



Joint Action Coordinator and Secretariat

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- Medizinische Universität Graz (MUG), Austria
- Institut Scientifique de Sante Publique (WIV-ISP (IPH)), Belgium
- Natsionalen Centar Po Obshtestveno Zdrave I Analizi (NCPHA), Bulgaria
- Hrvatski Zavod za Javno Zdravstvo (CIPH), Croatia
- Ministry of Health of the Republic of Cyprus (MOH), Cyprus
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- Agence Nationale de Sante Publique (ANSP), France
- Ministere des Affaires Sociales et de la Sante (MASSDF), France
- Medizinische Hochschule Hannover (MHH), Germany
- Company of Psychosocial Research and Intervention (EPSEP) (SPRI), Greece
- Panepistimio Patron (UPAT), Greece
- Nemzeti Egészségfejlesztési Intézet (NIHD), Hungary
- Health Service Executive (HSE-NUIG), Ireland
- Agenzia Nazionale per i Servizi Sanitari Regionali (AGENAS), Italy
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- Istituto Superiore di Sanita (ISS), Italy
- Regione Marche (ARS), Italy
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- Ministry for the Family and Social Solidarity (MFSS), Malta
- Rijksinstituut voor Volksgezondheid en Milieu (RIVM), Netherlands
- Folkehelseinstituttet (NIPH Norway), Norway
- Narodowy Instytut Geriatrii Reumatologii i Rehabilitacji Im. Prof. Dr. Hab. Med. Eleonory Reicher (Nigrir), Poland
- Ministerio da Saude - Republica Portuguesa (DGS), Portugal
- Centrul National de Sanatate Mintala si Lupta Antidrog (CNSM), Romania
- Scoala Nationala de Sanatate Publica, Management si Perfectionare in Domeniul Sanitar Bucuresti (SNSPMPDSB), Romania
- Universitatea Babes-Bolyai (UBB), Romania
- Nacionalni Inštitut za Javno Zdravje (NIJZ), Slovenia
- Asociacion Centro de Excelencia Internacional en Investigacion sobre Cronicidad (KRONIKGUNE), Spain
- Consejería de Salud de la Junta de Andalucía (CSJA), Spain
- Fundacion para la Investigacion del Hospital Clinico de la Comunitat Valenciana, Fundacion Incliva (INCLIVA), Spain
- NHS Lanarkshire (NHS LANARKSHIRE), United Kingdom



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advantAGE
MANAGING FRAILTY

Managing Frailty

A comprehensive approach to
promote a disability-free advanced
age in Europe:
the **ADVANTAGE** initiative



Joint Action on Prevention of frailty

2017-2019

Why Frailty is important

Frailty means increased vulnerability of older people. This has health consequences for the individual: they go to hospital more often with adverse outcomes and may lose autonomy. Frailty is not the same as ageing!

Frailty in Europe

In Europe, one estimation states that 17% of older people (65+) are considered as frail and 44% as approaching frailty (2012). This percentage tends to increase from Northern to Southern Europe and will increase in the future due to demographic change.

Why should frailty be tackled?

Frailty is not an inevitable consequence of ageing. It can be prevented to foster a longer and healthier life! Frailty puts a huge burden on the care systems and represents a challenge to the sustainability of health and care systems in Europe.

What is ADVANTAGE

ADVANTAGE is a Joint Action with 22 Member States and 35 organizations involved. It is co-funded by the EU and the Member States.

Objective

ADVANTAGE aims to build a common understanding on frailty to be used in all the Member States.

ADVANTAGE specific objectives are:

To create awareness among stakeholders, especially policy and decision makers;

To propose a common European strategy on frailty from prevention screening, early diagnosis, assessment to management of frailty;

To promote important and sustainable changes in the organization and implementation of care in the Health and Social Systems in Europe;

ADVANTAGE will:

Summarize the current State of the Art for the effective management of frailty, both at a personal and population level;

Propose a common roadmap - a common European model to tackle frailty;

Increase knowledge in the field of frailty and indicate what should be prioritized in the next years at European, National and Regional level.

