaboration<sup>1</sup><sup>1</sup>Academic Section of Geriatric Medicine, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, UKContact address: Peter Langhorne, Academic Section of Geriatric Medicine, University of Glasgow, 3rd Floor, Centre Block, Royal Infirmary, Glasgow, G4 0SF, UK. [peter.langhorne@glasgow.ac.uk](mailto:peter.langhorne@glasgow.ac.uk).

**Figure 5. Analysis of patient characteristics on effectiveness of organised stroke unit care versus alternative service for the outcome of death or institutionalisation by the end of scheduled follow-up.**



Kein  
Unterschied  
bei älteren  
Patienten!

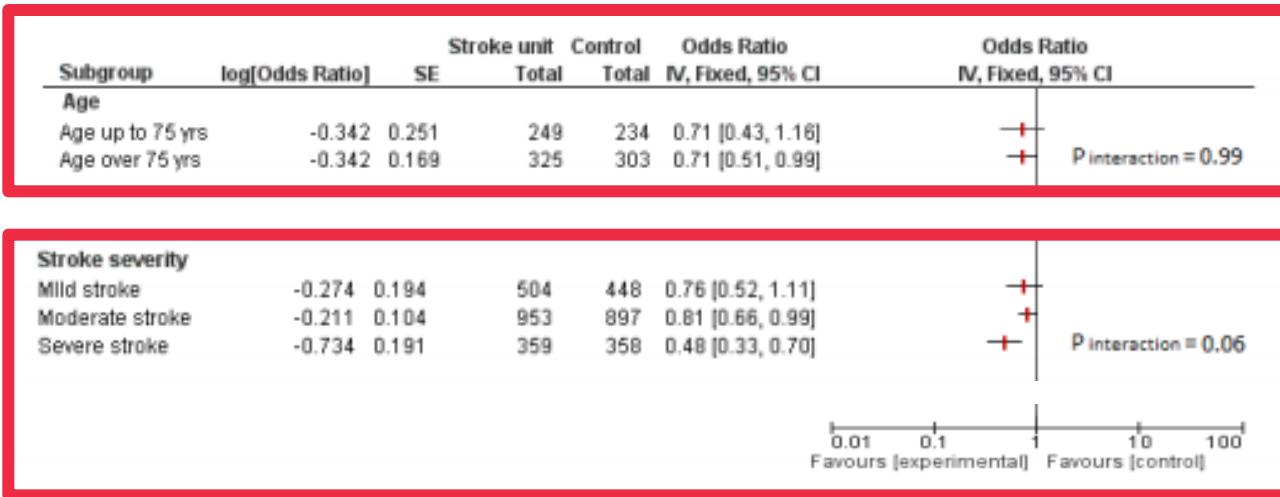
**Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews**  
11 SEP 2013 DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD000197.pub3

[Intervention Review]

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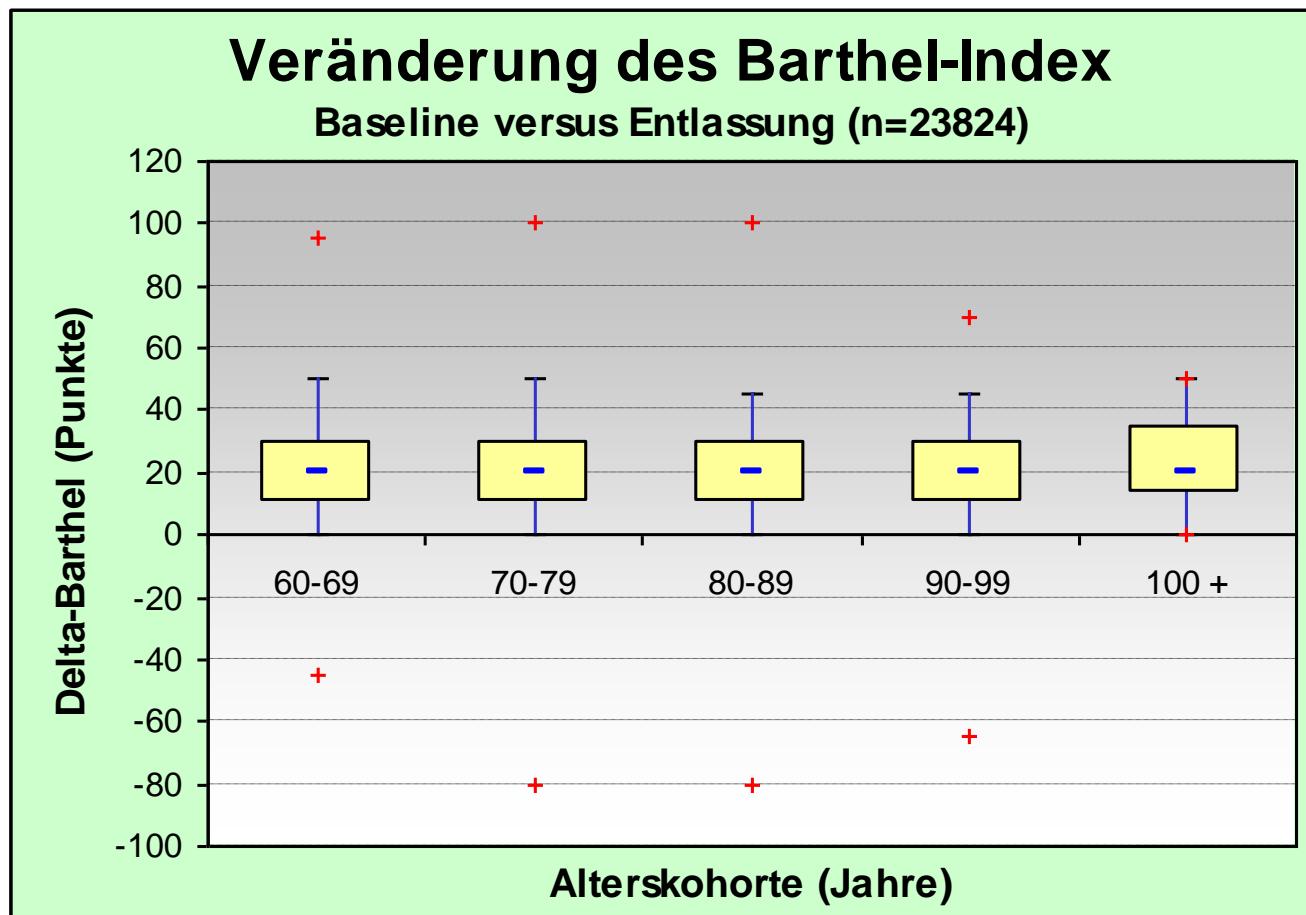


