

"Elderly Balance Assessment"

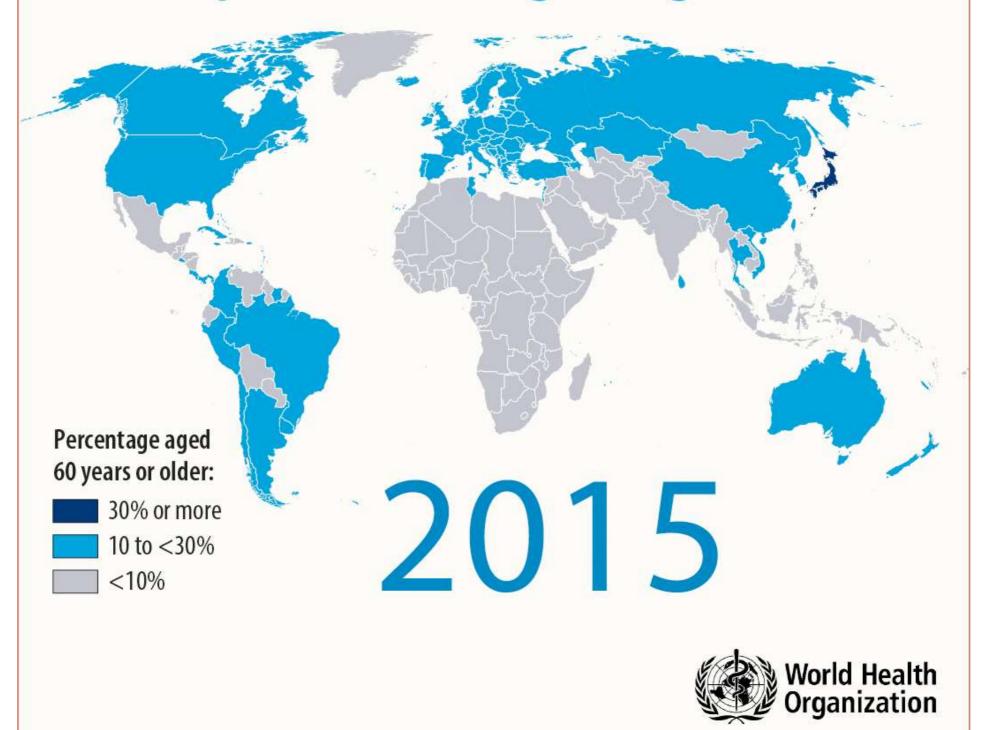
「長者平衡能力評估」

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Populations are getting older





Elderly and Falls





Fall Risk Factors

■ Intrinsic Factors







Extrinsic Factors









Fall Prevention





Fall Risk Assessment





Balance Assessment





Common Elderly Balance Assessments

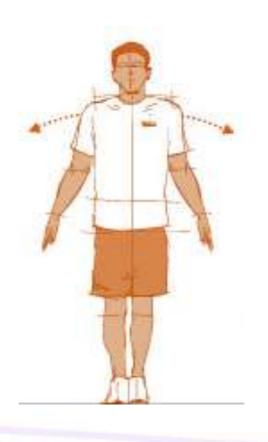
- Berg Balance Scale (BBS)
- Timed Up and Go Test (TUG)
- Functional Reach Test (FRT)
- Tinetti Balance and Gait Assessment
- Balance Evaluation Systems Test (BESTest)

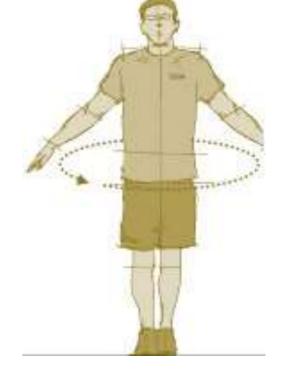


Berg Balance Scale (1)

■ Balance assessment scale consists of 14 testing items with total score of 56







(Berg et al. 2009)



Berg Balance Scale (2)

