

The background of the slide features faint, sepia-toned sketches of various human figures in a landscape. Some figures appear to be carrying loads or are in motion, while others are more static. The sketches are rendered in a loose, gestural style, typical of a preliminary drawing or a study for a larger work.

REVES Meeting 2010 - La Havana - Cuba

**Alternation**  
of  
**compression and expansion**  
of  
**disability:**  
**geriatric perspectives**

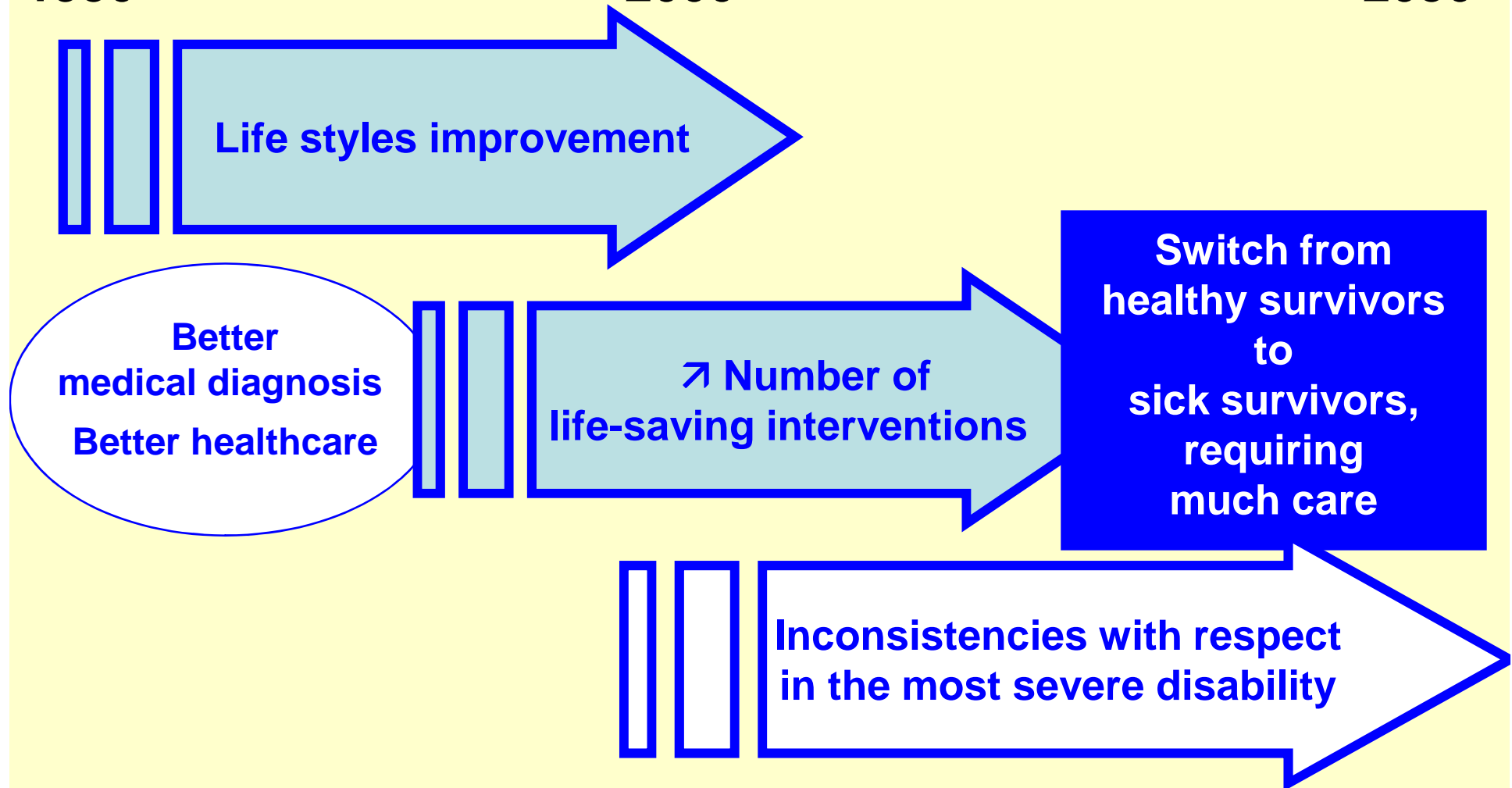
Jean-Pierre MICHEL – Geneva – Switzerland

# The challenge of geriatric care

1950

2000

2050



*FREEDMAN VA et al Demography 2004; 41: 417-41*

*ROSÉN M et al Scand J Public Health 2005; 33: 151-5*

# Inconsistencies with respect to the most severe disability

Age adjusted decline in the prevalence of ADL disability  
National Long Term Care Survey (NLTC)

*MANTON KG et al Proceed Nat Acad Sciences 2001; 98: 6354-59*

No significant change in ADL disability

National Health Interview Survey (NHIS)

*CRIMMINS EM et al J Gerontol 1997 52B: S59-71*

*SHOENI RF et al J Gerontol 2001; 56B: S206-18*

Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey (MCBS)

*WAIDMANN T et al J Gerontol 2000; B55; S298-307*

Increase in ADL disability for men and women

Supplements on Aging to the NHIS

*CRIMMINS EM et al Demographic Res 2000; 39*

*LIAO Y et al J Am Geriatr Soc 2001; 49:443-9*



# Resolving inconsistencies in trends in old-age disabilities

Discussion of the survey quality:

**CONCEPTS & MEASUREMENTS**  
as well as  
**DATA ANALYSIS**

*FREEDMAN V, CRIMMINS E, SCHOENI R. PILLMAN C et al*  
*Demography 2004; 41: 417-41*

2002 & 2004

2004

Elaboration of a concept  
based on the survey results

**GENERAL THEORY OF AGEING**

*ROBINE JM et MICHEL JP J Gerontol 2004; 59: M590-7*



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Demography 2004; 41: 417-41*

1. Criteria for evaluating surveys
2. Causes of survey inconsistencies



# Criteria for evaluating surveys of recent trends in self-reported disability and functioning among older US adults

*FREEDMANN VA et al Jama 2002; 288: 3137-46*

<b>Concepts, survey design</b>
<b>Design</b>
<b>Population coverage &amp; sample size</b>
<b>Width in time frame</b>
<b>Frequency of measurements</b>
<b>Comparability of interview methods</b>
<b>Quality of outcome measures</b>
<b>Loss to follow-up</b>
<b>Proxy</b>
<b>Missing data</b>

*FREEDMAN VA, SOLDO BJ  
Forecasting disability: workshop summary  
National Academy Press; Washington 1994*

*WALDMANN T, MANTON KG  
International evidence on disability trends  
US department of health and human services  
Washington 1998*

*FREEDMANN VA et al  
Jama 2002; 288: 3137-46*

# Criteria for evaluating surveys of recent trends in self-reported disability and functioning among older US adults

*FREEDMANN VA et al Jama 2002; 288: 3137-46*

Criteria	Good	Fair	Poor
<b>Design</b>	Independent repeat cross-sections	Panel design with aged in cohort	Other
<b>Population coverage</b>	National including institutionalized	National, non institutionalized	Non National, non institutionalized
<b>Width in time frame</b>	≥ 8 years	6 to 7 years	≤ 5 years
<b>Frequency of measurements</b>	Annual or ≥ 5	Every 2 years or 3 to 4 times	> Every 2 years or 2 times
<b>Comparability of interview methods</b>	Identical	Change in mode	Change in disability or function questions
<b>Quality of outcome measures</b>	Detailed self-reports	Global self-reports	
<b>Loss to follow-up</b>	Not applicable	> 5 to 10%	> 10%
<b>Proxy</b>	< 10%	10 to 20%	> 20%
<b>Missing data</b>	< 5%	5 to 10%	> 10%
<b>Sample size</b>	Large enough to detect change 1 to 2% per y.	Large enough to detect change 3 to 4% per y.	Not large enough

# Summary of US Study Evaluations (N=8)

- **GOOD (N = 2)**

## National Long Term Care Survey (NLTCs) 1982-94 and 1982-99

*MANTON KG et al Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 1997;94:2593-8 & Proceed Nat Acad Sciences 2001; 98: 6354-59*

## National Health Interview Survey (NHIS)

*CRIMMINS EM et al J Gerontol 1997; 52B: S59-71 & SHOENI RF et al J Gerontol 2001; 56B: S206-18*

- **FAIR and GOOD (N = 1)**

## 1986 and 1993 National Mortality Followback Surveys

*LIAO Y et al JAMA 2000;283:512-8*

- **FAIR (N = 4)**

## 1993 Asset and Health Dynamics of the Oldest Old study and 1998 Health and Retirement Survey (HRS)

*FREEDMAN VA et al J Gerontol B Psychol Sci Soc Sci 2001;56:S100-11 & J Gerontol B Psychol Sci Soc Sci 2002;57:S126-31.*

## Supplements on Aging to the NHIS (SOAs) 1984

*CRIMMINS EM et al Demographic Res 2000; 39*

## National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) on Aging 1984 and 1994

*LIAO Y et al J Am Geriatr Soc 2001;49:443-9*

## 1992-1996 Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey (MCBS)

*WAIDMANN T et al J Gerontol B Psychol Sci Soc Sci 2000;55:S298-307*

- **POOR (N = 1)**

*FREEDMANN VA et al Jama 2002; 288: 3137-46*





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2004

2004

Elaboration of a concept  
based on the survey results

**GENERAL THEORY OF AGEING**

*ROBINE JM et MICHEL JP J Gerontol 2004; 59: M590-7*

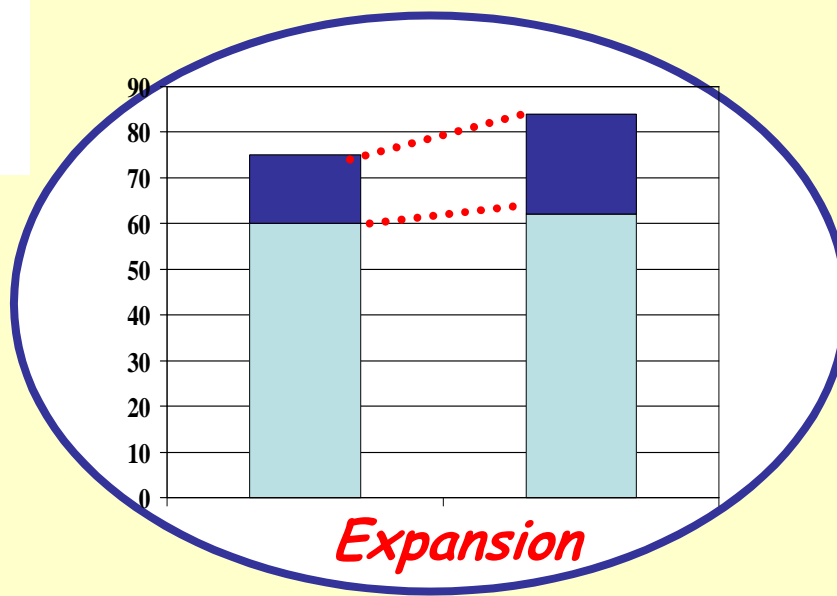
↗ in the survival rates  
of the sick persons  
⇒ *expansion of morbidity*

## **POPULATION AGEING**

### **Hypothesis 2004**



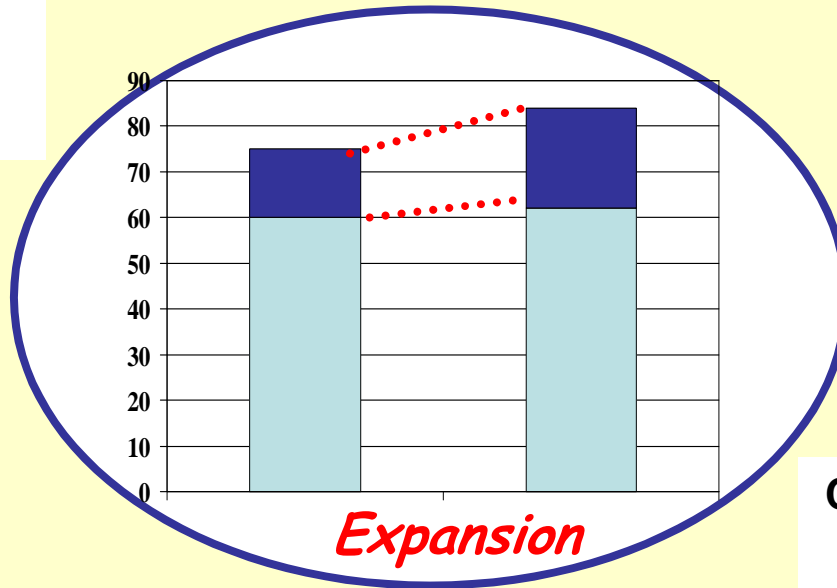
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**POPULATION  
AGEING**

