

Validation of the two minutes step test as a predictor of aerobic capacity in institutionalized elderly for neurological rehabilitation

Aditi Chaturvedi*

Chaturvedi A. Validation of the two minutes step test as a predictor of aerobic capacity in institutionalized elderly for neurological rehabilitation. *J Clin Psychiatry Neurosci* 20 1;4(4):3-6.

Objective: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the use, statistical validity, and sensitivity, of the two minute step test as predictor of aerobic capacity in institutionalized elderly for neurological rehabilitation.

Method: An observational type study of 60 subjects between the age group of 60-94 was carried out, the data analysis was done on the basis of normative values calculated for each age group and we compared heart rate, oxygen saturation and perceived exertion obtained during performance of 2MST with those obtained during the 6MWT.

Results: According to the age group, normal values of steps were correlated with the two-minute step test. The more number of steps performed during the two-minute step test was associated with higher values of peak oxygen consumption. Comparing 2MST and 6MWT in 60 subjects for validity, $r=0.935$ ($P<0.0001$). They were statistically equivalent in heart rate (97 ± 4 and 95 ± 4 bpm), oxygen saturation (97 ± 0.5 and $96 \pm 0.6\%$), rating of

perceived exertion (13.6 ± 0.4 and 12.4 ± 0.4), and blood pressure ($130 \pm 4/62 \pm 3$ and $128 \pm 3/62 \pm 2$ mmHg), (mean \pm SE, 2MST and 6MWT, respectively). Sensitivity of the 2MST was high, based both on the number of steps achieved by inpatients (37 ± 13 steps, mean \pm SD), and healthy subjects (4 ± 18 steps) ($P<0.001$). Results suggest that two minute step test has potential as one of the vital tool for aerobic and physical capacity in elderly population which in turn could be a major indicator for the neurological rehabilitation protocols.

Conclusion: Although the benefits of two-minutes step test as indicator for aerobic and physical capacity in elderly looks promising, general guidelines for the clinical use of two-minutes step test and its normative values is difficult to make. Future research should explore the normative values for different populations, factors affecting the use of two-minute step test, effects of two-minute step test alone on various systems without in combination with other tests.

Key Words: Step test; Two-Minute step test; Elderly population; Senior function test; Aerobic capacity; Elderly rehabilitation; Physical capacity; Neurological rehabilitation

INTRODUCTION

General fitness often decreases with age but it is essential for quality of life. Therefore, it becomes essential to find out a method of evaluation of individual fitness level for appropriate exercise program. Physical fitness parameters such as strength, flexibility, coordination and endurance cannot be determined using tools such as Barthel Index or Lawton scale. A key factor in preserving mobility and independence in later years is maintaining the fitness capacity (e.g., strength, endurance, agility, and balance) needed to perform normal everyday activities to do simple housework, climb steps, lift and carry objects, get in and out of chairs or transportation vehicles, and walk far enough in and around stores, buildings, and parking lots to do one's own [1].

Currently there are various techniques used for elderly physical and aerobic capacity in this study we have tried to explore the potential usage of two-minute step test as indicator to measure the aerobic and physical capacity. We believe that endurance is important to assess in this population of older people without current acute problems living in the community for 2 reasons: (1) we believe there is a relationship between fatigue and the decline of physical function and loss of independence which is commonly seen in various neurological impairments and (2) we contend that a relationship exists among endurance decline, health status, and the of risk factors for neurological disorders.

The few studies published regarding threshold requirements for independent living primarily have involved laboratory-based measures, such as maximum oxygen uptake, peak oxygen consumption, or maximum muscle torque measures that provide important information for the scientific community but which are not well understood or easily interpreted by most health professionals, program leaders, or by older adults

themselves [2-4]. The two-minute step test provides critical information regarding the response to exercise and the activity which is major part of neurological assessment and rehabilitation. Among elderly people with frailty, we suggest that an emphasis on identifying the category of response ("deconditioned," or "conditioned") provides more useful information about the person's neurological risks (and physiological safety) for loss of independence and planning for rehabilitation than the person's level of performance (number of steps).

