

Longitudinal predictors of reduced mobility and physical disability in patients with type 2 diabetes: The Fremantle Diabetes Study

Author/s: Bruce, D. G. Davis, W. A. Davis, T. M. E. | **Year:** 2005 | **Publication type:** Journal article | **Peer reviewed:** | **Topic area/s:** Physical Health, Not Specific to CALD

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Key Words:

mobility, physical disability, diabetes, larger study

Research aim:

The purpose of this study was to determine longitudinal predictors of impaired mobility and physical disability in patients with type 2 diabetes. A wide range of baseline variables were examined to determine whether they predicted future difficulties with 1) mobility and 2) basic activities of daily living (ADLs) in patients free of ADLs difficulty at baseline.

Results/Conclusion:

The risk of new ADL disability was increased by baseline mobility problems (222% increase), stroke (92%), claudication (67%), and depression (41%) and was also influenced by age, smoking, lack of exercise, nonfluency in English, and indigenous Australian ethnicity.

Implications:

Cultural Group(s):

Location of study:

Western Australia

Age group:

Number included in study:

800+

Type of participants:

Research approach:

Type of data:

Secondary data sources used:

Specific scales or analytical techniques used:

The Fremantle Diabetes Study

Implications/ Recommendations:

Notes:

Not specific to CALD - reports on predictors of reduced mobility for people with type 2 diabetes - mentions a different outcome for people from non-English speaking backgrounds