**Hypothesis  
2004**

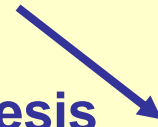
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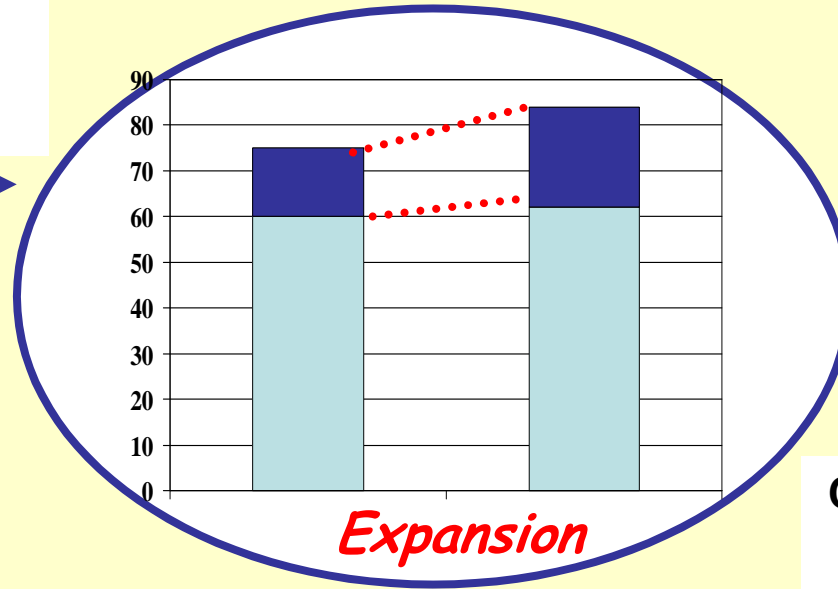
Control of the progression  
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Hypothesis  
2004



# POPULATION AGEING

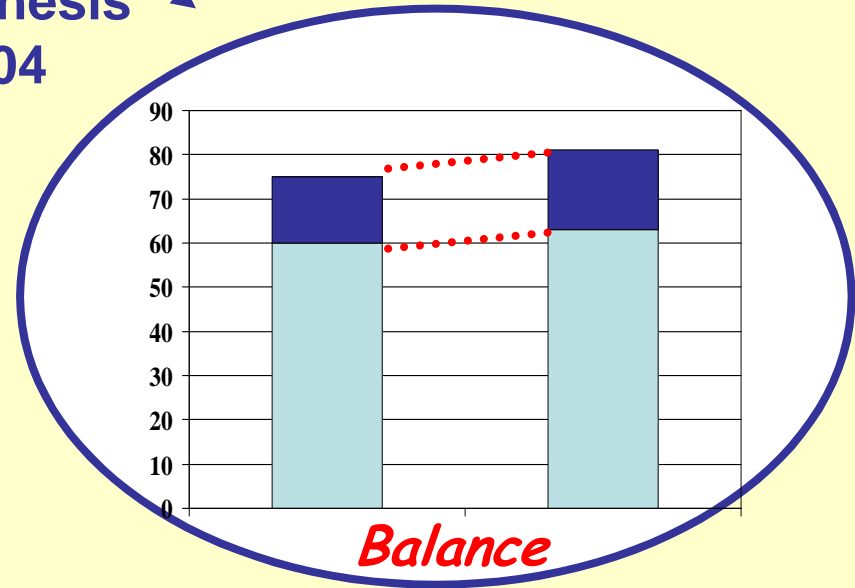
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*Expansion*

Control of the progression of chronic diseases  
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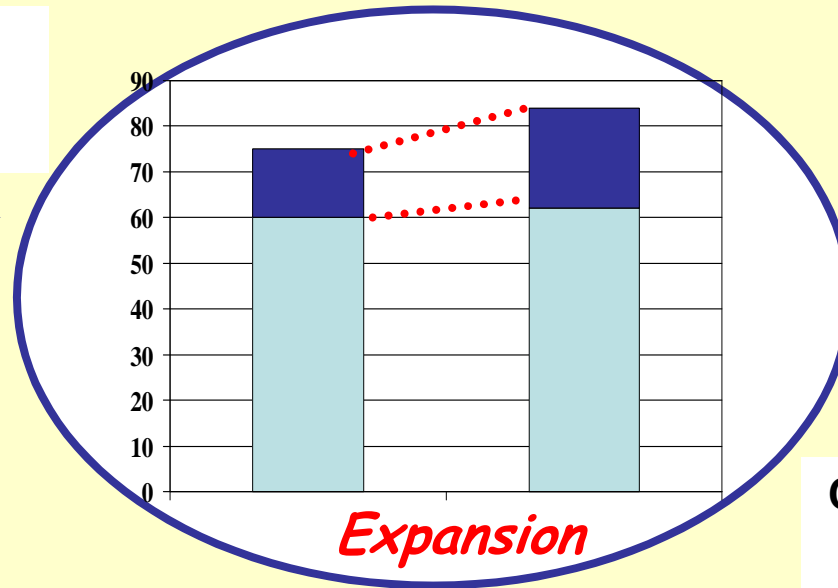
Hypothesis 2004



*Balance*

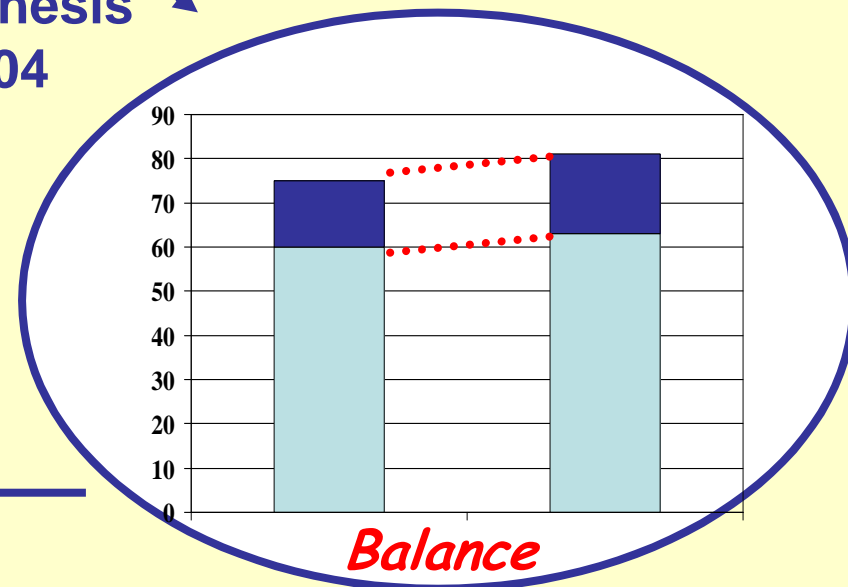
# POPULATION AGEING

↗ in the survival rates of the sick persons  
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Control of the progression of chronic diseases  
⇒ *equilibrium between mortality & disability*

Hypothesis 2004



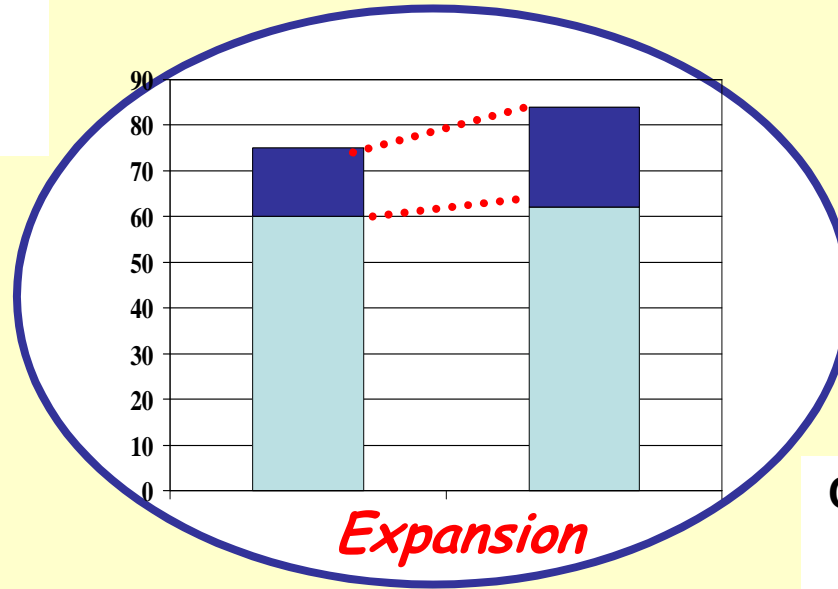
↗ of the health status and health behaviors of the new cohorts of old people ⇒ *The compression of morbidity*



↗ in the survival rates  
of the sick persons  
⇒ *expansion of morbidity*

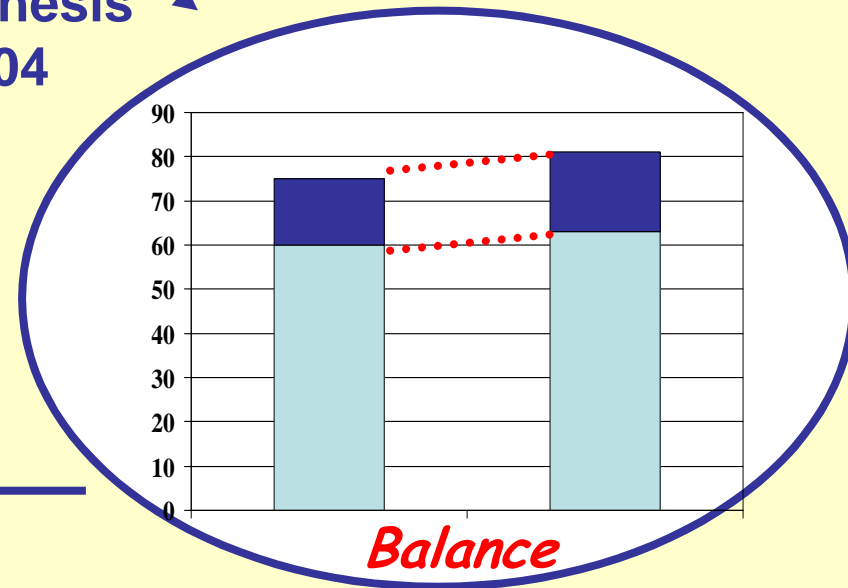
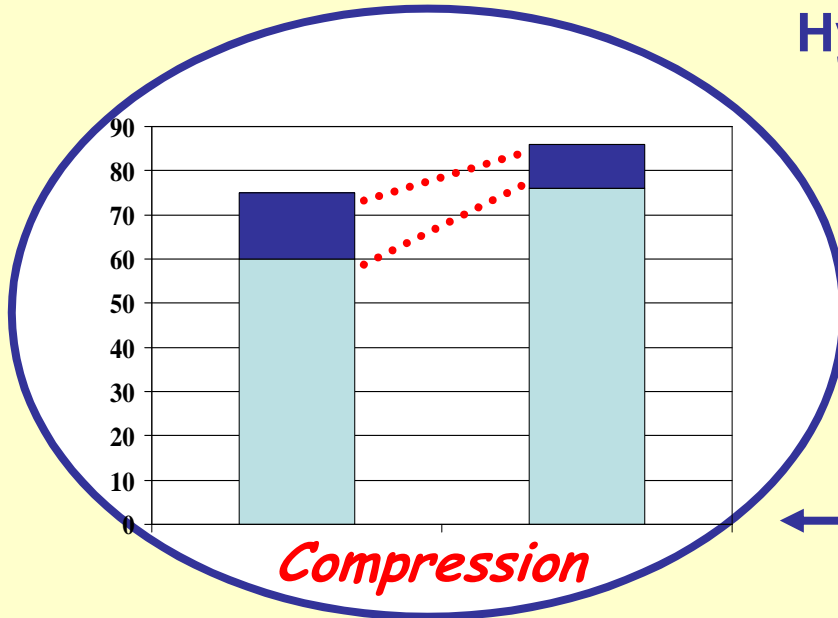


# POPULATION AGEING



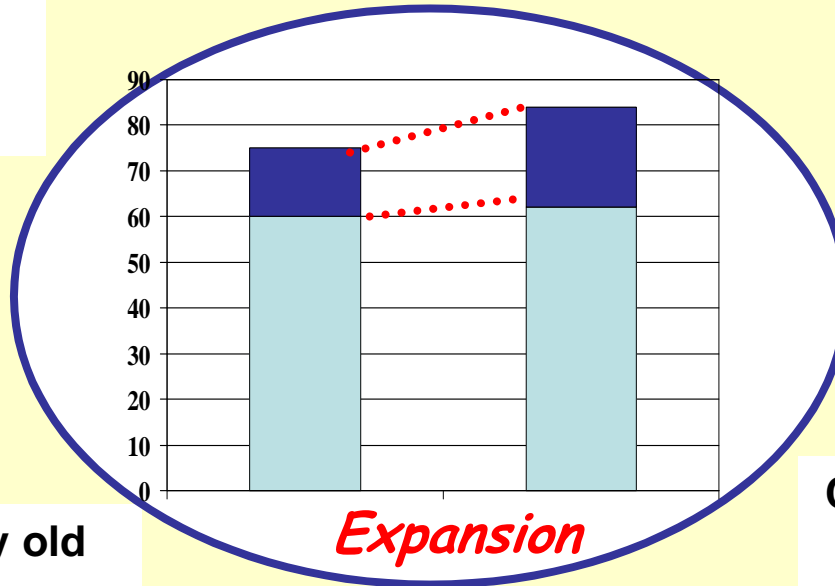
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## Hypothesis 2004



