## The Falls Efficacy Scale-International and Activities-specific Balance Confidence Scores Predict



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Falls in People with Multiple Sclerosis





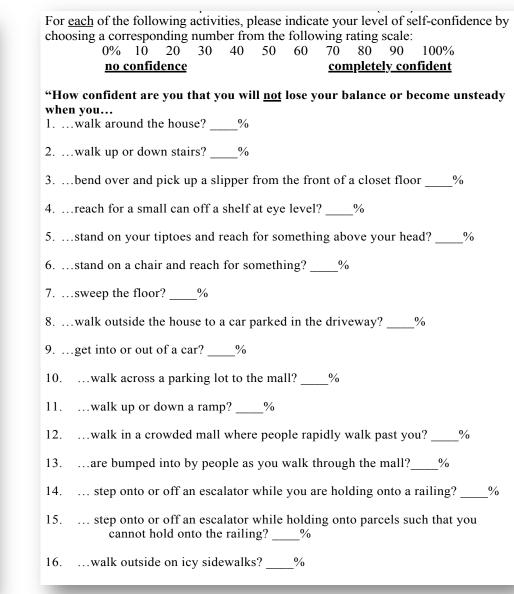
**Objective:** To compare, in People with MS (PwMS), how well the Falls Efficacy Scale-International (FES-I) and the Activities-specific Balance Confidence (ABC) scale predict who will fall in the following 6 months.

Background: PwMS fear falling and fall frequently.<sup>1,2</sup> The FES-I was designed to assess concern about falling in the elderly.<sup>3</sup> The ABC scale was designed to assess confidence in avoiding falls in the elderly.<sup>4</sup> These two scales have also been used to measure fear of falling and perceived ability to avoid falls in PwMS. <sup>5,6</sup> Scores on both scales are also related to fall risk in PwMS, <sup>5,6</sup> but their ability to predict falls in this population has not been compared.

Design/Methods: In this prospective cohort study, 58 PwMS, aged 18-50 years, with EDSS scores ≤ 6.0 completed the FES-I, the ABC, and 6 monthly prospective fall calendars. Mean scores on the FES-I and the ABC were compared between those who fell and those who did not fall in the following 6 months. ROC curves were generated to assess the accuracy of the FES-I and the ABC in predicting falls in the following 6 months. The areas under the ROC curves were compared using a chi-square test.

		Not at all concerned	Somewhat concerned 2	Fairly concerned	Very concerned 4
1	Cleaning the house (e.g. sweep, vacuum or dust)	1 🗆	2 🗆	3 🗆	4 🗆
2	Getting dressed or undressed	1 🗖	2 🗆	3 🗆	4 🗆
3	Preparing simple meals	1 🗆	2 🗆	3 🗆	4 🗆
4	Taking a bath or shower	1 🗆	2 🗆	3 🗆	4 🗆
5	Going to the shop	1 🗆	2 🗆	3 🗆	4 🗆
6	Getting in or out of a chair	1 🗆	2 🗆	3 🗆	4 🗆
7	Going up or down stairs	1 🗆	2 🗆	3 🗆	4 🗆
8	Walking around in the neighbourhood	1 🗆	2 🗆	3 🗆	4 🗆
9	Reaching for something above your head or on the ground	1 🗆	2 🗆	3 🗆	4 🗆
10	Going to answer the telephone before it stops ringing	1 🗆	2 🗆	3 🗆	4 🗆
11	Walking on a slippery surface (e.g. wet or icy)	1 🗆	2 🗆	3 🗆	4 🗆
12	Visiting a friend or relative	1 🗆	2 🗆	3 🗆	4 🗆
13	Walking in a place with crowds	1 🗆	2 🗆	3 🗆	4 🗆
14	Walking on an uneven surface (e.g. rocky ground, poorly maintained pavement)	1 🗆	2 🗆	3 🗆	4 🗆
15	Walking up or down a slope	1 🗆	2 🗆	3 🗆	4 🗆
16	Going out to a social event (e.g. religious service, family gathering or club meeting)	1 🗆	2 🗆	3 🗆	4 🗆

