

Assessment of health, functioning and disability of a population aged 60–70 in south-eastern Poland using the WHO Disability Assessment Schedule (WHODAS 2.0)

Agnieszka Ćwirlej-Sozańska¹, Anna Wilmowska-Pietruszyńska¹

¹ Institute of Physiotherapy, Faculty of Medicine, University of Rzeszow, Poland

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Abstract

Introduction. There is a growing number of older people in Poland. This phenomenon results in the need to assess their problems related with functioning in everyday life. This is the first study conducted in Polish society which evaluates the prevalence of disability and limitations in functioning by means of WHODAS 2.0 questionnaire.

Objective. Evaluation of the health, functioning and disability of people aged 60–70 years living in south-eastern Poland.

Materials and method. The researched material was a randomly- selected sample of 1,000 inhabitants of south-eastern Poland. The study was conducted by use of direct interviews applying the WHODAS 2.0. For the purpose of statistical analysis, measures of descriptive statistics and non-parametric tests of significance were used.

Results. Limitations in functioning were reported by 67.00% of participants aged 60–70 years, including 46.20% with a mild disability, 14.50% – moderate, 6.30% – significant and extremely large disability. The highest level of disability occurred in areas related to participation in social life (mean = 20.77), performing activities of daily living (mean = 17.42) and mobility (mean = 17.23). A significantly higher level of disability ($p < 0.0001$) was observed among unmarried people, the elderly and those with a greater number of chronic diseases. Higher level of physical activity was associated with lower disability level in the studied population ($p < 0.009$).

Conclusions. Regarding the studied population, it was found that many health problems become worse over the years. The state of health that deteriorates with age causes limitations in daily functioning, which lead to disability, activity limitations and participation in everyday life. The progressive ageing of the Polish population will cause an increasing demand for medical care and on the social services.

Key words

disability, elderly, WHODAS 2.0, Poland

INTRODUCTION

Changes in the age structure of the global population, related to the ageing of societies, started at the beginning of the 20th century [1]. These changes are particularly relevant in highly developed countries, but are gradually becoming more and more apparent in developing countries as well [2]. They can be mainly attributed to extended life expectancy and reduced mortality rate, as well as a gradually declining birth rate [3]. Europe has the world's largest population of people aged over 65 and the elderly (over 800 years of age), and is the fastest ageing region in the world [4]. In 2006, the European Commission identified ageing as one of the most difficult political issues of the 21st century [5]. According to demographic forecasts, the number of elderly people will continue to grow. In 2015, the world population of people aged over 65 was 901 million, and this number is expected to grow to 2.1 billion by 2050 [6].

In Poland, changes related to population ageing have been observed since the mid-1950s. After World War II, there was a short but significant increase in the birth rate. This

caused a demographic explosion, a kind of 'shock wave', the effect of which can now be observed as a significant increase in the number of people aged 60 and over. The situation marked the significant and dynamic entry of Poland into demographic ageing. The higher-birth-rate period of the post-war years ended quite quickly, and the birth rate began to drop systematically, although in a non-linear manner, affected by a cohort factor [7]. Additionally, the process of economic migration of the younger generation, which had its peak directly after Poland joined the European Union, aggravated the scale of the problem [8].

Currently, Poland has already entered the stage of widespread old age. In 2015, the percentage of people aged 60 and over was 22.9%. It is predicted that in 2035 this percentage will reach 31.3%, while in 2050 it will be up to 40.4% [9, 10].

Longer life expectancy and a dynamic increase in the median age in Poland (in 2007 – 37.3, in 2014 – 39, and is expected to reach 47.9 by 2035) are greatly affecting the socio-economic and political situation in Poland [10, 11]. A lack of generation renewal and a drop in the working-age population constitute the basic problem. This subsequently leads to an increase in the coefficient of economic load, which identifies the ratio of the post-working-age population to the working-age population. According to the forecasts, by 2030, the ratio of people above working age will increase from 30.2

Address for correspondence: Agnieszka Ćwirlej-Sozańska, Staszica 3/5, 35-051 Rzeszów, Poland
e-mail: sozanska@ur.edu.pl

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to 43.7 persons per 100 people of working age and above [1, 11, 12]. If pensions are to be maintained at the present level, it is necessary either to extend the retirement age or to increase the fiscal burden of the working population. The financial burden on the State budget due to growing costs of health care, institutional care, social security, pensions, etc., is also increasing [13].