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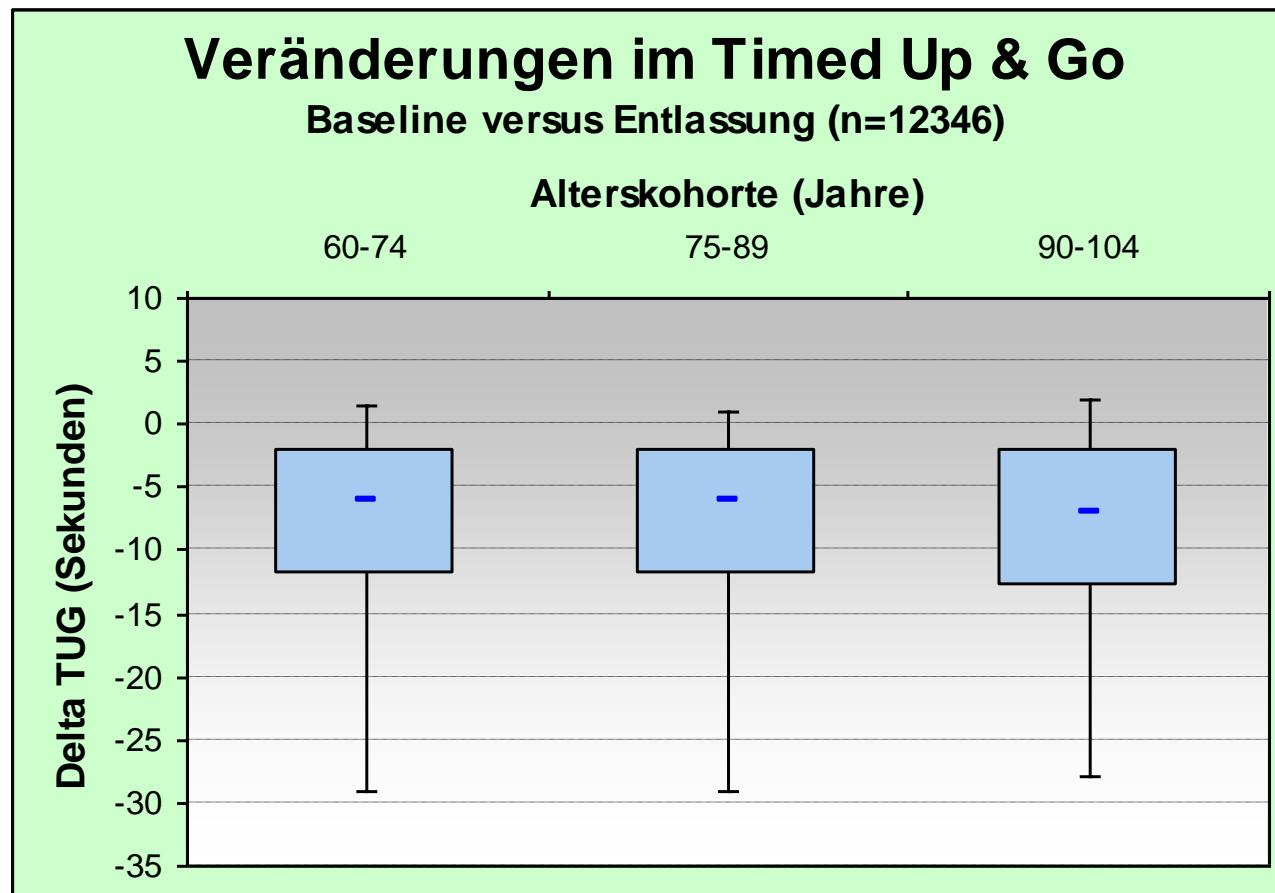
**Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews**  
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# Wiedererlangung der Aktivitäten und Teilhabe in der stationären geriatrischen Rehabilitation