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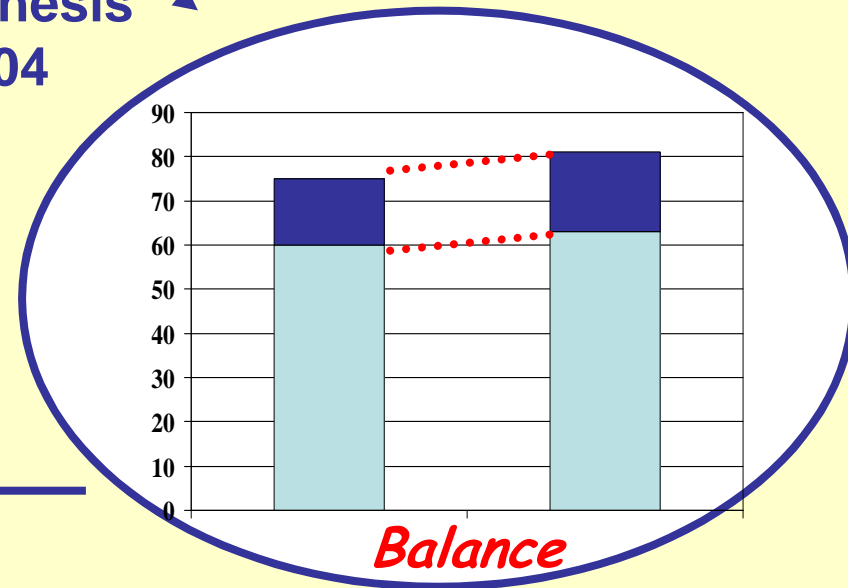
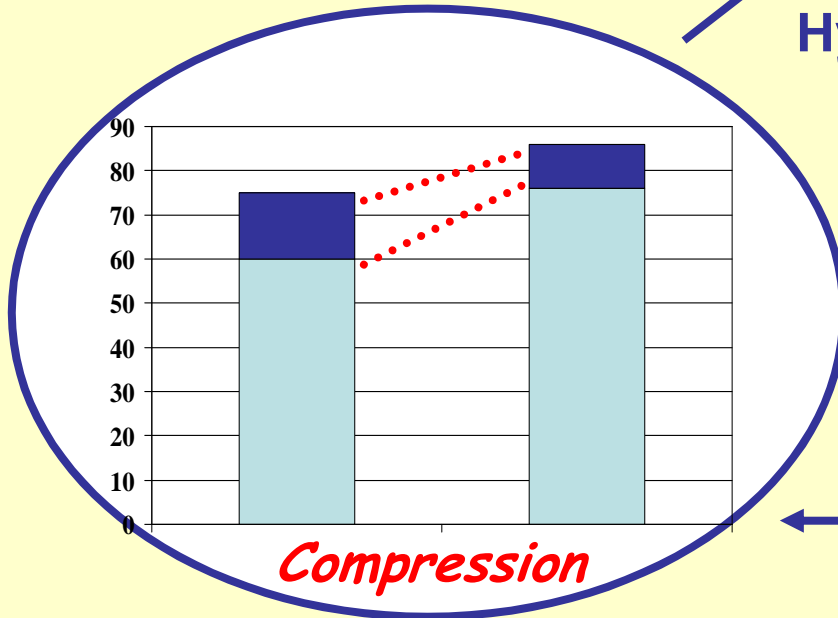


# POPULATION AGEING

An emergence of the very old  
and frail populations  
⇒ *A new expansion of morbidity*

Control of the progression  
of chronic diseases  
⇒ *equilibrium between  
mortality & disability*

## Hypothesis 2004



↗ of the health status and health behaviors  
of the new cohorts of old people ⇒ *The compression of morbidity*

# Resolving inconsistencies in trends in old-age disabilities

2010:

Do the results of the published  
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**GENERAL THEORY OF AGEING**

*ROBINE JM et MICHEL JP J Gerontol 2004; 59: M590-7*

## Recent repeated cross sectional surveys of LE, HLE & DFLE

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\* Self report HLE



**Criteria for evaluating surveys of recent trends in self-reported disability and functioning among older US adults**

*FREEDMANN VA et al Jama 2002; 288: 3137-46*

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<b>Denmark</b>	1987-2005	<del>Ireland</del>	<del>1992-2002</del>
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# Trends in old-age disabilities & perceived health

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Compression
  Balance
  Pandemic
  Changes of trends

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**Balance**

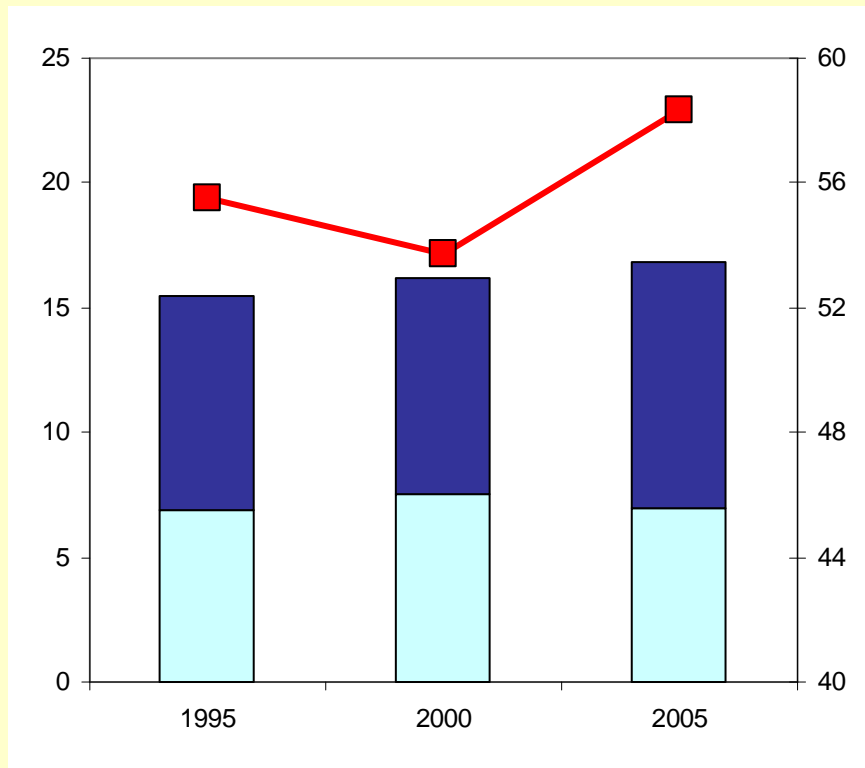
**Pandemic**

**Changes of trends**

# Belgium: Changes in trends

LE (years)

— DFLE (%)



Men aged over 65 y.



Disability Free LE



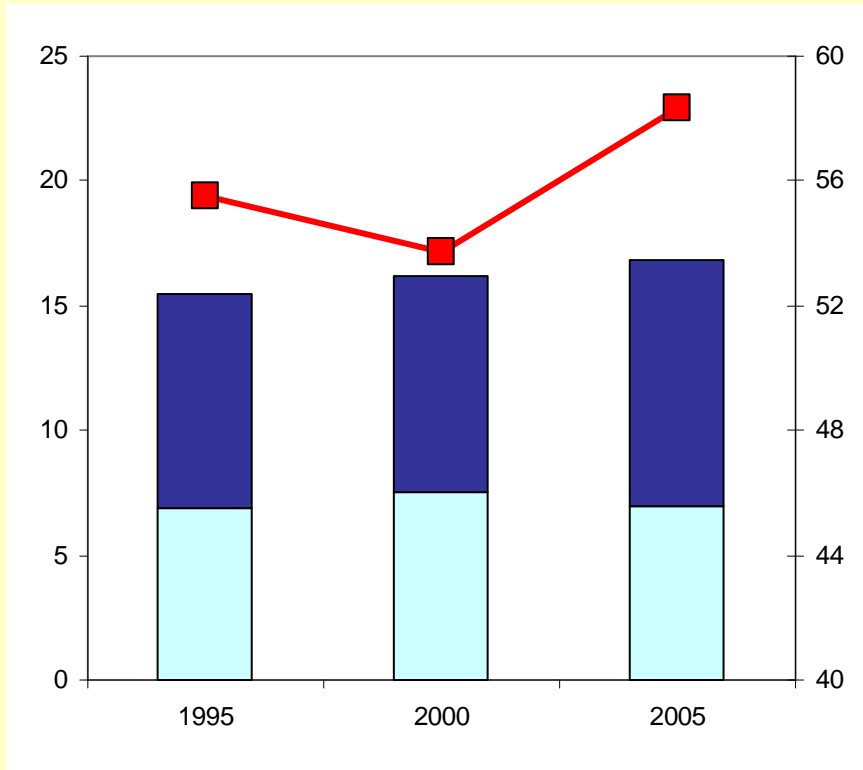
LE with disability



# Belgium: Changes in trends

LE (years)

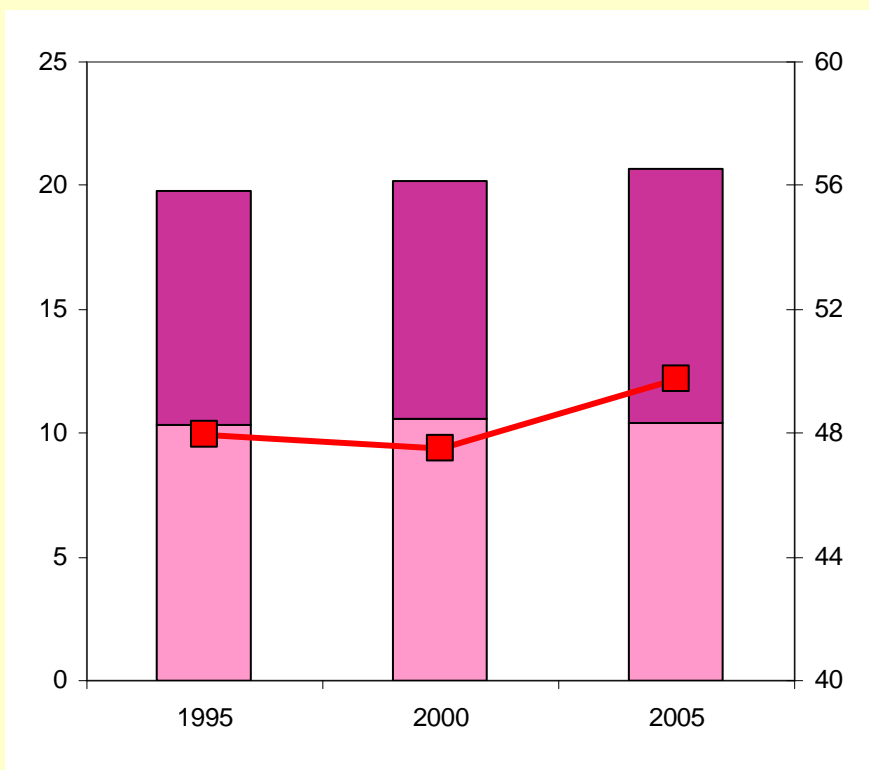
— DFLE (%)



Men aged over 65 y.

LE (years)

— DFLE (%)



Women aged over 65 y.



Disability Free LE

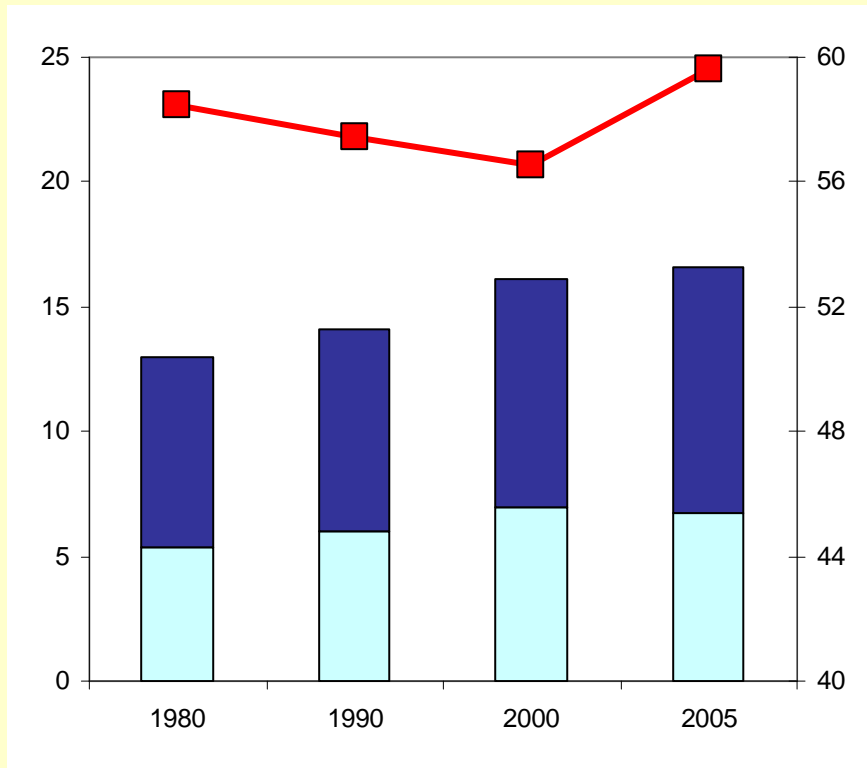


LE with disability

# UK: Changes in trends

LE (years)

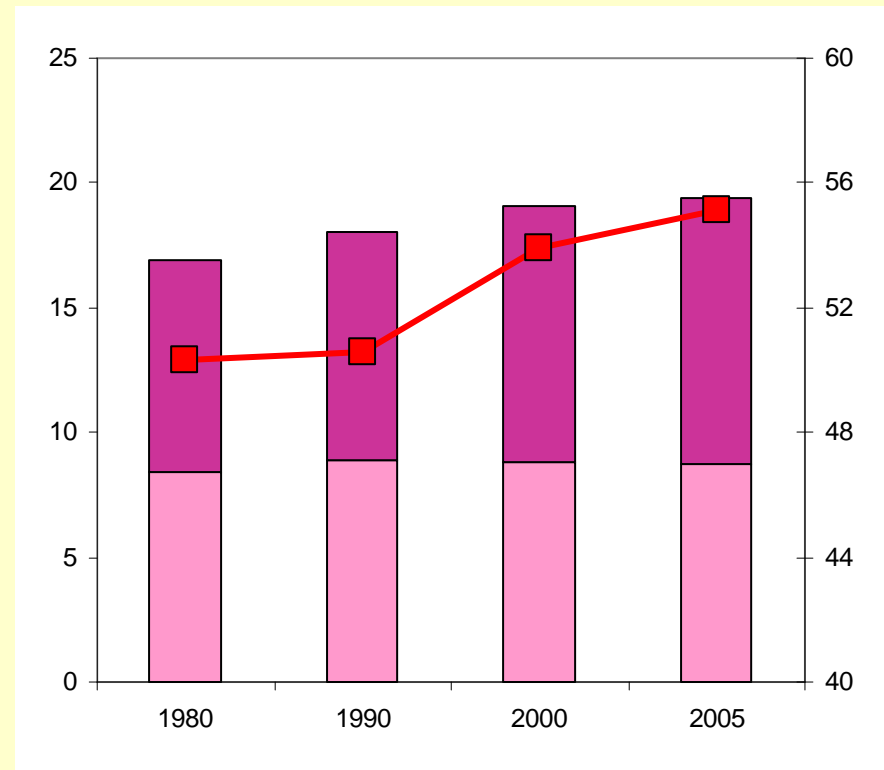
— DFLE (%)



Men aged over 65 y.

