

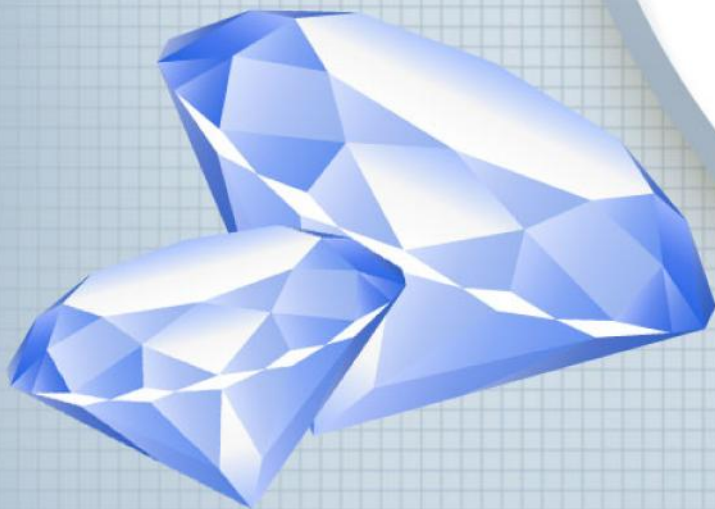
Step By Step Selection Of Outcome Measures

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Objectives

The objectives of this section is

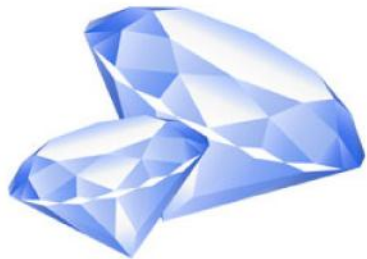
- To assist in the choice of an OMs and its subsequent use in practice.
- To provide a step-by-step guide to choosing and using OMs in day-to-day clinical practice/research activities