Increases in the number of disabled people are directly linked to the increased life expectancy and number of elderly people in society [14]. Ageing involves a gradual impairment of life functions and limitation of the body's capacity to adapt to changes in the environment [15]. Hence, physiological ageing is actually a process of the gradual limitation of fitness. Any impairment of the body's structure or function can affect the functions and performance of activities of different complexities in everyday life [16]. Disability is a result of interactions between functional impairment, limited activity and participation, and environmental and personal factors [17, 18]. However, a person may experience different limitations depending on the environment where he or she lives, or the resources available to them. This means that environmental factors are the key element determining the disability level. A person's functioning depends not only on the state of health, but also on environmental and personal factors [19]. A biopsychosocial model of functioning and disability, which is also covering – besides medical issues – environmental factors, was introduced in 2001 by the World Health Organization (WHO), and was included in the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF). The ICF was the first global classification responding to the need for standardized evaluations, not only from the medical perspective, but also taking into account people's environment and their different potentials [20].

OBJECTIVE

Considering these issues in the Polish context, their importance and up-to-date character, a cross-sectional study was carried out in 2015 in south-eastern Poland within the Podkarpackie Region. The purpose of the study was to evaluate the level of health, functioning and disability of the population aged 60–70, as well as the analysis of selected social and demographic factors and their influence on disability occurrence in the studied population. The selected age group is particularly interesting due to the pension reforms that have been implemented in Poland, and the gradual extension of the working age to 67. It is necessary to identify the factors affecting health, functioning and disabilities among people aged 60 and over, in order to develop preventive means influencing preservation and/or improvement their efficiency, capacity and quality of life, and boost the ability to work.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

The study was carried out on a randomly-selected group of 1,000 people aged 60–70 from among the citizens of the Podkarpackie Region of south-eastern Poland, using interview-questionnaires implemented by the PAPI method (Pen and Paper Interviews – direct interview using a traditional paper questionnaire). The database of PESEL

(personal identification numbers) held by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administration was used as the sampling frame. The Regional IT Centre and Field Data Bank at the Regional Office of the Podkarpackie Region in Rzeszów, which operates the PESEL database, selected the participants according to the age criteria (people born between 1 January 1944 – 31 December 1954). The group comprised 6,029 people, and from this group the main (basic) study population of 1,000 was randomly-selected; the remaining 5,029 people constituted a reserve population. The selection (drawing) was made using SPSS software, without returning the already selected participants into the envelope. Inclusion criteria were: age 60–70, proper cognitive state (AMTS – abbreviated mental test score >6 points) and informed consent. The survey was conducted by professional, trained interviewers at the place of residence of the respondents. In accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki, the participants were informed about the purpose and the procedure of the study and gave their informed consent to participate. The representative nature of the obtained results meant the acquired information could be applied to a large population. The research study was approved by the Bioethical Committee of the University of Rzeszów.

The research tool used in the study consisted of the WHO Disability Assessment Schedule (WHODAS 2.0) and a questionnaire developed by the authors to collect different socio-demographic data about the studied population. The questionnaire contained questions concerning, e.g., health, functioning, and obtained benefits, as well as questions based on health-care services and demographics (e.g., number of people in the household, income level, education, etc.).

