Factors of the elderly being exposed to COVID-19: a scoping review

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Abstract

Background: The world today and public health problems ahead of the pandemic respiratory syndrome or commonly called COVID-19. It is important to identify the risk, especially for mortality understanding, nutrition status of elderly and dementia. This study literature review aims to understand the risk factors of the elderly when pandemic COVID-19.

Method: This literature uses the scoping review method and searches PubMed, Proquest, and Sciencedirect. Criteria for determining the literature review done using the words “Risk OR Factors OR Elderly Get OR Covid-19”. The study’s inclusion criteria are articles for the last two years is 2020-2021, and the type of article includes a suitable journal, first select the title, abstract, journal content, and cohort study, chi-square cross-sectional, and case-control.

Result: After these inclusion criteria based on the categories and filtered, the database is used in the journal is five literature reviews. The risk factors for the elderly exposed to COVID-19 include problems understanding COVID-19, nutritional status of problems, dementia experienced by the elderly.

Conclusion: Two risk factors are often faced by the elderly during the COVID pandemic, namely problems with understanding and dementia in the elderly.

Keywords: COVID-19, elderly, understanding, dementia.

INTRODUCTION

The world is currently facing a public health problem, namely the respiratory syndrome pandemic or COVID-19. The infection is spread quickly to almost a whole world and is expressed as pandemics by the world health organization. In July 2020 is 17,459,041 cases COVID-19 673,321 infected and death cases throughout the state have been reported. For now, it is very important to identify risk factors, especially for the elderly.

Respiratory disease is increasing with death. The mortality rate for COVID-19 has increased, and the vulnerability of the elderly has increased. The elderly have worse risk factors and are more vulnerable to disease-critical illnesses. Based on existing data, the elderly have a mortality rate of 34.5%, which is much higher than the younger ones, which is 4.7%. Deaths over the age of 60 accounts for 81% of all deaths in the country, and this population indicates that it is more susceptible to SARS-CoV-2.¹

The decline in their cognitive, covering function physiological and physical fitness bad, and immune function low. The elderly also usually have an underlying disease with much higher susceptibility than adults. In addition, the elderly experienced a decline in their cognition. The elderly are also more susceptible to experiencing anxiety; hence elderly often find instability psychological. In addition, an understanding of the COVID-19 disease experienced by the elderly can refer to an understanding of the risk of COVID-19 disease. Their level of understanding of risk COVID-19 can reference the action of controlling and preventing. Increased understanding of the risk of COVID-19 can protect to prevent and reduce the risk of COVID-19 infection in the elderly.³

Therefore, it is necessary to protect the elderly and prevent the occurrence of bad health due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Of precautions can do nutritional monitoring status of adequate and maintenance. Therefore, malnutrition and being overweight can cause changes in the immune system so that they can experience greater susceptibility to the coronavirus or COVID-19.⁴

Elderly dementia has resulted in clinical no good and to yield because COVID-19 is increasing. Evidence shows that dementia is very common in older adults. In addition, the elderly who experience dementia are more likely to experience COVID-19 and death. Individuals with dementia are much higher experienced in the elderly who are more than 70 years old. Elderly people with dementia do not automatically increase COVID-19, it is also associated with complications that the elderly experience or congenital disease. And literature aims to understand the risk of elderly when pandemic COVID-19.⁵

METHOD

Methods used in writing literature used scoping review. Scoping review is a type of literature review to map the concepts underlying the research area, sources, and types already available.⁶ This literature review is carried out using the following stages: determining the appropriate topic review and articles using English, searching for literature is done using three online databases, namely: PubMed, Proquest, Sciencedirect. The criteria to
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In understanding of COVID-19, overall the spread of disease COVID-19 had been the focus of attention and awareness elderly. The ability for elderly cognition in the population an understanding of taking care of ourselves everyday significantly affect cognition, function and individuals in caring for an elderly person can have a better level of understanding.

The study elerly has COVID-19 level of understanding about its principal symptom lowest and shows that understanding level elderly related COVID-19 is still low. Elderly take for action in understanding related COVID-19 some elderly are taking precautions and control. But, many elderly still take action the negative: act as if they were COVID-19 pandemic, on action taken as a precaution, and to daily life elderly no changed although will pandemic COVID-19 has spread out.

1. Nutritional status of problems

Nutritional status is the body consumed the food and substances nutrition usually distinguished into status malnutrition, less, good and excess. Consuming food could lead to influence the nutritional status. To good nutrition status levels can occur when the body obtains enough nutrients efficiently for physical growth, brain development, the ability of, and health. The nutritional status less happens when the body lacks essential nutrients. The nutritional status is more likely to occur if excessive nutrients can harm.

Previous research reminds of a relationship with the nutritional status, age group seniors who had weight down who dominated, especially the elderly 80 aged and older. Especially about the status of senior citizens is at risk of malnutrition, especially individuals oldest in the community after the decline in the nutritional status of seniors. Find who dominated 52.7% malnutrition and 27.5% risk malnutrition in elderly with COVID-19. Of being exposed to COVID-19 elderly are vulnerable to malnutritional. It is because gastrointestinal symptoms are dominated by elderly that can interfere with nutritional status or