## KODAS Daten

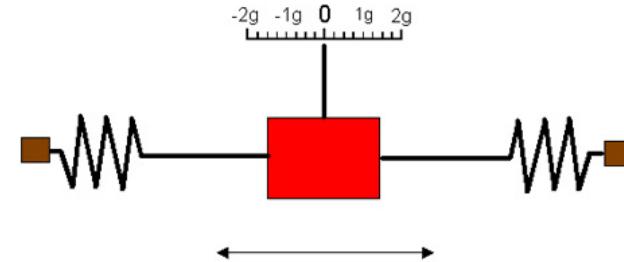
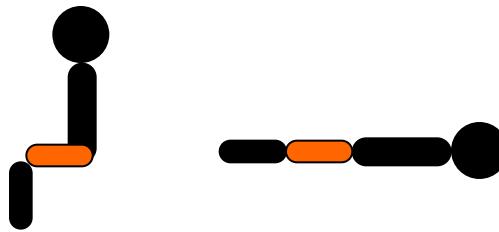


## **Wiedererlangung der Aktivitäten und Teilhabe in der stationären geriatrischen Rehabilitation:**

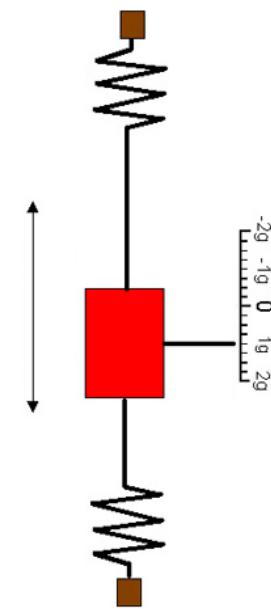
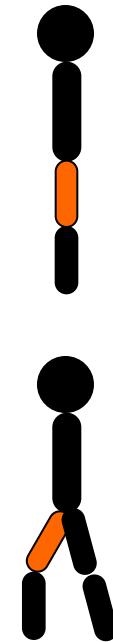


