

Reliability and Validity of the Reachable Workspace Total Score with Wrist Weight in Facioscapulohumeral Muscular Dystrophy

Lena Hubig,¹ Adi Eldar-Lissai,² Siu Hing Lo,¹ John Jiang,² Sarah Acaster¹, David Cella³

¹Acaster Lloyd Consulting, London, UK; ²Fulcrum Therapeutics, Cambridge, MA, USA; ³Department of Medical Social Sciences, Feinberg School of Medicine, Northwestern University, Chicago, USA

Conclusions:

- The psychometric evidence supports the reliability and validity of the Reachable Workspace (RWS) as a measure of upper extremity function in FSHD (average for both arms Total Q1-Q5 score with 500g wrist weight).
- These findings support the use of the Q1-Q5 RWS with 500g wrist weights as an outcome measure in FSHD clinical trials. This is particularly important given the need for effective, well-validated methods to assess the impact of FSHD on patient functioning and outcomes, as well as the effects of new interventions.

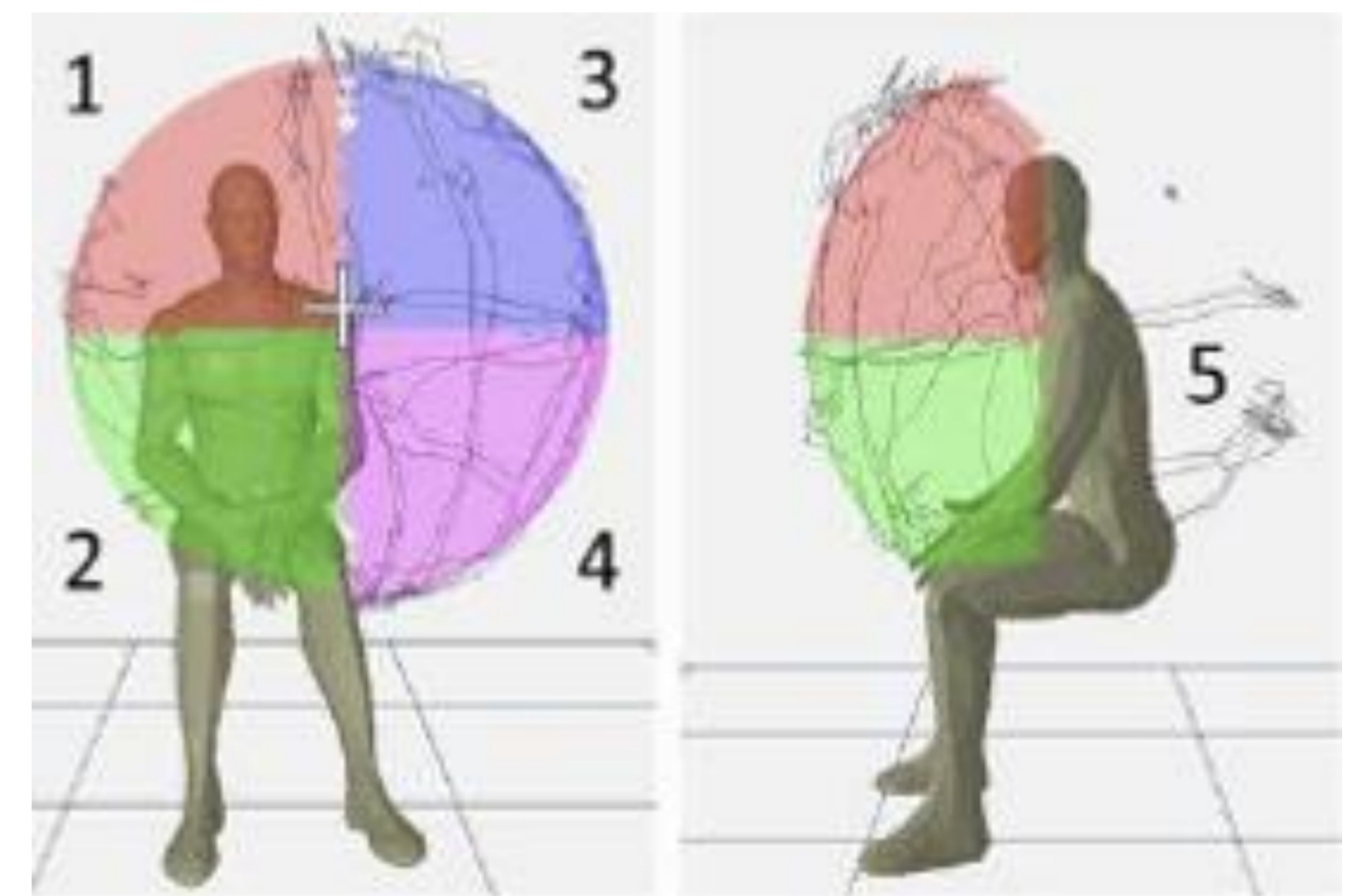
Background and Aim:

