

Commentary

Frailty, anemia and potential future biomarkers

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We would like to draw attention of our readers on Röhrig Gabrielle's article: Anemia in the frail, elderly patient¹, which provides an important and under-recognized systems phenomenon.

Several studies have indicated that anemia in geriatric patients is associated with functional decline and poor outcomes, therefore anemia was identified as an additional risk factor for frailty. Anemia and elevated white blood cell count (WBC) were amongst the 13 components of the Frailty Risk Index (FRI), suggesting a possible association between anemia, frailty and inflammation².

Indeed, it has been shown that anemia and frailty in older patients share a common pathophysiology and that the role of chronic inflammation, induced by immunosenescence associated changes and oxidative stress, is crucial in both conditions. The author refers to reviews focused on the association between inflammaging, age-associated burden of diseases and oxidative stress³ and give insight into connection between frailty and inflammaging⁴.

During aging the deterioration and decline of physical strength is characterized by a lifetime accumulation of intracellular and cellular damage, and trigger systemic and organic dysfunction, which is easily turned into organ failure. In the presence of individually based stress factors, this phenomenon is leading to frailty. Due to the individual heterogeneity of the aging process, there is a need of biomarkers, indicating the level of organ dysfunction and may predict morbidity, mortality, and adverse health outcome individually.

Inflammaging, as a result of the age-associated immunosenescence, contributes to organ failure at the cellular level due to the associated increase of cytokines. These cytokines might also serve as biomarkers for the advanced aging process. Cytokines are possibly released by hematopoietic stem cells. A significant association between the anemia-associated parameter red cell distribution width (RDW) and mortality is already found. RDW is rising during the last 5 years of life and elevation of RDW levels has been shown to be associated with chronic diseases and chronic inflammation^{5,6}.

The author also pinpoints an association of oxidative stress, the so-called "oxygen-free radicals" or reactive oxygen species, and multimorbidity with eryptosis, a physiologic

mechanism to remove defective erythrocytes from blood circulation, which is stimulated during inflammation⁷. Finally, in this article¹ options for management of anemia in frail patients are provided.

To conclude we want to highlight attention to this phenomenon and, in line with the author, we propose a possible direction of future research on anemia associated parameters regarding their potential role as biomarkers in frailty.

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