

Years lived with disability of dorsopathies in Monastir-Tunisia, 2002-2013

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Background:

As the most common form of joint disease, dorsopathies is associated with an extremely high economic burden. This burden is largely attributable to the effects of disability, recidivism and the treatment. We aimed to determine the years lived with disability of hospitalized cases of dorsopathies in the region of Monastir during 12 years.

Methods:

We have included all hospitalizations for dorsopathies (using ICD-10) at the university hospital of Monastir between 2002 and 2013. Enrolled patients were residents of Monastir. Data were collected from the regional register of hospital morbidity and mortality implemented at the Department of Preventive Medicine and Epidemiology. The burden is measured in Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) which is the sum of YLDs (years lived with disability) and YLLs (years of life lost).

Results:

A total of 462 hospitalizations for dorsopathies were notified from 2002 to 2013. About three quarters are under 75 years old (76.4%) with female predominance.

The median length of stay was 10 days.

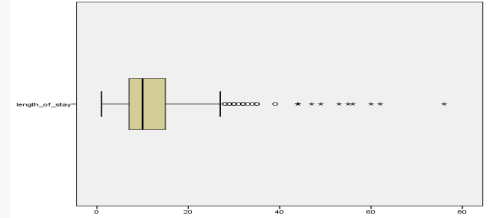


Figure 1: Median length of stay

The estimation of YLDs was 5.4/100 000 inhabitants.

YLDs was 4.89/100000 inhabitants for men against 5.86/100000 inhabitants in women.

No lethality was noted.

YLDs was higher for women than men.(Figure 2)

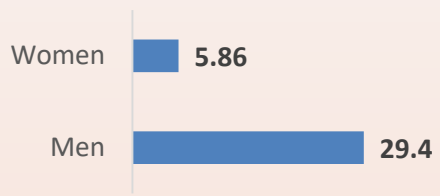


Figure 2: Distribution of YLD by sex

Conclusion:

This burden can be underestimated since we include in this study only severe cases who required hospitalization. Exercise may be an effective strategy for preventing disability and, consequently, may prolong older persons' autonomy.