

<u>A Comparison of the Characteristics of Centenarians</u> <u>In Urban and Suburban Areas</u>

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BACKGROUND

Changes in lifestyles and medical technology led to increased longevity. The number of centenarians, and interest in healthy aging is growing. But relatively little is known about this oldest old population. In South Korea, most studies about centenarians were conducted in suburban areas, and reports comparing them to urban areas are very rare. This study was designed to compare the characteristics of the centenarians in urban and suburban areas.

METHODS

Inclusion criteria

- Aged 95 or older
- Total 114 participants were enrolled
- Living in eastern and western district of Gwangju
- : Urban group
- Living in Hwasun
- : Suburban group

Variables and measurement tools

- Demographics
 - : sex, body measurements, educational level
- Health-related status
 - : smoking and drinking state, number of underlying diseases

Mental status

: Self-rated health status, Korean version of the geriatric depression scale (GDS-K), Korean version of the mini mental state examination (K-MMSE), average sleep time

Physical activities

- Duration of physical activities
- Activity range
- Korean Modified Barthel Index (K-MBI)
- Korean Instrumental activities of daily living (K-IADL)

Table 2. Physical activities, K-MBI and K-IADL

RESULTS

Table 1. Subjective factors and functional evaluation scores

		Urban group (n = 59)	Suburban group (n = 55)	P-value
Demographics				
Sex (n)				
Male/Female		14/45	9/46	0.327
Body measurements				
Height (cm)	Male	162.3±6.4	159.3±3.3	0.396
	Female	147.2±8.1	145.8±8.2	0.645
Weight (kg)	Male	63.0±11.6	50.6±8.1	0.05
	Female	48.4±11.7	41.8±6.9	0.008 [*]
BMI (kg/m²)	Male	23.8±3.5	19.9±2.9	0.044 [*]
	Female	22.0±4.8	19.9±3.5	0.02 [*]
Grip strength (kg)	Male	19.8±7.9	13.4±6.3	0.191
	Female	5.6±4.8	6.2±4.5	0.585
Gait speed (steps/secor	nd) Male	1.3±0.0	1.6±0.5	-
	Female	1.2±0.3	1.4±0.3	0.292
SBP (mmHg)	Male	136.5±24.3	130.5±6.5	1
	Female	149.1±23.5	142.5±25.5	0.202
DBP (mmHg)	Male	63.0±22.0	64.7±9.4	0.963
	Female	69.2±17.7	68.1±9.8	0.483
Heart rate (beats/min)	Male	67.4±10.5	80.0±19.5	0.205
	Female	76.1±11.3	75.3±12.5	0.905
Education level (years)				0.877
Uneducated, n (%)		27 (57.5)	33 (62.3)	
Elementary sch	ool, n (%)	9 (19.1)	12 (22.6)	
Middle sch	ool, n (%)	2 (4.3)	2 (3.8)	
High sch	ool, n (%)	5 (10.6)	3 (5.7)	
Colle	ege, n (%)	4 (8.5)	3 (5.7)	
Health-related status	-			
Smoking state				0.028 [*]
Current smo	ker, n (%)	2 (4.1)	10 (20.0)	
Lifelong non-smo	ker, n (%)	47 (95.9)	40 (80.0)	
Drinking state				0.924
Current drin	ker, n (%)	9 (18.7)	9 (18.0)	
Lifelong non-drin	ker, n (%)	39 (81.3)	41 (82.0)	
Number of underlying c	liseases			0.325
	2 (0()	20(220)		