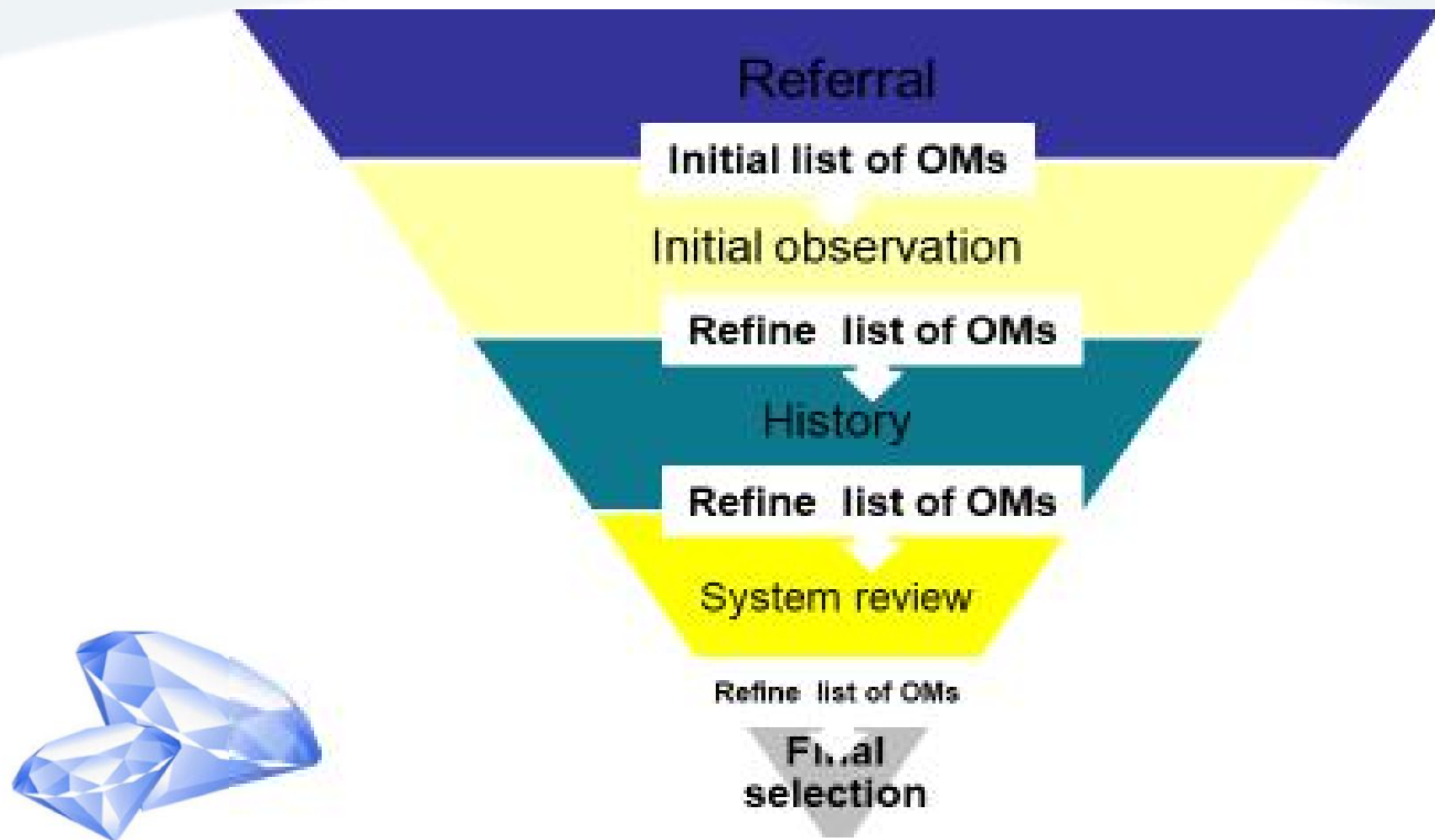
Outline

6-Guide to Selecting Outcome Measures

- **What to measures?**
- **Why are using (purposes) the OMs?**
- **What are the types of OMs?**
- **Where do I find OMs?**
- **Financial Considerations and resources**
- **What are the psychometric properties of OMs?**
 - **Reliability of OMs**
 - **Validity of OMs**
 - **Sensitivity and responsiveness**



Clinical Decision Making framework for selection of OMS in clinical practice



What to measures?

Two conceptual frameworks are used to assist PTs when deciding what to measure:

