

Who are Older Americans?

Myths

Seniors & Health

Seniors & Medications

Senior Care Pharmacists

What Senior Care Pharmacists Do

Who Are Older Americans?

Profile Highlights

65+(1900-2019)

In 2019, the population age 65+ was 54.1 million—30 million women and 24.1 million men.

| 16% (2019) | ----- 21.6% (2040)

4.1% - 16%

PEOPLE AGE 65+ REPRESENTED 16% OF THE POPULATION IN 2019. THAT IS EXPECTED TO BE 21.6% BY 2040.

Age Group	Range Increase	# Increase	% Increase
>65 (1:7 Americans) Women:Men 2019 30 M : 24.1 M (125:100) (178:100 for 85+)	39.7 M – 54.1 M	14.4 M	36%
Under 65			3%
45 – 64 (65 in next 20 y)	80.3 M – 83. 3 M	3 M	4%
60 +	55.7 M – 74.6 M	18.9 M	34%

3.1 M - 54.1 M

400%

Population Changes By Age Group 2009 – 2019

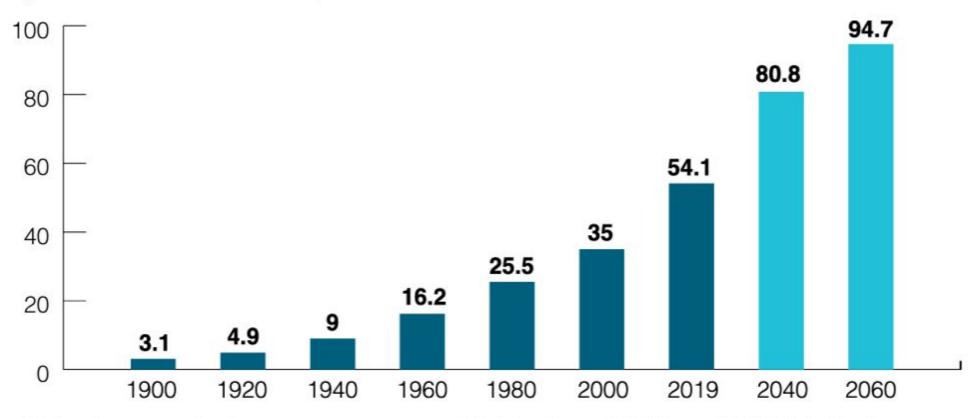
Who Are Older Americans?

GROWTH OF OLDER POPULATION 1900 - 2019				
Group	1900	2019	Growth Factor	
65 – 74	2,186,767	31.5 M	14X	
74 – 84	771,369	16 M	20X	
85+	122,362	6.6 M	53X	

Life Expectancy 2019

In 2019, persons reaching age 65 had an average life expectancy of an added 19.6 years (20.8 years for women and 18.2 years for men). A child born in 2019 could expect to live 78.8 years, more than 30 years longer than a child born in 1900 (47.3 years).¹

Number of Persons Age 65 and Older, 1900 - 2060 (numbers in millions)



Note: Increments in years are uneven. Lighter bars (2040 and 2060) indicate projections.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates and Projections



10 Myths About Aging

Seniors & Health – 10 Myths

- 1. Depression & Loneliness are normal in older adults.
- 2. The older I get, the less sleep I need.
- 3. Older adults can't learn new things.
- 4. It is inevitable that older people will get dementia.
- 5. Older adults should take it easy and avoid exercise so they don't get injured.
- 6. If a family member has Alzheimer's Disease, I will have it, too.
- 7. Now that I'm older I will have to give up driving.
- 8. Only women need to worry about osteoporosis.
- 9. I'm "too old" to quit smoking.
- 10. My blood pressure has lowered or returned to normal so I can stop taking my blood pressure medicine.