LE (years)

— DFLE (%)



Women aged over 65 y.



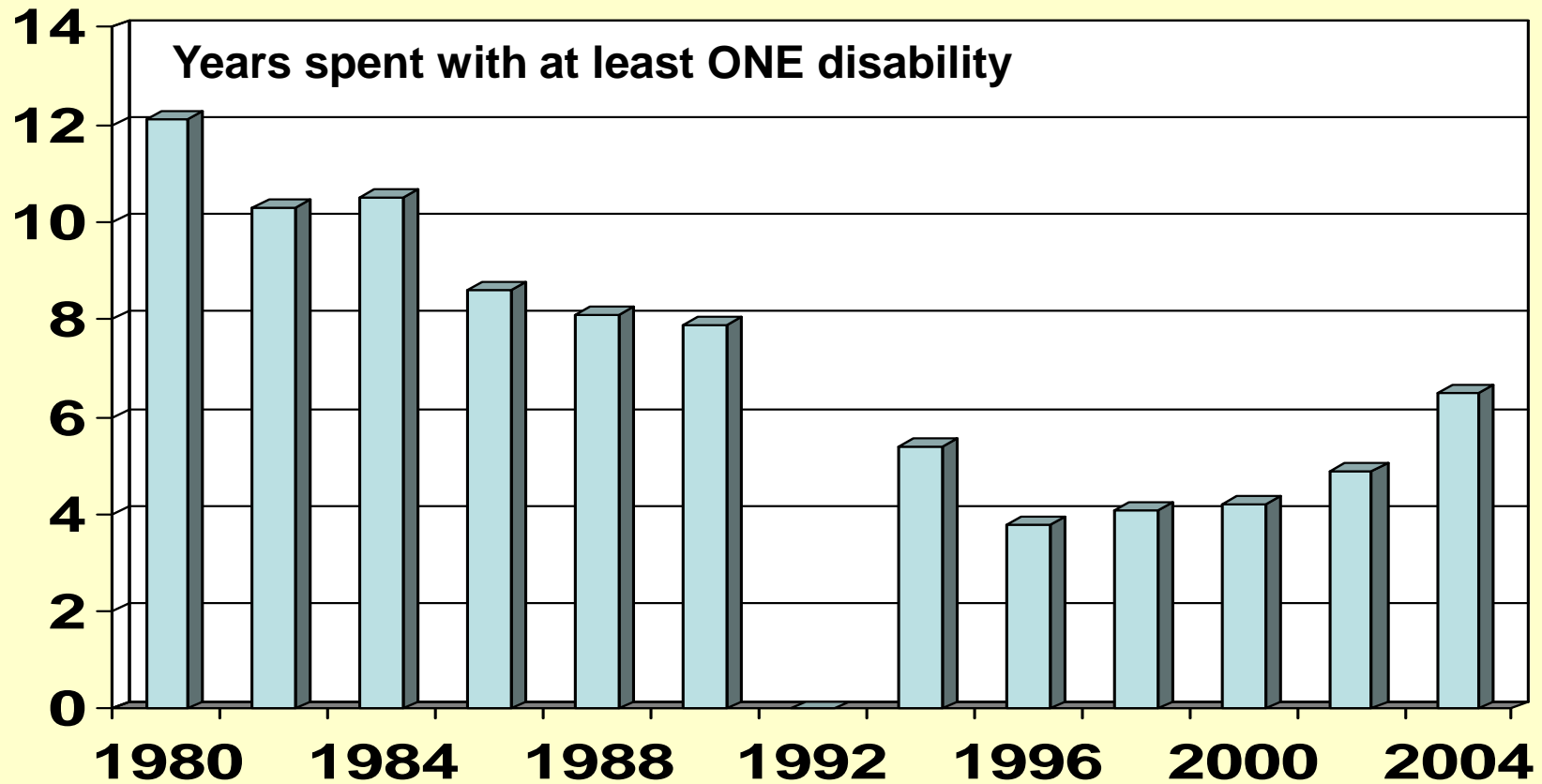
**Disability Free LE**



**LE with disability**

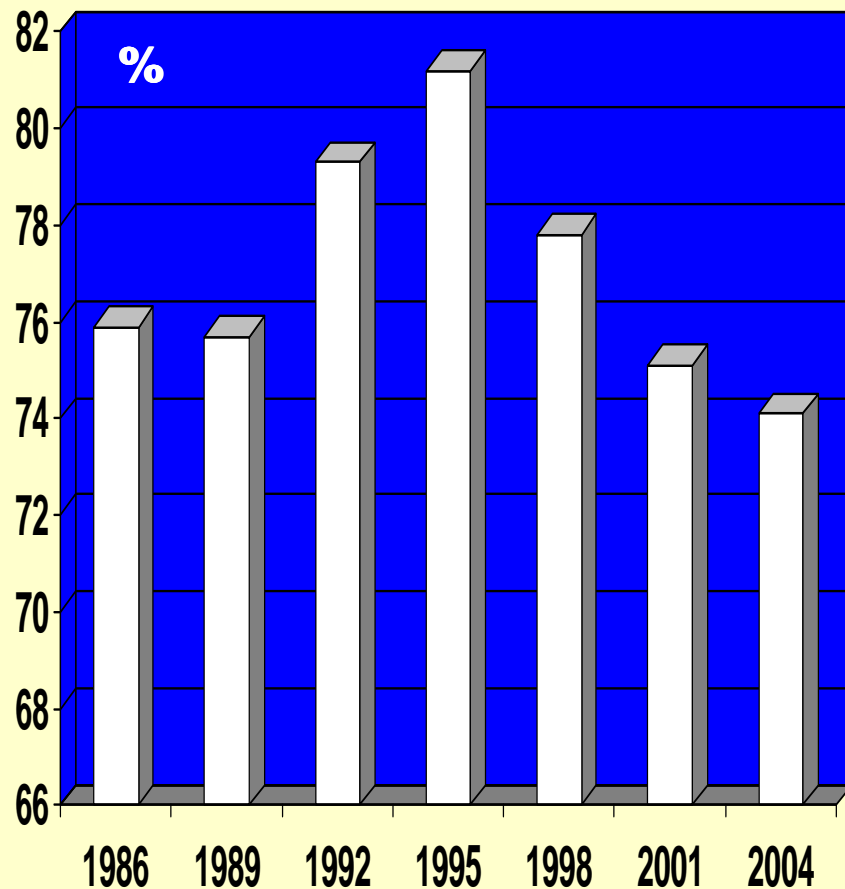
# SWEDEN: Changes in trends

## Men and women aged over 65 years

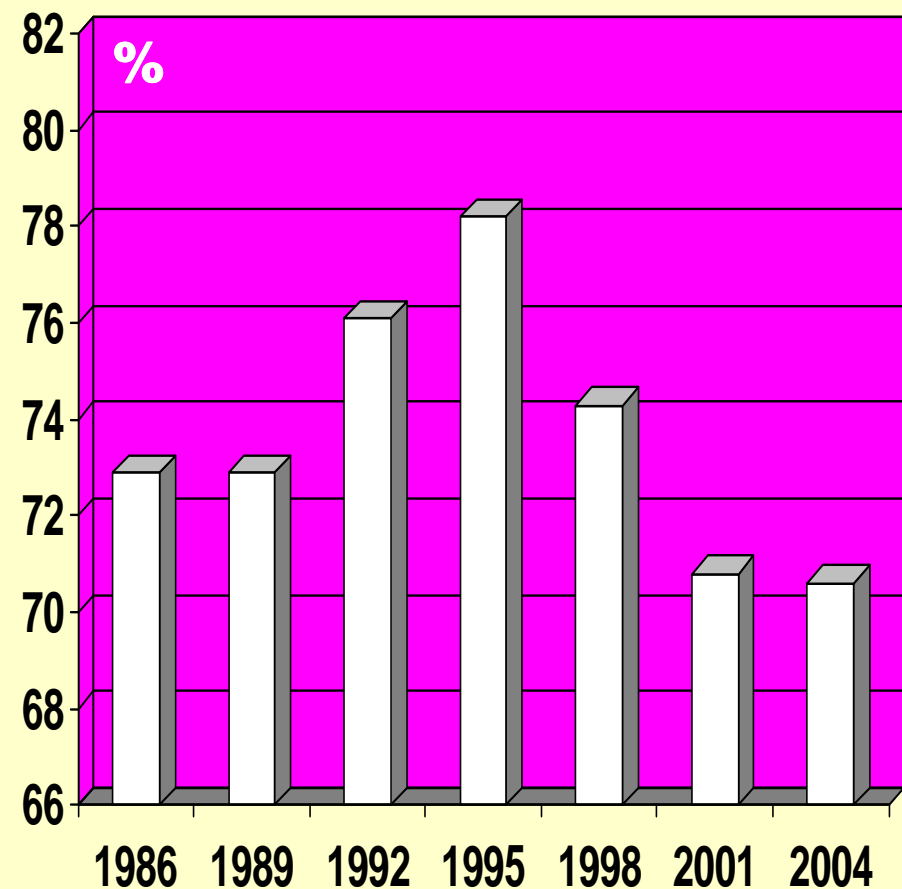


■ ADL: needing help with at least one limitation

# Japan: Proportion (%) in good or average health (HLE)



**Men aged over 65 y.**



**Women aged over 65 y.**

# General theory of ageing

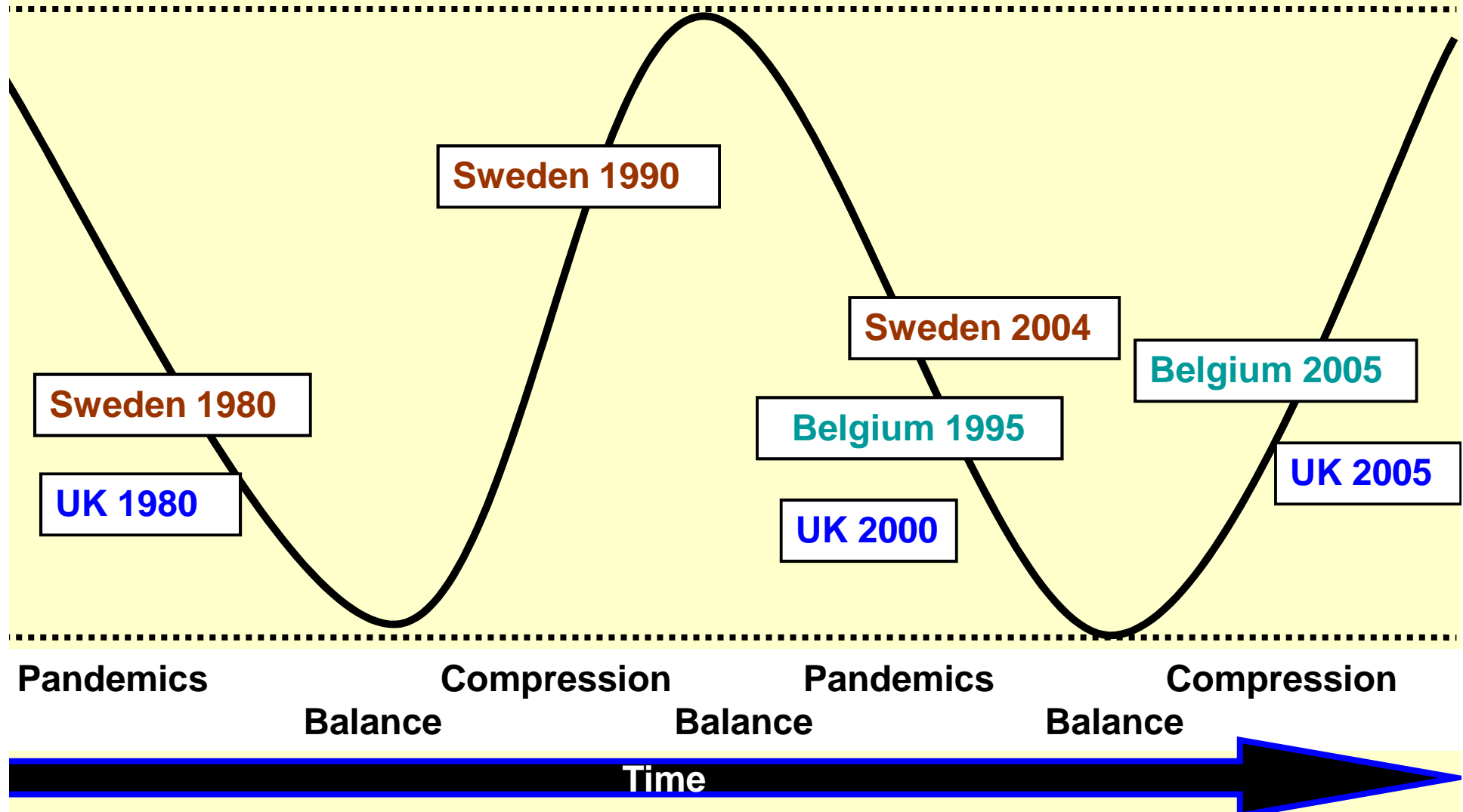
## Ratio DFLE / LE

80s	90s	00s	2005
-	Belgium	-	Belgium
Sweden	Sweden	Sweden	Sweden
UK	UK	UK	UK

Compression
  Balance
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# General theory of ageing

