



### Client Information

<i>Client Name</i>	Generic Client
<i>Date of birth (age)</i>	8 February 2001 (21)

### Assessment Information

<i>Assessment</i>	World Health Organisation Disability Assessment Schedule 2.0 - Proxy (WHODAS-proxy)
<i>Date administered</i>	25 March 2022
<i>Assessor</i>	Dr David Hegarty
<i>Time taken</i>	6 minutes 12 seconds

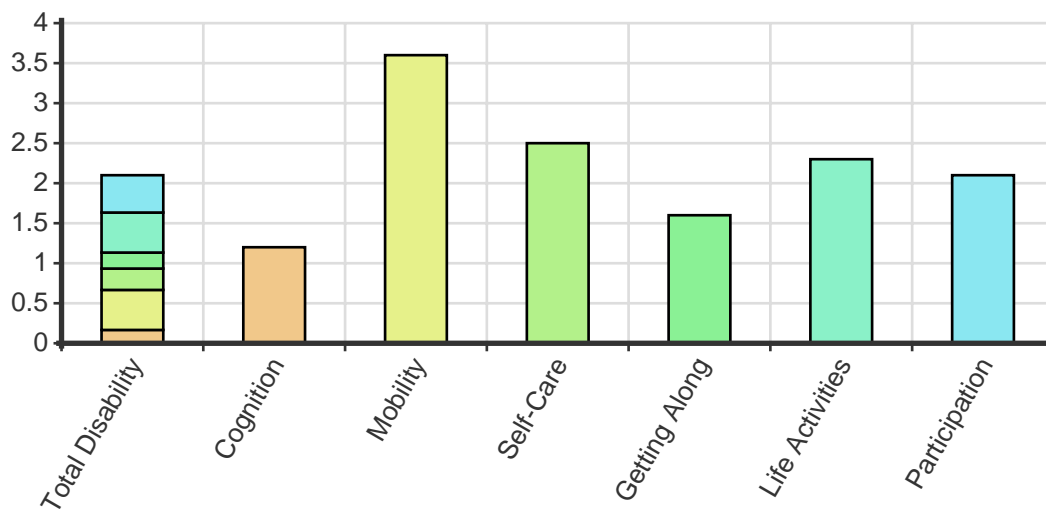
### Results

	Score (0 to 100)	Percentile	Average Score (0 to 4)	Descriptor
Overall Disability	55	94.7	2.2	Moderate
Cognition	29	88.4	1.2	Mild
Mobility	90	99.9	3.6	Extreme
Self-Care	63	98.1	2.5	Severe
Getting Along	40	90.4	1.6	Moderate
Life Activities	56	94.7	2.3	Moderate
Participation	53	94.7	2.1	Moderate

### Interpretive Text

None available
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Average Scores





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## Scoring and Interpretation Information

There are three scoring methods used for the WHODAS 2.0:

1. Simple score
2. Complex score (and its percentile)
3. Average score (and its descriptor)

In simple scoring, the scores assigned to each of the items (1-36) are simply added up without recoding or collapsing of response categories; thus, there is no weighting of individual items. Simple scoring of WHODAS is specific to the sample at hand and should not be assumed to be comparable across populations. The simple sum of the scores of the items across all domains constitutes a statistic that is sufficient to describe the degree of functional limitations. The domain scores provide more detailed information than the summary score and may be useful for comparing individuals or groups against one another or against population standards, and across time (e.g. before and after interventions or other comparisons).

The more complex method of scoring is called “item-response-theory” (IRT) based scoring; it takes into account multiple levels of difficulty for each WHODAS 2.0 item (1-36). This type of scoring for WHODAS 2.0 allows for more fine-grained analyses that make use of the full information of the response categories for comparative analysis across populations or subpopulations. It takes the coding for each item response as “none”, “mild”, “moderate”, “severe” and “extreme” separately, and then summarises the score by differentially weighting the items and the levels of severity. Converting the summary score into a metric ranging from 0 to 100 (where 0 = no disability; 100 = full disability). A percentile is provided that allows for a comparison to a large sample (n = 1,431) from a wide variety of populations (general population, populations with physical problems, populations with mental or emotional problems, populations with alcohol and drug use problems) from over 21 countries (WHO, 2010). A percentile of 50 indicates that an individual is experiencing an average level of disability when compared to other members of the sample.

