

Challenges in Assessing Dimensions of Functional Status - A Comparison of SIP and SF-12 Instruments

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**Presenter Disclosures**

Carla Ann Fry

The following personal financial relationships with commercial interests relevant to this presentation existed during the past 12 months:

No relationships to disclose

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**Background**

- Study involving predominantly minority population with lower SES to develop and test a public health nursing intervention designed to reduce health disparities.
- The SF-12v2 was administered to all study participants whereas the SIP was erroneously omitted from the first 100 subjects. We set out to determine if the SF12v2 might be a reasonable alternative as a measure of functional status.

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## Purpose

- This omission caused a careful re-examination of these instruments and elicited some problem-solving around how best to measure functional status.

Case A, Pg. 150R-50L

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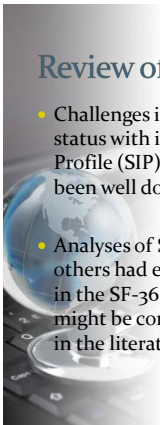
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## Review of literature

- Challenges in assessing dimensions of functional status with instruments such as the Sickness Impact Profile (SIP) and various version of the SF-36/12 has been well documented in the literature.
- Analyses of SIP and SF-12 to determine to what extent others had evaluated 'functional status' conceptually in the SF-36 or SF-12v2, and whether the instruments might be correlated with one another were not found in the literature.

Case A, Pg. 150R-50L

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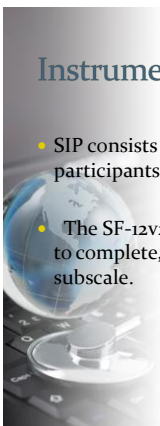
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## Instruments

- SIP consists of 136 questions in 12 categories taking participants approximately 20 minutes to complete.
- The SF-12v2 consists of 12 questions taking 5 minutes to complete, but has no formal functional status subscale.

Case A, Pg. 150R-50L

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## SF-12v2

- Measures eight health dimensions including:
  - **Physical functioning**
  - **Role limitations due to physical health problems**
  - Bodily pain
  - General health
  - Vitality (energy/fatigue)
  - **Social functioning**
  - **Role limitations due to emotional problems**
  - Mental health




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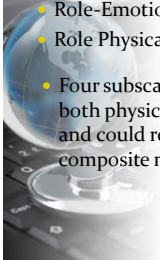
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## Component Summary Measures

- Physical Functioning (PF)
  - Social Functioning (SF)
  - Role-Emotional (RE)
  - Role Physical (RP)
- Four subscales in the SF-12v2 conceptually represent both physical and emotional aspects of “function”, and could reasonably be combined for use as a composite measure (SF-12v2FUNCT).




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## Sickness Impact Profile

- |                          |                           |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| • Sleep and rest         | • Ambulation              |
| • Emotional behavior     | • Alertness behavior      |
| • Body care and movement | • Communication           |
| • Home management        | • Work                    |
| • Mobility               | • Recreation and pastimes |
| • Social interaction     | • Eating                  |




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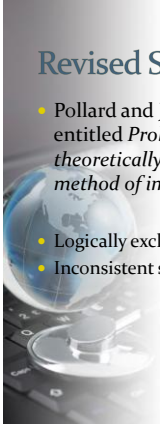
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## Revised Scoring Recommendations

- Pollard and Johnston (2001) published an article entitled *Problems with the Sickness Impact Profile: A theoretically based analysis and a proposal for a new method of implementation and scoring.*
- Logically exclusive items
- Inconsistent scaling/scoring

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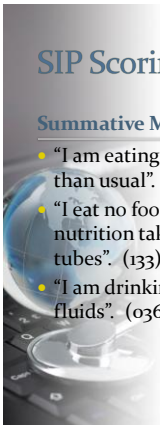
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## SIP Scoring Exemplars

### Summative Method

- "I am eating much less than usual". (037)
- "I eat no food at all, nutrition taken through tubes". (133)
- "I am drinking less fluids". (036)

### Scoring

$$037+133+036= 206$$

$$206/705 \times 100= 29.21$$

category score

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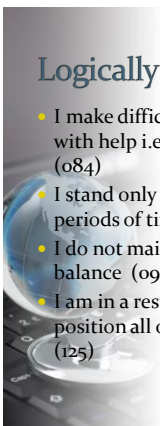
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## Logically exclusive items

- I make difficult moves with help i.e.. bathtub (084)
- I stand only for short periods of time (072)
- I do not maintain balance (098)
- I am in a restricted position all of the time (125)
- A person with arthritis might score higher than a person who is paralyzed.

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## SIPv2

- Using the new recommendations using maximum individual weighting from items checked as a category score, we created SIPv2.
- Using Stata SE 11.0, we then compared the relationship between the SIPv1 to the more recently recommended SIPv2 on study participants who did complete the SIP (participants 101-432).