Ratio DFLE / LE



# Recent repeated cross sectional surveys of LE, HLE & DFLE

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<b>Denmark</b>	<i>1987-2005</i>	<b>Switzerland</b>	<i>1992-2002</i>
<b><u>France</u></b>	<i>1980-2000</i>		
<b>Germany</b>	<i>1984-2004</i>	<b>Thailand</b>	<i>1986-1995</i>
<b>Japan</b>	<i>1992-1998</i>		
<b>Lithuania</b>	<i>1997-2001</i>	<b>USA</b>	<i>1982-2004</i>





**Compression**
 **Balance**
 **Pandemic**
 **Changes of trends**



# General theory of ageing

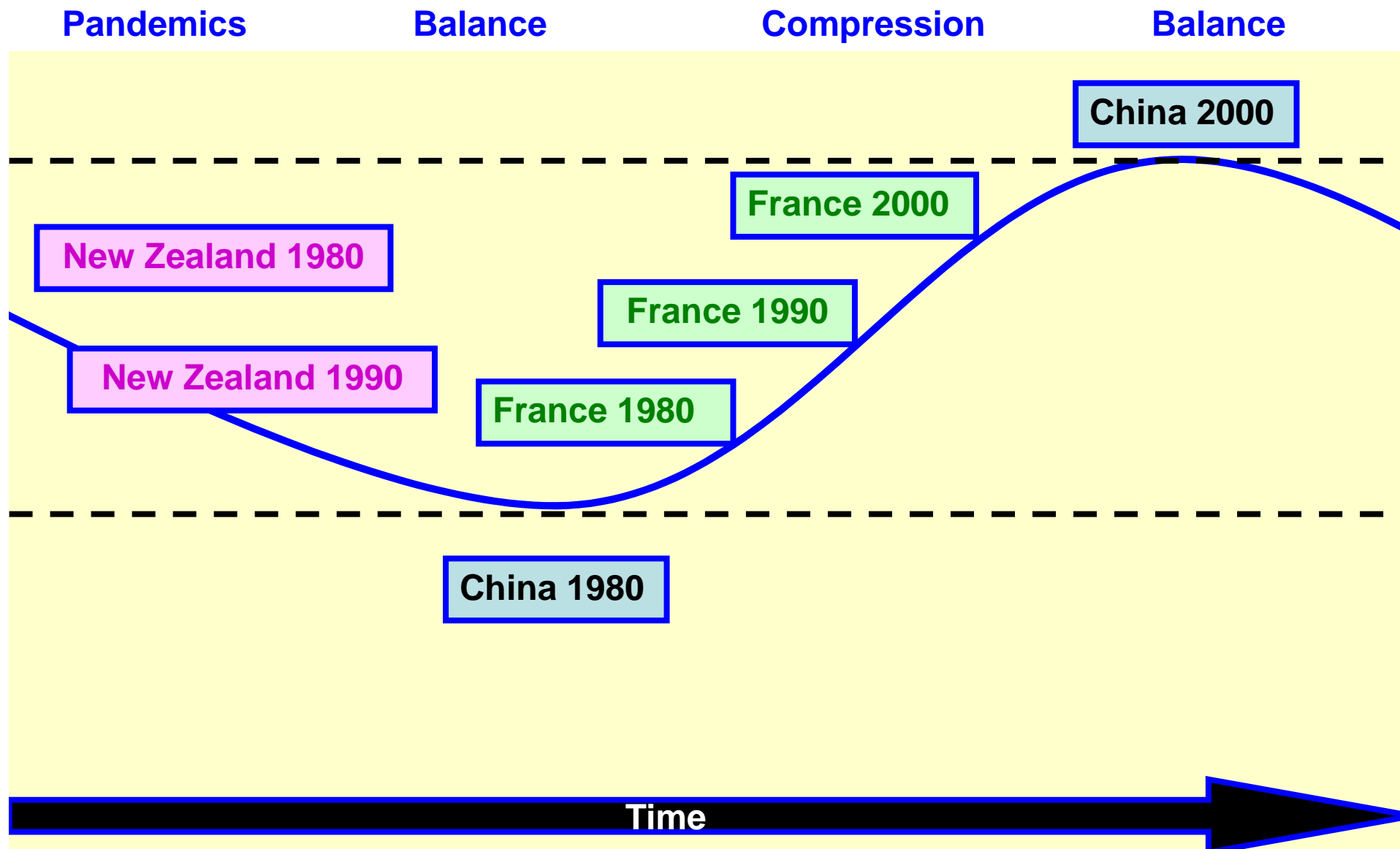
## Ratio DFLE / LE

80s	90s	00s	2005
China	-	China	?
France	France	France	?
New Zealand	New Zealand	-	?

 Compression  Balance  Pandemic  Changes of trends

# General theory of ageing

Ratio DFLE / LE



# General theory of ageing

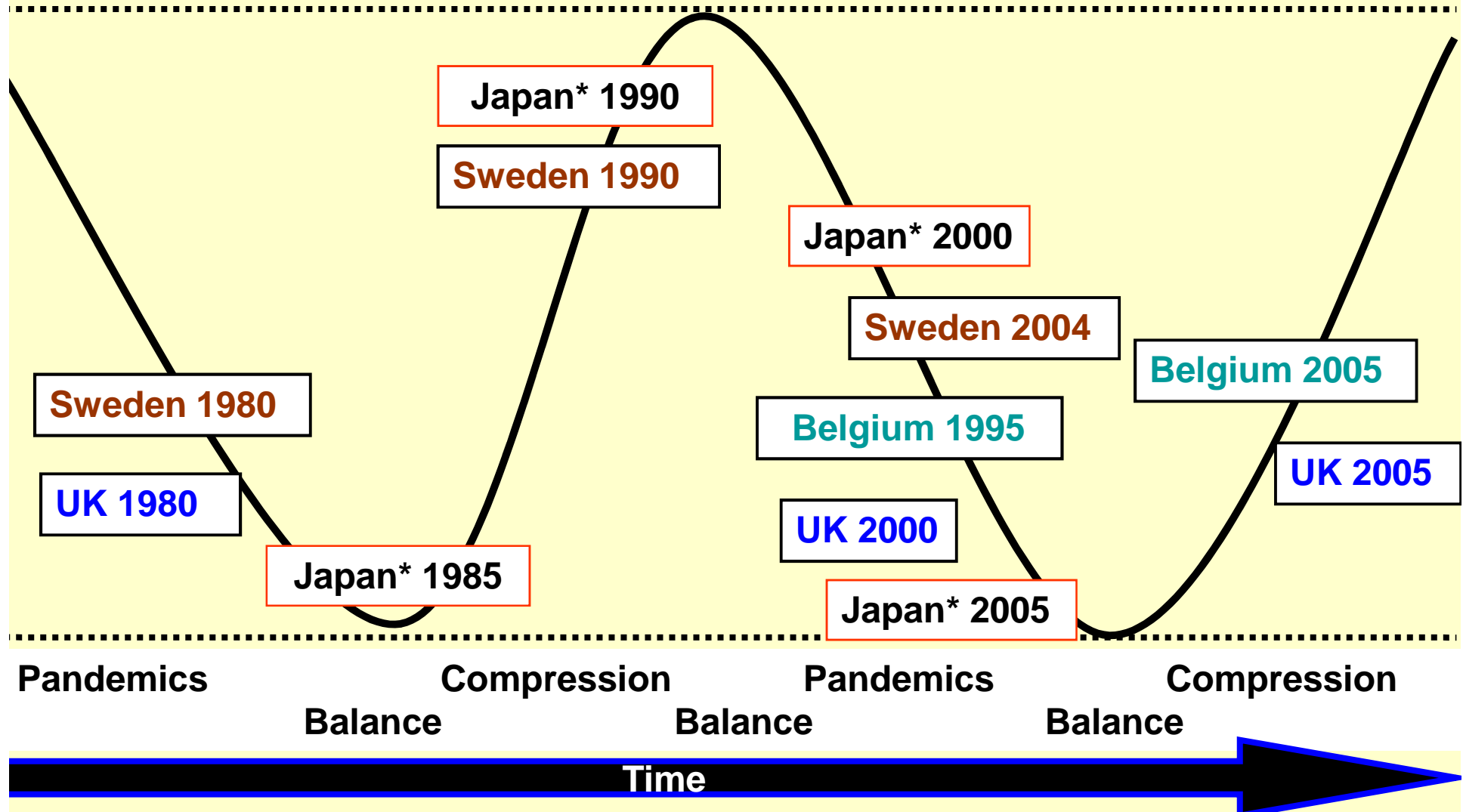
## Ratio DFLE / LE

80s	90s	00s	2005
-	<u>Belgium</u>	-	<u>Belgium</u>
China	-	China	?
France	France	France	?
New Zealand	New Zealand	-	?
<u>Sweden</u>	<u>Sweden</u>	<u>Sweden</u>	<u>Sweden</u>
<u>UK</u>	<u>UK</u>	<u>UK</u>	<u>UK</u>

