PhenX Toolkit

Data Collection Worksheet

Please Note: The Data Collection Worksheet (DCW) is a tool to aid integration of a PhenX protocol into a study. The PhenX DCW is not designed to be a data collection instrument. Investigators will need to decide the best way to collect data for the PhenX protocol in their study. Variables captured in the DCW, along with variable names and unique PhenX variable identifiers, are included in the PhenX Data Dictionary (DD) files.

WHODAS 2.0

This questionnaire asks about <u>difficulties due to health conditions</u>. Health conditions include diseases or illnesses, other health problems that may be short or long lasting, injuries, mental or emotional problems, and problems with alcohol or drugs.

Think back over the <u>past 30 days</u> and answer these questions, thinking about how much difficulty you had doing the following activities. For each question, please circle only <u>one</u> response.

In the past 30 days, how much difficulty did you have in:						
S1	<u>Standing</u> for <u>long periods</u> such as <u>30 minutes</u>?	None	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Extreme or cannot do
S2	Taking care of your <u>household responsibilities</u>?	None	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Extreme or cannot do
S3	<u>Learning</u> a <u>new task</u>, for example, learning how to get to a new place?	None	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Extreme or cannot do
S4	How much of a problem did you have <u>joining in community activities</u> (for example, festivities, religious, or other	None	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Extreme or cannot do

		None	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Extreme or cannot do
	activities) in the same way as anyone else can?					
S5	How much have <u>you</u> been <u>emotionally affected</u> by your health problems?	None	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Extreme or cannot do
S6	<u>Concentrating</u> on doing something for <u>ten minutes</u>?	None	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Extreme or cannot do
S7	<u>Walking a long distance</u> such as a <u>kilometre</u> [or equivalent]?	None	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Extreme or cannot do
S8	<u>Washing</u> your <u>whole body</u>?	None	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Extreme or cannot do
S9	Getting <u>dressed</u>?	None	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Extreme or cannot do
S10	<u>Dealing</u> with people <u>you do not know</u>?	None	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Extreme or cannot do
S11	<u>Maintaining a friendship</u>?	None	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Extreme or cannot do
S12	Your day-to-day <u>work</u>?	None	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Extreme or cannot do

H1	Overall, in the past 30 days, <u>how many days</u> were these difficulties present?	**Record number of days _____**
H2	In the past 30 days, for how many days were you <u>totally unable</u> to carry out your usual activities or work because of any health condition?	**Record number of days _____**
H3	In the past 30 days, not counting the days that you were totally unable, for how many days did you <u>cut back</u> or <u>reduce</u> your usual activities or work because of any health condition?	**Record number of days _____**

This completes the questionnaire. Thank you.

Scoring:

There are two basic options for computing the summary scores for the WHODAS 2.0 short version.

Simple:

The scores assigned to each of the items-"none" (1), "mild" (2) "moderate" (3), "severe" (4) and "extreme" (5) -are summed. This method is referred to as simple scoring because the scores from each of the items are simply added up without recoding or collapsing of response categories; thus, there is no weighting of individual items. This approach is practical to use as a hand-scoring approach and may be the method of choice in busy clinical settings or in paper-pencil interview situations. As a result, 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.

Complex:

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. It takes the coding for each item response as "none," "mild," "moderate," "severe," and "extreme" separately and then uses an algorithm to determine the summary score by differentially weighting the items and the levels of severity. The SPSS algorithm is available from WHO. The scoring has three steps:

• Step 1 - Summing of recoded item scores within each domain.

• Step 2 - Summing of all six domain scores.

• Step 3 - Converting the summary score into a metric ranging from 0 to 100 (where 0 = no disability; 100 = full disability).