# Effekte auf Aktivität (PA) n = 648

Sitzen  
&  
Liegen



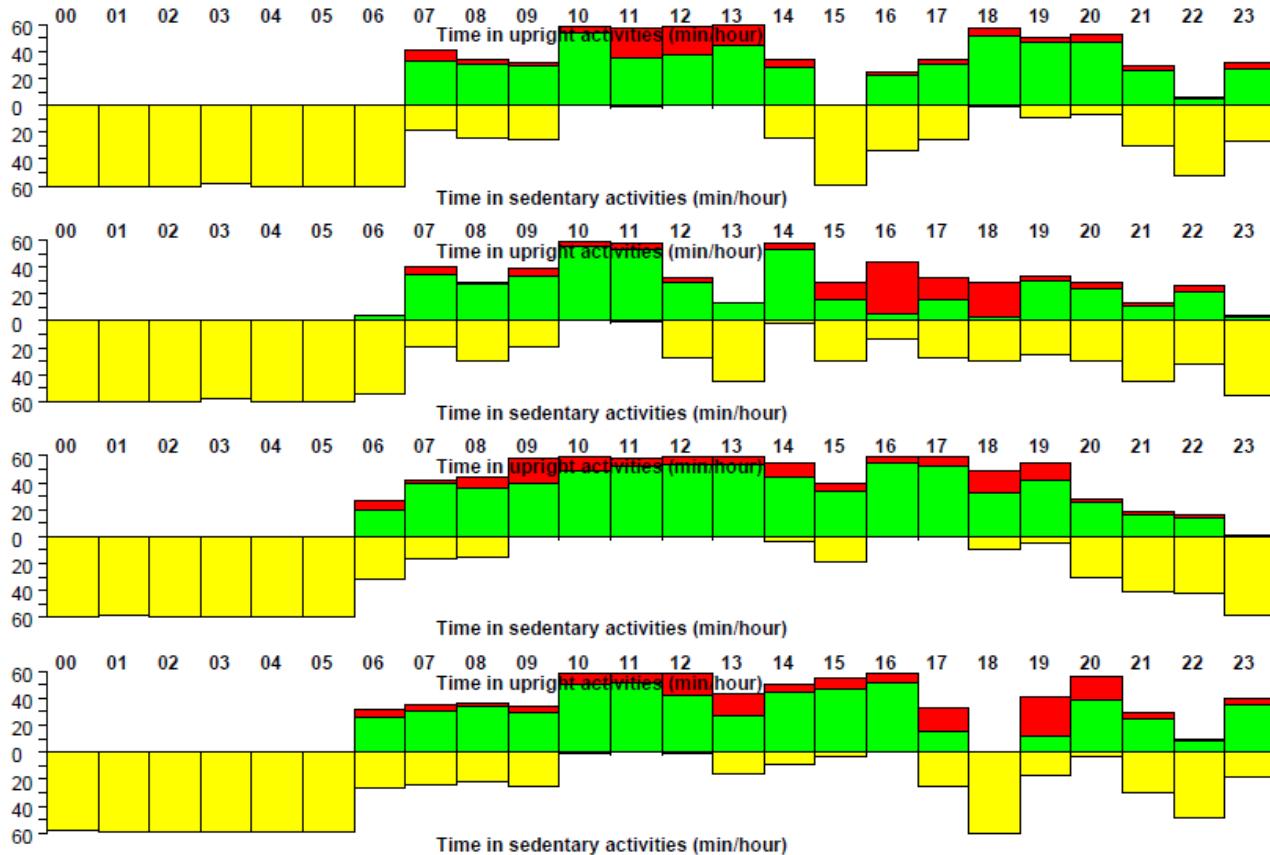
Stehen



Gehen



# Bewegungsmuster

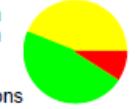
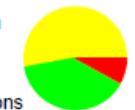


EE (MET.h): 34,6  
Sit/Lie 12,75h  
Stand 9,27h  
Step 1,98h  
7960 steps  
51/50 u/d transitions

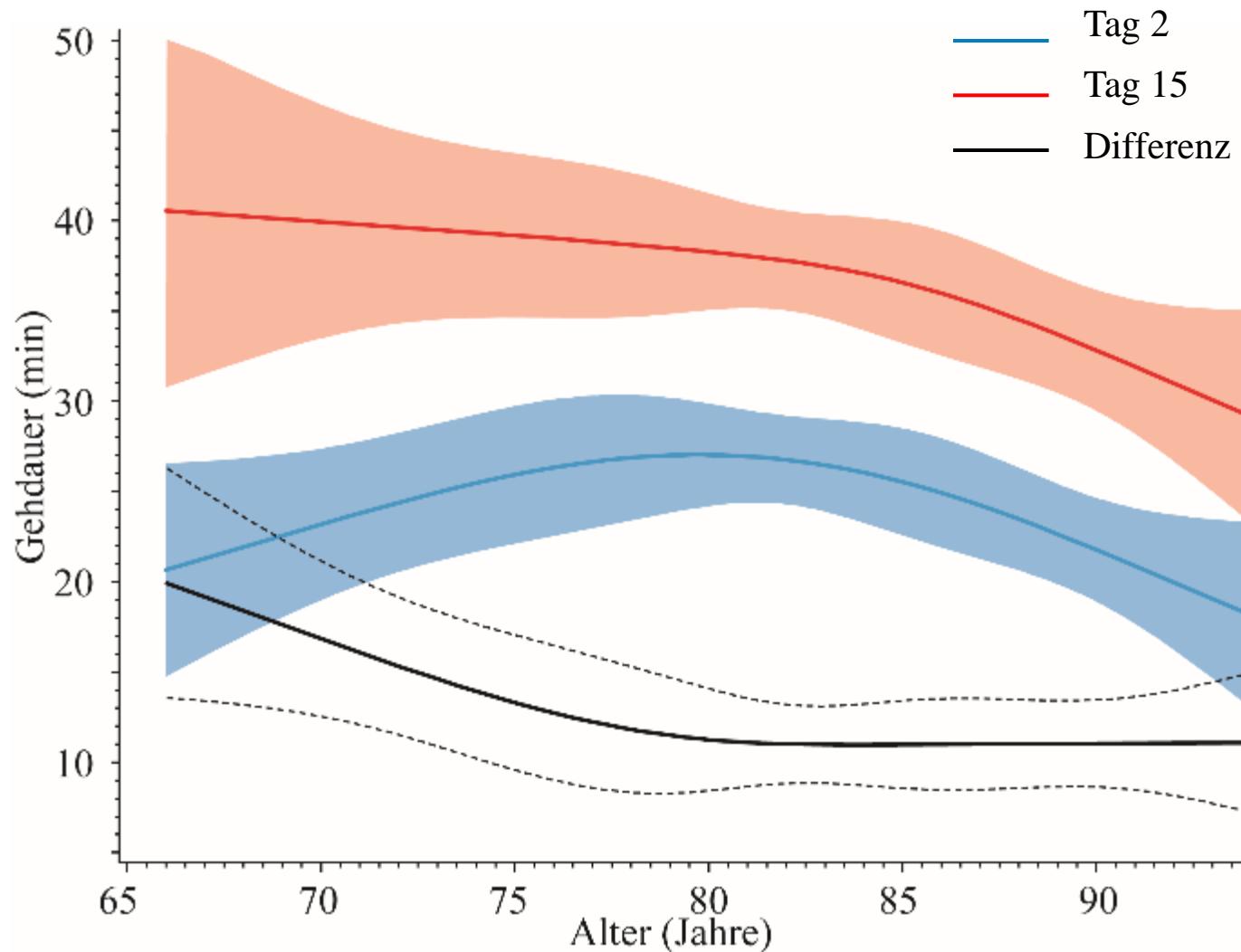
EE (MET.h): 36  
Sit/Lie 14,22h  
Stand 7,35h  
Step 2,44h  
12590 steps  
48/47 u/d transitions