Compression
  Balance
  Pandemic
  Changes of trends

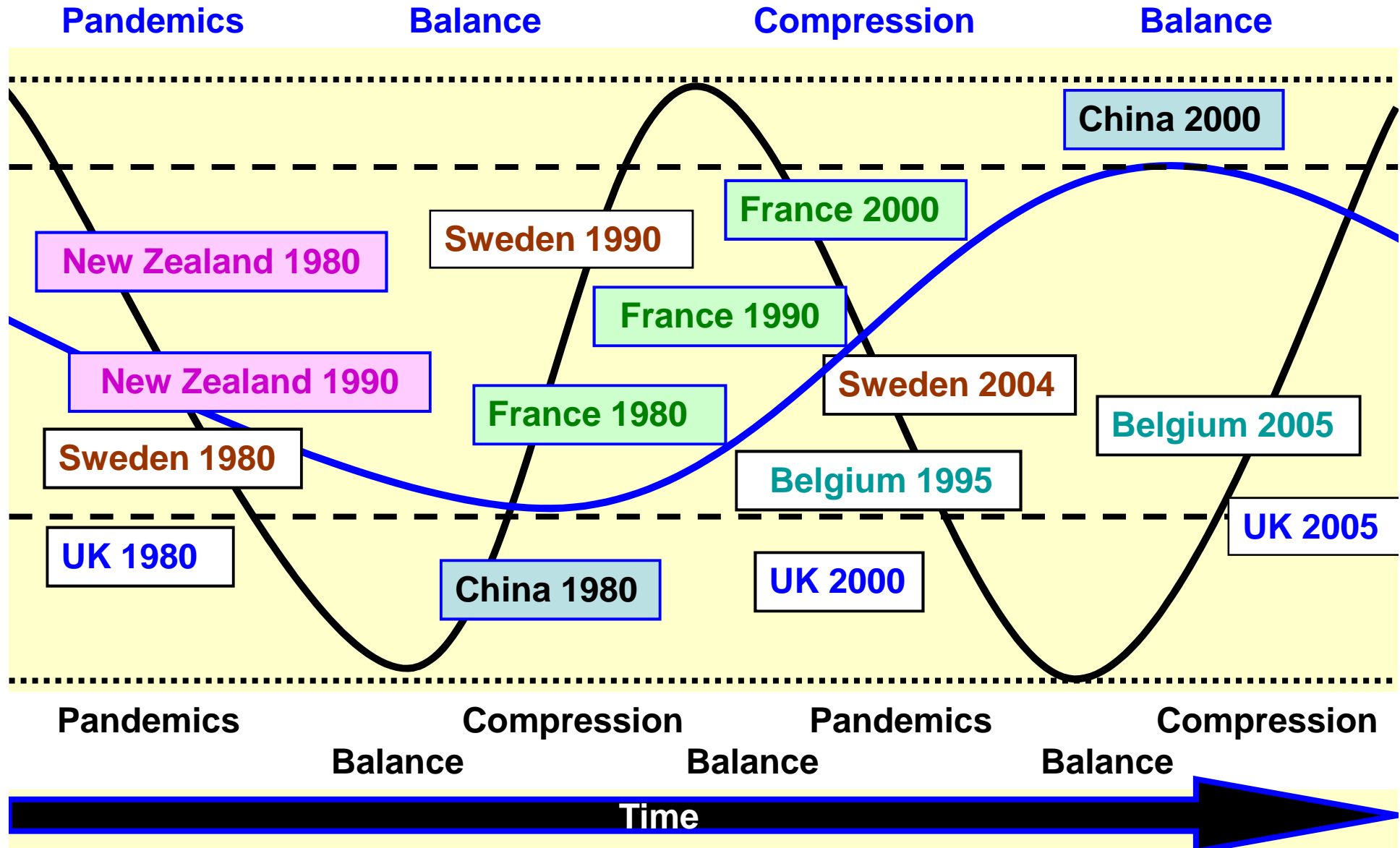
# General theory of ageing

Ratio DFLE / LE



# General theory of ageing

Ratio DFLE / LE



# Resolving inconsistencies in trends in old-age disabilities

Elaboration of a concept  
based on the survey results

## GENERAL THEORY OF AGEING

ROBINSON MICHELS *Gerontol* 2004; 59: M590-7

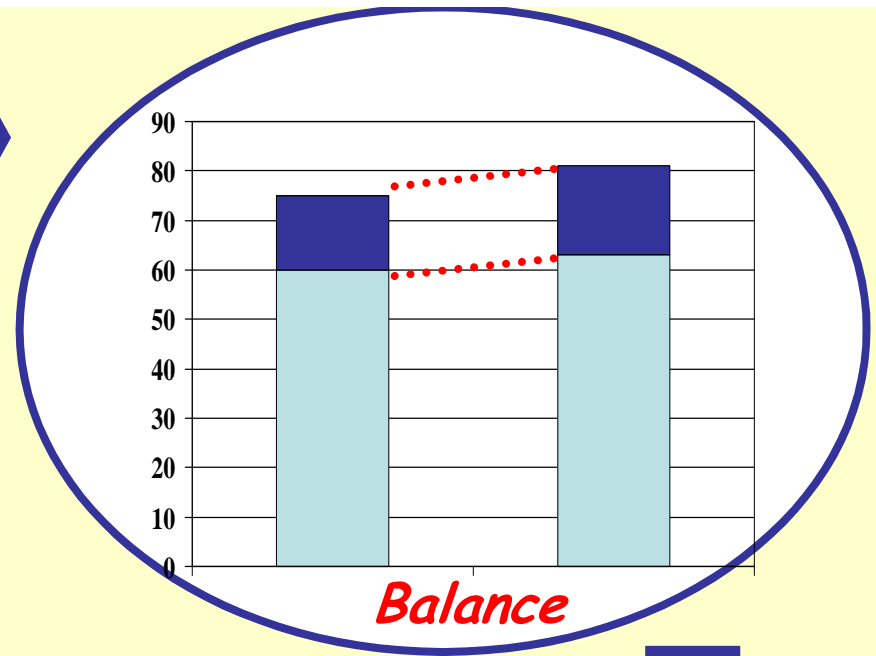
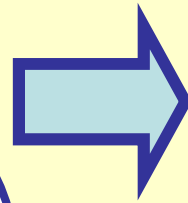
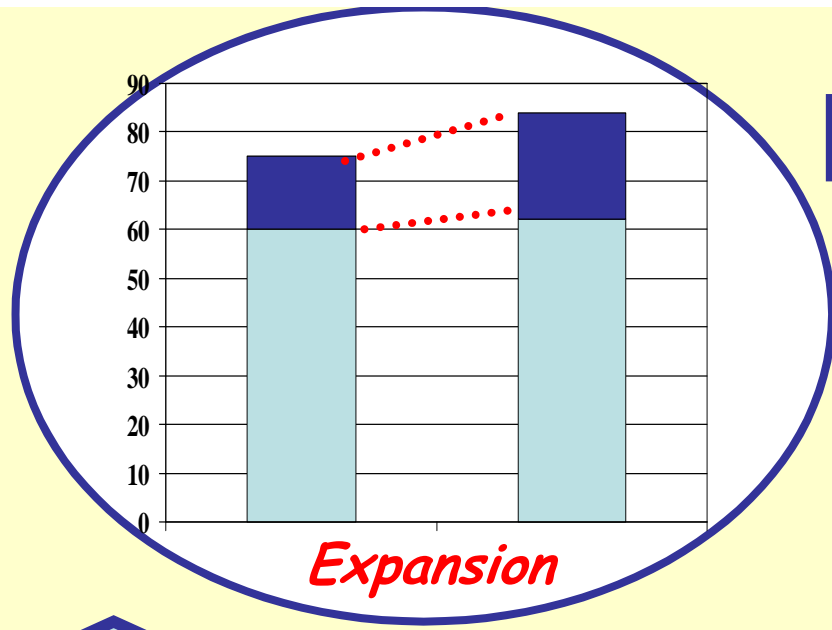
More time of observation  
&  
high quality of repeated surveys  
are needed to  
validate this  
proposed theory



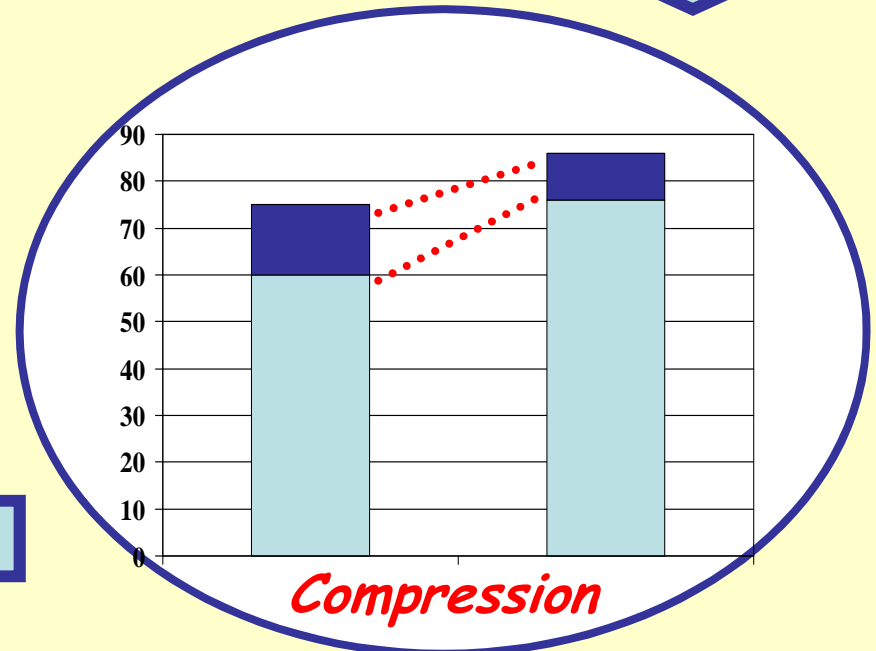
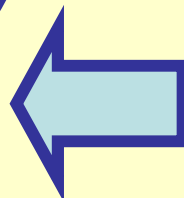
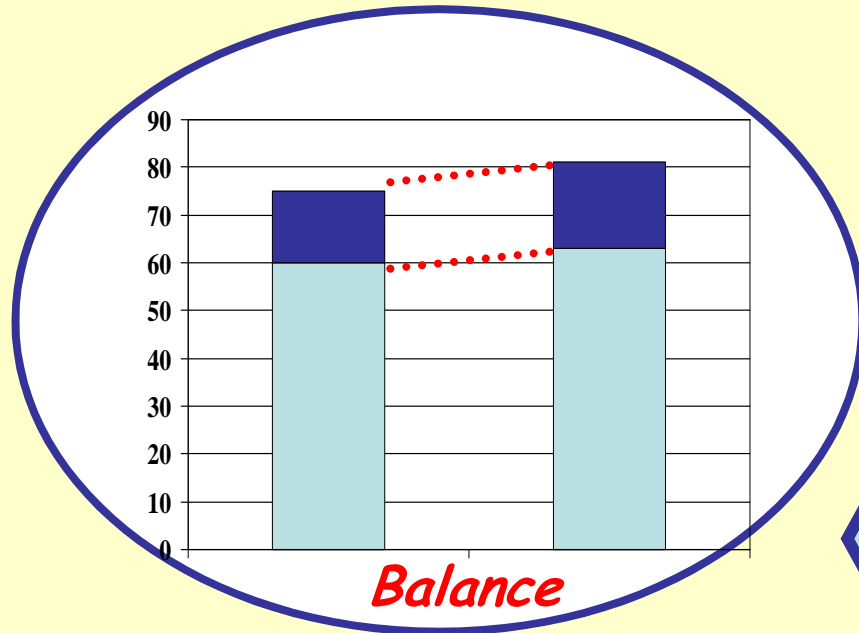
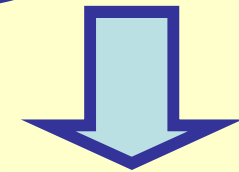
REVES Meeting 2010 - La Havanna - Cuba 09

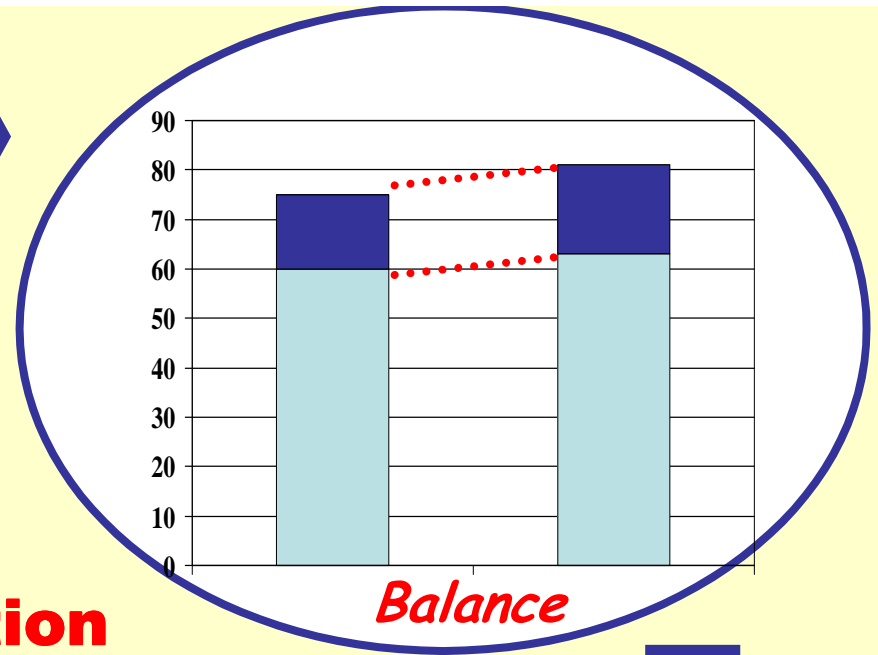
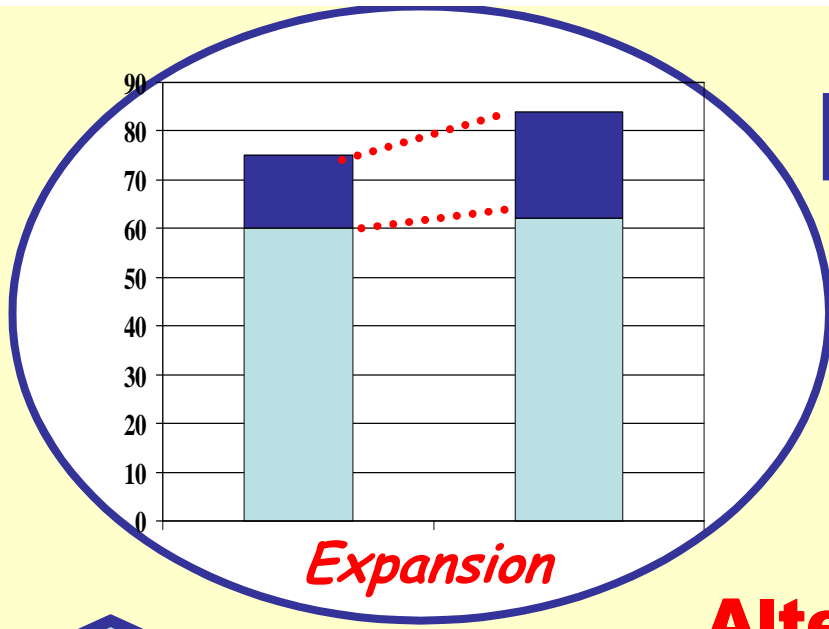
**I do thank you  
for your attention**

Jean-Pierre MICHEL – Geneva – Switzerland



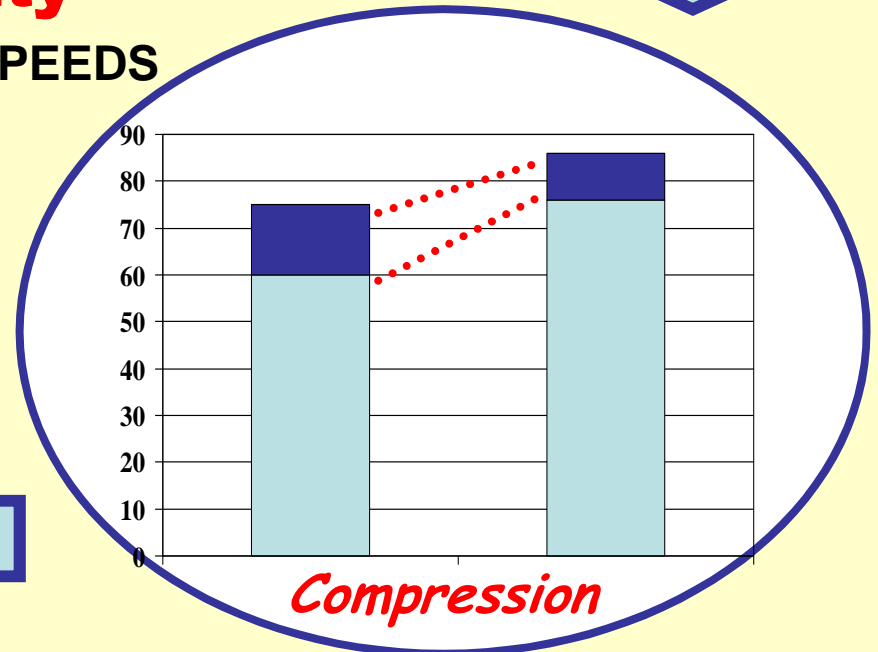
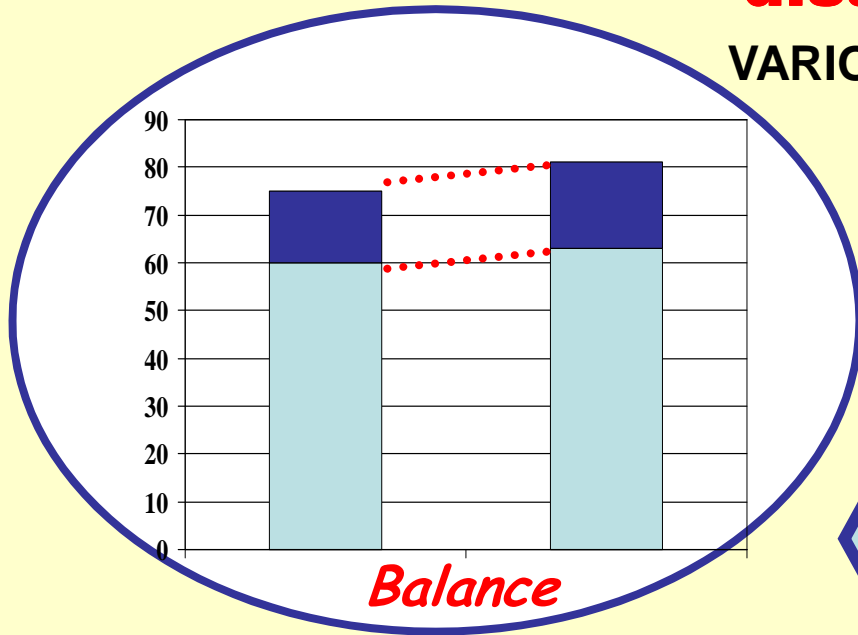
**GENERAL THEORY of AGEING**

