

# EHC-ERN-EuroBloodNet Topic on Focus: Ageing well with rare bleeding disorders, for patients and their families



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## Redefining Frailty Together Living Better for Longer

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22 January 2026

Living Well,  
Ageing Well 





## Disclosures

<b>Consultancy</b>	<b>Name of Institutes/Companies</b>
Advisory Committee member	N/A
Speaking Honoraria	SOBI, Pfizer, Regeneron, Biomarin
Consultancy Fees	CSL-Behring



## Key Topics

1. Defining Frailty
2. Defining Frailty Syndromes
3. Fixing Frailty Syndromes

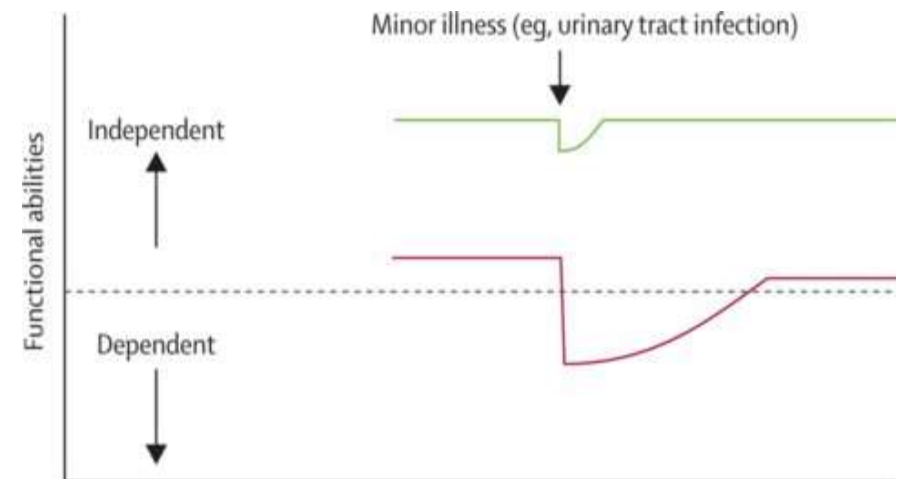
**01**

# **Defining Frailty**



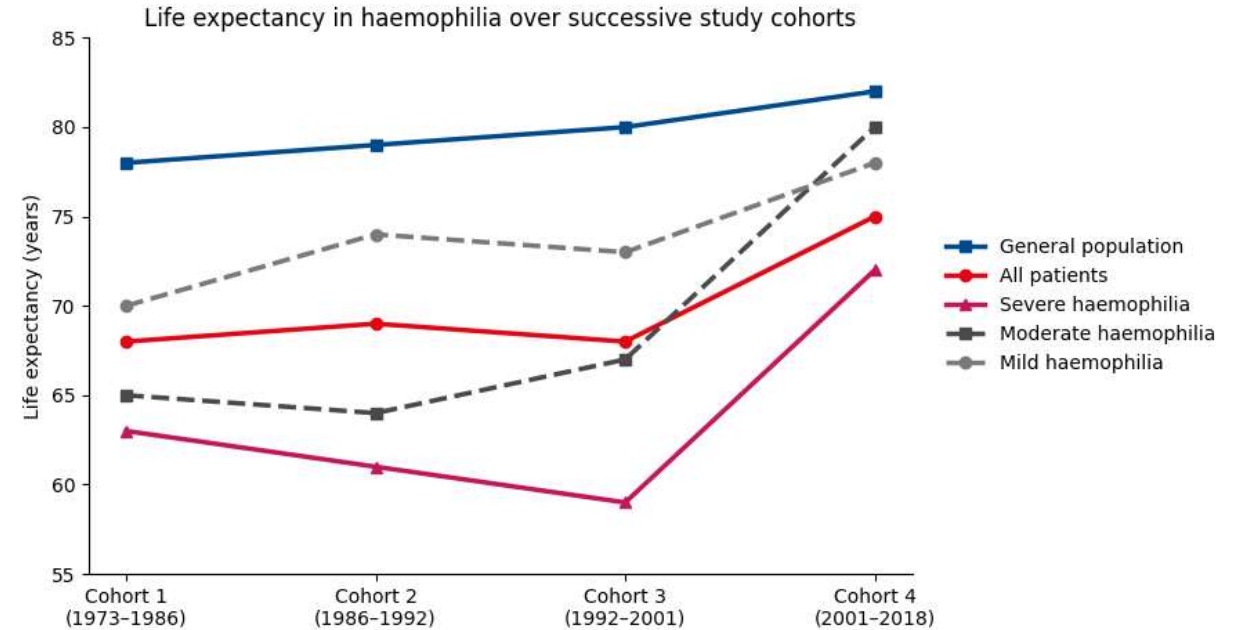
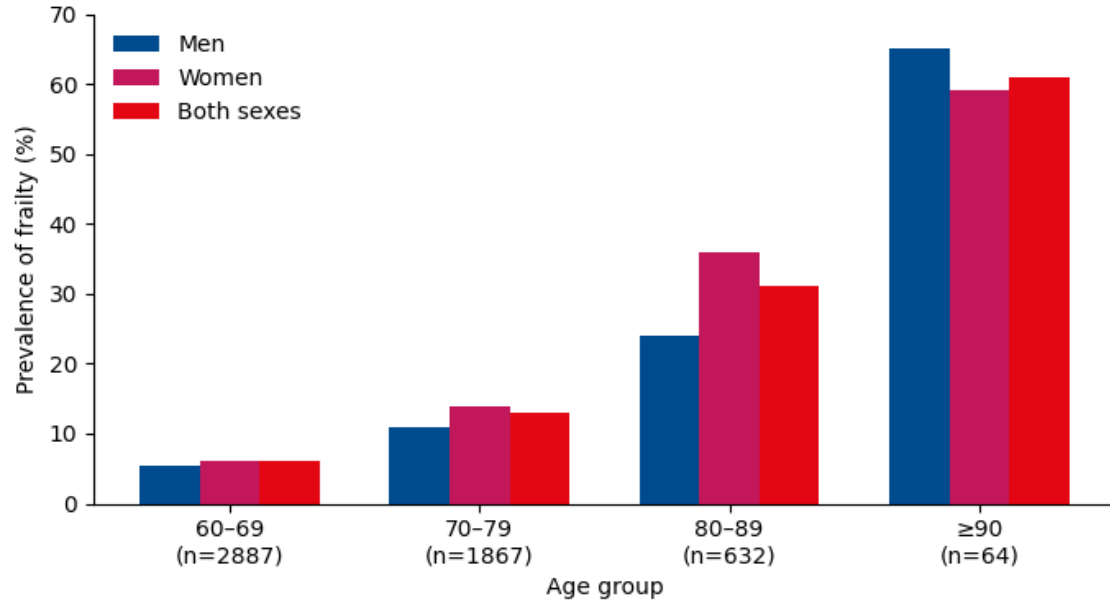
## Frailty – A Definition