EE (MET.h): 35,4  
Sit/Lie 10,62h  
Stand 11,15h  
Step 2,23h  
9526 steps  
36/35 u/d transitions

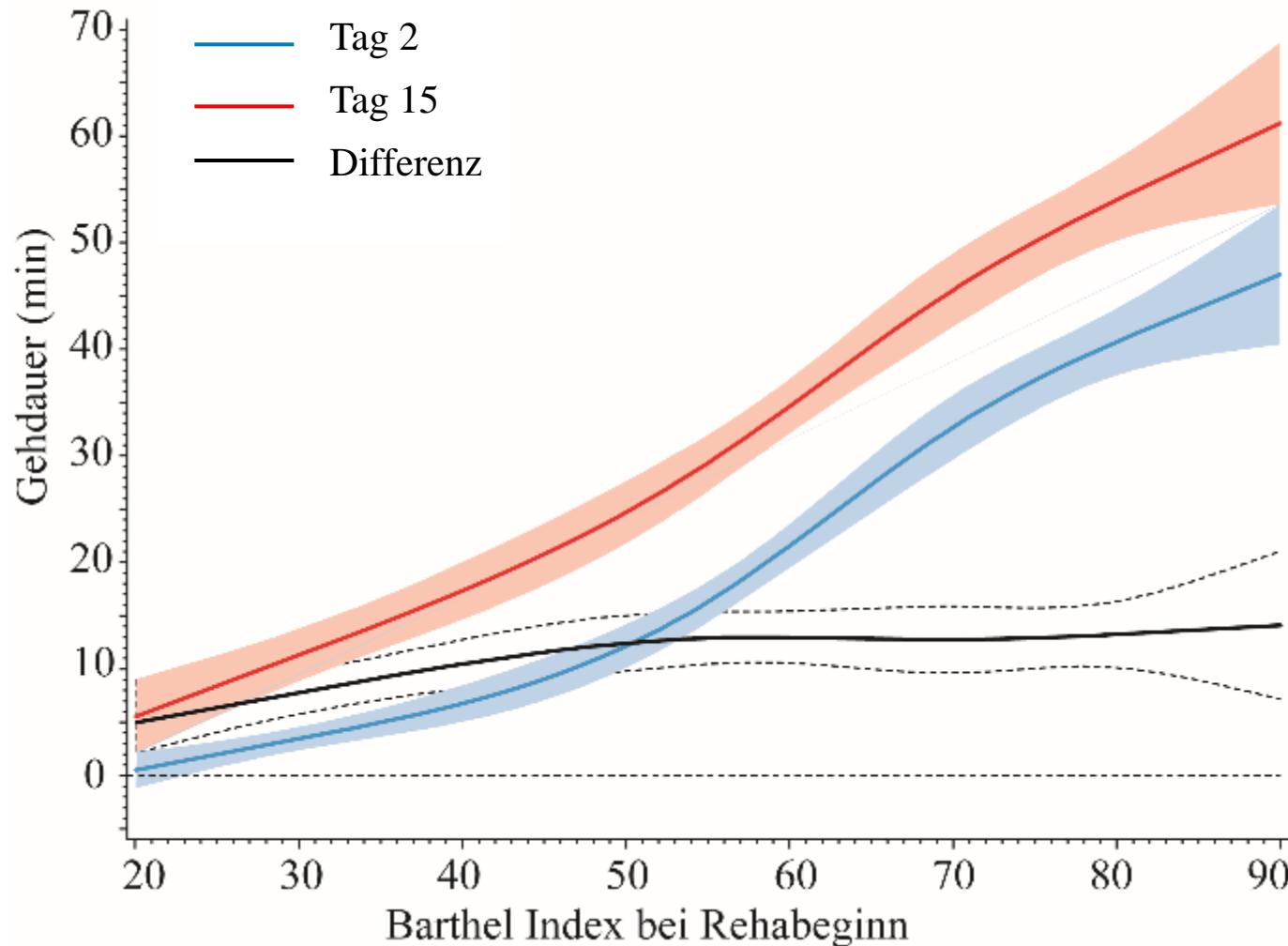
EE (MET.h): 36,4  
Sit/Lie 11,61h  
Stand 9,58h  
Step 2,81h  
12536 steps  
50/49 u/d transitions