The WHO Disability Assessment Schedule (WHODAS 2.0) is a uniform and standardized tool to measure health and disability in different cultures. It was developed based on a comprehensive set of items included in the ICF. The ICF covers every function of a human being at the biological, individual or social level, perceiving disability as a limitation of a function. WHODAS 2.0 is a practical evaluation instrument that can measure health and disability at the population level or in clinical practice. WHODAS 2.0 covers the level of function in the following 6 domains:

- Domain 1: Cognition – understanding and communicating
- Domain 2: Mobility – moving and getting around
- Domain 3: Self-care – hygiene, dressing, eating and staying alone
- Domain 4: Getting along – interacting with other people
- Domain 5: Life activities – domestic responsibilities (5.1), work and school (5.2)
- Domain 6: Participation – joining in community activities [21].

The domains were selected by the WHO experts after a detailed analysis of the available research instruments and the possibility of using them in different cultures. WHODAS 2.0 was developed based on inter-cultural studies conducted in 19 countries [21]. The Polish version of WHODAS 2.0 was translated and adapted for the Polish conditions. The results regarding the relevance and reliability of the Polish version of the tool will be presented in a separate paper.

To calculate the general disability level in each WHODAS 2.0 domain, the following scale was used, according to the ICF [20, 21]:

No disability	– 0–4%
Mild disability	– 5–24%
Moderate disability	– 25–49%
Severe disability	– 50–95%
Extreme disability	– 96–100%

The obtained data were analysed by means of StatSoft, Inc. (2011), STATISTICA (data analysis software system), version 10. For the purpose of statistical analysis, the measures of descriptive statistics and appropriate statistical tests were used: Mann – Whitney U test and the Kruskal-Wallis test, due to the lack of normal distributions of studied features in the individual sub-samples. The level of statistical significance was assumed at $p < 0.05$.

RESULTS

The study was conducted on the population of 1,000 people aged 60–70, which comprised 562 women and 438 men. The mean age of the studied population was 64.90 (SD – 3.20 years). 45.30% of the studied population were inhabitants of cities/towns, while 54.70% lived in the countryside.

Table 1. Sociodemographic characteristics of the studied population

Sociodemographic characteristics (N = 1000)	No. (N)	Percentage (%)
Gender		
Female	562	56.20
Male	438	43.80
Place of residence		
City/town	453	45.30
Countryside	547	54.70
Marital status		
Bachelor/spinster	49	4.90
Married	749	74.90
Separated/divorced	29	2.90
Widower/widow	162	16.20
Living with a partner	11	1.10
Status on the job market		
Gainful employment	70	7.00
Self-employed, e.g., own business/farm	22	2.20
Housewife	20	2.00
Retired	778	77.80
Not working (due to poor health)	36	3.60
Not working (due to other reasons)	25	2.50
Annuitant	30	3.00
Other	19	1.90
Education		
Primary	277	27.70
Vocational	307	30.70
Secondary comprehensive	90	9.00
Secondary vocational	209	20.90
Tertiary	117	11.70
Income per capita/month		
Up to 1,000 PLN*	96	9.60
1,001 PLN–2,000 PLN	274	27.40
2,001 PLN–3,000 PLN	150	15.00
3,001 PLN–4,000 PLN	68	6.80
4,001 PLN and above	45	4.50
No data	367	36.70

* PLN – (Polish zloty) – the official name of the Polish currency

The great majority of the studied population lived in a relationship: marriage (74.90%) or with a partner (1.10%). The rest were single people: widows/widowers (16.20%), bachelors or spinsters (4.90%), separated or divorced people (0.50% and 2.40%, respectively). As much as 77.80% lived from their pension, while only 9.20% were professionally active. The majority of the studied population had vocational (30.70%) and primary (27.70%) education, followed by secondary vocational (20.70%), tertiary (11.40%) and secondary comprehensive (9.00%). The majority of the studied population (who answered the question regarding income) represented the group with a monthly income *per capita* in the household ranging from 1,001 – 2,000 PLN.

Table 2 presents the most common diseases in the studied population. Only diseases diagnosed by a physician were taken into consideration.