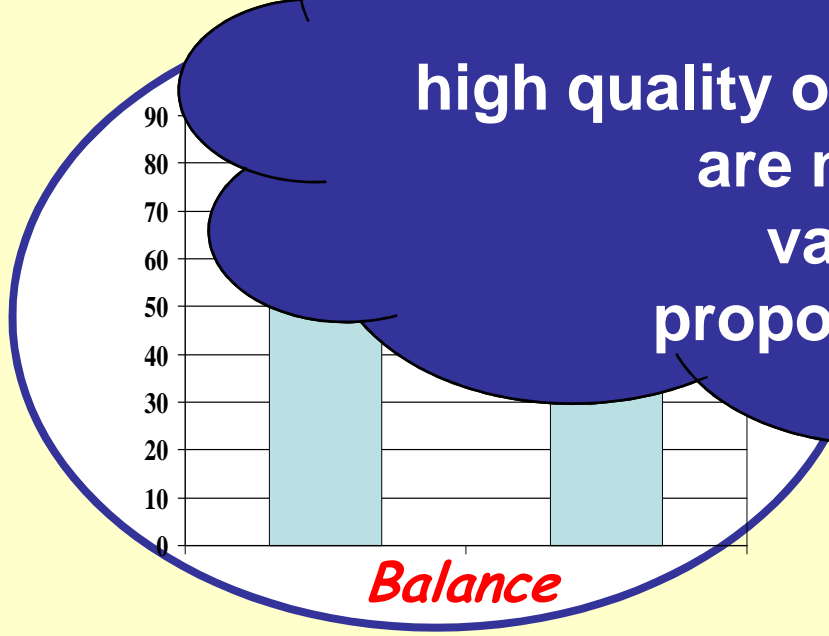
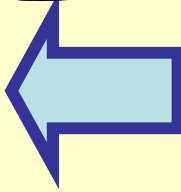
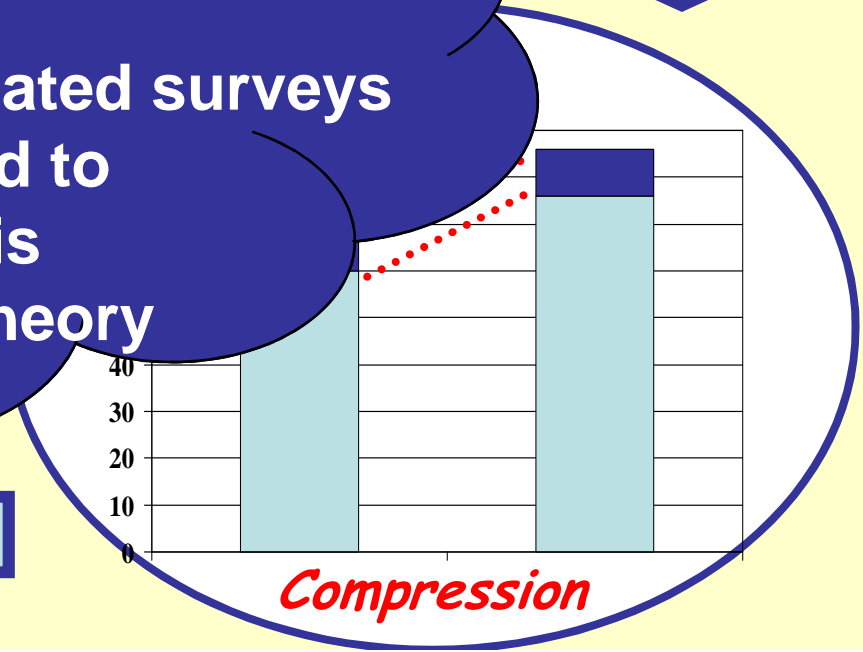
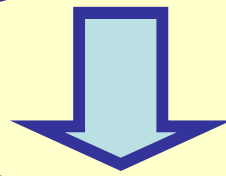
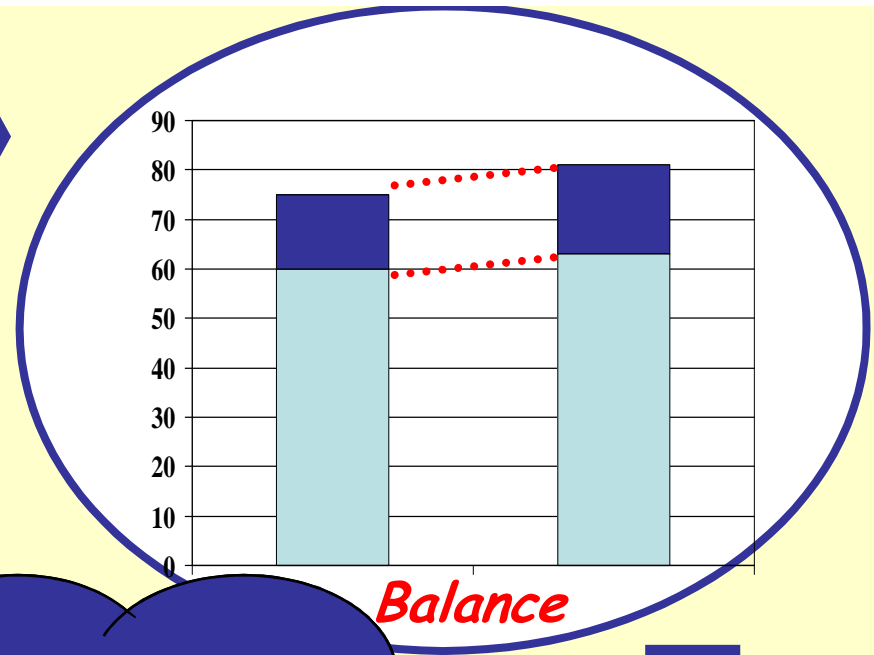
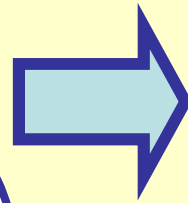
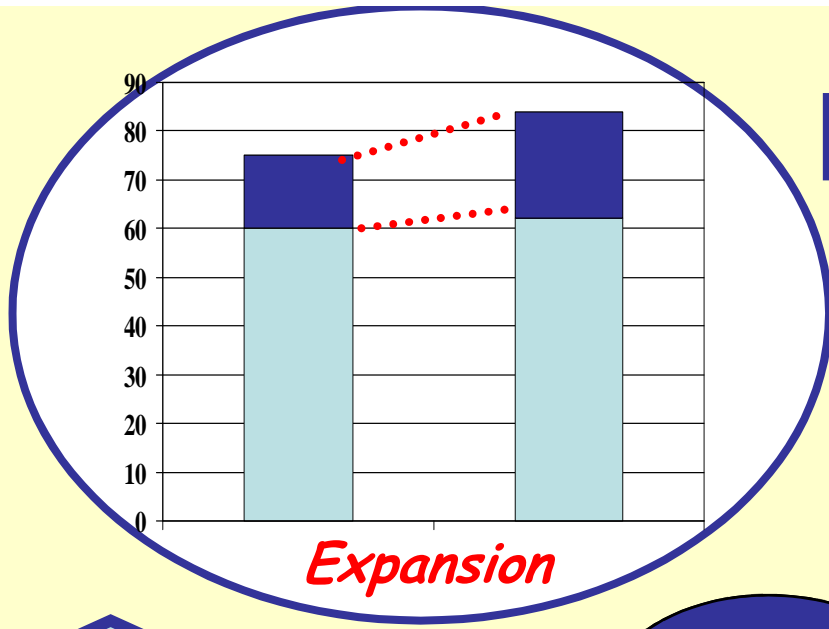




**Alternation  
of expansion and compression of  
disability**

**VARIOUS SPEEDS**





**More time of observation  
&  
high quality of repeated surveys  
are needed to  
validate this  
proposed theory**



# **DISABILITY definition**

**Disability is a social concept,  
representing the interaction of an  
individual's physical, cognitive, and psychological capacity  
and  
the demand of a given social and environmental context**

**Underlying capacity to complete certain task or activities**

**In a specific environment  
without  
technical or human assistance**

**In the person's usual  
circumstances,  
when technology and/or personal  
assistance are used**

*POPE AM et al Disability in America : Towards a National agenda for prevention National Acad Press Washington 1991*

*ALBRECHT GL et al In: Handbook of disability studies Thousand Oaks Eds CA 2001*

*FREEDMAN VA et al Demography 2004; 41: 417-41*



# Differences in disability wording

Health Retirement Study (HRS)  
Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey (MCBS)  
National Health Interview Survey (NHIS)  
National Long Term Care Survey (NLTCs)  
Supplements on Ageing (SOAs)

**Has difficulty?**

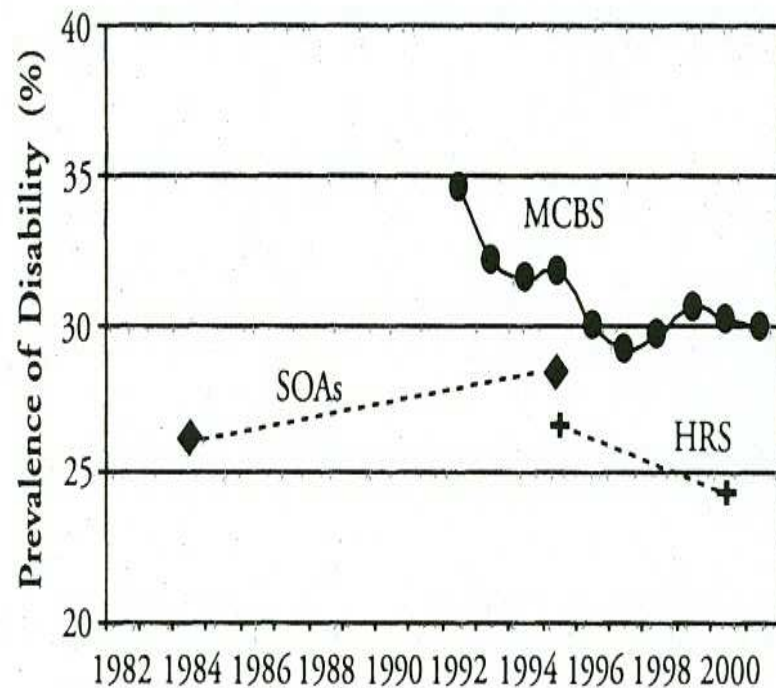
**Needs help from another person?**

**Has difficulty or a problem and gets help?**

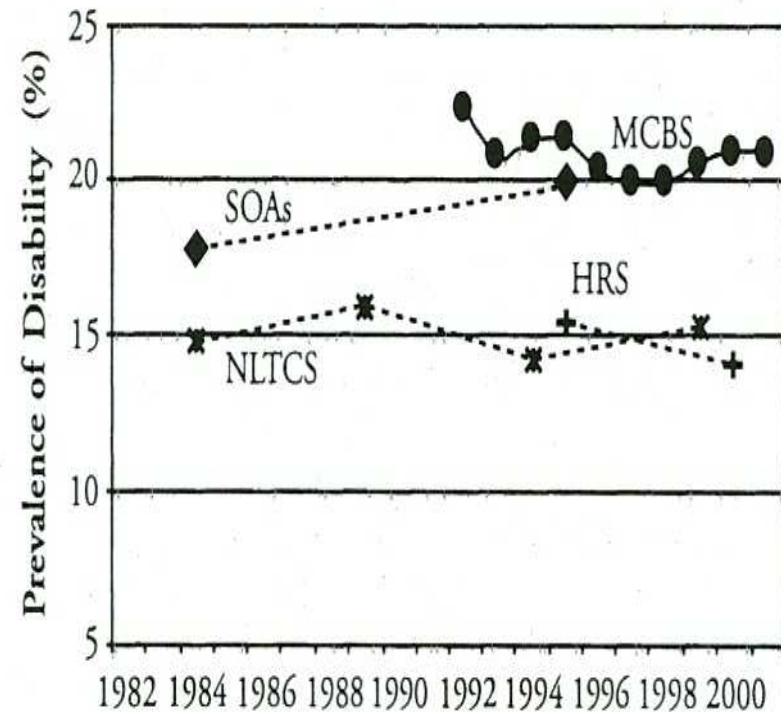
**Has difficulty or a problem and  
gets help or uses equipment?**

# Percentage of community-based population aged over 70 reporting disability using various definitions

Difficulty with  
1 or more of 6 ADLs



Receiving help with  
1 or more of 4 ADLs



**SOAs**: Supplements on Ageing – **HRS**: Health Retirement Study – **MCBS**: Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey

