

Early Detection of Motor Frailty in Older Adults

FRAKITEST Project

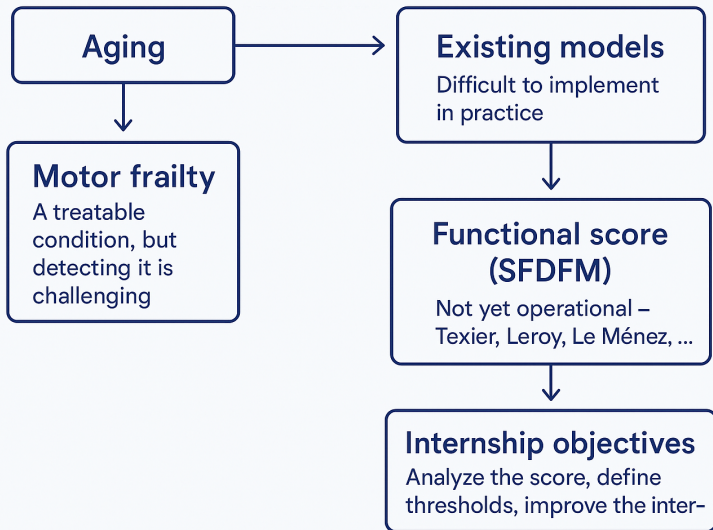
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Presentation Roadmap

- ➊ **Improvement of the digital SFDFM interface**
- ➋ **Analysis of the most influential variables**
- ➌ **Determination of classification thresholds**
- ➍ **Comparability analysis between patient groups**
- ➎ **Final summary and perspectives**

From Aging to a Screening Challenge



Evolution of the Digital Interface – Overview

questionnaire_dorian

QUESTIONNAIRE DE DÉPISTAGE DE LA FRAGILITÉ MOTRICE

Score Fonctionnel

Age	
Diagnosis	

Poids
Réponse

Poids il y a 6 mois

1 Caractéristiques sociodémographiques

Genre

Situation familiale

[illegible]

data_excel

questionnaire_current

Page de Questionnaire
Page de Consultation

QUESTIONNAIRE DE DÉPISTAGE DE LA FRAGILITÉ MOTRICE

Étape 1 : Données patient	Étape 2 : Entretien et Tests Cliniques	Étape 3 : Test de mémoire	Étape 4.1 : MCCA - Traits	Étape 4.2 : MCCA - Cube	Étape 4.3 : MCCA - Horloge	Étape 5 : Dénomination	Étape 6 : Évaluation cognitive
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Caractéristiques sociodémographiques

Pour pouvoir enregistrer les données, il est obligatoire de répondre à l'ensemble des champs sur l'ensemble des étapes.

Identifiant du patient

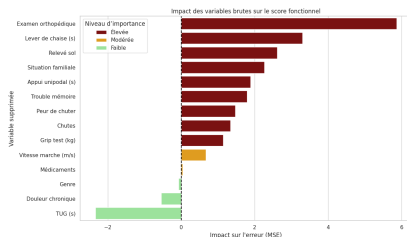
Age

Poids

interface_current (consultation)

Most Influential Variables – Global Model

- Method: Linear regression + LOO cross-validation
- $R^2 = 0.82$ (n = 65)
- Top variables:
 - Orthopedic exam
 - Chair rise
 - Ground rise
 - Family situation
 - Unipedal stance
 - Memory issue



Fried Subgroups – Full vs Reduced Models

Fried Class	Most Influential Variables	R^2	MSE
Non-frail	Orthopedic exam, Unipedal stance, Falls	0.6811	1.92
Pre-frail	Fear of falling, Falls, Memory issue	0.1668	10.71
Frail	Sex, Chronic pain, Ground rise	-19.37	1178.31

TABLE 3 – Most influential variables per Fried subgroup (14-variable models)