# Effekt der Rehabilitation (Alter)



# Effekt der Rehabilitation (BI)



		Total	
	T0-T1 (n=103)	T1-T2 (n=91)	T0-T2 (n=92)
<b>Average daily walking duration [min]</b>	12.7 (9.4; 15.9)	8.3 (1.9; 14.8)	21.9 (15.3; 28.6)
<b>Average daily number of steps</b>	853 (645; 1061)	712 (240; 1185)	1628 (1129; 2128)
<b>Median cadence [steps/min]</b>	6.26 (4.07; 8.46)	2.70 (-0.88; 6.28)	9.69 (5.68; 13.70)
<b>Average daily walking interval length [s]</b>	2.38 (0.71; 4.05)	-4.53 (-6.00; -3.08)	-1.59 (-3.07; -0.10)
<b>Average daily walking interval length for intervals <math>\geq 10\text{s}</math> [s]</b>	-0.05 (-2.38; 2.29)	-4.88 (-7.08; -2.68)	-4.59 (-7.77; -1.40)
<b>Coefficient of variation for walking interval lengths <math>\geq 10\text{s}</math></b>	0.09 (0.03; 0.15)	0.21 (0.09; 0.32)	0.33 (0.19; 0.46)
<b>Absolute number of walking interval bouts</b>	48.5 (37.6; 59.4)	97.5 (67.3; 127.7)	148.1 (115.6; 180.7)
<b><math>\geq 1</math> second</b>	48.7 (37.7; 59.6)	94.8 (64.9; 124.8)	146.5 (114.3; 178.7)
<b><math>\geq 10</math> seconds</b>	19.3 (14.2; 24.4)	21.2 (10.3; 32.1)	41.2 (29.7; 52.8)
<b><math>\geq 60</math> seconds</b>	2.3 (1.4; 3.3)	-2.6 (-3.9; -1.3)	-0.01 (-1.2; 1.2)
<b>Average daily upright duration [min]</b>	47.0 (28.2; 65.7)	71.1 (43.5; 98.7)	122.2 (91.0; 153.5)
<b>Average daily number of sit-to-stand transfers</b>	6.30 (2.97; 9.63)	-12.87 (-16.63; -9.11)	-6.27 (-10.70; -1.84)
<b>SPPB</b>	1.13 (0.78; 1.49)	0.23 (-0.23; 0.68)	1.38 (0.92; 1.83)
<b>Gait speed [m/s]</b>	0.10 (0.06; 0.13)	-0.02 (-0.07; 0.03)	0.10 (0.05; 0.15)
<b>5-Chair rise time [s]</b>	-5.20 (-7.77; -2.62)	0.51 (-2.64; 3.67)	-3.88 (-7.19; -0.56)
<b>Balance [s]</b>	2.31 (0.50; 4.12)	0.01 (-1.54; 1.55)	2.58 (0.78; 4.38)
<b>Distance [m]</b>	540 (412; 669)	438 (94; 783)	1095 (702; 1489)

## Aussagen

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- Geriatrische Rehabilitation ist effektiv und nachhaltig.
- Bestimmte Gruppen profitieren alle ältere Menschen von einer geriatrischen Rehabilitation. Bisher kein Nachweis für alle Gruppen.
- Wichtig wäre u.a.: Herzklappen, WS, Immobilisation, Onkologie Prähabilitation, Transitionalcare Modelle, Subgruppen, ... Ambulant vs. stationär vs. Hybridmodelle

RCTs, systematische Reviews und Versorgungsleitlinien sind notwendig, aber nicht ausreichend.

“Wissens-Transferstrategien” sind zusätzliche für eine effektive Implementierung der Geriatrischen Rehabilitation nötig.