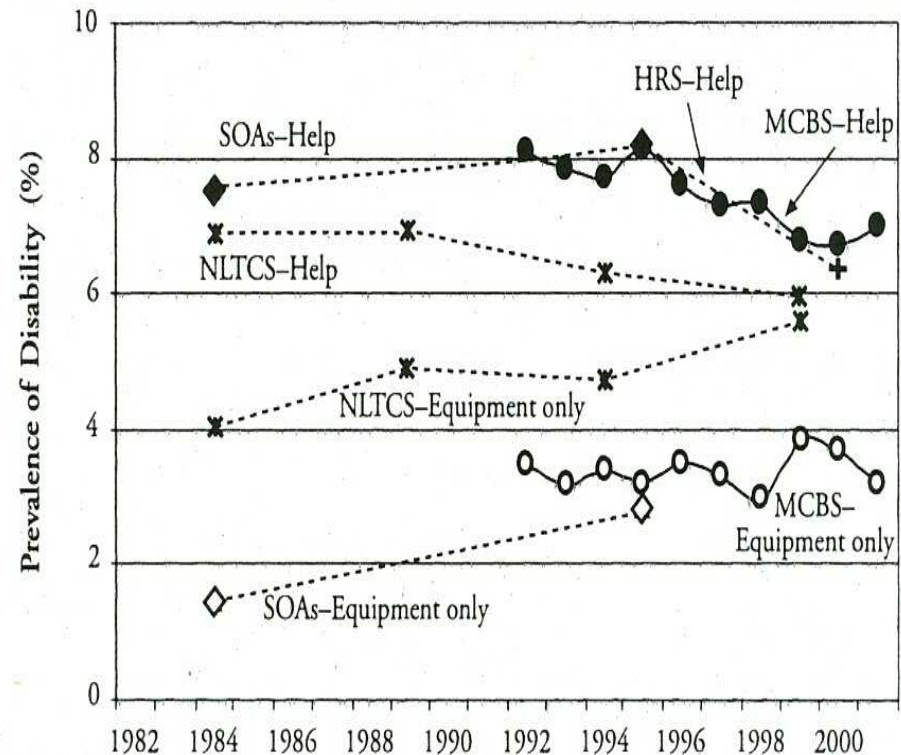
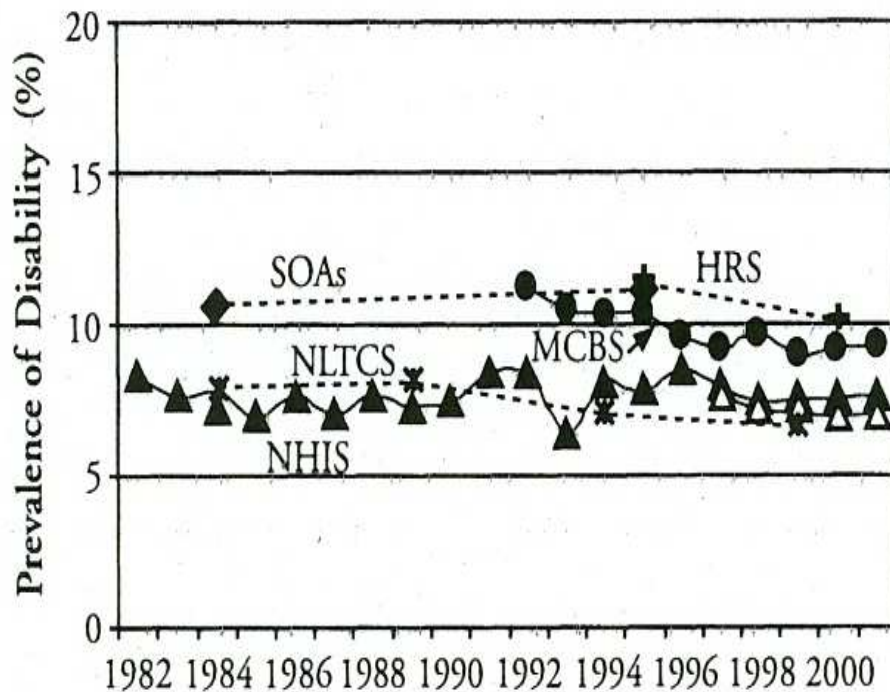
**NLTCs**: National Long Term Care Survey

*FREEDMAN VA et al Demography 2004; 41: 417-41*

# Percentage of community-based population aged over 70 reporting disability using various definitions

Receiving help with bathing vs. using equipment without help

Receiving help with walking vs. using equipment without help

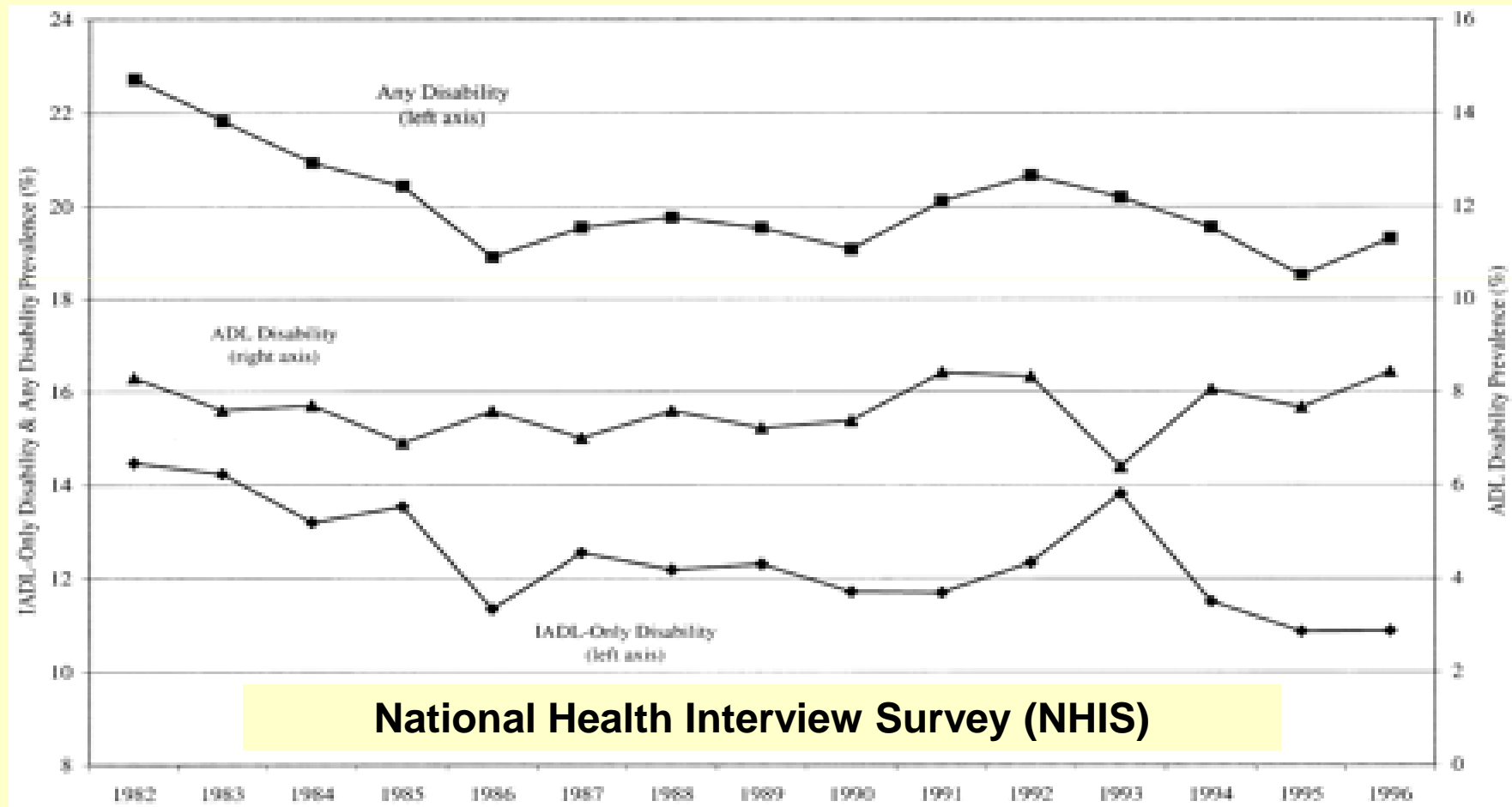


**SOAs:** Supplements on Ageing – **HRS:** Health Retirement Study – **MCBS:** Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey  
**NLTCs:** National Long Term Care Survey

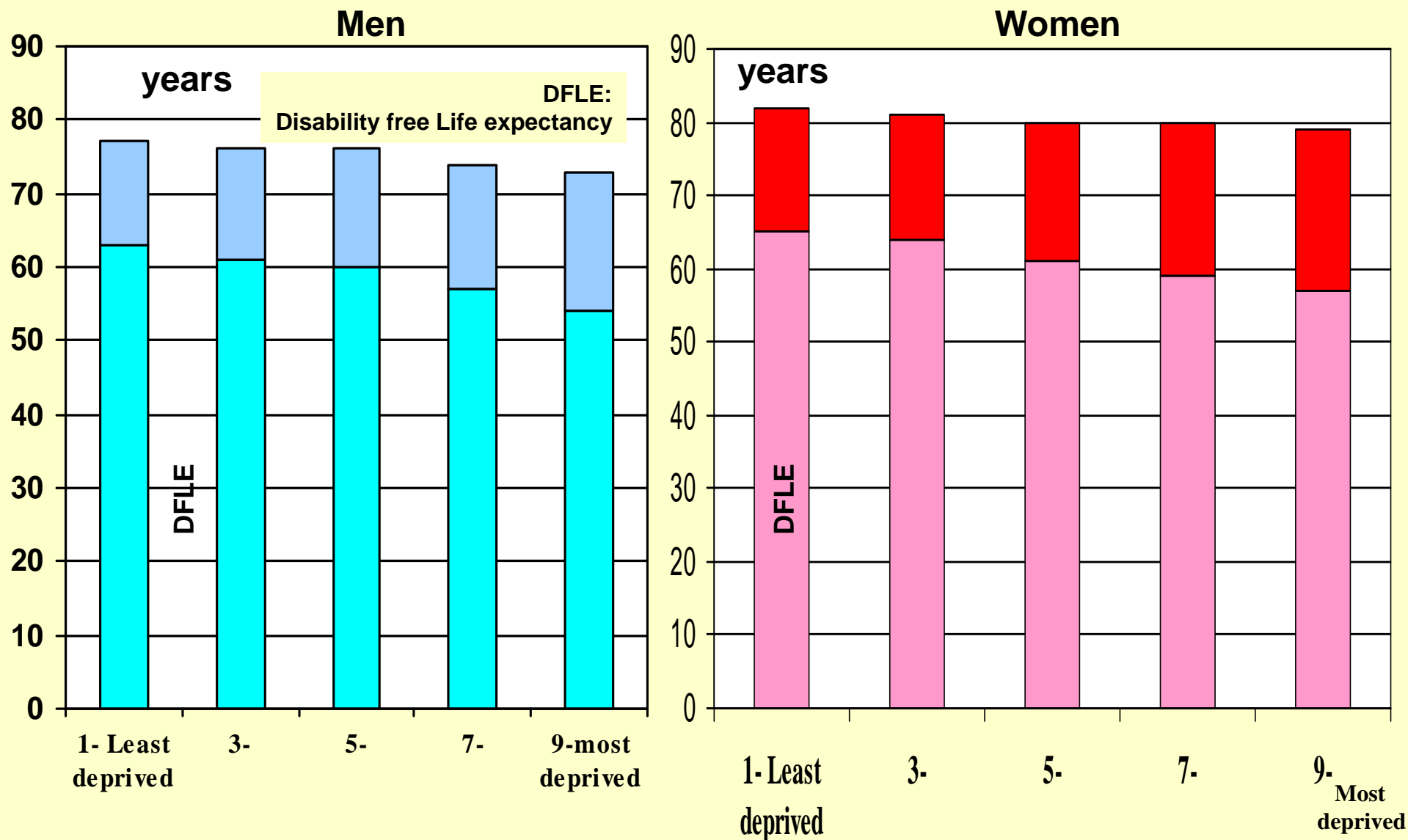
*FREEDMAN VA et al Demography 2004; 41: 417-41*

# Educational disparities and DFLE

Between 1982 and 1996, the prevalence of any disability declined only for those with 13 or more years of education



# DFLE and LE with Disability in England: Measuring inequalities





# **Bibliography of HLE & DLFE surveys used for this lecture**

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<b>Belgium</b>	<b>Von Oyen H et al</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>Canada</b>	<b>Philibert MD et al</b>	<b>2007</b>
<b>China</b>	<b>Gu D</b>	<b>2009</b>
<b>China</b>	<b>Lai D</b>	<b>2009</b>
<b>Denmark</b>	<b>Brønnum-Hansen H</b>	<b>2005</b>
<b>France</b>	<b>Cambois E et al</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>Germany</b>	<b>Rainer U et al</b>	<b>2006</b>
<b>Italy</b>	<b>Yong V et al</b>	<b>2009</b>
<b>Japan</b>	<b>Burgio A et al</b>	<b>2009</b>

<b>Lithuania</b>	<b>Kalediene R et al</b>	<b>2004</b>
<b>Netherlands</b>	<b>Perenboom RJM</b>	<b>2005</b>
<b>New Zealand</b>	<b>Davis P et al</b>	<b>1999</b>
<b>Quebec</b>	<b>Institut National</b>	<b>2007</b>
<b>Spain</b>	<b>Gomez Redondo</b>	<b>2006</b>
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>Parker MG et al</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>Switzerland</b>	<b>Wanner P et al</b>	<b>2005</b>
<b>UK</b>	<b>Health statistic</b>	<b>2005</b>
<b>USA</b>	<b>Manton KG</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>USA</b>	<b>Yang Y et al</b>	<b>2008</b>