- **Definition:** A state of increased vulnerability due to a cumulation of deficits which leads poor resolution of homeostasis after a stressor event
- In short – **a loss of resilience**





# Demographics of Frailty



Prevalence of Frailty Increases with Age

The Haemophilia Population is Ageing



## An Inescapable Conclusion

In the future, more people with bleeding disorders will have Frailty



# Measuring Frailty

- The Clinical Frailty Score (CFS) is an easy to use, well validated tool to measure frailty
- Uses function as a surrogate marker for frailty
- Validated for those > 65
- There are no specific validated tools to assess frailty in haemophilia

## CLINICAL FRAILTY SCALE

	<b>1</b>	<b>VERY FIT</b>	People who are robust, active, energetic and motivated. They tend to exercise regularly and are among the fittest for their age.
	<b>2</b>	<b>FIT</b>	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.
	<b>3</b>	<b>MANAGING WELL</b>	People whose medical problems are well controlled, even if occasionally symptomatic, but often are not regularly active beyond routine walking.
	<b>4</b>	<b>LIVING WITH VERY MILD FRAILTY</b>	Previously "vulnerable," this category marks early transition from complete independence. 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.
	<b>5</b>	<b>LIVING WITH MILD FRAILTY</b>	People who often have more evident slowing, and need help with high order instrumental activities of daily living (finances, transportation, heavy housework). Typically, mild frailty progressively impairs shopping and walking outside alone, meal preparation, medications and begins to restrict light housework.

	<b>6</b>	<b>LIVING WITH MODERATE FRAILTY</b>	People who need help with all activities and with keeping home inside, they often have problems stairs and need help with bathing might need minimal assistance (standby) with dressing.
	<b>7</b>	<b>LIVING WITH SEVERE FRAILTY</b>	Completely dependent for personal care, from whatever cause (physical or cognitive). Even so, they seem stable and not at high risk of dying (within months).
	<b>8</b>	<b>LIVING WITH VERY SEVERE FRAILTY</b>	Completely dependent for personal care and approaching end of life. They could not recover even from minor illness.
	<b>9</b>	<b>TERMINALLY ILL</b>	Approaching the end of life. This category applies to people with an expected life expectancy < 6 months, who are otherwise living with severe frailty. (Many terminally ill people can exercise until very close to death)

## SCORING FRAILTY IN PEOPLE WITH DEMENTIA

The degree of frailty generally 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 can remember their past life events. They can do personal care with help. In severe dementia, they cannot do personal care without help. In very severe dementia they are bedfast. Many are virtually mute.



Clinical Frailty Scale ©2005–2020 Rockwood  
Version 2.0 (EN). All rights reserved. For publication  
www.geriatricmedicine.ca  
Rockwood K et al. A global clinical measure  
and frailty in elderly people. CMAJ 2005;173

02

## Defining Frailty Syndromes



REVIEW ARTICLE · Volume 23, Issue 11, P3409-3423, November 2025 · [Open Access](#)

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# Frailty and frailty syndromes in persons with hemophilia: a review

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## The Frailty Syndromes – AKA ‘Geriatric Giants’

- **Immobility** (Reduced mobility/walking speed)
- **Instability** (Falls)
- **Incontinence** (Urinary/faecal)
- **Impaired Cognition** (Dementia/delirium)
- **Iatrogenesis** (Vulnerable to side effects)



Holistic Multidisciplinary Assessment  
(Comprehensive Geriatric Assessment) keeps  
older people alive and in their own homes

All frailty and frailty syndromes have  
multifactorial causes – therefore there are lots  
of opportunities to make things better

**03**

## **Fixing Frailty Syndromes**



## Immobility and Falls

- 🔥 **Incidence:**
  - 40% of > 85-year-olds fall/year
- 🔥 **Key risk factors:**
  - Arthropathy, sarcopenia, chronic pain, depression, **postural hypotension**, polypharmacy, reduced confidence, **environment**
- 🔥 **Complications**
  - Fractures/bleeding

Falls almost  
always have  
multiple causes

Drop in blood pressure of **20 mmHg systolic** or **10 mmHg diastolic** within 3 minutes of standing up from sitting or lying down





# Immobility and Falls

## 🔥 Medical

- **Screen for osteoporosis (FRAX)**
- Review Medication
- Review Comorbidities
- Review Pain

## 🔥 Nursing

- **Assess lying standing blood pressures**
- Assess vision

## 🔥 Physiotherapy

- Strength and balance training
- Appropriate walking aid
- Falls prevention
- Second stair- rail
- **Environmental Assessment**

## Impact of a Multifactorial Falls Assessment

Multifactorial falls interventions reduce falls risk by **34%**  
(Lee and Yu 2020)



# Take Home Message on Falls:

**Always ask “Why did the fall happen?”**



# Incontinence

## Incidence:

	Urinary	Faecal
Community	10%	5%
Residential/Nursing Home	50%	50%

## Key risk factors:

- Cognitive impairment, prostate issues, diabetes, obesity, **immobility**, medication, **lifestyle**