Physical activities			
Duration of physical activities			0.017 [*]
≤ 30 min, n (%)	31 (63.3)	21 (39.6)	
> 30 min, n (%)	18 (36.7)	32 (60.4)	
Activity range			<0.001
Within the room, n (%)	16 (31.4)	4 (7.5)	
Within the house, n (%)	16 (31.4)	20 (37.7)	
Close neighborhood, n (%)	13 (25.5)	5 (9.4)	
Far away in a town, n (%)	1 (2.0)	11 (20.7)	
Outside the town, n (%)	4 (7.8)	11 (20.7)	
Other cities, n (%)	1 (2.0)	2 (3.8)	
K-MBI			
Eating			0.736
Independent, n (%)	6 (12,0)	7 (14.3)	
Dependent, n (%)	44 (88.0)	42 (85.7)	
Personal hygiene			0.105
Independent, n (%)	17 (34.7)	24 (51.1)	
Dependent, n (%)	32 (65.3)	23 (48.9)	
Dressing			0.027 [*]
Independent, n (%)	17 (34.0)	26 (56.5)	
Dependent, n (%)	33 (66.0)	20 (43.5)	
Bathing			0.415
Independent, n (%)	8 (16.0)	11 (22.4)	
Dependent, n (%)	42 (84.0)	38 (77.6)	
Ambulation			0.739
Independent, n (%)	4 (9.8)	6 (14.0)	
Dependent, n (%)	37 (90.2)	37 (86.0)	
Wheelchair ambulation			-
Independent, n (%)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	
Dependent, n (%)	9 (100.0)	5 (100.0)	
K-IADL			
Shopping			1
Independent, n (%)	6 (12.2)	6 (12.2)	
Dependent, n (%)	43 (87.8)	43 (87.8)	
Transportation			1
Independent, n (%)	4 (8.2)	5 (10.2)	
Dependent $p(0)$	15 (01 8)	11 (80.8)	

	<u> </u>	20 (33.3)	IT (23.3)			
	< 3, n (%)	39 (66.1)	41 (74.5)		Money management	0.209
	Mental status				Independent, n (%) 21 (42.9) 15 (30.6)	
	Self-rated health status			0.93	Dependent, n (%) 28 (57.1) 34 (69.4)	
	Good or Very good, n (%)	36 (61.0)	34 (61.8)		Housework	0.247
	Fair, Poor or Very poor, n (%)	23 (39.0)	21 (38.2)		Independent, n (%) 5 (10.4) 9 (18.8)	
	GDS-K			0.632	Dependent, n (%) 43 (89.6) 39 (81.3)	
	Normal, n (%)	28 (82.4)	28 (77.8)		Preparing meal	0.362
	Depression, n (%)	6 (17.6)	8 (22.2)		Independent, n (%) 1 (2.1) 4 (8.2)	
	K-MMSE			0.085	Dependent, n (%) 46 (97.9) 45 (91.8)	
	Normal, n (%)	12 (37.5)	7 (18.9)		Using phones	0.005
	Suspicious for dementia, n (%)	20 (62.5)	30 (81.1)		Independent, n (%) 22 (44.9) 9 (18.4)	
	Average sleep time (hour)	8.4±2.6	8.4±2.3	0.947	Dependent, n (%) 27 (55.1) 40 (81.6)	
	Abbreviation; BMI, body mass index; SE	3P, systolic blood press	sure; DBP, diastolic blood p	ressure; GDS-K,	Abbreviation; K-MBI, Korean version of modified barthel index; K-IADL, Korean version of instrum	ental activities of dai
	Korean version of global depression scal	e; K-MMSE; Korean ve	rsion of mini mental status e	examination	living	
^a <i>P</i> values were determined by Chi-squared test, Fisher's exact test, T-test, and Mann-Whitney U test				^a P values were determined by Chi-squared test, Fisher's exact test, T-test, and Mann-Whitney U test		

DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION

Physical activities were significantly more vigorous in suburban group than urban group, considering duration and range of activities. However, there were no significant differences in **activities of daily living** in general between two groups. This result may have been affected by **socio-environmental factors** such as eating habits, types of work and infrastructures like safety and communication facilities. Further studies with larger population, and additional researches targeted to seniors, not confined to centenarians, are necessary. Designing correlational studies including socio-environmental factors as independent variables should also be considered.

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