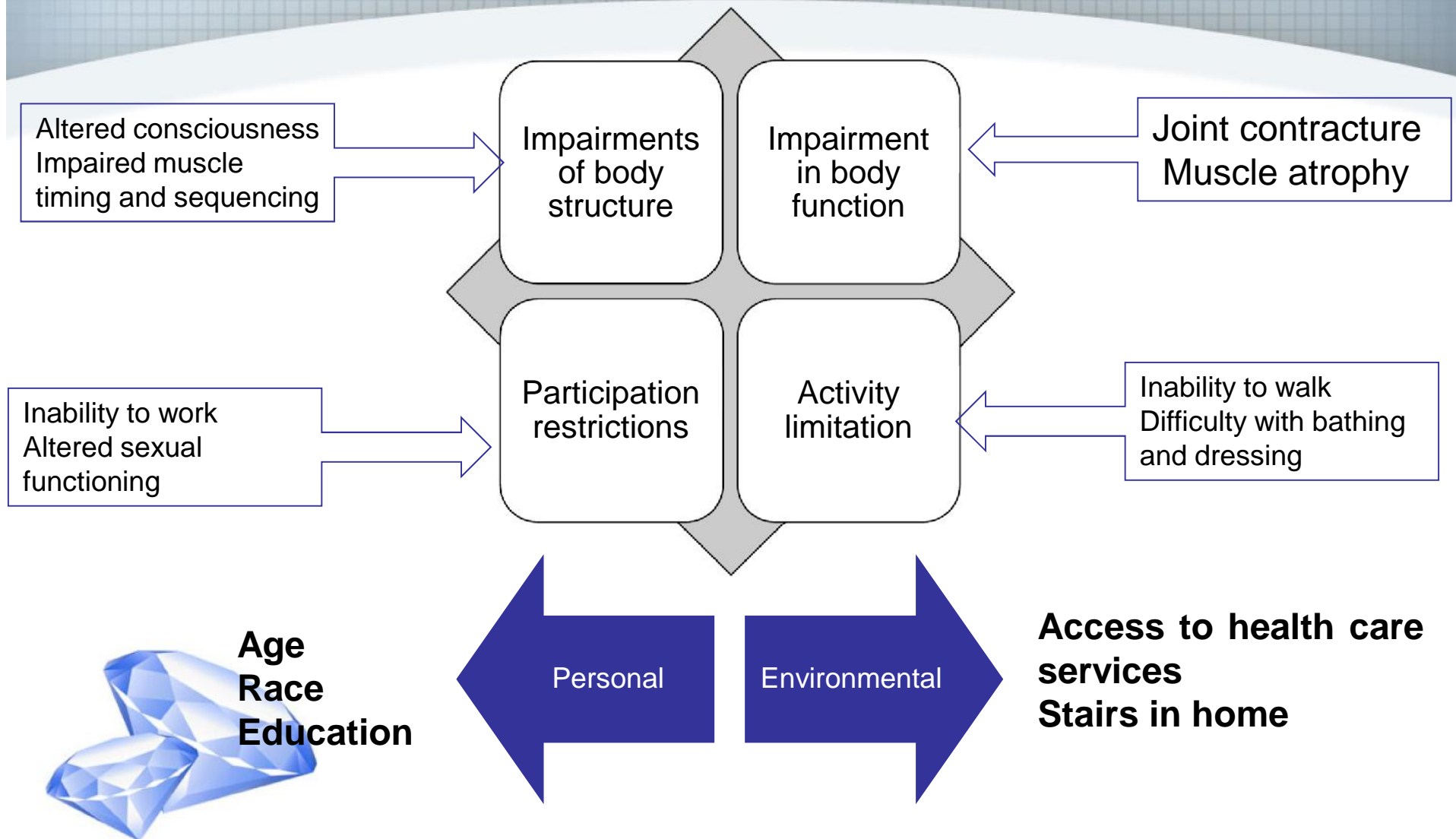
- The ICF categories as a framework OMs
- The Guide to Physical Therapist Practice

(24 categories of tests and measures)

(e.g. Arousal, Attention, and Cognition; **Motor Function**; Sensory Integrity; and Self-Care and Home Management)



What to measures?

