

Kategorie: Rehabilitation

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Sensitivity to Change of the Motor Function Questionnaire (FFB-Mot) in Cancer and Non-Cancer Populations

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Background: Motor function tests such as the 6-Minute Walk Test (6MWT) are often used before, during, and after cancer treatment to assess functional status, and to monitor changes due to therapies or exercise programs. While valid and reliable, these tests are resource-intensive and require participants to be present. This raises the question of whether subjective self-assessments of physical function might offer a practical and economical alternative to objective testing. This study examines the sensitivity to change of such a self-report tool, the “Motor Function Questionnaire” (FFB-Mot)¹, and compares it with the sensitivity to change of objective tests.

Methods: A longitudinal study design was used with two assessment points six months apart (t₀–t₁). Participants were ≥18 years, with and without cancer, and either actively engaged in sports or beginning regular training at t₀. The FFB-Mot includes 24 items in four domains (strength, endurance, flexibility, coordination), rated on a 5-point scale; domain scores 5–30. Objective measures included handgrip strength, sit-to-stand tests, 6MWT, sit-and-reach, single-leg stance, and stick-drop tests. Analyses include descriptive statistics of changes over time, pre-post comparisons to evaluate sensitivity to change using Intraclass Correlation Coefficient, and calculation of the Minimal Clinically Important Change (MIC) using prediction analysis based on regression.

Result: At t₀, 35 participants were enrolled, of whom 26 (74 %) completed t₁ (15 women; age: 61 ± 12 years; 14 with cancer). FFB-Mot score changes ranged from –5 to +13 (strength), –4 to +9 (endurance), –7 to +7 (flexibility), and –6 to +6 (coordination). Objective changes were also substantial: 6MWT distance varied by –84 m to +115 m; handgrip strength by –2 kg to +14 kg. Detailed statistical analyses are underway and will be presented.

Discussion: This first application of the FFB-Mot in an oncological context provides initial insights into its potential to reflect functional changes over time.

Reference

¹Bös et al. Diagnostica 2002;48(2), 101-1112