- Gold Standard" with high reliability and specificity
- Quick administration
- Ceiling effect



- No identification of type of balance deficit
- No dynamic balance during gait or sensory conditions



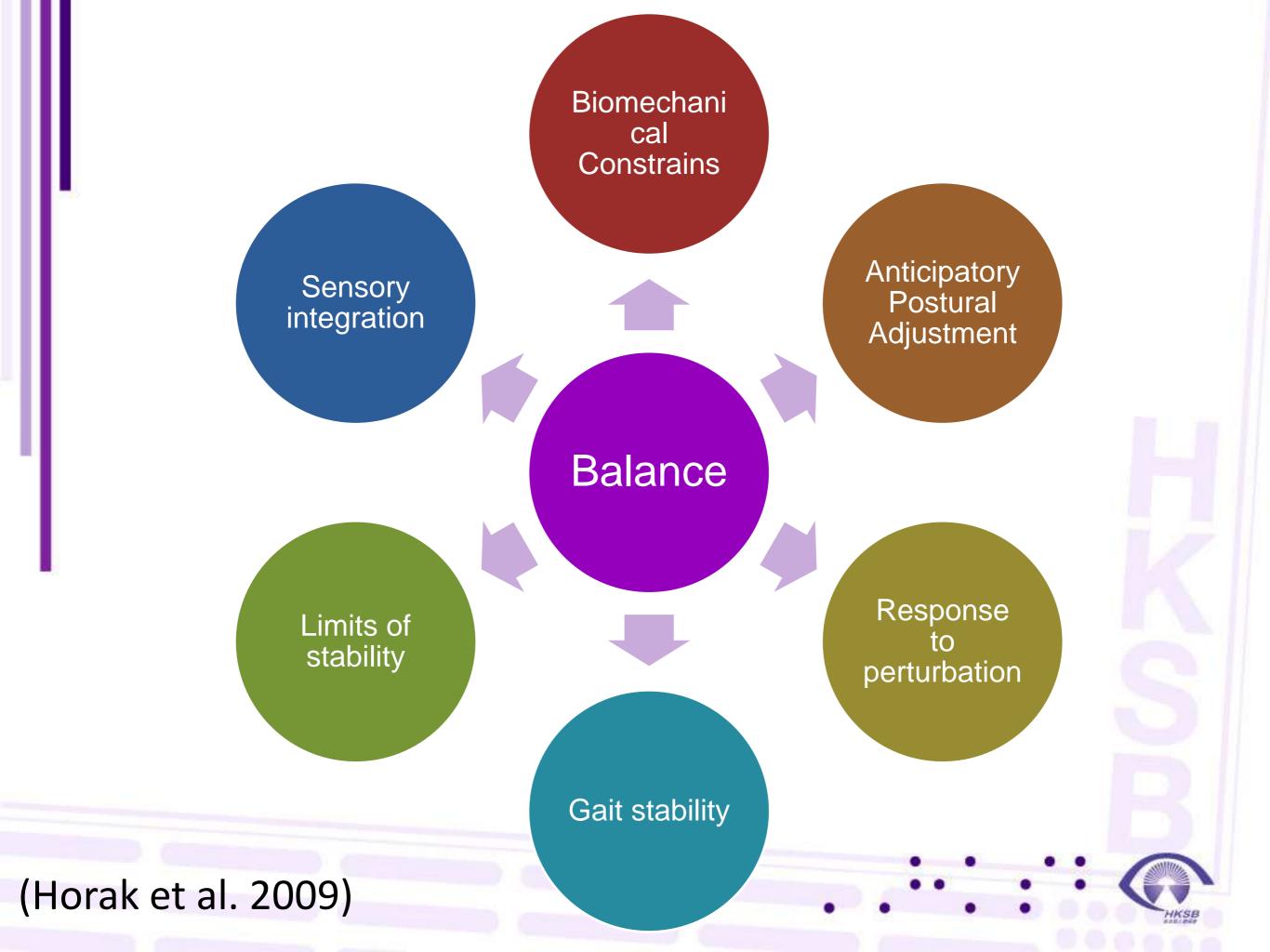
Balance Evaluation Systems Test

► Focus on system assessment

Determines causes of balance deficits

Good reliability





Balance Evaluation Systems Test

► Long to perform (30 – 40 minutes)



