Daily activity levels in elderly with and without a history of falling

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To assess accelerations during standing and walking tasks at the outpatient clinic and to assess daily activity levels at home with tri-axial accelerometry in persons over 65 years with and without a history of falling.

Ethical review	Approved WMO
Status	Pending
Health condition type	Other condition
Study type	Observational non invasive

Summary

ID

NL-OMON32357

Source
ToetsingOnline

Brief title
Activity in falling elderly

Condition

- Other condition

Synonym
falls, mobility

Health condition

mobiliteit bij ouderen

Research involving
Human

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Leids Universitair Medisch Centrum
Source(s) of monetary or material Support: Ministerie van OC&W,Unilever

Intervention

Keyword: Accelerometers, Activity, Elderly, Falls

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

Short duration measurement at the outpatient clinic: Primary: acceleration at different positions (ankle, wrist, waist and neck).

Long duration measurement at home: Primary: the time spent per day performing activities. Secondary: the intensity of these activities.

Secondary outcome

Short duration measurement at the outpatient clinic: none

Long duration measurement at home: Secondary: the intensity of these activities.

Study description

Background summary

Falling in the elderly is of major socio-economical importance due to the occurrence of hip- and wrist fractures. One out of three people over the age of 65 falls at least once a year. We hypothesize that daily activity levels is associated with falling in a curvilinear or U shaped fashion. A diminished daily activity level is associated with falling as is extreme levels of daily activity.

Study objective

To assess accelerations during standing and walking tasks at the outpatient clinic and to assess daily activity levels at home with tri-axial accelerometry

in persons over 65 years with and without a history of falling.

Study design

Case control study in which assessment of accelerations in every day activities (like standing, walking and getting out of a chair) by four tri-axial accelerometers worn on ankle, wrist, waist and neck during the outpatient clinic visit and assessment of daily activity level at home by two tri-axial accelerometers worn on ankle and wrist for a duration of seven days.

Study burden and risks

Measurements at the outpatient clinic are limited to about one hour and a half. Risks of serious side effects or complications of the measurements are regarded to be absent.

Contacts

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Trial sites

Listed location countries

Netherlands

Eligibility criteria

Age

Adults (18-64 years)
Elderly (65 years and older)

Inclusion criteria

Patients:
65 years or older
Non-institutionalized
fall incident in previous 6 months;Healty controls:
65 years or older
Non-institutionalized
No fall incident in previous 6 months

Exclusion criteria

Patients:
Patients who do not speak Dutch
MMSE <= 24;Controls:
Patients who do not speak Dutch
Subjects who experienced a fall in the previous six months.
MMSE <= 24

Study design

Design

Study type:	Observational non invasive
Intervention model:	Other
Allocation:	Non-randomized controlled trial
Masking:	Open (masking not used)
Control:	Active
Primary purpose:	Basic science

Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status:	Pending
Start date (anticipated):	01-06-2008
Enrollment:	100

Type:	Anticipated

Ethics review

Approved WMO Application type:	First submission
Review commission:	METC Leids Universitair Medisch Centrum (Leiden)

Study registrations

Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

No registrations found.

Other (possibly less up-to-date) registrations in this register

No registrations found.

In other registers

Register	ID
CCMO	NL22252.058.08