- Facioscapulohumeral Muscular Dystrophy (FSHD) is characterized by muscular degeneration leading to progressive weakness in the upper extremities, torso and legs, with approximately 20% of affected individuals eventually requiring a wheelchair.¹
- FSHD significantly impacts daily functioning, health-related quality of life (HRQoL), and Activities of Daily Living (ADLs) due to reduced upper extremity (UE) function.²⁻⁴
- Patient-reported outcomes (PROs) are commonly used to assess limitations in function and ADLs. However, PROs may not fully capture real-world function due to factors like individual differences in ADLs and frequency of trial-based assessments. Thus, objective performance outcome (PerfO) measures can meaningfully complement PRO data.
- Reachable Workspace (RWS) evaluates shoulder and proximal arm mobility by utilizing a 3D motion sensor technology to calculate the reachable area (relative surface area (RSA)) across defined quadrants (originally Q1-Q4, Q5 was added later; Figure 1)⁵ and is supported by psychometric evidence for RSA Q1-Q4.⁶⁻¹¹
- Aim: To extend existing evidence to demonstrate the reliability and validity of Reachable Workspace (RWS) average for both arms Total RSA Q1-Q5 with 500g wrist weight score (hereafter RSA score) in FSHD.¹²**

Methods:

- Data sources:**
 - Baseline data from the Phase 2 ReDUX clinical trial was used to assess convergent and known-group validity, and Baseline to Week 4 data to assess test-re-test reliability.¹²
- Outcome variables:**
 - Reachable Workspace (RWS), Timed up and go (TUG), FSHD TUG, Manual dynamometry, FSHD-Health Index (FSHD-HI) PRO, Patient's Global Impression of Change (PGIC), Ricci Clinical Severity Scale (CSS) and Musculoskeletal magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) were used for analysis.
- Analysis:**
 - Convergent validity:** Spearman's correlations were conducted between RSA score and all other outcome variables. Correlations were interpreted as weak ($|r| < 0.3$), moderate ($|r| \geq 0.3$ and $|r| < 0.7$), or strong ($|r| \geq 0.7$).¹³
 - Known-groups validity:** Subjects were categorized as per Table 2. Group differences in RSA score were assessed using 2-way unpaired t-tests. Standardized effect sizes were estimated and interpreted as small (≥ 0.2 to < 0.5), medium (≥ 0.5 to < 0.8) and large (≥ 0.8).¹⁴
 - Test-re-test reliability:** Among stable individuals (those reporting no change from baseline to week 4 on the PGIC) an intra-class correlation coefficient (ICC) was estimated to assess test re-test reliability. An ICC of ≥ 0.70 was considered an acceptable level of test-re-test reliability.¹⁵

Figure 1. Reachable Workspace (Q1 – Q5).