Comparison: full (14 vars) vs reduced (6 vars) models

Fried Class	Model	Variables	R^2	MSE	Improvement
Non-frail	Full	14	0.6811	1.92	–
	Reduced	6	0.4343	3.41	↓ performance
Pre-frail	Full	14	0.1668	10.71	–
	Reduced	6	0.2711	9.36	↑ performance
Frail	Full	14	-19.37	1178.31	–
	Reduced	6	0.3961	34.93	↑ performance

TABLE 4 – Performance comparison by Fried subgroup – full vs reduced (6-variable) models

SFDFM Threshold Search – Method Comparison

Context: Multiple methods were tested to define optimal thresholds for classifying SFDFM scores into Fried categories.

Method	Thresholds (t1 / t2)	Accuracy	Frail Se / Sp	Notes
Grid Search	8 / 18	66.18%	0.800 / 0.959	Simple, exhaustive
Logistic Regression	7.88 / 21.55	63.97%	0.533 / 0.975	Continuous probabilities
Decision Tree	6.5 / 18.5	65.44%	0.800 / 0.959	Interpretable rules
XGBoost	8 / 18	66.18%	0.800 / 0.959	Robust, consistent with Grid Search

Selected SFDFM Thresholds

Final choice:

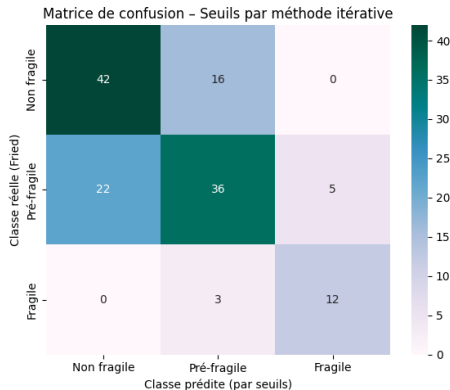
$\text{SFDFM} \leq 8 \Rightarrow \text{Non-frail}$

$8 < \text{SFDFM} \leq 18 \Rightarrow \text{Pre-frail}$

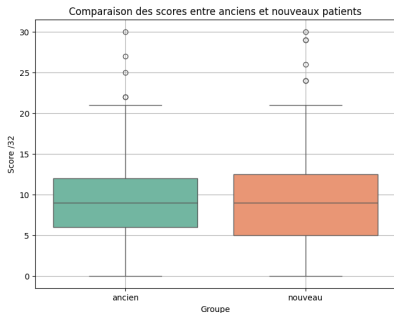
$\text{SFDFM} > 18 \Rightarrow \text{Frail}$

Why:

- Converged across multiple methods
- High accuracy ($\approx 66\%$)
- Strong frail detection ($\text{Se} = 0.80$, $\text{Sp} = 0.96$)
- Simple and clinically applicable

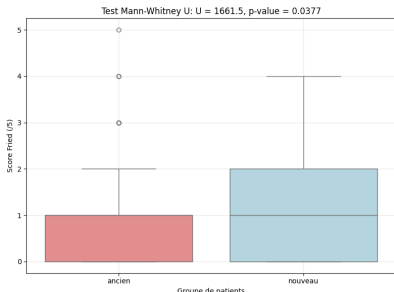


Comparability Analysis Between Patient Groups



Score	Test	p-value
SFDFM (/32)	Mann-Whitney U	0.9123
Fried (/5)	Mann-Whitney U	0.0377

SFDFM: no difference. Fried: significant difference.



Final Summary & Perspectives

- Digital: secure, user-friendly web interface for standardized data collection
- Analytical: key variables identified, robust thresholds (8, 18)
- SFDFM: good internal validity, but lower sensitivity than Fried in some contexts
- Adaptive model: reduced version improves prediction for frail patients
- Next steps: larger cohorts, add missing clinical dimensions

Thank you for your attention!

Questions?

Application available here:

<https://depistage-fragilite-motrice-1363f3377112.herokuapp.com/>

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