Field test of functional fitness for older adults the Senior Fitness Test was the first attempt to develop criterion standards for a comprehensive fitness test battery for older adults, standards that address the key physiological variables needed for independent functioning. Although mobility and physical independence can be attained in a variety of ways (through use of assistive technologies, public transportation, etc.) and is influenced by multiple factors like cognitive, psychosocial, physical, environmental, and financial. From the Senior Fitness Test Battery two minute step test is used in this research to find out the aerobic endurance and in turn physical capacity in elderly staying at old age home.

The 6MWT has also been used as an outcome measure for patients participating in various rehabilitation programs but it has serious limitations in this context. Although the 6MWT is currently advocated for evaluating functional exercise capacity in elderly population regardless of the setting, in reality it is not feasible in most apartments, geriatric homes, and medical offices because of its requirement for a hall that is 30 meters long [5]. This long-standing need for a practical, effective exercise evaluation tool that is independent of the dimensions of physical space takes on even more urgent importance with the new health care mandate for improving both efficiency of, and access to, home care.

SFT which had been designed out of a need for simple, easy to use tools to assess physical fitness in older adults, the SFT has proven to be a valuable

SS College of Physiotherapy, Mysore, Karnataka, India

*Correspondence: Aditi Chaturvedi, SS College of Physiotherapy, 454 Devi Clinic, MG Road Landmark-Mobile Palace, Mysore, Karnataka-570004, India, Tel: +919731580731; E-mail: chaturvedi.adity4@gmail.com

Received date: June 17, 2021; Accepted date: July 01, 2019; Published date: July 08, 2021



This open-access article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial License (CC BY-NC) (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits reuse, distribution and reproduction of the article, provided that the original work is properly cited and the reuse is restricted to noncommercial purposes. For commercial reuse, contact reprints@pulsus.com

resource for health and fitness professionals looking to obtain information about the physical status for older adults, either for research purpose or for practical application. Endurance in this population may indicate the physiological capacity for participating in neurological rehabilitation and provide some indication of the capacity of the older individual to perform ADL by identifying the fitness category [6].

Rikli and Jones developed a comprehensive functional fitness test battery that included normative performance standards based on a nation-wide study of 7,183 older Americans aged 60–94 years. Functional fitness was defined as “having the physiologic capacity to perform normal everyday activities safely and independently without undue fatigue”. The SFT was called the fullerton functional fitness test when it was originally published with its supporting reliability and validity documentation and normative standards.

METHODOLOGY

The project was approved by college ethical committee and geriatric home administration and the data were collected at Little sisters of poor Mysore Department of elderly Neurological Rehabilitation.

Participants

Subject participating in the study provided informed consent. In patients who were participating in neurological rehabilitation performed a 2MST and 6MWT as part of their routine functional evaluation Healthy subjects were volunteers from the rehabilitation staff, and families, and provided informed consent. Subjects with significant neuromuscular, cardiovascular or skeletal impairment were excluded from testing.

Data collection

The following variables were collected: gender, age, diagnosis, heart rate (HR), O2 saturation (O2 sat), systolic and diastolic blood pressures), and rating of perceived exertion (RPE)

Procedures

With inpatients the two-minute step test and 6MWT was done, the order was randomized for each patient, inpatient data were collected from chart reviews. Patients performed the two-minute step test and 6MWT once; with a 30-minute rest period between tests. The 6MWT was performed in halfway adjacent to gym and the two-minute step test was performed on a step located in the rehabilitation gym, It consisted of stepping up and down one-high step as rapidly as possible for 2 minutes. One step=one bilateral step up+one bilateral step down. Prior to beginning a test, subjects stood quietly for 2 minutes while HR, O2sat, BP, and RPE were recorded. The same variables were assessed again immediately at test termination.

Prior to beginning the test, subjects were told.

“You are now going to do a 2-minute step test. You can hold the rail for balance, but do not pull yourself up while holding the rail. You may get out of breath. You are permitted to slow down, stop or rest as necessary, but you should resume stepping as soon as you are able.”

“As you are stepping up and down, you will be informed of the time when there is 1 minute remaining, and when there are 15 seconds remaining. You will be encouraged to do your best. Please do not talk during the test unless you have pain or dizziness. When the 2 minutes are up, I will ask you to stop. Please stop immediately.”