## Complications

- Discomfort, dignity, social isolation, skin breakdown





# Incontinence

## Medical/Pharmacy

- Review medication (e.g. diuretics)
- Review prostate issues

## Nursing

- **Review and advise on lifestyle**
- Pads and sanitary products

## Physiotherapy

- Strength and balance training
- **Pelvic floor exercises**
- **Adapt Toilet (e.g. grab rails, raised seat)**

78% of men with weekly urinary incontinence do not seek medical help (Shamliyan 2009)



# Take Home Message on Incontinence:

**ASK about it!**



# Cognitive Impairment

- ◆ **Incidence:**
  - 20% of general older population
- ◆ **Key risk factors:**
  - Depression, hypertension, intracranial bleeding, **poor hearing**
- ◆ **Complications**
  - **Loss of independence**, loss of self, malnutrition, incontinence, sleep disruption, legal and ethical issues





## Cognitive Impairment

### Medical

- Assess cognition
- Review medication
  - For bleeding disorder
  - Others
- Is treatment appropriate?

### Nursing

- Train carers and family
- **Hearing screen**

### Occupational Therapist

- Is home environment safe?

8% of all dementia  
is attributable to  
poor hearing  
(Ellingjord-Dale,  
Strand et al. 2025)



# Take Home Message on Cognitive Impairment:

**Never ignore a hearing problem**



# Side Effects of Medication/Polypharmacy

- **Incidence:**
  - 58% of PWH/VWD on 4+ medications
- **Key risk factors:**
  - Chronic pain, multi-morbidity
- **Complications**
  - Endless!!!
  - Adverse drug reactions, drug–drug interactions, increased risk of falls, cognitive impairment and delirium, functional decline and frailty, medication non-adherence, hospital admissions and readmissions, higher mortality risk, renal and hepatic strain, orthostatic hypotension, gastrointestinal side effects such as nausea, constipation and bleeding, and increased healthcare costs and overall treatment burden.





## Side Effects of Medication/polypharmacy

- 🔥 Definitions
  - Polypharmacy – 4/5 + medications
  - Superpolypharmacy – 10+ medications
- 🔥 Medical/Pharmacy
  - Structured medication review
  - Review patient understanding
  - **Calculate anti-cholinergic burden**
- 🔥 Nursing
  - Review pain and non-pharmacological options

## Impact of Superpolypharmacy

Double mortality  
Triple Falls Risk



# Anti-Cholinergic Burden

- Google *Anticholinergic Burden Calculator* and calculate your ACB score
- If possible, wean to a stop medications with a high ACB score that are not benefiting patient
- Common Offenders Include:
  - Amitriptyline
  - Solifenacin
  - Tolterodine
  - Prochlorperazine

The screenshot shows the ACB calculator interface with the following data:

Medicine	Brands	Score
Furosemide	Lasix™	1
Amitriptyline	Elavil™	3
Tolterodine	Detrol™	3

Total ACB Score: **7 High Risk**

Your patient has scored  $\geq 3$  and is therefore at a higher risk of confusion, falls and death. Please review their medications and, if possible, discuss this with the patient and/or relatives/carers. Please consider if any of these medications could be switched to a lower-risk alternative. For help choosing medicines to reduce anticholinergic burden, [click here](#)



# Take Home Message on Polypharmacy

**Regularly review medications**  
**(every year)**

# Conclusion

**There is so much that can be done for frailty and improve older peoples' lives.**

Think Frailty – Think Frailty Syndromes

**Immobility/Falls  
Incontinence  
Impaired Cognitions  
Iatrogenesis (side effects of medication)**

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European Haemophilia Consortium

Advancing the lives of people with haemophilia and congenital bleeding disorders



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# EHC-ERN-EuroBloodNet Topic on Focus: Ageing well with rare bleeding disorders, for patients and their families



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## Strong at any age – Redefining frailty together

Haemophilia and other bleeding disorders

**Susie Shapiro**

**Associate Professor and Consultant Haematologist, Oxford, UK**

22 January 2026

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european haemophilia consortium  
Advancing life people with haemophilia and congenital bleeding disorders

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# Disclosures

- Conference support
  - Chugai/Roche, Octopharma, Takeda, Sobi, CSL Behring
- Speaker/honoraria
  - Chugai/Roche, Takeda, Sobi, CSL Behring
- Consultancy
  - E-therapeutics
- Research grants
  - BMS, Sobi

# Classic 'systems' approach



# Clinical management in older age – systems approach

- Preventing and treating bleeds
  - Joint bleeds / traumatic bleeds
  - Intracranial haemorrhage
  - Gastrointestinal bleeding - angiodysplasia
  - Easier bruising
- Chronic joint damage, pain and functional restrictions
- HIV
- Hepatitis C

# Clinical management in older age – systems approach

- Bone and muscle health
  - Osteoarthritis
  - Osteoporosis
  - Mobility, balance and increasing tendency to falls
- Heart disease and stroke
- Cancer
- Decreasing visual acuity
- Depression
- Loss of social network
- Cognitive impairment and dementia
- Loss of independence

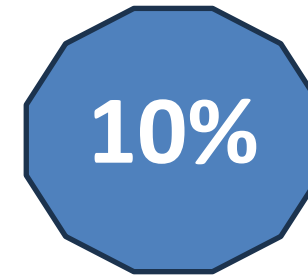
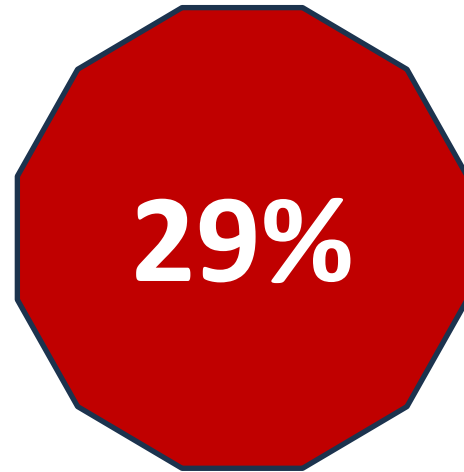
A different approach – global approach