Seniors & Medications

- People aged 65 and older make up 12 percent of the U.S. population, but account for 34 percent of all prescription medication use and 30 percent of all over-the-counter medication use.^[2]
- Because older adults often take numerous medications prescribed by multiple health care providers, their risk of having an adverse reaction is greater than that of younger adults.^[3]
- Among older adults, adverse reactions due to medication can be very serious, including falls, depression, confusion, hallucinations and malnutrition.^[4]
- Nearly one in four older adults skips doses of medication or does not fill prescriptions because of cost.^[5]
- Memory impairment and sensory changes such as vision loss that often occur among older adults can create challenges for correctly adhering to complex medication regimens.^[6]
- According to researchers, about 60 percent of older adults take their prescriptions improperly, and approximately 140,000 die each year as a result.^[7]
- Research shows that older adults who fail to take prescribed medications were 76 percent more likely to experience a significant decline in their overall health than those who took all medications as prescribed.^[8]

Seniors & Medications

- A given dose of a given medication produces a different, and sometimes unexpected response in an older adult compared to a younger patient of the same gender and similar body weight.
- As adults age, medication use increases
 - 75% of those 50-64 fill an average of 13 Rxs/yr
 - 87% of those 65-79 fill an average of 20 Rxs/yr¹

Seniors & Medications

Older Adults:

- May have developed (more) illnesses
- May have greater severity of disease
- Are predominantly female/have smaller body size
- May have altered nutritional status
- May have had previous drug reactions
- May be taking drugs with a narrow therapeutic index
- Have a lifetime of developing bad medication management habits
- Have a lifelong history of developing health beliefs



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

Gurwitz, J. MD

Professor, Primary Care Medicine

University of Massachusetts Medical School

Worscester, Massachusetts

Geriatric Syndromes

- The term "geriatric syndrome" is used to capture those clinical conditions in older persons that do not fit into discrete disease categories. Some Examples:
 - Delirium
 - Falls
 - Frailty
 - Dizziness/Syncope
 - Sleep Disorders
 - Urinary incontinence
 - Pressure Ulcers
 - Elder abuse/neglect
 - Dementia
 - Parkinson's Disease

Senior Care Pharmacists

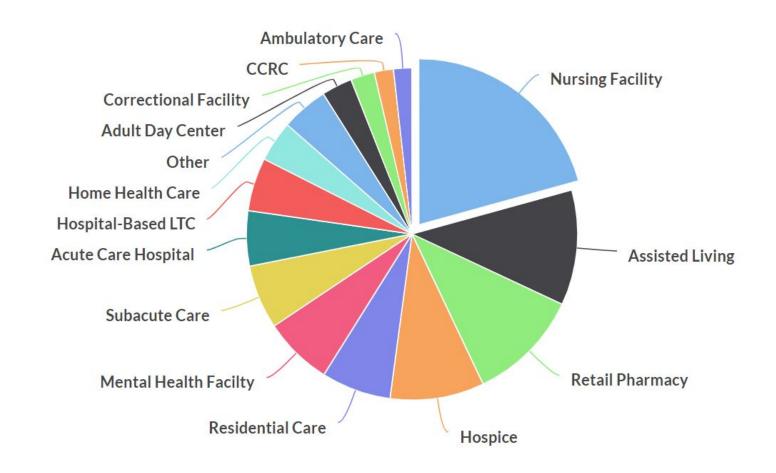
Senior care pharmacists: counsel patients, provide information and recommendations to prescribers and caregivers, review patients' medication regimens, present in-service educational programs, and oversee medication distribution services. While a senior care pharmacist may provide this type of clinical expertise to any age group, senior care pharmacists focus on the special pharmacotherapeutic challenges of the senior citizen.



Board Certification – Board of Pharmaceutical Specialties

Board Certified Geriatric Pharmacist (BCGP)

Where Do Senior Care Pharmacists Work?





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- Scope of Practice is growing
 - Immunizations
 - Smoking cessation
 - PEP & PrEP
 - Collaborative Practice
 - Ambulatory Care (Clinic)
 - Pharmacy Informatics
 - Specialization (BPS)
 - Advanced Practice
 - More...