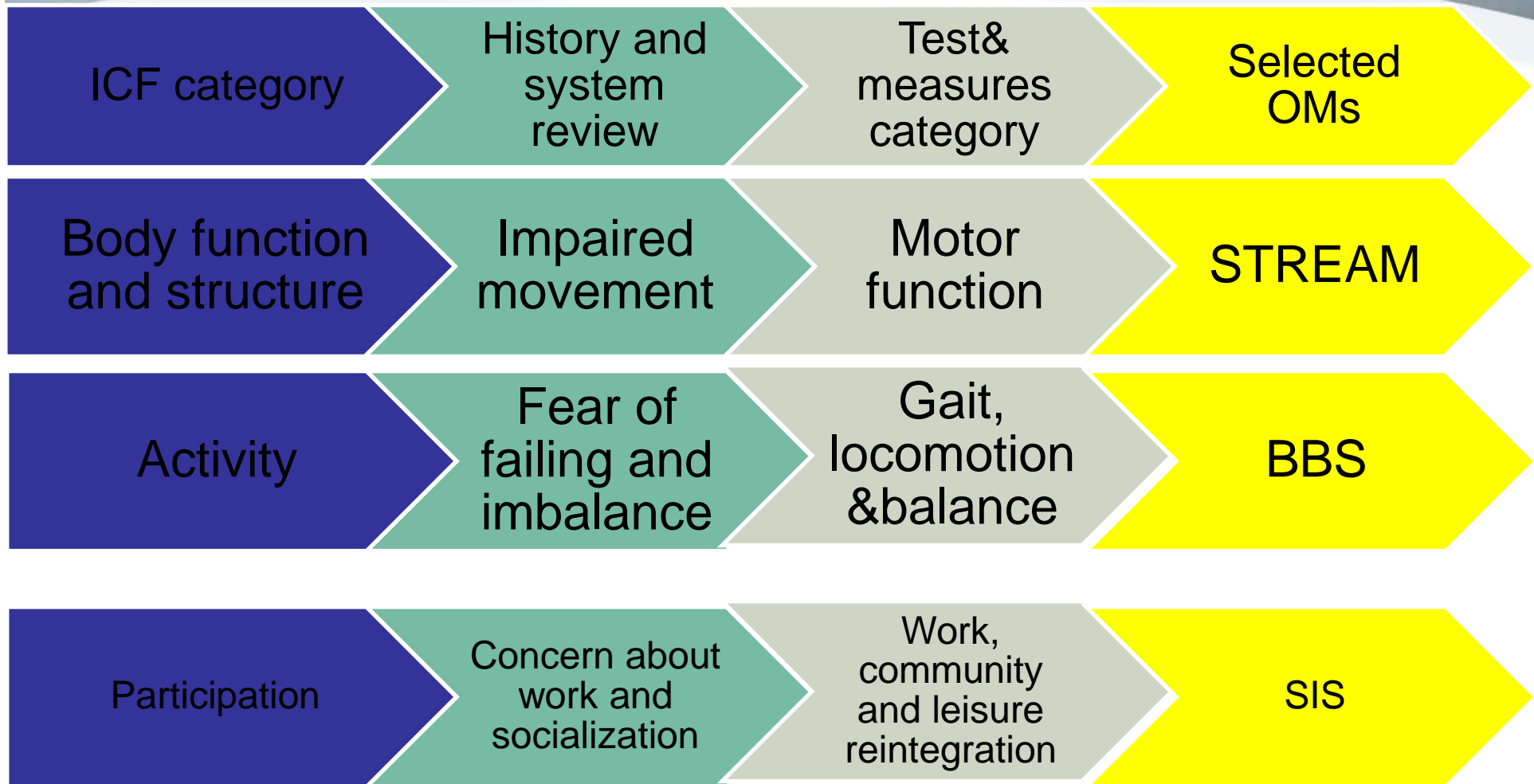


What to Measures ?

ICF categories as a framework OMs

Body structure (impairments)	Activities (limitations to activity–disability)	Participation (barriers to participation--handicap)
Beck Depression Inventory Fugl-Meyer Assessment Modified Ashworth Scale Stroke Scale Stroke Rehabilitation Assessment of Movement	Action Research Arm Test Barthel Index Berg Balance Scale Box and Block Test Functional Independence Measure Nine-hole Peg Test Six Minute Walk Test Timed Up and Go Wolf Motor Function Test	Stroke Adapted Sickness Impact Profile Stroke Impact Scale Stroke Specific Quality of Life Medical Outcomes Study Short- Form 36 Nottingham Health Profile