Figure 1: (a): Falls Efficacy Scale-International



(b)Activities-specific Balance Confidence Scale

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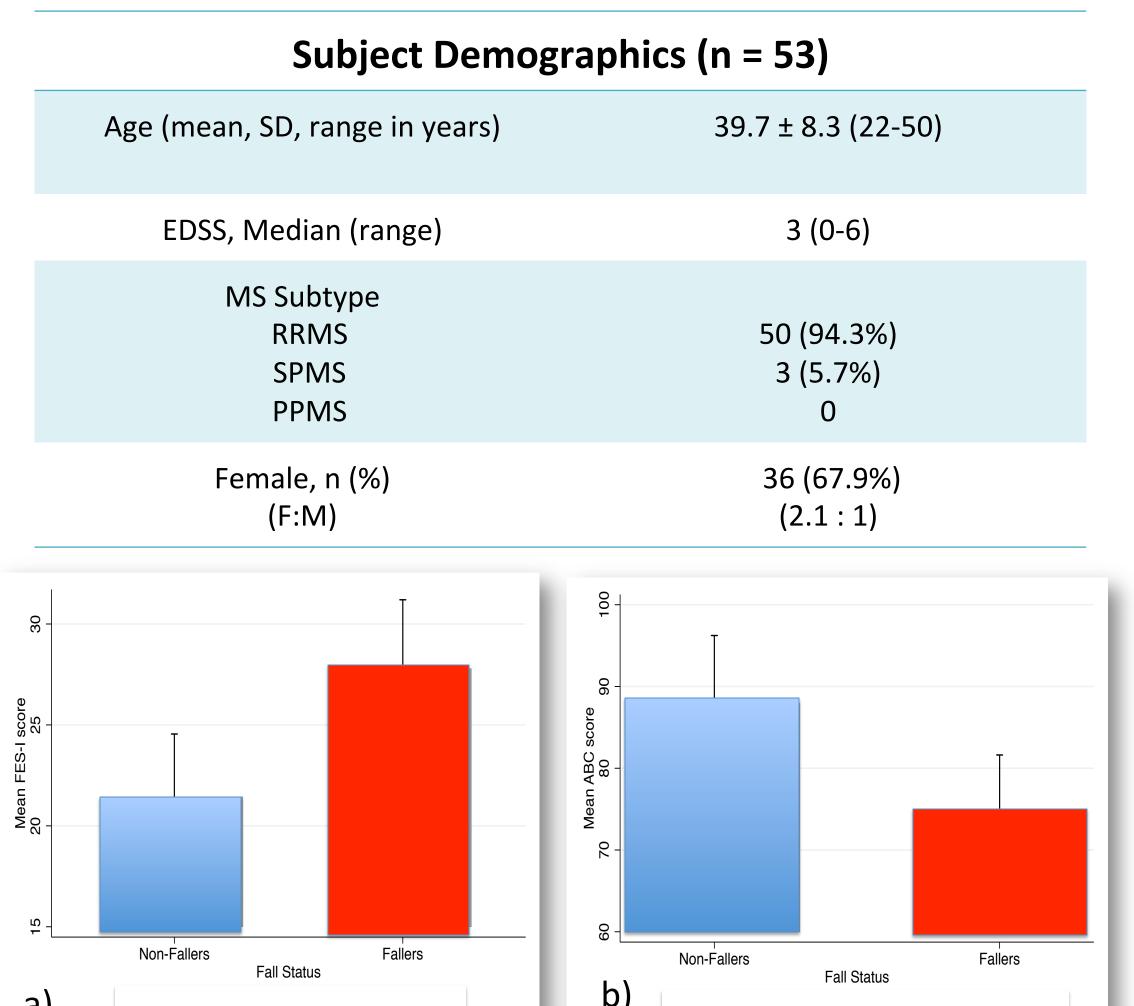


