

It is said that 20–30% of the elderly population aged 75 years and over have frailty, and that proportion increases with age. Frailty leads to serious consequences affecting the lives of older people in general, such as an increased risk of diseases specific to the older age, dependence on others, long-term hospitalization, and increased mortality. The factors that cause frailty are not fully understood, but the two most likely ones are sarcopenia and malnutrition. From the viewpoint of older adults' dysphagia, these two factors could be both cause and effect and oral frailty would be the most important aspect to understand the nature of dysphagia in this population. In this session, we are going to discuss first about the exercise, nutritional approach and magnetic therapy for dysphagia and sarcopenia in the organ related to swallowing function. Then we move to the argument for oral frailty and go into its direct impact on the health outcome for older adults in general and its spread for the older adults in community and the way of prevention for it. Finally, we will have the future research prospect for the geriatric dysphagia and oral frailty through the scoping review for them.