

Associations of activities of daily living disability and instrumental activities of daily living disability with all-cause mortality: Evidence from Five Major Longitudinal Studies

The Study

Design:

Population based, multi-prospective cohorts study.

Participants:

Adults aged 50 years or older across regions in the North America, Europe, and Asia, represented in five longitudinal studies (ELSA, HRS, SHARE, MHAS, and CHARLS).

Exposures:

Activities of daily living (ADL) and instrumental activities of daily living (IADL) disability.

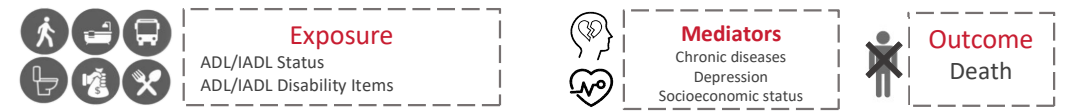
Outcomes:

Single and pooled risk for all-cause mortality

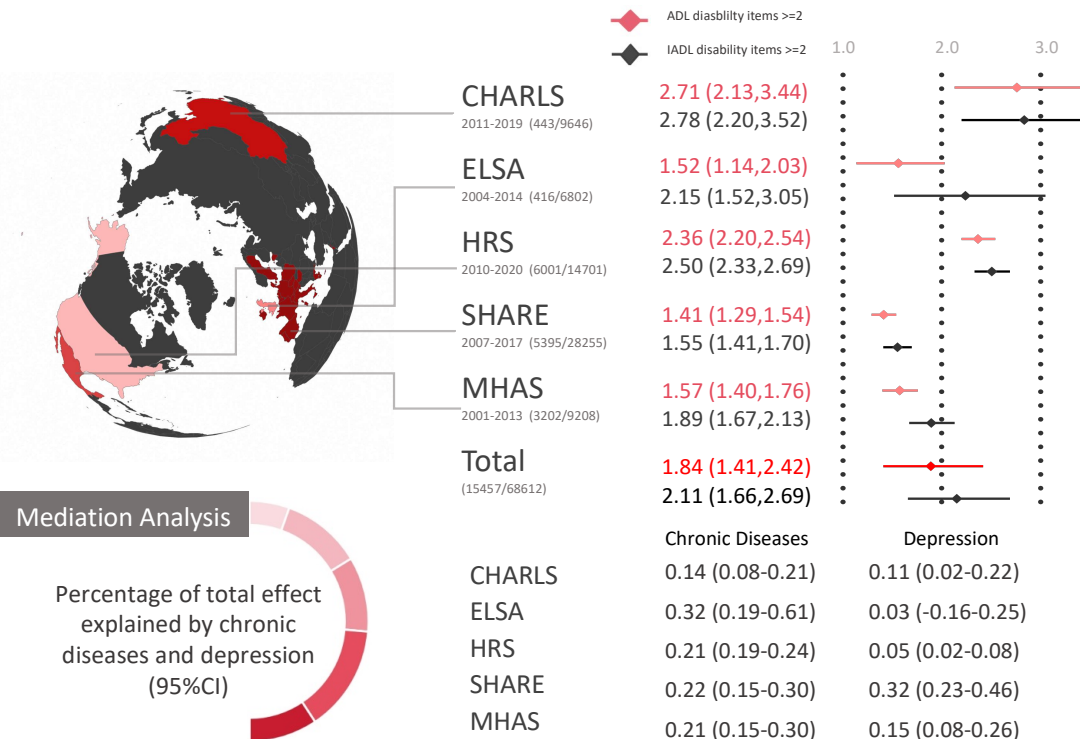
Analysis:

Kaplan-Meier curve; Cox regression; Meta-analytic random-effects model; Mediation analysis; Interaction analysis

Hypothesis



Findings



Interpretation

ADL/IADL disability is associated with a strong increase in the risk of mortality. Healthcare services need to be more inclusive to reduce mortality among middle-aged and older people with disabilities