Results:

- Sample characteristics:**
 - At baseline, 79 subjects were included. Subjects were on average 45.5 (SD=12.5) years old, and most subjects were male (67.0%) and white (87.0%).
- Convergent validity:**
 - Overall, there were mostly moderate correlations between the RSA score and outcome measures (Table 1).

Table 1. Convergent validity: Correlations between average of both arms Total Q1-Q5 RSA with 500g wrist weight score and selected variables.

| Outcome | N | r |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-------------------|
| FSHD-HI score | | |
| Total Score | 77 | -0.28* |
| Subscore 2 Shoulder and Arm Function | 76 | -0.43*** |
| Subscore 6 Activity Limitation | 77 | -0.28* |
| FSHD-HI items¹ | 71 - 76 | -0.49*** to -0.13 |
| MRI scores | | |
| LMV (all muscle average) | 79 | 0.48*** |
| MFF (all muscle average) | 79 | -0.54*** |
| MFI (all muscle average) | 79 | -0.41*** |
| FSHD-TUG | | |
| Total (sec) | 78 | -0.66*** |
| Supine-to-sit (sec) | 78 | -0.59*** |
| Sit-to-supine (sec) | 78 | -0.60*** |
| Sit-to-stand-walk-sit (sec) | 78 | -0.53*** |
| Dynamometry | | |
| All Muscles Total Average (kg) | 78 | 0.55*** |
| Upper Extremity Total Average (kg) | 78 | 0.61*** |
| Ricci CSS | 79 | -0.33** |

* p ≤ .05; ** p ≤ 0.01; *** p ≤ 0.001

Key to correlation coefficients: weak: r<0.3; r>0.3; moderate: r=0.3 to 0.7; r=-0.7 to -0.3; strong: r=0.7 to 0.9; r=-0.9 to -0.7

CSS, Clinical Severity Score; FSHD-HI, Facioscapulohumeral muscular dystrophy Health Index; LMV, Lean muscle volume; MFF, Muscle fat fraction; MFI, Muscle fat infiltration; N, Number of observations; r, Spearman's rank correlation coefficient

¹The range of N and r are presented for the 16 FSHD-HI items.

- Known-groups validity:**
 - Known-groups with cell sizes $> n = 10$ were assessed ($n = 15/16$). Of those, twelve (80%) were nominally statistically different.
 - Nominally significant differences were observed for RSA score and FSHD-HI total score, and subscores.
 - Largest effect sizes were observed for MRI-based known-groups (Table 3).

Table 2. Known-groups definitions

| Outcome measure | Known groups (n = 16) | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Low severity | High severity |
| FSHD-HI Total Score/ Subscore Shoulder and Arm mobility/ Subscore Activities Limitations | Bottom 40% of observations Bottom 20% of observations < 50% items scored 4-5 | Top 40% of observations Top 20% of observations ≥ 50% items scored 4-5 |
| MRI MFF/MFI All muscles | Bottom 40% of observations Bottom 20% of observations | Top 40% of observations Top 20% of observations |
| MRI LMV All muscles | Top 40% of observations Top 20% of observations | Bottom 40% of observations Bottom 20% of observations |
| Ricci CSS | 0 to 3 | 3.5 to 5 |

CSS, Clinical Severity Score, LMV, Lean Muscle Volume; MFF, Muscle Fat Fraction, MFI; Muscle Fat Infiltration

Table 3. Known-groups validity: Average of both arms Total RSA Q1-Q5 with 500g wrist weight score.