Table 2. Prevalence of diseases in the studied population

Disease	No. of people with a disease N	Percentage of people with a disease (%)
Hypertension	510	51.00
Lumbar spine pain syndromes	415	41.50
Degenerative diseases of the spine	390	39.00
Degenerative disease of peripheral joints	333	33.30
Cervical spine pain syndromes	312	31.20
Thoracic spine pain syndromes	246	24.60
Rheumatism	239	23.90
Coronary diseases	238	23.80
Diabetes	186	18.60
Atherosclerosis	140	14.00
Allergy	139	13.90
Severe headaches (migraine)	138	13.80
Thyroid conditions	116	11.60
Osteoporosis	113	11.30
Heart attack and chronic consequences of heart attack	94	9.40
Renal diseases	88	8.80
Urinary incontinence	72	7.20
Depression	71	7.10
Gastric and duodenal ulcerative disease	57	5.70
Diseases of the prostate gland (men)	56	5.60
Chronic respiratory diseases	55	5.50
Asthma	53	5.30
Neoplastic disease	46	4.60
Stroke	39	3.90
Cirrhosis	23	2.30

Circulatory diseases (in particular: hypertension – 51.00%, coronary disease – 23.80%), spine pain syndromes (lumbar spine – 41.50%, cervical spine 31.20%), degenerative diseases of peripheral joints (33.30%), and rheumatism (23.90%) prevailed in the studied population.

Only 33.00% of the studied population were fully fit with no limitations in their functioning. The majority of the

Table 3. Disability level of the studied population aged 60–70 (N=1,000)

Disability level	No. (N)	Percentage (%)
No disability	330	33.00
Mild disability	462	46.20
Moderate disability	145	14.50
Severe disability	62	6.20
Extreme disability	1	0.10

studied population (46.20%) had mild disability, in 14.50% disability was moderate and in 6.20% it was severe. Only one person was found to have an extreme level of disability.

Table 4. Mean results of disability measurements in each domain

Disability domains	Mean WHODAS 2.0 score (95% CI)	SD	None (%)	Mild (%)	Moderate (%)	Severe (%)	Extreme (%)
Domain 1: Cognition	9.37 (8.31 – 10.42)	17.08	60.50	23.70	10.70	5.10	0.00
Domain 2: Mobility	17.23 (15.70 – 18.76)	24.68	47.30	24.80	12.80	14.40	0.70
Domain 3: Self-care	5.37 (4.45 – 6.29)	14.79	81.00	11.10	4.50	2.80	0.60
Domain 4: Getting along	11.63 (10.54 – 12.73)	17.66	50.20	30.40	13.10	6.10	0.20
Domain 5: Life activities	17.42 (15.78 – 19.06)	26.36	56.20	15.80	12.00	13.20	2.80
Domain 6: Participation	20.77 (19.47 – 22.08)	21.03	22.60	41.30	24.20	11.30	0.60
Total WHODAS 2.0 result	14.44 (13.38 – 15.51)	17.17	33.00	46.20	14.50	6.20	0.10

The mean disability level measured with the WHODAS 2.0 (scale 0–100) was 14.44 (SD – 17.17). Disability was most frequently observed in the domain related to life activities (mean – 20.77; SD – 21.03). Activity in the local community, overcoming barriers and obstacles in the external environment, and other problems were evaluated in relation to sense of self-dignity.

The second area in terms of the mean disability level, was noted within problems with performing activities of daily living (mean – 17.42; SD – 26.36). Regarding this field, difficulty was rated in performing daily activities associated with the maintenance of the household, such as cooking, cleaning, shopping, caring for others and for personal belongings.

The third domain in terms of disability occurrence was the area concerned with mobility (mean – 17.23; SD – 24.68). In this section, activities such as standing, moving around the house, going out and walking for longer distances were rated.

Problems related to personal hygiene, getting dressed, eating and staying alone were the least frequent in the studied group (mean – 5.37; SD – 14.79).