Psychometric properties not yet established for specific population





Modified BESTest (BESTest-VI) (1)

► Visually impaired (VI) elderly population in HK

■ VI is a well-recognized risk factor for falls

■ More likely to fall than normal sighted elderly



Modified BESTest (BESTest-VI) (2)

Data collection

By The Hong Kong Society for the Blind







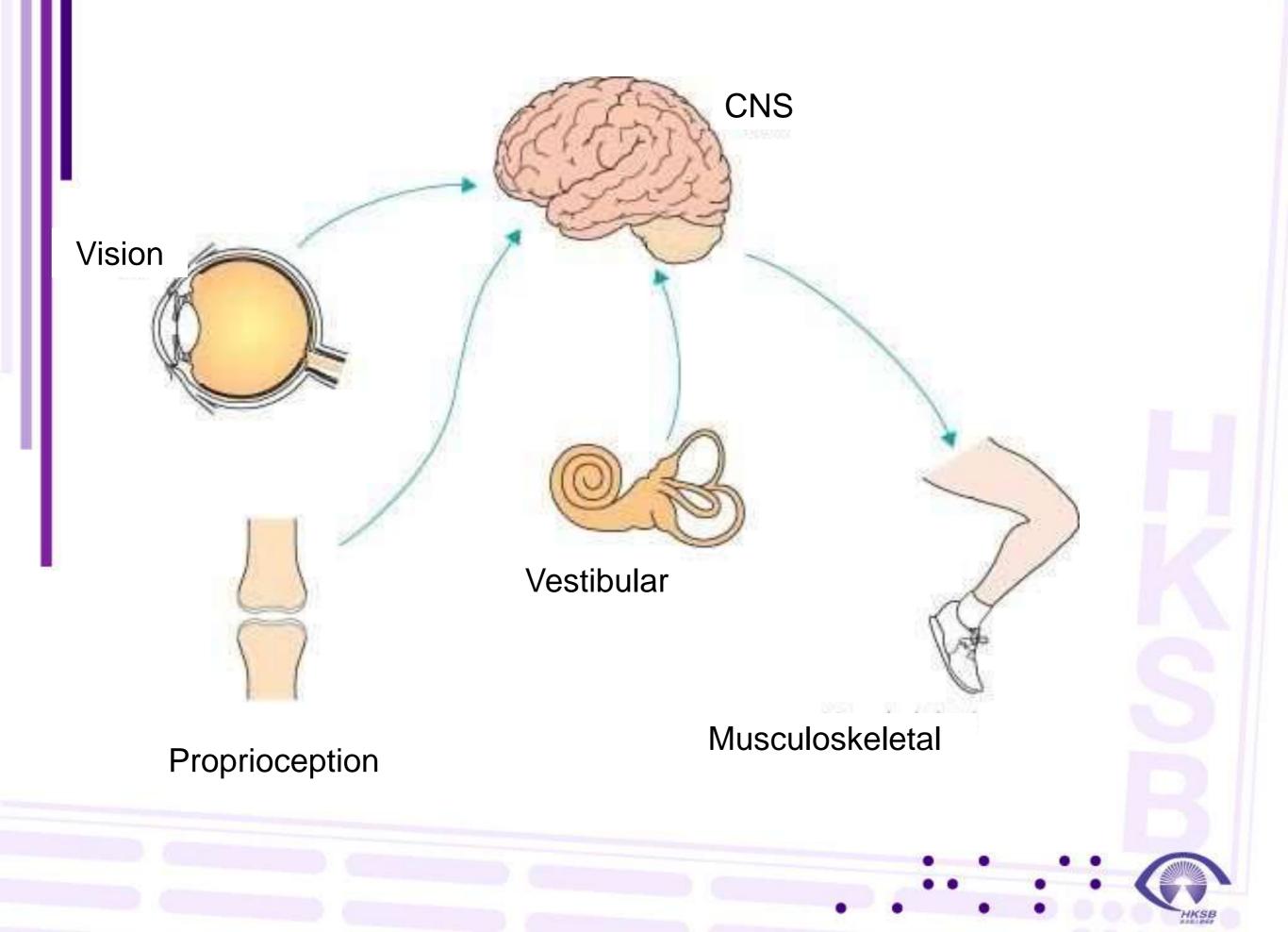
mCTSIB (1)

