



## Caracterización clínica, epidemiológica y social de una población geriátrica hospitalizada en un Centro Geriátrico Militar. [

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text (article)

Analítica

**Objective:** to determine the prevalence of certain characteristics, of hospitalized patients. **Material and Methods:** Cross-sectional observational study, at Centro Geriátrico Naval, Callao, Peru in a population of 711 patients of 60 years and over, hospitalized during the period of January 2010 to November 2011. We used a database of Naval Medical Centers hospitalized patients during this period. We measured risk of malnutrition (MNA), independence of perform Daily Living Activities (Barthel Index), social problem risk (Gijon Scale), depression (Geriatric Depression Scale of Yesavage) and cognitive impairment (MMSE). The analysis was performed using STATA version 11. **Results:** The mean age of participants was 78 " 8.2 years old. Polypharmacy was recorded in 650 (91.4%) patients, hypertension in 492 (69.2%), constipation in 399 (56.1%), diabetes mellitus type 2 in 329 (46.3%), malnutrition and falls in 250 (35.2%), urinary incontinence in 199 (28%) and hipotirodism in 113 (16%). There were 264 (37.1%) participants with functional dependence and 252 (35.4%) cases with social problems. Finally, in mental aspects, we found a prevalence of 422 (62.2%) cases of depression and 244 (34.4%) of cognitive impairment. **Conclusions:** In hospitalized older adults, there is a high prevalence of different clinical conditions such as constipation, hypertension, depression, among others, pretending a risk of deterioration during hospitalization. Current geriatric services should interfere in prevention for a better quality of life of elderly

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