No relationship between disability and gender, place of residence, education and income was observed in the studied population. A significant relationship ($p < 0.001$) was observed between disability and marital status, age and number of diseases in the population. Single people demonstrated a significantly higher disability level compared to people living in a relationship. A higher disability level was

Table 5. Sociodemographic factors and disability in the studied population

Sociodemographic characteristics	Mean WHODAS 2.0 score (95% CI)	p
Gender		
Female	14.60 (13.24 – 15.96)	0.189
Male	(12.55 – 15.95)	
Age		
60–65 years	12.10 (10.79 – 13.41)	< 0.001
66–70 years	17.56 (15.83 – 19.29)	
Place of residence		
City/town	14.76 (13.16 – 16.36)	0.364
Countryside	(12.76 – 15.62)	
Marital status		
Married/living with partner	13.37 (12.18 – 14.55)	< 0.001
Single	17.87 (15.52 – 20.22)	
Education		
Primary	15.26 (12.97 – 17.55)	0.102
Vocational	13.66 (11.74 – 15.57)	
Secondary comprehensive	14.29 (10.67 – 17.91)	
Secondary vocational	14.24 (12.22 – 16.27)	
Tertiary	15.07 (12.18 – 17.96)	
Income per capita/month		
Up to 1,000 PLN	18.41 (14.65 – 22.17)	0.333
1,001 PLN–2,000 PLN	16.13 (14.04 – 18.23)	
2,001 PLN–3,000 PLN	16.87 (14.38 – 19.36)	
3,001 PLN–4,000 PLN	14.42 (11.07 – 17.76)	
4,001 PLN and above	14.52 (9.35 – 19.68)	
Number of diagnosed diseases		
0	2.68 (1.29 – 4.07)	< 0.001
1–2	9.60 (7.83 – 11.37)	
3–4	14.85 (12.82 – 16.88)	
5 and above	21.71 (19.84 – 23.58)	
Physical activity		
No	14.11 (12.99 – 15.22)	0.009
Yes	17.47 (13.93 – 21.00)	

also observed in older people and in people with a higher number of diseases. A relationship between physical activity and occurrence of disability was also observed. With regard to people who undertook physical activity in the form of a recreational sport at least 4 times a week, a significantly lower level of disability was recorded compared to those who were less physically active.

DISCUSSION

The study of disability is a subject of increasing interest to scientists due to the effects of population ageing in relation to lengthening of professional activity of the elderly, as well as due to the need for planning the sources of health care for the ill and disabled older people.

Along with the increase in life expectancy, the prevalence of chronic diseases has risen, especially in the group of older patients [22, 23]. Nearly one-quarter of all cases of diseases affects people over the age of 60 [24]. With age, the number of chronic diseases per person increases [25].

In the studied population aged 60–70 years living in the area of south-eastern Poland, a high incidence of chronic diseases was observed. At least one chronic disease was found in 84.10% of the respondents. Moreover, a very high prevalence of multiple diseases was recorded. As many as 61.00% of the researched group reported at least 3 chronic diseases simultaneously. Similar trends regarding multimorbidity of the elderly has been confirmed by studies carried out in other countries [26, 27, 28].

The most common chronic diseases recorded among the studied population living in the area of south-eastern Poland were cardiovascular diseases. The prevalence of these diseases was found in 59.10% of the respondents, including coronary heart disease which was reported by 23.80% of those interviewed. These results are consistent with the trend observed globally [29]. The most common chronic diseases of the locomotor system in the study population were degenerative diseases, back pain syndromes and rheumatism. Back pain was found in 51.50% of the respondents, osteoarthritis – 50.30%, while rheumatic disease – 23.90%. Many authors indicate a very high prevalence of degenerative diseases of the locomotor system and back pain in the populations of different countries. The prevalence of back pain syndromes in people aged over 60 amounts, on average, to 40 – 60%. Occurrence of degenerative diseases and pain syndromes of the locomotor system is very high, especially in developed countries [30, 31, 32]. More and more reports also indicate the increasing incidence of degenerative changes of the spine and back pain in the elderly populations of low- and middle-income countries [33, 34, 35].

Chronic diseases in the elderly lead to a deterioration of their general health condition and reduction of functional capacity [36]. The aggravation of functional capacity leads to difficulty in performing complex, and later on, basic activities of daily living, leading to disability and the dependence of older people [24]. With the increase in life expectancy, it is possible to observe an increase in the prevalence of disability in the elderly population [37].