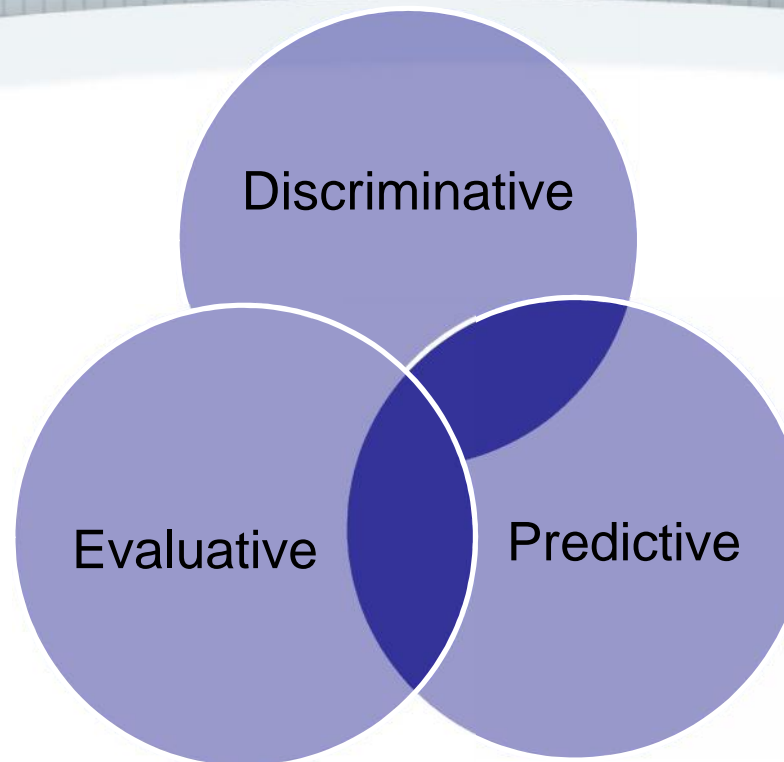
Integration of the ICF and the *Guide to Physical Therapist Practice*.



Why are using (purposes) the OMs

Discriminative OMs distinguish between individuals or groups on the basis of a particular characteristic. They also separate patients into groups on the basis of predefined categories.

Performance-Oriented Mobility Assessment,



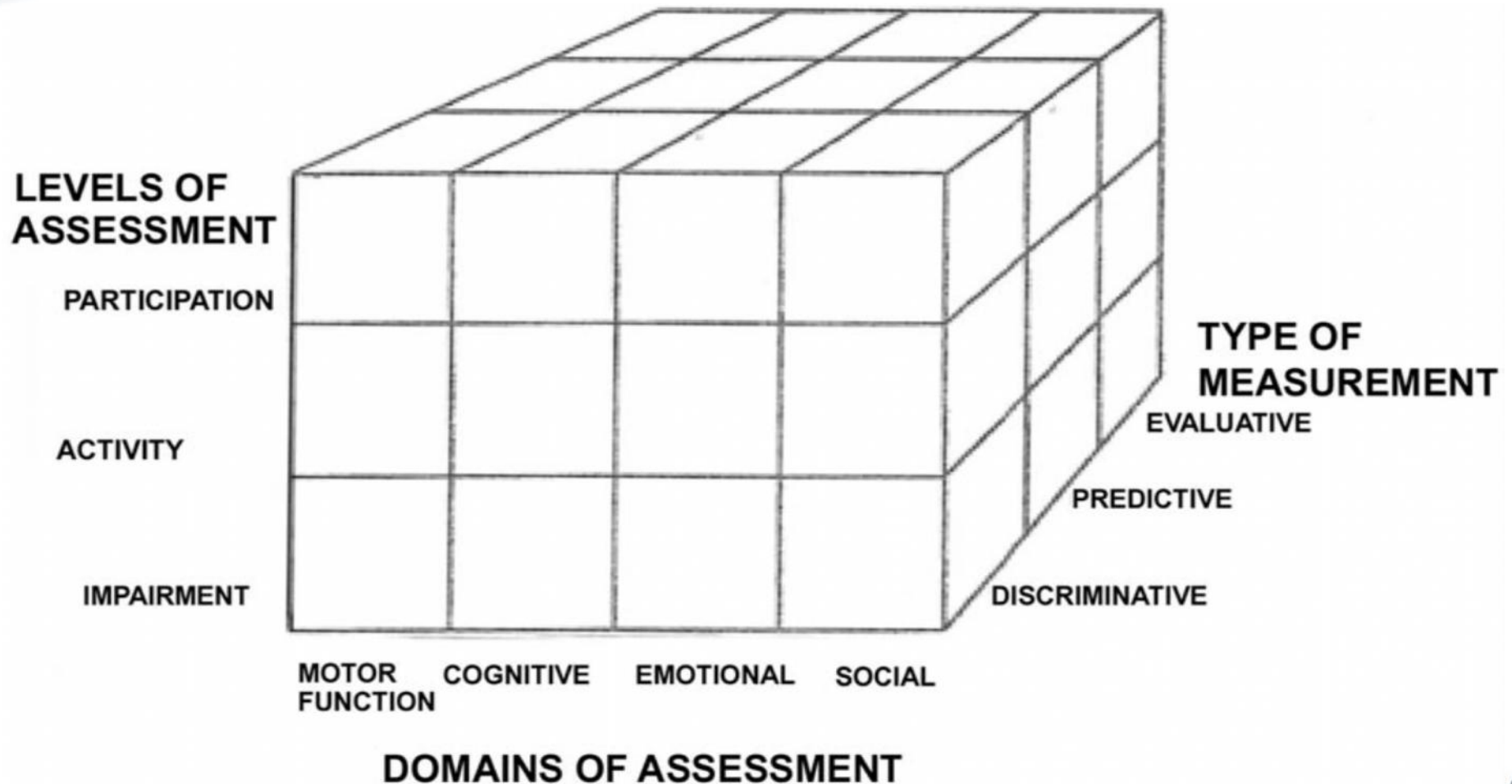
Predictive measures are intended to forecast future status and can be used to identify risk, determine a prognosis. Select treatment, set goals & plan discharge **e.g. BBS**



