

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSION

1. Conclusion

This study investigated predictive ability of the FTSST, TUGT, and 10MWT to indicate the requirement of walking devices. The results demonstrated that the time required to complete the 10MWT, TUGT and FTSST at least 6.35, 18.23, and 14.13 seconds, respectively inferred individuals who needed a walking device. The 10MWT had highest predictive ability and requires only a stop watch and a 10-meter walkway. The TUGT showed slightly lower predictive ability than the 10MWT. However, it required more number of equipment to complete the test. The FTSST had lowest predictive ability and could be used only in individuals who were able to stand up without using the arms. Thus the findings support the use of the 10MWT to predict ability to wean of a walking device.

2. Limitation of study and suggestion for further study

Findings of the study offer predictive ability of 3 functional tools for the need of a walking device. However, the data were taken from cross-sectional study. A further study using a prospective design would warrant findings of the study. Moreover, a study that determines minimal detectable values for functional tools relating to levels of independence would provide valuable information to promote outcomes of rehabilitation strategies.