Data A, Pp. 154R-550

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## Analyses

- Ultimately, a composite SF-12FUNCT score of the following subscales were compared with the SIPv1 and SIPv2, and with other health-related variables of interest.
  - Role Physical (RP)
  - Role Emotional (RE)
  - Physical Functioning (PF)
  - Social Functioning (SF)

Data A, Pp. 154R-550

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## Correlation – SIP and SF-12 (FUNCT)

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. spearman SIPtotnetwork_o SIPv2totnetwork_o SF12FUNCT100_o SF12RP100_o SF12PF100_o SF12SF100_o SF12RE100_o, star(.05) (obs=415)
```

	SIPV1	SIPV2	SFF_0	~RP_0	~PF_0	~SF_0
SIPV1	1.00					
SIPV2	0.99*	1.0000				
SF12FUNCT_0	-0.21*	-0.21*	1.00			
SF12RP100_0	-0.15*	-0.16*	0.84*	1.00		
SF12PF100_0	-0.10*	-0.10*	0.70*	0.54*	1.00	
SF12SF100_0	-0.21*	-0.22*	0.70*	0.44*	0.25*	1.00
SF12RE100_0	-0.20*	-0.20*	0.80*	0.65*	0.36*	0.51*

Data A, Pp. 154R-550

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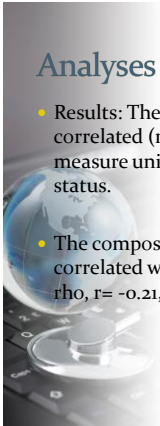
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## Analyses

- Results: The SIPv1 and SIPv2 versions were highly correlated ( $r = 0.99$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ), and did not appear to measure unique or different aspects of functional status.
- The composite SF-12FUNCT was only moderately correlated with either measure of the SIP (Spearman's rho,  $r = -0.21$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ).

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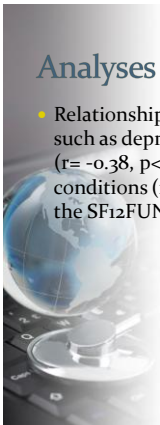
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## Analyses

- Relationships between other health-related measures such as depression ( $r = -0.54$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ), total symptoms ( $r = -0.38$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ), and number of chronic health conditions ( $r = -0.38$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ) were more robust using the SF12FUNCT.

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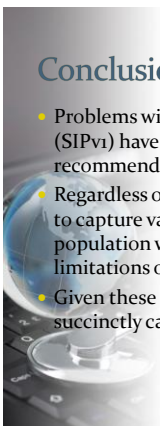
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## Conclusion

- Problems with the SIP traditional scoring method (SIPv1) have been highlighted in the literature, with a recommended revised scoring approach (SIPv2).
- Regardless of scoring method, the SIP does not appear to capture variability in functional status in a population with moderate, rather than severe, limitations on daily activities.
- Given these challenges, additional research to succinctly capture functional status is needed.

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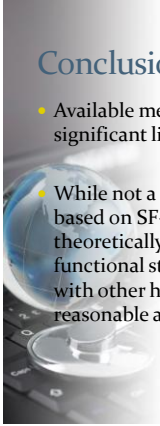
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## Conclusion

- Available measures of functional status all have significant limitations as outlined in the literature.
- While not a documented measure of functional status based on SF-12 development, the composite SF-12 is theoretically consistent with a general measure of functional status, appears to correlate more highly with other health measures of interest, and may be a reasonable alternative.

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## Future Research

- Additional methodological research is needed to assess correlations between SIPv1 with SIPv2 scoring, and further validity and reliability testing of the SF-12FUNCT in other study populations.

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## Acknowledgements

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Debra A. Fry MSW 500

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- Müller-Nordhorn, J., Roll, S., & Willich, N. (2004). Comparison of the short-form (SF)-12 health status instrument with the SF-36 in patients with coronary heart disease. *Heart*, 90(5), 523-527. Retrieved from CINAHL database.

Case A, Pg. 154R-155

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## References

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Case A, Pg. 154R-155

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## Appendix A - Cronbach's Alpha / Reliability

- On the 7 items comprising the SF-12v2 FUNCT
  - (at baseline)
- Test scale = mean(unstandardized items)
- Average inter-item covariance: .5742873
- Number of items in the scale: 7
- Scale reliability coefficient: 0.8554

Case A, Pg. 154R-155

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## Appendix B - Correlations of SF-12v2 FUNCT, Over Time

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. spearman SF12FUNCT100_0 SF12FUNCT100_3
SF12FUNCT100_6 SF12FUNCT100_9, star(.05)
(obs=225)

          | ~CT100_0 SF12FU~3 SF12FU~6 SF12FU~9
-----+-----
SF12FUNCT1~0 | 1.0000
SF12FUNCT1~3 | 0.5003* 1.0000
SF12FUNCT1~6 | 0.4277* 0.6157* 1.0000
SF12FUNCT1~9 | 0.3983* 0.5632* 0.5346* 1.0000

. * = significant at .05 level

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Case A, Pp. 1 - 100/100

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