| Known groups | ES | P Value* |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|----------|
| FSHD-HI Total | | |
| Bottom 40% (low severity) vs. top 40% (high severity) of observations | 0.67 | 0.011 |
| Bottom 20% (low severity) vs. top 20% (high severity) of observations | 0.68 | 0.064 |
| FSHD-HI Subscore 2 Shoulder and Arm Function | | |
| Bottom 40% (low severity) vs. top 40% (high severity) of observations | 0.81 | 0.002 |
| Bottom 20% (low severity) vs. top 20% (high severity) of observations | 1.08 | 0.006 |
| <50% items scored 4-5 (low severity) vs. ≥50% items scored 4-5 (high severity) | 0.62 | 0.021 |
| FSHD-HI Subscore 6 Activity Limitations | | |
| Bottom 40% (low severity) vs. top 40% (high severity) of observations | 0.63 | 0.02 |
| Bottom 20% (low severity) vs. top 20% (high severity) of observations | 0.94 | 0.01 |
| <50% items scored 4-5 (low severity) vs. ≥50% items scored 4-5 (high severity) | 0.31 | 0.31 |
| MRI LMV | | |
| Top 40% (low severity) vs. bottom 40% (high severity) of observations | 1.02 | <0.001 |
| Top 20% (low severity) vs. bottom 20% (high severity) of observations | 2.12 | <0.001 |
| MRI MFF | | |
| Bottom 40% (low severity) vs. top 40% (high severity) of observations | 1.39 | <0.001 |
| Bottom 20% (low severity) vs. top 20% (high severity) of observations | 1.46 | <0.001 |
| MRI MFI | | |
| Bottom 40% (low severity) vs. top 40% (high severity) of observations | 1.14 | <0.001 |
| Bottom 20% (low severity) vs. top 20% (high severity) of observations | 1.15 | <0.001 |
| Ricci CSS | | |
| 0 to 3 (low severity) vs. 3.5 to 5 (high severity) | 0.58 | 0.16 |

*P-value: nominally statistically significant at .05 level

Purple = medium ES; Green = large ES; Red = Significant P-Value

CI, Confidence interval; FSHD-HI, Facioscapulohumeral muscular dystrophy Health Index; ES, Effect size; LMV, Lean muscle volume; MFF, Muscle fat fraction; MFI, Muscle fat infiltration; N, Number of observations; RSA, Relative surface area; RWS, Reachable workspace; SD, Standard deviation

Test-re-test reliability:

- Subjects with No change (4) on PGIC from baseline to week 4 ($n=54$) had a mean Q1-Q5 RSA score of 0.572 (SD=0.251) at baseline and 0.570 (SD=0.259) at week 4; the average difference was -0.002. The test-retest-reliability ICC for the Q1-Q5 RSA score was 0.98, suggesting almost perfect agreement.

References:

- Giardina, E. et al. (2024). In Clinical Genetics.
- Ajromand, J. (2020). Facioscapulohumeral Muscular Dystrophy (FSHD) Voice of the Patient Report. Externally Led Patient-Focused Drug Development Meeting.
- Hamel, J. et al. (2019). Neurology, 93(12), E1180-E1192
- Johnson, N. E. et al. (2012). Muscle & Nerve, 46(6), 948-950
- Han, J., et al. (2013). PLoS Currents, 12(5)
- Han, J., et al. (2015). Muscle & Nerve, 52(6), 946-955
- Han, J., et al. (2015). Muscle & Nerve, 51(2), 168-175
- Mellon, M., et al. (2022). Neurology, 99(9).
- Hatch, M., et al. (2019). Neuromuscular Disorders 29(7), 250-257
- Hatch, M., et al. (2021). Muscle & Nerve, 63(2), 250-257
- Hatch, M., et al. (2022). Neurology 98(18)
- Reyes-Leiva, S. D., et al. (2024). Articles Lancet Neurol, 23
- Abma, I.L., et al. (2016). BMC Res Notes 9, 226
- Cohen, J. (1988). Statistical Power Analysis for the Behavioral Sciences (2nd ed.). Routledge
- Teewe, C. B. et al. (2007). J Clin Epidemiol 60, 34-42

Disclosures:

LH and SHL are employees of Acaster Lloyd Consulting and may hold stock or stock options in the company. SA is a company director of Acaster Lloyd Consulting. AEL and JJ are employees of Fulcrum Therapeutics and may hold stock or stock options of Fulcrum Therapeutics. This study was funded by Fulcrum Therapeutics.