Figure 2: Comparison of (a) mean FES-I score and (b) mean ABC-score between fallers and non-fallers in prospective 6 months

**Results:** 53 subjects completed the study and were included in the analysis. 37 (69.8%) subjects fell at least once in the 6-month period. Mean FES-I and ABC scores were significantly different for those who did or did not fall in the following 6 months (FES-I: fallers  $27.8 \pm 10.2$  versus non-fallers  $21.4 \pm 5.8$ ; p=0.03. ABC: fallers  $74.4 \pm 21.7$  versus non-fallers  $87.9 \pm 15.6$ ; p=0.03). Area under the curve (AUC) for the FES-I was 0.698 and for the ABC was 0.727. These AUCs were not significantly different (p=0.39).

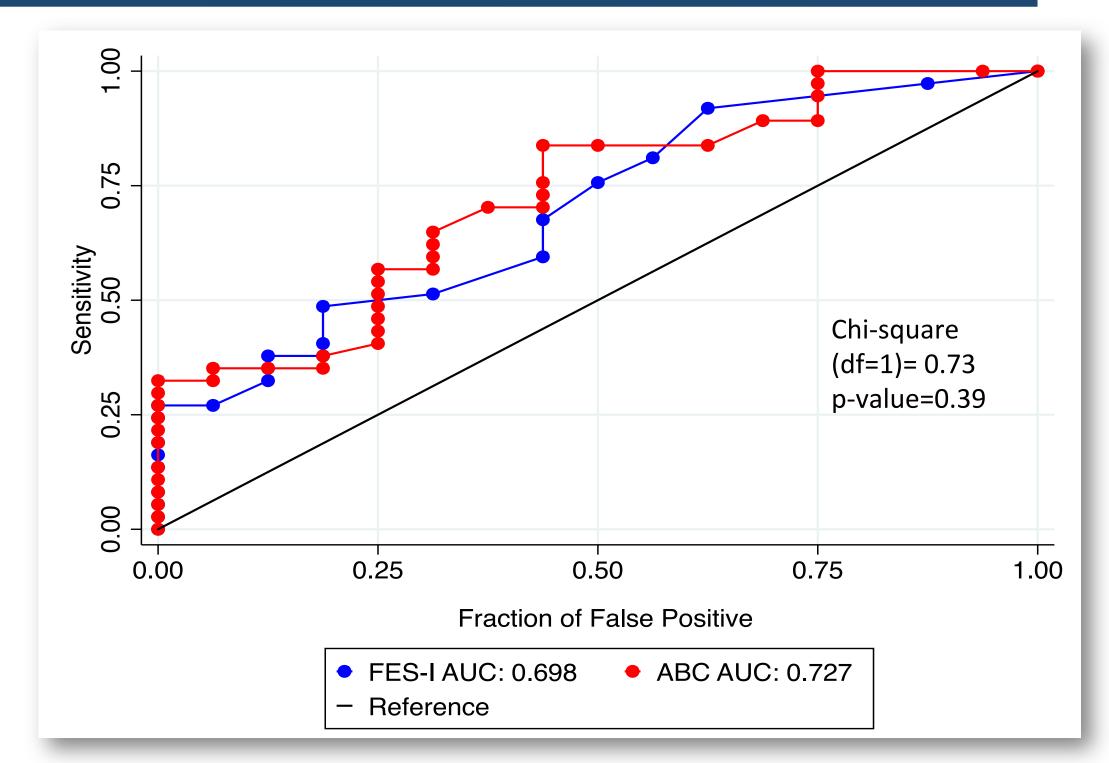


Figure 3: Comparison of ROC curves for FES-I and ABC scores for predicting falls in following 6 months.

Conclusion: The FES-I and the ABC scale have a similar ability to predict which PwMS will or will not fall in the following 6 months. Thus, to identify PwMS who are at risk for falling, the use of either scale as a screening tool is justified.

## **References:**

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