Evaluative measures help (e.g. BBS , and gait speed test)

- To Identifying the impact of a disorder on an individual
- Establishing a baseline measure to monitor changes over time
- Evaluating the impact of an intervention
- Evaluating the needs of those attending a service

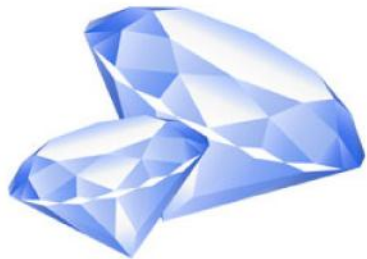
Model for Integration between type and purpose and domains of assessment



What are the types of OMs

Generic versus diseases-specific outcome measures

Performance-Based Measures versus self-report or patient-reported outcome (PRO)



What are the types of OMs

Generic versus diseases-specific OMs

	Generic	Diseases-specific
Purpose	Assess overall health status across a broad spectrum of norms /and or diseases	Gather information about the impact of a specific health condition
Population	General population (healthy and non-healthy) Applicable across individuals with differing condition health conditions	Used for patients with a specific health
Benefit	Allow comparison to normative populations	More sensitive & provides insight into the relationships among body function/structure impairments, activity limitations, and participation
Limitation	Ceiling and floor effects more likely	Does not allow comparisons across different groups of patients
Example	Functional Independence Measure Short form-36	Stroke Impact Scale Short form-36 Parkinson's Disease 39

What are the types of OMs

Performance-Based Measures versus self-report OMs

	Performance based	Self report
Purpose	Assess actual performance in a particular environment at a specific point in time Determine current level of function	Gather information on patients opinions/perceptions of the impact of the health condition
Data collection Methods	Timing, distance, force , power , strength, Observation of performance Rating level of independence/difficulty	Interview Questionnaire
Benefit	Allows observation of task performance Less likely to have missing data	Can assess constructs not observed during performance (e.g, fear of falling) Can assess activities not observed clinically
Limitation	Equipment required, environmental factors, fatigue, motivation, and learning effects, measure inaccuracy	Cognitive and communication ability Language and educational level Patient may miss or misinterpret items or over-/underestimate ability
Example	Functional Independence Measure 10-meter walking test, Time up and go test	Activities-specific Balance Confidence Scale Test Modified Fatigue Impact Scale Test Motor Activity Log