“Remember that the object is to step up and down as many times as you can in 2 minutes, so remember to pace yourself. Start stepping now!”

Data analysis-Validity of the 2MST was determined by a Pearson correlation analysis between number of steps attained during the 2MST and distance covered during the 6MWT collected from a chart review of subjects enrolled in inpatient neurological rehabilitation, Physiologic response differences to the tests were evaluated using t-test analysis on HR, O2 sat, BPs, Bpd, and RPE. The sensitivity of the 2MST was evaluated by

comparing the number of steps attained respectively by inpatients, and by healthy subjects.

RESULTS

A total of 60 subjects (Table 1) were tested: 45 were inpatient neurological rehabilitation patients, and 15 were healthy volunteers. Validity was determined by comparing the basic data generated by the 2MST and 6MWT performed by inpatients, and by healthy subjects. The number of steps attained in the 2MST and the distance covered in the 6MWT were highly correlated ($r=0.92$, $P<0.001$) (Figure 1). There were no significant differences between the 2MST and the 6MWT in perceived exertion, oxygen saturation, or blood pressure (Table 2).

		N	Age	Height cm	Weight kg
Inpatients	Women	32	77 ± 8	145 ± 7	64 ± 13
	Men	13	75 ± 11	158 ± 9	76 ± 11
Healthy	Women	9	78 ± 12	147 ± 8	61 ± 14
	Men	6	76 ± 9	157 ± 7.6	72 ± 11

TABLE 1

Population demographics

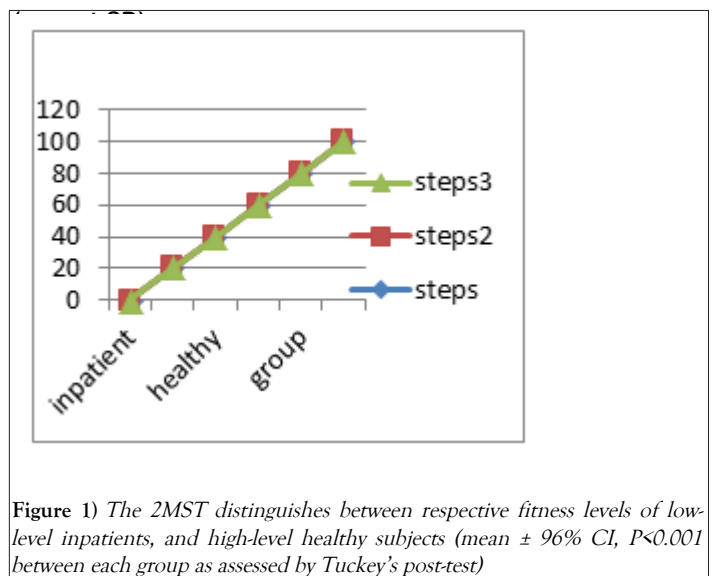


Figure 1) The 2MST distinguishes between respective fitness levels of low-level inpatients, and high-level healthy subjects (mean ± 96% CI, $P<0.001$ between each group as assessed by Tuckey’s post-test)

	2MST	6MWT	P
Heart rate	100.4 ± 25.5	97.6 ± 25.0	<0.001
RPE	13.0 ± 2.4	14.1 ± 6.9	NS
O2 Saturation	95.8 ± 3.8	93.0	NS
BP sys	130.6 ± 24.5	130.4 ± 25.2	NS
BPdias	62.1 ± 12.0	63.2 ± 11.0	NS

TABLE 2

Maximum heart rate (HR), perceived exertion (RPE), oxygen saturation (O2 sat), Systolic blood pressure (BPsys) and diastolic blood pressure (BPdias) attained during the 2MST and the 6MWT (mean ± SD)

Sensitivity of the 2MST was evaluated from the ability to distinguish between different levels of function, compared the results from low-level subjects (the 60 inpatients) and healthy subjects (the 15 volunteers). Inpatients averaged $23.5 ± 11.3$ steps (mean ± SD), compared to $66.4 ± 16.1$ steps in the healthy population.