*Fraisty*

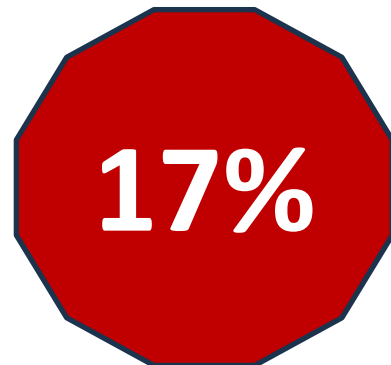
*Fraisty syndromes*

# Frailty in people with haemophilia vs general population – estimated retrospectively from 87 medical records

>65 years



50 - 65 years

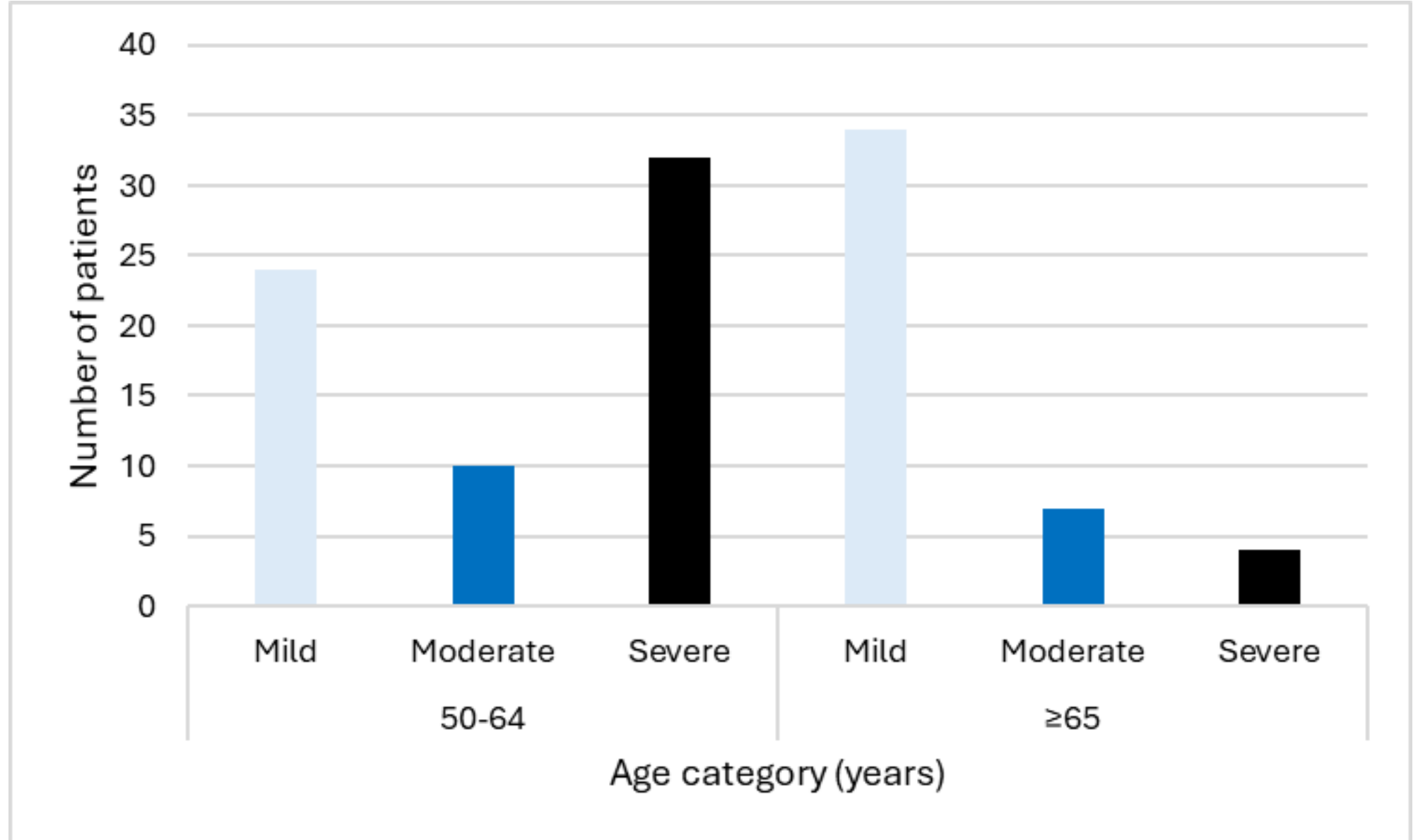


# Frailty in people with haemophilia

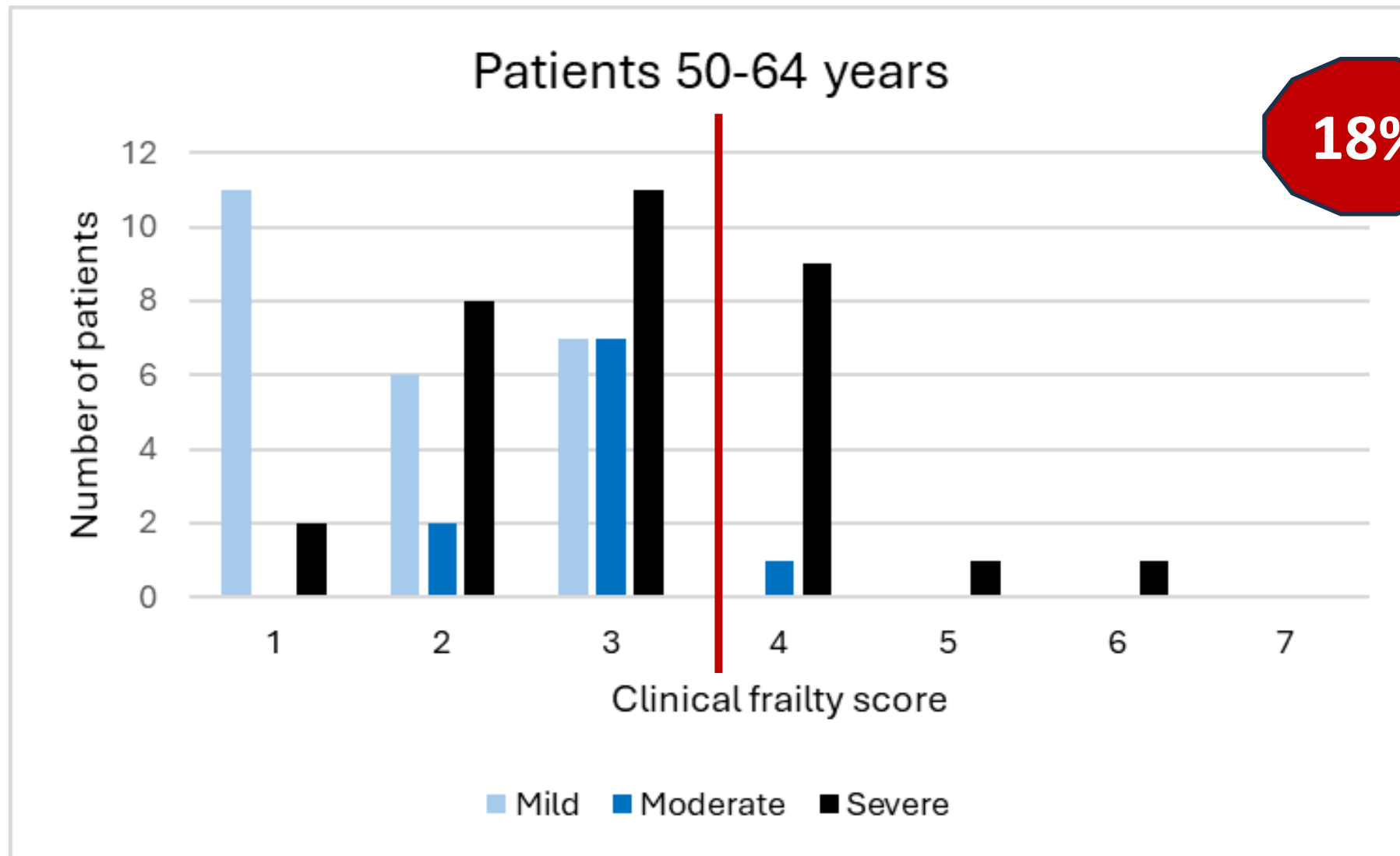
- Large UK Haemophilia Centre
- Initiated recording CFS at routine outpatient clinics in all PWH  $\geq 50$  years
- Established new guidance for referrals if frailty identified:
  - Highlight frailty (CFS  $\geq 4$ ) to GP
  - Refer to hospital geriatrics clinic if CFS  $\geq 6$  or new frailty syndrome
- 116 PWH registered  $\geq 50$  years