- modified Clinical Test of Sensory Integration on Balance
- Static Posturography







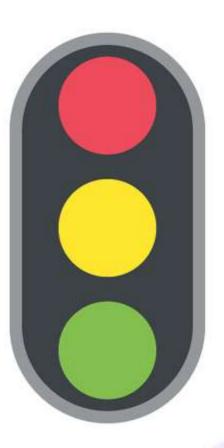


mCTSIB (2)

Objective measurement

Real-time result

Recommended fall risk level





mCTSIB (3)

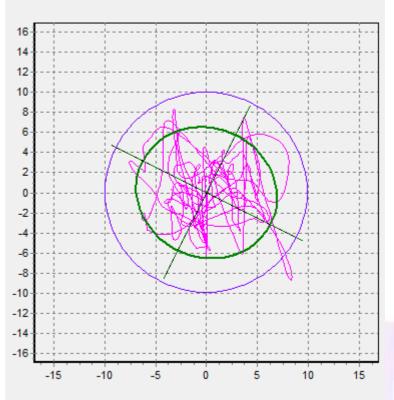




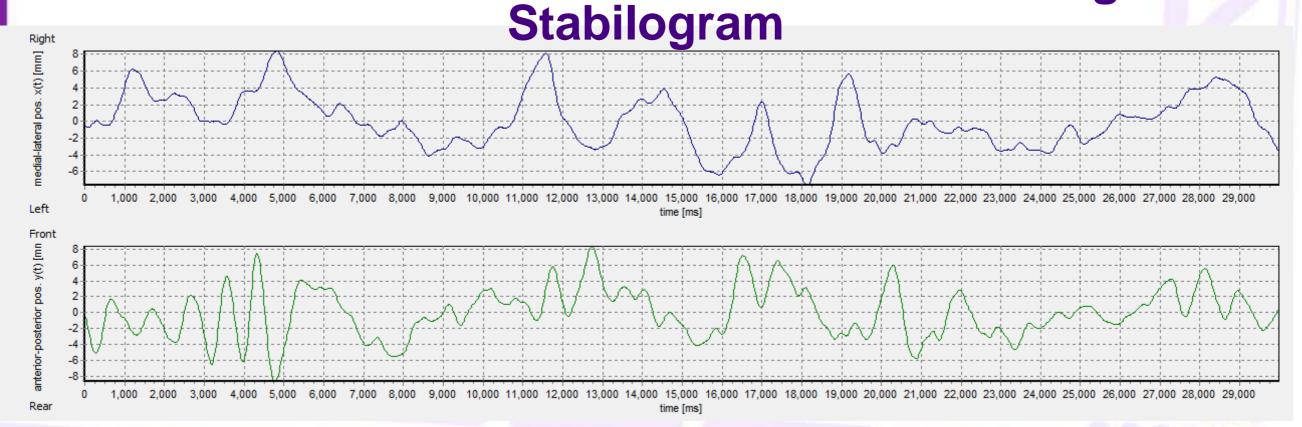


mCTSIB (4)

Condition	Eye	Surface
1	Open	Stable
2	Close	Stable
3	Open	Compliant (Foam)
4	Close	Compliant (Foam)



Posturogram



Conclusion

Identify and Response to the TURE needs of the elderly!







Reference

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