DISCUSSION

The initial population that we tested comprised patients discharged to inpatient neurological rehabilitation following acute hospitalization. They were all low-level patients with significant functional limitations. Our goal was a feasible test for aerobic assessment and neurological rehabilitation with results comparable to a known standard. As shown in Table 2 peak HR, O₂ saturation, and blood pressure response on the 2MST were similar to those obtained in this low-level patient group with the 6MWT. This similarity of physiologic variables was corroborated by the similarity in perceived exertion score. These values are similar to those observed in previous studies using the 6MWT [7-9].

Results found in this study are similar to those in previous study for the measure of physical capacity in elderly population, major goal in this study was to observe 2MST as predictor for the aerobic capacity in elderly population with neurological rehabilitation, as effective approaches to help older people maintain a healthy and active life are urgently needed, as the elderly have twice as many disabilities and four times as many physical limitations as people less than 60 years of age [10].

Conceptually, functional fitness represents the physical capacity that is needed to undertake normal everyday activities, independently and without the early onset of fatigue. If elderly individuals do not take part in physically active lifestyles, they expose themselves to the risk of their muscle mass and joint motion reducing by 40% and 10%-40%, depending on body part, respectively, while loss of muscle strength (~30%) is related to a decrease in muscle mass [11].

Whilst research is prevalent regarding the functioning of older people generally, there are no published data regarding either aerobic capacity indicators or test markers for neurological rehabilitation of elderly people in Mysore. Like many cities, Mysore has seen an increase in the age of its population, suggesting the need for this information. The rate of decrease of maximal oxygen consumption (VO₂ max) is not constant throughout life, but has been shown to accelerate significantly with each decade [12]. This decline is greater in men than women. Hawkins and Wiswell suggested that aerobic ability loss is nearly 10% per decade, which is similar to the results for the males in this study, whereas the women had almost identical aerobic abilities after 2MST AND 6MWT

Weiss et al. suggested the decrease in VO₂ max after 60 years of age was due to a drop in maximum cardiac output, as well as a reduction in the arterial/venous oxygen difference, which further limits their participation in various neurological rehabilitation activities or exercises. Measure of 2MST can act as a predictor before planning the rehabilitation protocol for the elderly population in need of neurological rehabilitation. These reductions in oxygen level difference take place more rapidly in men than women, although sex differences tend to vanish in the last decades of life [13-16].

Certain inherent factors such as patient sex, age, weight, height, muscle function could potentially influence results [17] and cannot be controlled for. Performance encouragement and familiarity with the test have been shown to increase the distance walked [18-20] using the 2MST as an end point in an interventional investigation would require performing the test a minimum of two times prior to assessing the intervention or using 2MST as one of indicator for planning of neurological rehabilitation protocols.

Several limitations in our study underline the need for further study to explore the sensitivity and use of 2MST in greater detail. Because our control group was too small to distinguish between men and women, accurate normative data could not be derived [21]. A second limitation concerns the age difference between the patient groups and the healthy control group. The study thus must be repeated with an older healthy aging population [22].

In addition to confirming our findings, future studies are also needed to establish the minimal clinically significant performance difference in the 2MST. Independent evaluation of predictive performance threshold values is required before these values can be used clinically with confidence [23-25]. Finally, our single study assessing this new field test which could possibly be used as one of indicator for neurological rehabilitation must be

followed by more to gauge the interpretability of the 2MST and determine the degree to which change in test performance reflects clinical and functional changes

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the measurement of functional status and physical capacity is an integral part of evaluating elderly fitness level and the impact of interventions such as neurological rehabilitation. The present study shows the 2MST to be a low-cost, well-tolerated, and accurate field test that can assess functional status and exercise tolerance in patients across a spectrum of fitness levels and in the limited physical space typically found in medical offices, acute care facilities, and in geriatric or old age homes.