# Haemophilia severity

N=111  
Age range 50-88 yrs  
Median 62 years

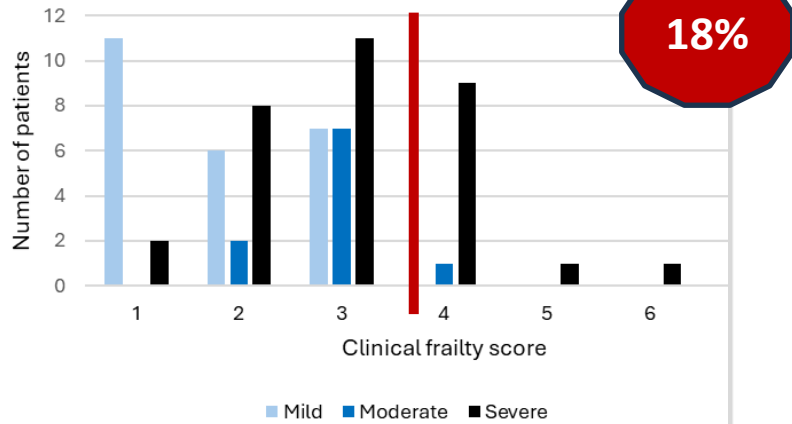


# CFS by haemophilia severity and age

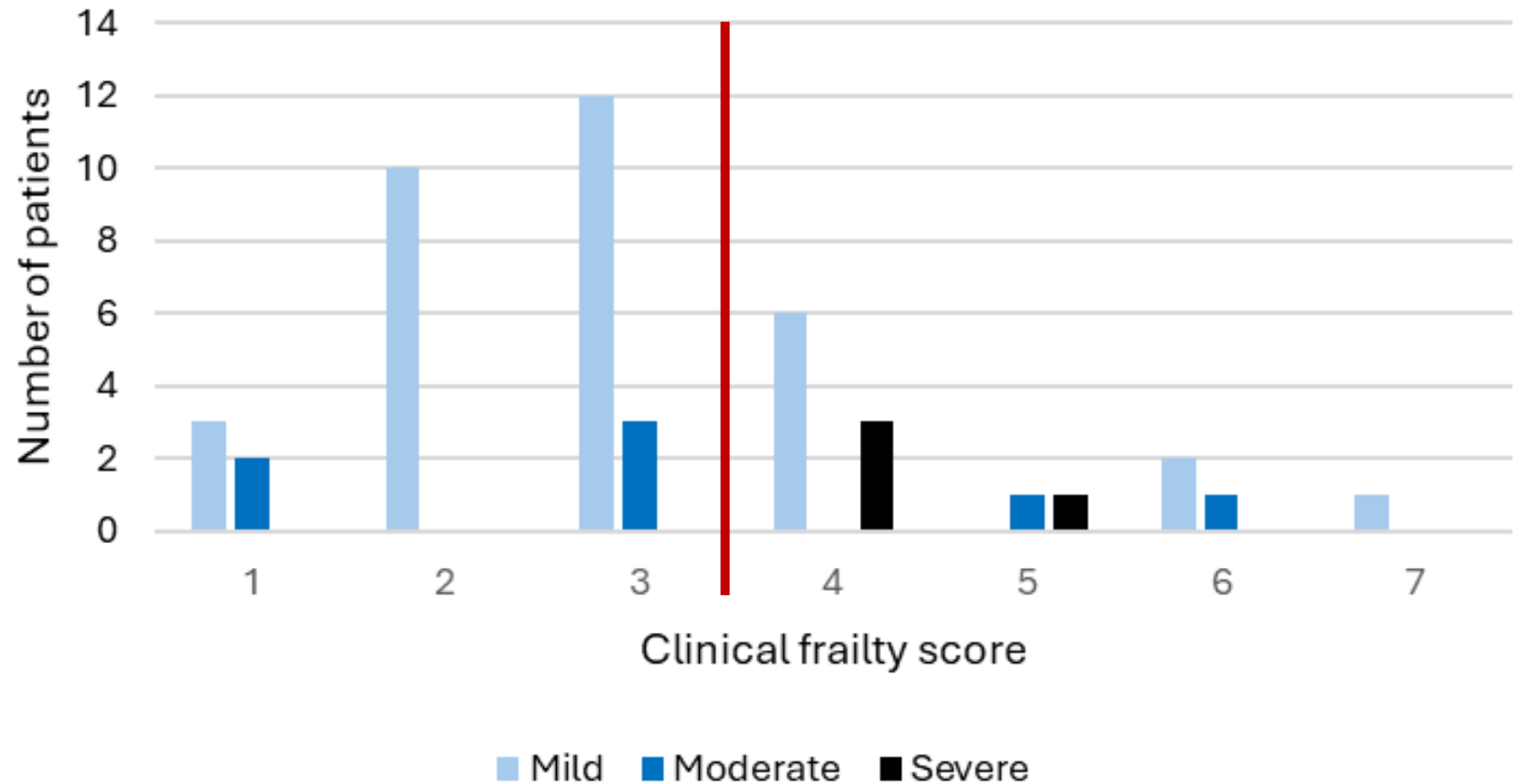


# CFS by haemophilia severity and age

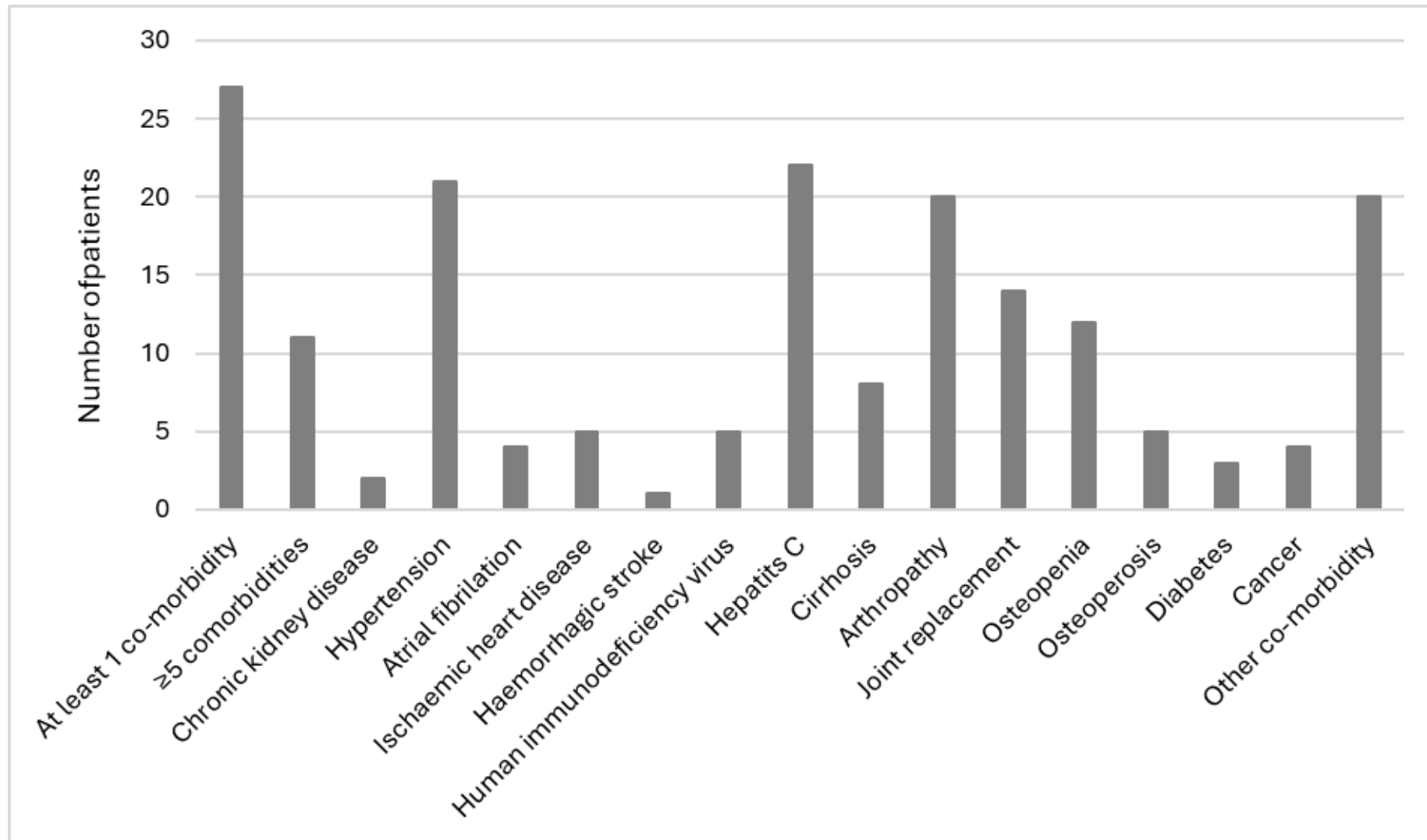
Patients 50-64 years



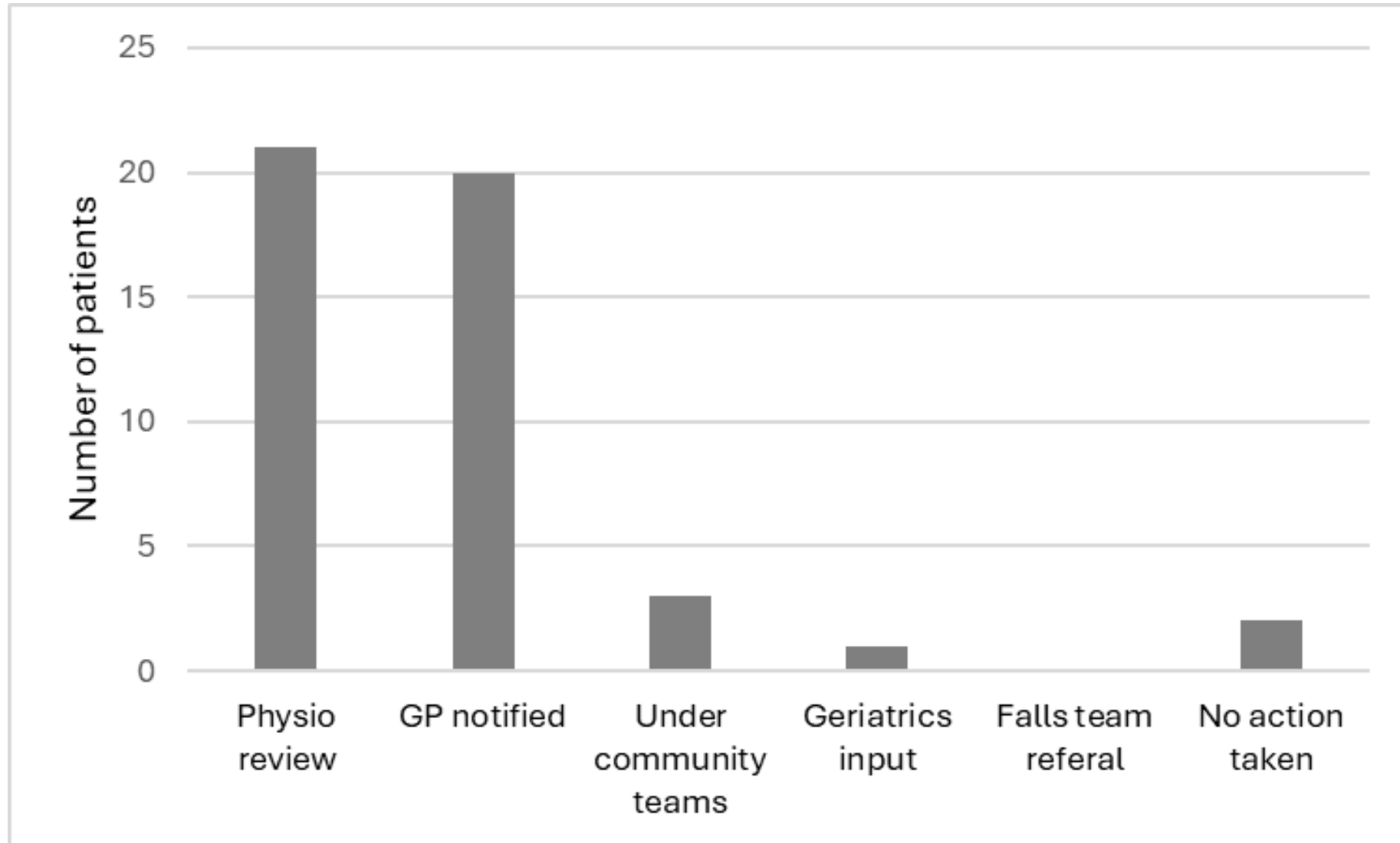
Patients  $\geq 65$  years



# Frequency of comorbidities in those with CFS $\geq 4$



# Actions taken by haemophilia MDT when CFS $\geq 4$



# Patients with CFS $\geq 5$

Severity	Age (yrs)	CFS	HJHS	$\geq 5$ co-morbidities	Key drivers of frailty
Severe	54	5	33	N	Haemophilic arthropathy
Severe	62	6	42	Y	Haemophilic arthropathy Psoriatic arthropathy
Severe	68	5	57	N	Haemophilic arthropathy Spinal stenosis
Moderate	66	6	35	Y	Haemophilic arthropathy
Moderate	79	5	-	N	Haemophilic arthropathy Sciatica
Mild	71	6	-	Y	Ankylosing spondylitis THR
Mild	85	6	-	Y	CVD, PVD
Mild	88	7	-	Y	Stroke