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Research year</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Research design, populations, and instrument</th>
<th>Result</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Fablo et al., 2020</td>
<td>The decreased pre-albumin level is associated with increased risk for mortality in elderly hospitalized patients with COVID-19</td>
<td>This study aims to describe clinical characteristics and to investigate risk in individuals 65 years of age and help improve clinical practice and reduce mortality</td>
<td>Design: a cohort study Population: elderly patients with COVID-19 who were admitted to Tongji Hospital in Wuhan from 17 January to 17 February 2020 Instrument: observation data</td>
<td>Of 446 patients were years and many patients 65-95 man patients 95 (21.3%) needed mechanical ventilation 96 (15.47%) patients treated the ICU, and patients 66 (14.79%) died for treatment at the hospital.</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Char leung, 2020</td>
<td>Risk factors for predicting mortality in elderly patients with COVID-19: A review of clinical data in China</td>
<td>Study to identify risk factors for predicting mortality in elderly patients with COVID-19 by reviewing clinical data on dying from COVID-19 patients collected from the public domain</td>
<td>Design: a cohort study Population: those diagnosed with COVID-19 age 60 or above who are older Instrument: individual clinical data and google search</td>
<td>A total of 154 individual cases in 26 provinces, including 89 discharged patients and 65 patients. Group proportions varied as age increased. The proportion of patients who died was aged 60-69 (p &lt; 0.001), while the proportion of patients who died was aged 80 or above (p = 0.014) Research results from the 60, 70 age group accounted for 47, 0% of the highest percentage. Viewed from the level of education, SCAol 36.6% and 123 people high school krenaI peq adoad 981 pepuae.</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Zhonggen et al, 2020</td>
<td>Influencing factors of understanding COVID-19 risks and coping behaviors among the elderly population</td>
<td>An objective of this study is to investigate the cognitive behavior among elderly individuals aged 60 years. Analyze the behavior and the cognitive and controlling and preventing recommendation propose suitable for the elderly population</td>
<td>Design: chi-square Population: sample of elderly people over 60 years old in China and having population over 60 years old Instrument: using an online questionnaire selected based on gender, age, education level and place of residence</td>
<td>Research results from the 60, 70 age group accounted for 47, 0% of the highest percentage. Viewed from the level of education, SCAol 36.6% and 123 people high school krenaI peq adoad 981 pepuae.</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Mayara et al., 2021</td>
<td>Health conditions of potential risk for severe COVID-19 in institutionalized elderly people</td>
<td>Aimed at identifying the health condition of regarded as factor risk potential for COVID-19 heavy and analyze to do with elderly citizens</td>
<td>Design: cross-sectional Population: elderly residents registered in Nata; City and in the Metropolitan area, and who was present at the institution at the time of data collection totaled 267 people Instrument: information from health manuals, information from records of elderly residents in nursing homes where the elderly live</td>
<td>Of the 267 elderly evaluated, 32 (12.0%) presented some missing data. The frequency of women was higher, aged 80 years and over. The most common severe COVID-19 risk conditions were cognitive impairment (135, 55.7%), hypertension (130, 55.6%), diabetes (66, 27.5%), coronary disease (15, 6.3%), asthma (7, 2.9%) and COPD (5, 2.1%).</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Reyes et al, 2020</td>
<td>Case fatality COVID-19 in patients with neurodegenerative dementia</td>
<td>The study's main purpose is to estimate death cases to cases by the number of deaths occurring during the period. We include the control group of patients with similar COVID-19 and without dementia primary of the same hospital sick, to test hypotheses mortality COVID-19 higher cases in the primary with dementia.</td>
<td>Design: case-control Population: a sample of patients with PDD at the Malaga Biomedical Research Institute and the department of neurology at the Universitario de Malaga Regional Hospital (HRUM) Instrument: study group and control group</td>
<td>Found no significant difference between cases and controls, except in the percentage of patients who were institutionalized, which was higher among patients with dementia (39,1% vs 3,1%; P &lt;0.001). Most of the patients showed dementia of the Alzheimer's type (73.9%), regarding the characteristics of COVID-19, 16 cases (69.6%) were considered probable cases. A higher percentage of patients than controls had a poor prognosis (52,2% vs 24,6%; P = 0,015), or died (43,5% vs 21,5%; P = 0,042).</td>
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food consumption and destroy acute inflammatory response to SARS-CoV-2.  

3. The dementia  
Dementia is mental abnormality experienced by senior people and all his personalities will experience disruption. Personality disorder in elderly, although made only on the aspect of his mind but cause impairment in the functions of intellectual. Dementia is going on as a result of a disease that can cause damage or interference, memory thinking, and behavior in the elderly.  

The other study was watched on seniors with dementia, especially those who are 80 years old. Dementia can increase the risk of mortality in seniors with COVID-19. Another significant factor is that elderly people with moderately severe dementia are usually not treated in intensive care units in hospitals, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic. It has death in higher seniors due to infection or in SARS-CoV-2, or COVID-19 seniors had dementia.  

CONCLUSIONS  
These writings have provided some review of the research pertaining to the problems experienced by the elderly when the pandemic COVID-19. After checking on 5 articles, it can be taken conclusion that there are three problems that the elderly often face when pandemic COVID-19 understanding that is the problem, the nutritional status of dementia in the elderly. The problem is a joint responsibility for the elderly, the need for health workers, the community, and families to overcome the problems experienced during the pandemic COVID-19 seniors. And literature aims to understand the risk of elderly when pandemic COVID-19.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST  
The author has no conflicts of interest to declare.

ETHICAL CONSIDERATION  
This literature review follows the ICMJE protocol of publication ethics prior to the study being conducted.

FUNDING STATEMENT  
This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION  
RAI and TH were contributed to the design and implementation of the research, analysis of the results, and writing the manuscript.

REFERENCE  