The average scores are comparable to the WHODAS 5-point scale, which allows the clinician to think of the individual's disability in terms of none (0-0.49), mild (0.5-1.49), moderate (1.5-2.49), severe (2.5-3.49), or extreme (3.5-4). The average domain and general disability scores were found to be reliable, easy to use, and clinically useful to the clinicians in the DSM-5 Field Trials (APA, 2021). The average domain score is calculated by dividing the raw domain score by the number of items in the domain (e.g., if all the items within the “understanding and communicating” domain are rated as being moderate then the average domain score would be  $18/6 = 3$ , indicating moderate disability). The average general disability score is calculated by dividing the raw overall score by number of items in



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**Scoring and Interpretation Information (cont.)**

the measure (i.e., 36).

The three scoring methods are used for each of the 6 domains:

1. Cognition – Assesses communication and thinking activities; specific areas assessed include concentrating, remembering, problem solving, learning and communicating.
2. Mobility – Assesses activities such as standing, moving around inside the home, getting out of the home and walking a long distance.
3. Self-care – Assesses hygiene, dressing, eating and staying alone.
4. Getting along – Assesses interactions with other people and difficulties that might be encountered with this life domain due to a health condition; in this context, “other people” includes those known intimately or well (e.g. spouse or partner, family members or close friends) and those not known well (e.g. strangers).
5. Life activities – Assesses difficulty with day-to-day activities (i.e. those that people do on most days, including those associated with domestic responsibilities, leisure, work and school).
6. Participation – Assesses social dimensions, such as community activities; barriers and hindrances in the world around the respondent; and problems with other issues, such as maintaining personal dignity.

**Client Responses**

		None	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Extreme or cannot do
1	Concentrating on doing something for ten minutes?	0	1	2	3	4
2	Remembering to do important things?	0	1	2	3	4
3	Analysing and finding solutions to problems in day-to-day life?	0	1	2	3	4
4	Learning a new task, for example, learning how to get a new place?	0	1	2	3	4
5	Generally understanding what people say?	0	1	2	3	4
6	Starting and maintaining a conversation?	0	1	2	3	4
7	Standing for long periods such as 30 minutes?	0	1	2	3	4
8	Standing up from sitting down?	0	1	2	3	4



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**Client Responses (cont.)**

		None	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Extreme or cannot do
9	Moving around inside their home?	0	1	2	3	4
10	Getting out of their home?	0	1	2	3	4
11	Walking a long distance such as a kilometre (or equivalent)?	0	1	2	3	4
12	Washing his or her whole body?	0	1	2	3	4
13	Getting dressed?	0	1	2	3	4
14	Eating?	0	1	2	3	4
15	Staying by himself or herself for a few days?	0	1	2	3	4
16	Dealing with people he or she does not know?	0	1	2	3	4
17	Maintaining a friendship?	0	1	2	3	4
18	Getting along with people who are close to him or her?	0	1	2	3	4
19	Making new friends?	0	1	2	3	4
20	Sexual activities?	0	1	2	3	4
21	Taking care of his or her household responsibilities?	0	1	2	3	4
22	Doing his or her most important household tasks well?	0	1	2	3	4
23	Getting all the household work done that you needed to do?	0	1	2	3	4
24	Getting your household work done as quickly as needed?	0	1	2	3	4
25	In the past 30 days, how much difficulty did your relative have in: His or her day-to-day work/school?	0	1	2	3	4
26	Doing his or her most important work/school tasks well?	0	1	2	3	4
27	Getting all the work done that is needed?	0	1	2	3	4



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**Client Responses (cont.)**

		None	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Extreme or cannot do
28	Getting the work done as quickly as needed?	0	1	2	3	4
29	In the past 30 days: How much of a problem did your relative have in joining in community activities (for example, festivities, religious or other activities) in the same way as anyone else can?	0	1	2	3	4
30	How much of a problem did your relative have because of barriers or hindrances in the world around him or her?	0	1	2	3	4
31	How much of a problem did your relative have living with dignity because of the attitudes and actions of others?	0	1	2	3	4
32	How much time did your relative spend on his or her health condition, or its consequences?	0	1	2	3	4
33	How much has your relative been emotionally affected by his or her health condition?	0	1	2	3	4
34	How much has his or her health condition been a drain on his or her financial resources or on the financial resources of other relatives?	0	1	2	3	4
35	How much of a problem did you or the rest of his or her family have because of his or her health problems?	0	1	2	3	4
36	How much of a problem did your relative have in doing things by himself or herself for relaxation or pleasure?	0	1	2	3	4
37	Overall, in the past 30 days, how many days were these difficulties present?					
	30					
38	In the past 30 days, for how many days was your relative totally unable to carry out his or her usual activities or work because of any health condition?					
	25					
39	In the past 30 days, not counting the days that your relative was totally unable, for how many days did your relative cut back or reduce his or her usual activities or work because of any health condition?					
	30					