Inhalt

Intensität

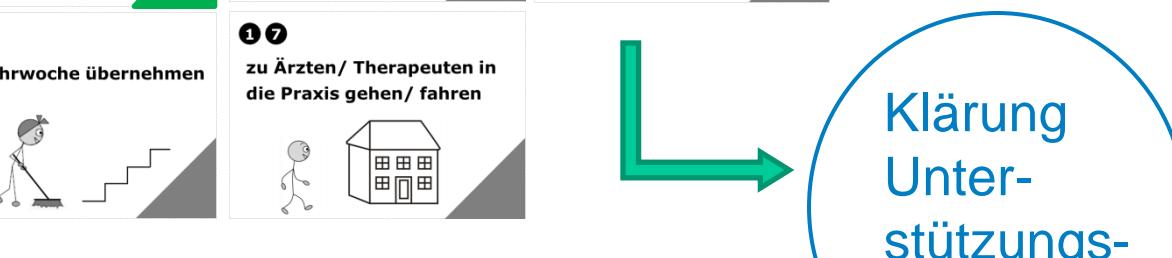
Setting

Dauer

# Methoden für die Zielfindung



Robert-Bosch-Krankenhaus



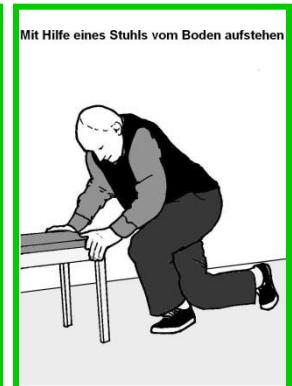
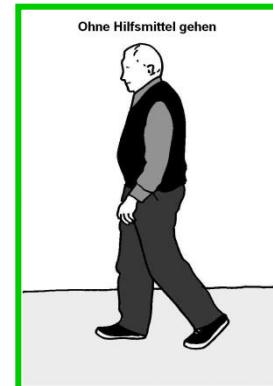
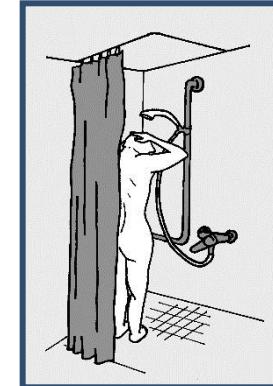
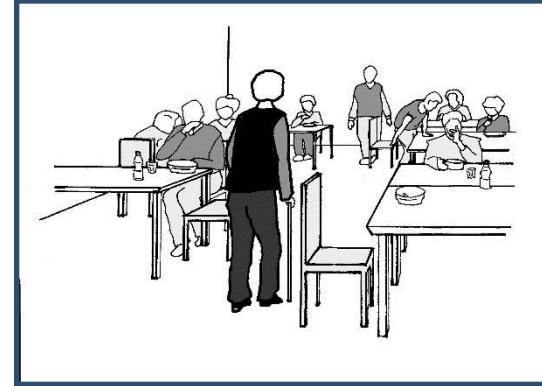
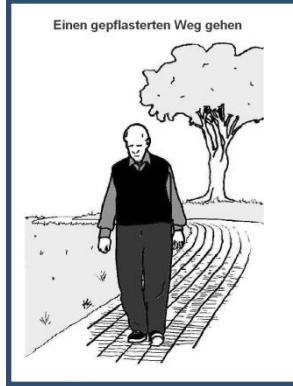
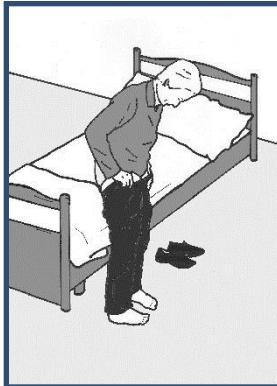
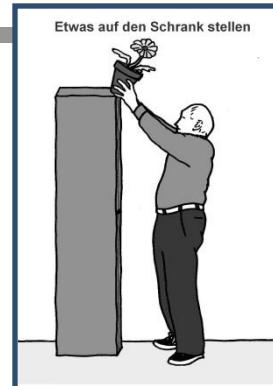
Aktivitätsziele



# Bsp. Entwicklung Icon FES-I



Robert-Bosch-Krankenhaus



# Trainingsinhalte

- Training sollte intensive, sich oft wiederholende und alltagsrelevante Elemente beinhalten (task specific)

