Maintaining

MUSCLE & STRENGTL As You Age

A new global review published in Age and This review encourages physicians to screen Ageing and sponsored by Abbott Nutrition their patients 50 and older for sarcopenia sheds light on the significant number of adults age 50 and older that suffer from sarcopenia, a debilitating condition characterized by progressive loss of muscle mass and strength.

and provides recommendations on potential strategies for improving muscle mass, function or strength in adults age 50 and older, as well as suggests clinical screenings for them.¹ Maintaining muscle health can help adults remain active and healthy as they age — important factors in successful aging.

Today's adults think, feel and behave

CTIVE ADULTS

5 – 10 years younger than their actual age, and are looking to remain strong and healthy as they age.²

CONSEQUENCES OF SARCOPENIA

Sarcopenia can affect adults' ability to perform **daily** *activities*, such as: walking, rising out of a chair, lifting * objects, walking ۳ up stairs.^{7,8}

MUSCLE LOSS IN ADULTS

Muscle loss begins around age 40 and

accelerates around age 70.³⁻⁶ The natural loss of muscle in adults increases their risk for sarcopenia.

Age **40**

Age **70**

PREVALENCE OF SARCORENIA

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The review found that approximately 1 out of 3 adults age 50 and older suffer from sarcopenia.¹

THE AGING POPULATION

As life expectancy increases, the number of people experiencing muscle loss and sarcopenia is expected to increase. In 2010, approximately 1 out of every 5 persons was 50 years or older. By 2050, approximately **2** out of every **5** persons will be age 50 years or older.⁹

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2050

Simple strategies may improve muscle health in adults 50 and older:



Increasing daily intake of HMB*, protein and essential amino acids (EAAs), may help to improve muscle mass, function or strength.¹



Physician

Talk to Your

Adults 50 and

over should talk to their physician to discuss ways to maintain muscle health and prevent sarcopenia.¹

- * HMB is an amino acid metabolite that occurs naturally in muscle and is found in small amounts in some foods, such as avocado, grapefruit and catfish.
- ¹ Cruz AJ et al. Age and Ageing 2014: [In Press] http://ageing.oxfordjournals.org/content/early/2014/09/19/ageing.afu115.full.pdf+html
- ² SilverPoll[™] January 2009.
- ³ Grimby GB et al. Acta Physiol Scand. 1982;115:125.
- ⁴ Larsson L et al. J Appl Physiol. 1979;46:451.
- ⁵ Flakoll P et al. *Nutrition*. 2004;20:445-451.
- ⁶ Baier S et al. *J Parenter Enteral Nutr*. 2009;33:71-82.
- ⁷ Baumgartner RN et al. *Am J Clin Nutr*. 1998;147:755-763.
- ⁸ Pichard C et al. *Am J Clin Nutr*. 2002;79:613-618.
- ⁹ United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2011). World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision, CD-ROM Edition.