Where do I find: Searching for OMs

- If you have carefully considered the purpose for evaluation, who the information is for, and what the aim of intervention is, choosing, appraising and rejecting a measure should be less complicated

Contact the colleagues and experts in your area of practice

Contact the authors who develop the OMs

Identifying articles and literature review

Websites

<http://www.rehabmeasures.org/>

<http://www.researchrom.com>

<http://www.wcpt.org/node/29658>

<http://www.physio pedia.com>

<http://www.optum.com>



4- basic questions

Has it been published ?

Is it standardized?

Is there a written scoring procedure?

What is the methods of data gathering ?

Financial Considerations & Resources

Patient/ Client considerations

Patients recovery and ability

Patients goals

How much time does it take for client to complete?

Is the task difficult and/or privacy is required?

Is face-to-face contact required or can this measure be completed in the waiting room?

Does the questionnaire cover sensitive personal issues?

Is there a specific reading level required?

Is the measure available in other languages?



Financial Considerations & Resources

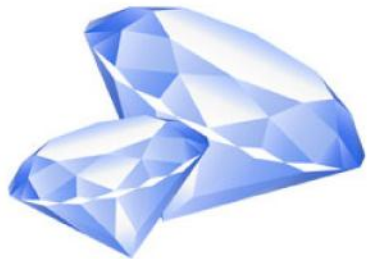
Therapist considerations

Is the measure easy for a clinician to conduct?

Is special training required/available?

Are there clear standardized instructions on how to carry out and score the measure?

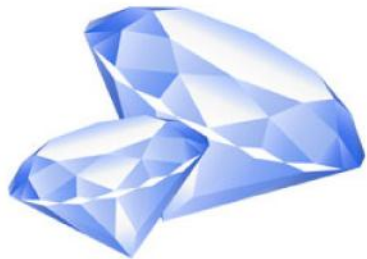
How long does it take to carry out the measure and record results?



Financial Considerations & Resources

Appropriateness of OMs refer to how closely the measure relates to a specific clinical question/ intended application.

- Clear understanding the aim of proposed scales and OMs
- Rehabilitation goal(s)
- Target population (Diseases/conditions)
- Dimension of interest (primary or secondary)



Financial Considerations & Resources

Acceptability Clinicians should evaluate patient acceptability by ensuring that the instrument can be

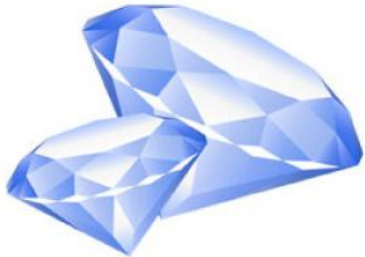
1. Completed in a relatively short amount of time;
2. Instrument is clear, concise, and easy to understand
3. Patients will be comfortable answering all questions
4. Reduce factors that influence acceptability such as
 - ❖ Perceived question irrelevance
 - ❖ Limited or inappropriate response options
 - ❖ Size and style of font used in questionnaires
 - ❖ Fine motor disability, fatigue and general poor health
 - ❖ Language' version of scale
 - ❖ Modes of administration
 - ❖ Motivation and mode of patients/clients



Financial Considerations & Resources

Feasibility and clinical utility refers to various factors, including

- ❖ Time, space and equipment requirements,
- ❖ Training required to administer and interpret the OM,
- ❖ Cost to obtain and use the OM,
- ❖ Proprietary restrictions,
- ❖ Respondent burden,
- ❖ Patient's language and culture



What are the psychometric properties of OMs?