Langhorne et al.  
Lancet Neurology 2009;8:741-54

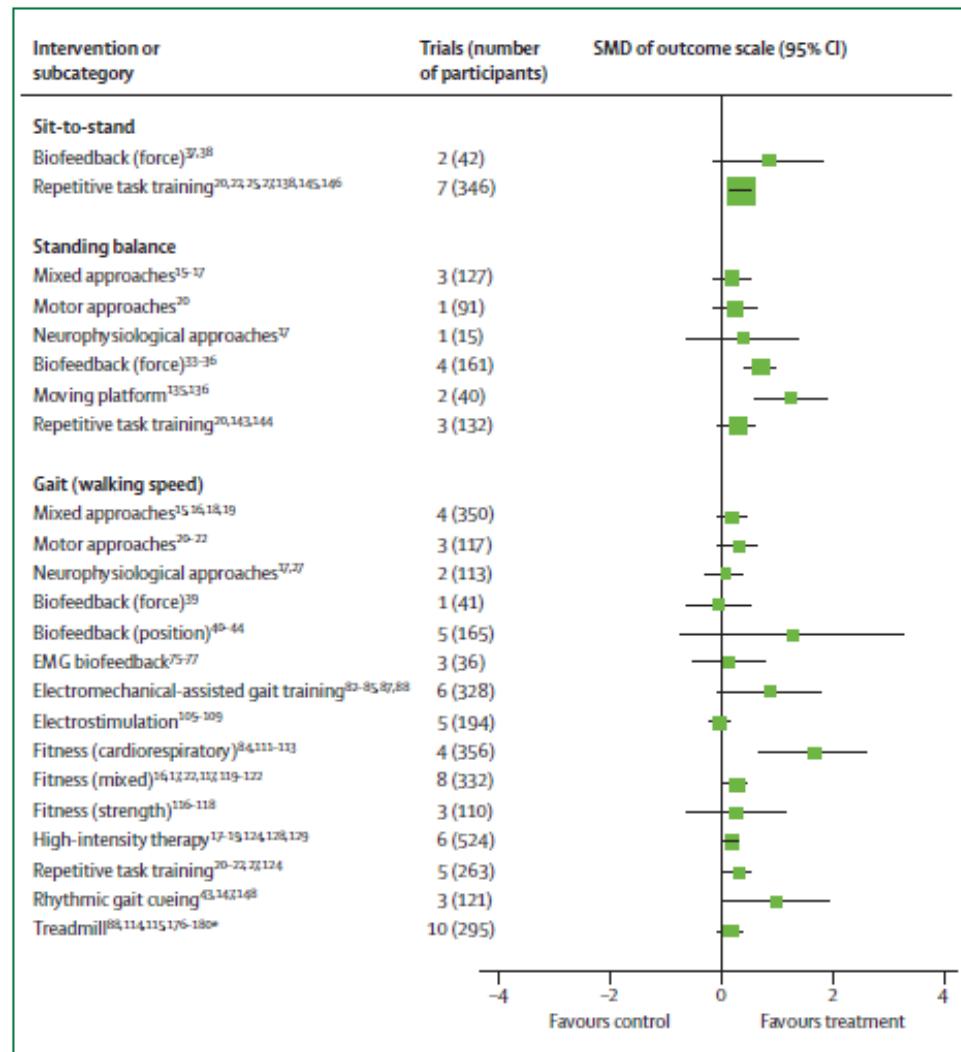


Figure 2: Interventions to improve balance, gait, or mobility after stroke

## Setting

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- Wird ambulante und mobile geriatrische Rehabilitation zu selten im Verhältnis zur stationären Rehabilitation angeboten?

# The HIHO study – stationäre versus ambulanter Rehabilitation nach Knie TEP



Robert-Bosch-Krankenhaus

- RCT (N = 160)
- KH Rehabilitation (10 T) vs. 6 Wochen ambulanter Rehabilitation
- Primärer Endpunkt 6-Minuten Gehtest
- Gleiche Effektivität



Buhagiar et al, JAMA 2017

# die Praxis (und nicht die Evidenz) verändern

- Ernennung eines Implementierungsteams
- Entscheiden was geändert werden soll
- Audit mit Blick auf Leitlinien
- Analyse der Grenzen
- Auswahl des optimalen Ansatzes

Table 1: Potential barriers and interventions

Identified barrier	Tailored interventions
Lack of knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Educational courses</li><li>• Decision aids</li><li>• Journal club</li></ul>
Perception/reality mismatch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Audit and feedback</li><li>• Reminders</li></ul>
Lack of motivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Leadership</li><li>• Incentives/sanctions</li></ul>
Beliefs/attitudes (health care professionals; patients / families)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Peer influence</li><li>• Opinion leaders</li><li>• Communication aides for consumer discussion</li><li>• Interactive education activities</li></ul>
Systems of care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Process redesign</li></ul>

# Die Praxis verändern

## AOK-proReha Geriatrie

Entwicklung eines Behandlungskonzeptes in der geriatrischen  
Rehabilitation für die Indexdiagnose S 72

Überarbeiteter Abschlussbericht

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10117 Berlin  
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Berlin, 8. Juli 2015

# **GRBM**

**Geriatrisch-Rehabilitatives Basis-Management**

Herausgegeben von:

**Michael Jamour  
Brigitte Metz  
Clemens Becker**

1. Auflage

Unter Mitarbeit von:

H. Burkhardt	W. Maetzler
M. Denkinger	C. Marburger
G. Eschweiler	W. Micol
A. Friedl	K. Pfeiffer
W. Haefeli	M. Pfisterer
S. Hartmann-Eisele	K. Rapp
B. Heimbach	M. Schuler
W. Hewer	C. Thomas
M. Jäger	D. Volkert
S. Klöppel	A. Zeyfang
P. Koczy	T. Zieschang

## Formulierung **geriatrischer Reha-Therapiestandards:**

- evidenzbasiert
- expertenbasiert
- ➔ unter Einbezug aller Medizinischen Fakultäten Baden-Württembergs
- ➔ unter Einbezug aller sieben Geriatrischen Zentren Baden-Württembergs
- ➔ 25 Experten aus Baden-Württemberg, Bayern, Hessen, NRW und Schleswig-Holstein

Künftiges (Technologien)

Reaktive Balance

Exoskelette

Teilbelastung und Innovation