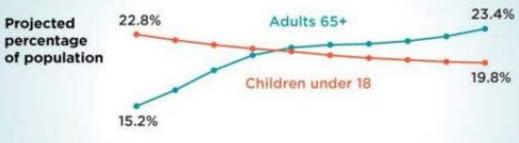


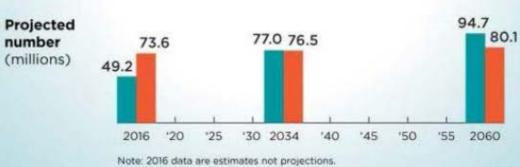
I have no disclosures related to this workshop. The views presented in this presentation represent the personal opinion of the speaker and do not reflect the official positions of the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA).





For the First Time in U.S. History Older Adults Are Projected to Outnumber Children by 2034



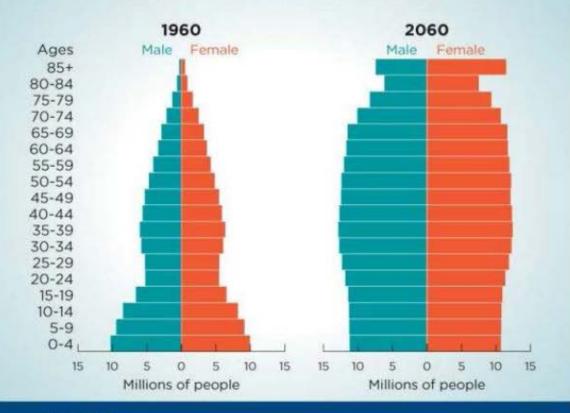


Census Bureau

U.S. Department of Commerce U.S. CENSUS BUREAU CENSUS.gov Source: National Population Projections, 2017 www.census.gov/programs-surveys /popproj.html

### From Pyramid to Pillar: A Century of Change

Population of the United States



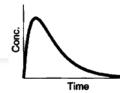


U.S. Department of Commerce U.S. CENSUS BUREAU census.gov Source: National Population Projections, 2017 www.census.gov/programs-surveys /popproj.html

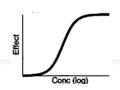


### Physiologic Changes with Age Alter Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics

Pharmacokinetics



Pharmacodynamics



Dose







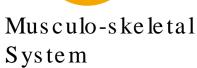














Cardiovas cular System



Immune System



## Chronic Health Conditions and Multimorbidity increase with Age

#### 1 Common Chronic Conditions for Adults 65+



80% have have at least 1 chronic condition



68% have 2 or more chronic conditions



Hypertension (High Blood Pressure) 58%



**High Cholesterol** 47%



**Arthritis** 31%



**Ischemic Heart** Disease (or Coronary Heart Disease)



**Diabetes** 27%

29%



**Chronic Kidney** Disease 18%

**Heart Failure** 14%



Depression 14%



and Dementia

11%

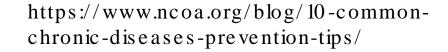
Alzheimer's Disease

**Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease** 

11%

Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Chronic Conditions Prevalence State/County Table: All Fee-for-Service Beneficiaries, 2015





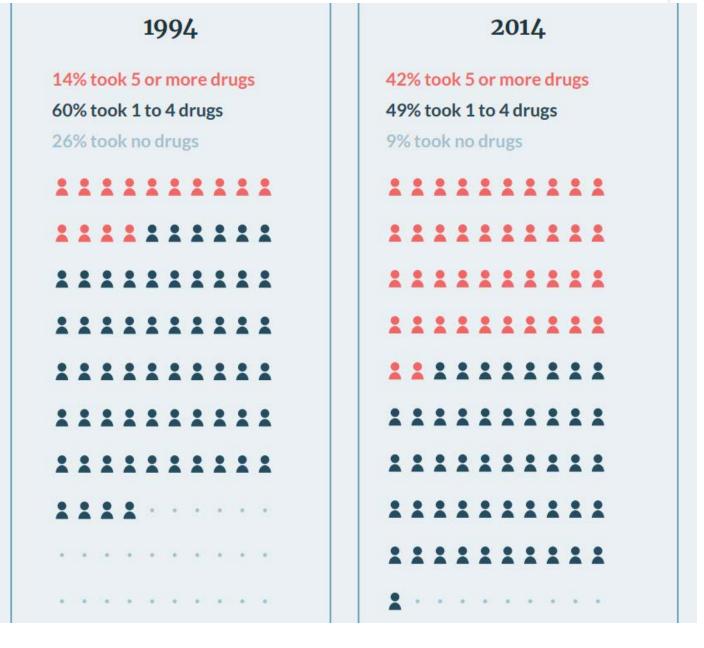


# Polypharmacy is increasing

From 1994 to 2014, the proportion of older adults taking five or more drugs tripled, from 13.8 percent to 42.4 percent.



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# Frailty increases with age



**Table 1.**Prevalence of Frail Status by Demographic Subgroups: National Health and Aging Trends Study, 2011; *n* = 7,439

Characteristic	Subgroup Prevalence (%)	Frail Status Prevalence Within Subgroup (%)		
		Robust	Prefrail	Frail
Age***	28.1	51.6	39.5	8.9
65–69	25.0	44.2	45.1	10.7
70–74	19.1	37.2	49.3	13.5
75–79	14.6	29.3	50.6	20.1
80-84	9.0	19.3	47.4	33.3
85–89	4.2	13.4	48.7	37.9
90+				

The Journals of Gerontology: Series A, Volume 70, Issue 11, November 2015, Pages 1427-1434, <a href="https://doi.org/10.1093/gerona/glv133">https://doi.org/10.1093/gerona/glv133</a>

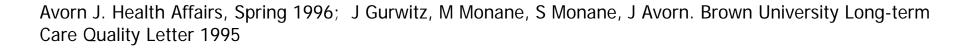


### Medications: The Right Balance

"Medications are probably the single most important health care technology in preventing illness and disability in the older population."



"Any symptom in an elderly patient should be considered a drug side effect until proven otherwise."





## Improving medication therapy for older persons is complex

- Physiology changes
- Multimorbidity
- Polypharmacy
- Frailty
- Vulnerable functional and cognitive status

- Healthcare provider training
- Uncoordinated healthcare delivery
- Patient and caregiver expectations
- Many other factors!

Our Evidence Base is Insufficient



# Who are the stakeholders in improving medication therapy for older persons?

- Older persons and their caregivers
- Health care providers and health care delivery organizations
- Academic institutions
- NIH, PCORI, AHRQ and others
- CMS, Department of Veterans Affairs and other payers
- Pharmaceutical industry
- Professional societies
- Advocacy organizations
- Providers of tertiary medical databases
- FDA

What more can FDA do to address this challenge?



### Session I--Objectives

- Review the history and current guidances for older adults in evaluation of new drugs
- Review the current enrollment of older adults in clinical trials of new drugs in the U.S.
- Review international perspectives on enrollment of older adults in evaluation of medications
- Define the problems/gaps

