

Download File PDF The Lawton Instrumental Activities Of Daily Living Iadl

#Jenny



Finally I get this ebook, thanks for all these I can get now!

#Rio



Cool! I'am really happy

#Markus Jensen



I did not think that this would work, my best friend showed me this website, and it does! I get my most wanted eBook

#Hun Tsu



wtf this great ebook for free?!

#Che Salsa



My friends are so mad that they do not know how I have all the high quality ebook which they do not!

#Diego Butler



so many fake sites. this is the first one which worked! Many thanks



The Lawton Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADL) Scale

By: *Carla Graf, MS, APRN, BC, University of California, San Francisco*

NOTE: The assessment of functional status is critical when caring for older adults. Normal aging changes, acute illness, worsening chronic illness, and hospitalization can contribute to a decline in the ability to perform tasks necessary for independence in the community. The instrument assesses a functional assessment that provides objective data to assist with ongoing identification of functional needs in order to provide the best services such as meal preparation, housing care, home medical services, personal care, or continuous supervision. A functional assessment can also assist the clinician to focus on the person's functional capabilities, facilitating early recognition of changes that may signify a need either for additional resources or for a medical work-up (Graf, 2006).

KEY POINT: The Lawton Instrumental Activities of Daily Living Scale (IADL) is an appropriate instrument to assess independent living skills (Lawton & Brody, 1981). These skills are considered more complex than the basic activities of daily living as measured by the Katz Index of Independence in the Elderly (Katz, 1983). The instrument is most useful for identifying how a person is functioning at the present time, and to identify improvement or deterioration over time. There are eight domains of instrumental activities of daily living (IADL) scale. Items are scored as 1 = some functional, historically, for most of the year; 2 = some functional, historically, for most of the year; 3 = some functional, historically, for most of the year; 4 = some functional, historically, for most of the year; 5 = some functional, historically, for most of the year; 6 = some functional, historically, for most of the year; 7 = some functional, historically, for most of the year; 8 = some functional, historically, for most of the year.

VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY: Five studies have been performed to test the Lawton IADL scale psychometric properties. The Lawton IADL Scale was strongly correlated with the Physical Self-Health Scale (PSHS). Reliability was established with each subject interviewed in one interview with the second interview but not participating in the interview process. Inter-rater reliability was established at .85. The validity of the Lawton IADL was tested by comparing the Lawton IADL with four scales that measured domains of functional status: the Physical Classification (a point rating of physical health), Mental Status Questionnaire (10-point test of orientation and memory), Behavior and Adjustment Rating Scale (14-point measure of individual, personal, behavioral and social adjustment), and the PHS (a total of 100 measures subject to participation in the study because of the relevance of the evaluation. All correlations were significant at the .01 or .05 level. To avoid potential gender bias at the time the instrument was developed, specific items were modified for men. This assessment instrument is valid and useful in research and clinical practice.

STRENGTHS AND LIMITATIONS: The Lawton IADL is an easy-to-administer assessment instrument that provides self-reported information about functional skills necessary to live in the community. Administration time is 10-15 minutes. Specific details identified on detail items and other activities in planning for safe discharge. Limitations of the instrument can include the self-report or caregiver report method of administration rather than a demonstration of the functional task. This may lead to over-estimation or under-estimation of ability. In addition, the instrument may not be sensitive to small, incremental changes in function.

FOOTNOTES: The identification of new disabilities in these functional domains warrants intervention and further assessment to prevent ongoing decline and to prevent and living conditions for older adults. If using the Lawton IADL, send with an acute hospitalization, versus should communicate an ability to the physician and social workers case manager for appropriate discharge planning.

NOTE ON THE COVER: Best practice information on care of older adults: www.CentersforDiseaseControlandPrevention.org
Gallo, J.L. & Perna, S.J. (2006). Activities of daily living and instrumental activities of daily living assessment. In J. Gallo, H.R. Rogers, T. Palmer, & C.J. Franks (Eds.), *Handbook of Geriatric Assessment* (3rd ed., pp. 392-399). New York: Jones and Bartlett Publishers.
Graf, C. (2006). *Functional Activities of Daily Living (IADL) Scale*.
Lawton, L.P., & Brody, E.H. (1981). Assessment of older people: Self-maintaining and instrumental activities of daily living. *The Gerontologist*, 21(3), 187-191.
Perna, S. (2005). *Assessment of Function*. In: Kane, R. & Kane, S.M. (Eds.), *Assessing Older Persons: Principles, Planning and Practical Applications* (pp. 17-18). New York: Oxford University Press.

Permission is hereby granted to reproduce, post, download, and/or distribute this material in its entirety only for use for profit educational purposes only, provided that The Authoritative for Geriatric Nursing, New York University, College of Nursing, is cited as the source. No other use is permitted without the express written permission of the author. Available on the internet: www.lawtoninstrumentalactivities.com and www.caregiving.com

[Download PDF version of :](#) **The Lawton Instrumental Activities Of Daily Living Iadl**