REFERENCES

1. Webb C. Estimating VO₂ max using a personalized step test; BYU scholars archive 2012; paper 3526.
2. Rozanska-Kirschke A, Kocur P, Wilk M, et al. The Fullerton Fitness Test as an index of fitness in the elderly. *Med Rehabil* 2006;10(2):9-16.
3. Jones CJ, Rikli RE. Measuring functional for older Adults. *J Act Aging* 2002; 25-30.
4. American College of Sports Medicine. ACSM's guidelines of exercise testing and prescription (8th ed.) Philadelphia: Lipincott Williams & Wilkins; 2010.
5. Petrella RJ, Koval JJ, Cunningham DA, et al. A self-paced step test to predict aerobic fitness in older adults in the primary care clinic. *J Am Geriatr Soc* 2001;49(5):632-8.
6. Tuna HD, Edeer AO, Malkoc M, et al. Effect of age and physical activity level on functional fitness in older adults. *Eur Rev Aging Phys Act* 2009;6(2):99-106.
7. Brach JS, FitzGerald S, Newman AB, et al. Physical activity and functional status in community-dwelling older women: A 14-year prospective study. *Arch Intern Med* 2003;163(21):2565-71.
8. Kostic R, Uzunovic S, Pantelic S, et al. A comparative analysis of the indicators of the functional fitness of the elderly. *FU Phys Ed Sport* 2011;9(2):161-71.
9. Guyatt GH, Townsend M, Keller J, et al. Measuring functional status in chronic lung disease: conclusions from a randomized control trial. *Respir Med* 1991;85:17-21.
10. Hayes WC, Myers ER, Robinovitch SN, et al. Etiology and prevention of age-related hip fractures. *Bone*. 1996;18(1):77-86.
11. McDowell I, Newell C. *Mental Status Testing Measuring Health: A Guide to Rating Scales and Questionnaires*. New York: Oxford University Press; 1996.
12. Visser M, Goodpaster BH, Kritchevsky SB, et al. Muscle mass, muscle strength, and muscle fat infiltration as predictors of incident mobility limitations in well-functioning older persons. *J Gerontol A Biol Sci Med Sci* 2005;60(3):324-33.
13. Weiss EP, Spina RJ, Holloszy JO, et al. Gender differences in the decline in aerobic capacity and its physiological determinants during the later decades of life. *J Appl Physiol* 2006;101(3):938-44.
14. Toraman NF, Ayceman N. Effects of six weeks of detraining on retention of functional fitness of old people after nine weeks of multicomponent training. *Br J Sports Med* 2005;39(8):565-8.
15. Brill PA. *Functional fitness for older adults*. Human Kinetics; 2004.
16. Kervio G, Carre F, Ville NS. Reliability and intensity of the six-minute walk test in healthy elderly subjects. *Med Sci Sports Exerc* 2003;35(1):169-74.
17. Seynnes O, Fiatarone Singh MA, Hue O, et al. Physiological and functional responses to low-moderate versus high-intensity progressive resistance training in frail elders. *J Gerontol A Biol Sci Med Sci* 2004;59(5):503-9.
18. Westerterp KR. Daily physical activity and ageing. *Curr Opin Clin Nutr Metab Care* 2000;3(6):485-8.
19. Garcia-Hermoso A, Caverro-Redondo I, Ramirez-Velez R, et al. Muscular strength as a predictor of all-cause mortality in an apparently

- healthy population: a systematic review and meta-analysis of data from approximately 2 million men and women. *Arch Phys Med Rehabil* 2018;99(10):2100-13.
20. Sawada SS, Lee IM, Naito H, et al. Cardiorespiratory fitness, body mass index, and cancer mortality: a cohort study of Japanese men. *BMC public health* 2014;14(1):1-9.
 21. Bouchard C, Shephard RJ, Stephens T, et al. Exercise, fitness, and health: a consensus of current knowledge: proceedings of the International Conference on Exercise, fitness, and health, May 29-June 3, 1988, Toronto, Canada. 1990. Human Kinetics Publishers.
 22. Aastrand PO. Human physical fitness with special reference to sex and age. *Physiol Rev* 1956;36(3):307-35.
 23. Rikli RE, Jones CJ. Development and validation of criterion-referenced clinically relevant fitness standards for maintaining physical independence in later years. *The Gerontologist* 2013;53(2):255-67.
 24. Strassmann A, Steurer-Stey C, Dalla Lana K, et al. Population-based reference values for the 1-min sit-to-stand test. *Int J Public Health* 2013;58(6):949-53.
 25. Rikli RE, Jones CJ. Senior fitness test manual. Human kinetics, USA; 2013.