The measurement and analysis of a human's functioning domains are particularly prone to limitations. It is crucial to identify factors determining the occurrence of disability among the elderly in order to develop preventive means against the limitation of fitness and care-dependence of elderly people, which progresses with age. Appropriate support can be of great significance for the studied population aged 60–70, enabling increased activity and professional efficiency.

The presented study of a representative population aged 60–70 in south-eastern Poland revealed different levels of limitations in everyday functioning in as much as 67.00% of the studied population, where 46.20% reported mild disability and 4.50% moderate disability, and 6.30% suffered from

severe or extreme disability. This is a very large percentage of this age group who should still be professionally active in the future. The mean disability level in the studied Polish population aged 60–70 was 14.44. The study revealed a highly statistically significant relationship between the age and the rate of occurrence and level of disability. This has been confirmed by studies carried out in other countries using the WHODAS [38, 39] and other questionnaires intended for measuring disability [40, 41]. As life expectancy is increasing, a quickly growing number of disabled elderly people can be expected in the forthcoming decades. In the conducted study, the highest disability level was observed in the domains related to participation in everyday life, performing complex life activities and mobility. Similarly, Almazán-Isla et al. showed that the level of disability increased with age, especially in terms of mobility and social participation [42]. The disability rate in these domains is increasing the fastest with age, showing that it is becoming the cause of isolation and social exclusion among elderly people, and depression appearing later on [43].

Furthermore, the study revealed that unmarried people demonstrated a significantly higher degree of limitation in everyday functioning than people in a relationship. Converging results were obtained by Chen et al. who showed that disability was associated with old age, single marital status, a sense of isolation and bad mood [44]. Holwerda et al. in a prospective cohort study showed that the feeling of loneliness and social isolation were the main risk factors for increased mortality among older men [45].

The study also revealed that the subjects disability level increases with the rise in the number of diseases suffered. Similar results were obtained by Avalud who concluded that the risk of becoming disabled of a person suffering from 4 chronic diseases is increased 4-fold [46]. Chronic diseases are the leading cause of disability, and the dependence of the elderly, together with low incomes, are the main reason for the use of social welfare benefits [47].

Considering the survey of people aged 60–70 living in south-eastern Poland, it was also observed that people who practiced a recreational sport at least 4 times a week experienced lower levels of disability than those who were less physically active. Similar results were presented by Tak et al. who showed in their meta-analysis that physical activity helps prevent disability and slows the ageing process [14].

No correlation was found between the place of residence (city/town or countryside) and the overall disability level measured by means of the WHODAS 2.0. As a result of the significant migration of the inhabitants of rural areas to cities in the 20th century, and migration from cities to suburban villages in the 21st century, a reduction was observed in the differences between the populations inhabiting these areas. The growth of infrastructure and improvement in access to various services in rural area (e.g. health-care services) has also helped in eliminating the differences between urban and rural inhabitants [48]. In many countries, particularly those that are developing, very high significant differences in disability level were noticed between the inhabitants of urban and rural areas. The inhabitants of rural areas show a significantly higher level of disability, which is connected with restricted access to health care and other services, and difficulties with transport [38].

The studied group did not show any difference in disability level between men and women. Many studies have provided

evidence which confirms that women demonstrate a higher disability level than men [39,40]. According to Gold et al., women live longer with disability [49]. This can be attributed to a longer life expectancy for women and to the female anatomy, e.g. smaller muscle mass and bone density than in men [50, 51, 52].

CONCLUSIONS

With reference to the population aged 60–70, living in the area of south-eastern Poland, many health problems were found, that became worse with age. A deteriorating state of health causes limitations in daily functioning, leading to disability and, consequently, reducing the ability to work, early exit from the labour market and the dependence of the elderly. The ageing of Polish population will lead to increased needs in terms of services provided by healthcare institutions and social care, as well as the implementation of prevention programmes, and supporting the functioning of elderly people in different areas of life.

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