# Patients with CFS $\geq 5$

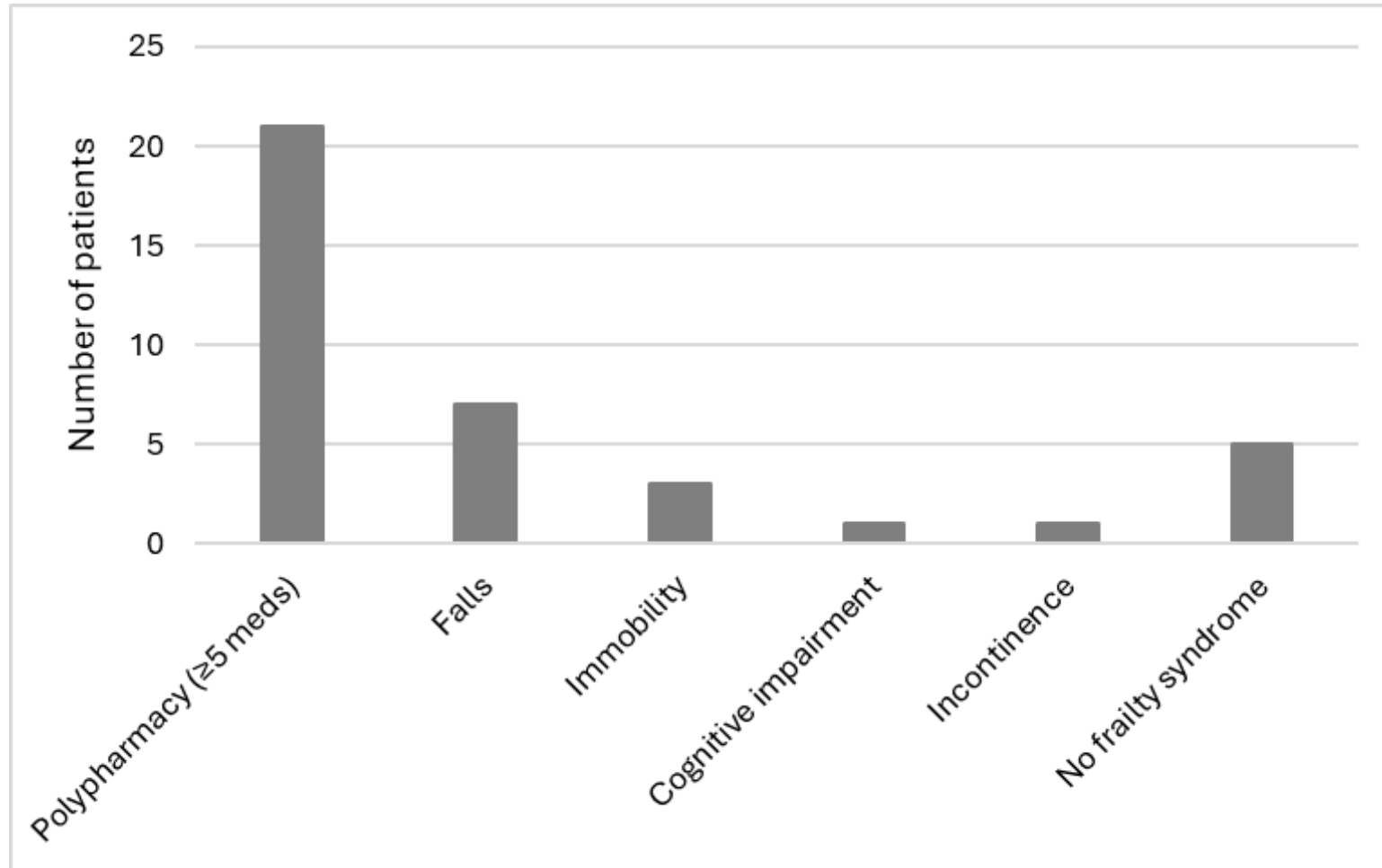
Severity	Age (yrs)	CFS	HJHS	$\geq 5$ co-morbidities	Key drivers of frailty	Impact
Severe	54	5	33	N	Haemophilic arthropathy	Physio, ortho, GP
Severe	62	6	42	Y	Haemophilic arthropathy Psoriatic arthropathy	Physio, ortho, GP
Severe	68	5	57	N	Haemophilic arthropathy Spinal stenosis	Physio, ortho, GP
Moderate	66	6	35	Y	Haemophilic arthropathy	Physio, ortho, GP
Moderate	79	5	-	N	Haemophilic arthropathy Sciatica	Declined physio
Mild	71	6	-	Y	Ankylosing spondylitis THR	GP, mobility aids, social care package
Mild	85	6	-	Y	CVD, PVD	GP
Mild	88	7	-	Y	Stroke	GP, social care package

# Frailty Syndromes – prevalence

Frailty Syndrome	General population	People with haemophilia
Falls	9% (55-64 yrs) 24% (75-84 yrs)	30% (mean age 40yrs)
Incontinence	21-32%	14%* (mean age 54 yrs)
Cognitive impairment	19%	?
Polypharmacy	45%	58%

\* 1 study, very limited data

# Frailty syndromes in patients with a CFS 4 or more



# Patients with CFS $\geq 5$

Severity	Age (yrs)	CFS	HJHS	$\geq 5$ co-morbidities	Key drivers of frailty	Poly-pharmacy	Falls
Severe	54	5	33	N	Haemophilic arthropathy	Y	N
Severe	62	6	42	Y	Haemophilic arthropathy Psoriatic arthropathy	Y	N
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Moderate	66	6	35	Y	Haemophilic arthropathy	Y	Y
Moderate	79	5	-	N	Haemophilic arthropathy Sciatica	N	N
Mild	71	6	-	Y	Ankylosing spondylitis THR	Y	Y
Mild	85	6	-	Y	CVD, PVD	Y	N
Mild	88	7	-	Y	Stroke	Y	N

# Ageing well, together

- Use both systems-approach and global approach
- Data/research
- Primary prevention
  - Cardiovascular disease, bone health, nutrition, muscles/balance
- Upskill MDT
  - including on frailty syndromes, dementia friendly environment
  - Prescribing reviews eg liquid rather than tablet, subcutaneous rather than intravenous
- Adapt/expand MDT
  - eg social workers, occupational therapists
  - Loss of independence – education & support of carers/home visits/nursing home visits
- Link with other specialists – Geriatric Medicine, cardiology, oncology

# Ageing well, together

- Move from systems-approach to global approach
- Data/research
- Primary care
  - Cognition, nutrition
- Upskilling
  - include
  - Prescribing reviews eg intravenous
- Adapt/expand MDT
  - eg social workers, occupational therapists
  - Loss of independence – education & support of carers/home visits/nursing home visits
- Link with other specialists – Geriatric Medicine, cardiology, oncology

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