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Kerri M. Winters-Stone
Oregon Health & Science University

Britta Torgrimson
Oregon Health & Science University

Fay Horak
Oregon Health & Science University

Alvin Eisner
Portland State University, aeisnerphd@gmail.com

Lillian Nail
Oregon Health & Science University

See next page for additional authors

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Authors

Kerri M. Winters-Stone, Britta Torgrimson, Fay Horak, Alvin Eisner, Lillian Nail, Micahel C. Leo, Steve Chui, and Shih-Wen Luoh

Identifying factors associated with falls in postmenopausal breast cancer survivors: a multi-disciplinary approach

Kerri M. Winters-Stone, PhD, Fay Horak, PhD, PT, Alvin Eisner, PhD, Michael C. Leo, PhD, RN, Steve Chui, MD, and Shih-Wen Luoh, MD

School of Nursing (Winters-Stone, Torgrimson, Leo, Nail), School of Medicine (Chui, Eisner, Horak, Luoh), Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR, From Portland Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Portland, OR (Luoh)

Abstract

Objective—To identify neuromuscular, balance and vision factors that contribute to falls in recently treated breast cancer survivors (BCS) and explore links between fall risk factors and cancer treatment

Design—Case-control plus prospective observation

Setting—Comprehensive cancer center

Participants—BCS within two years chemotherapy completion and/or on adjuvant endocrine therapy (N=59; mean age: 58 yrs)

Intervention—not applicable

Main outcome measures—Objective measures of postural control, vision and neuromuscular function included 1) a sensory organization test (SOT), 2) a visual assessment battery, 3) muscle mass by DXA, and 4) neuromuscular function with strength by repetition maximum, power by timed stair climb, and gait speed by 4m walk. Falls were self-reported for the past year (retrospective) and monthly for six months (prospective).

Results—58% of BCS reported falls in the past year. BCS with a history of falls had lower SOT scores with a vestibular deficit pattern in postural control ($p < .01$) and took longer to read letters on the contrast sensitivity chart ($p < .05$). Vestibular score on the SOT mediated the relationship between treatment and falls among BCS who received chemotherapy only, but not adjuvant endocrine therapy.

Conclusions—Results of this pilot project suggest that balance disturbances of vestibular origin and delays in detecting low contrast visual stimuli are associated with falls in BCS. Future studies that track falls and fall risk factors in BCS from diagnosis through treatment are warranted as are studies that can identify treatment-related vestibular dysfunction and altered visual processing.

Keywords

drug therapy; neoplasm; postural balance; vision; muscle strength

Fractures are a particular concern for breast cancer survivors (BCS)^{1, 2} because of the combined effect of chemotherapy and adjuvant endocrine therapy on fracture risk factors, including bone mass² and fall risk³. Even though falls may play an important role in fracture etiology⁴, there are few studies of falls in BCS. We reported that BCS with chemotherapy-induced amenorrhea fall more than their age-matched, cancer-free peers⁵ and Chen et al (2005) reported an increased falls in BCS using data from the Women's Health Initiative cohort³.

In older adults, leading risk factors for falls include a prior history of falls, muscle weakness, gait and/or balance impairment and poor vision⁶⁻⁸. Cancer treatment may increase fall risk because treatment can worsen traditional risk factors, potentiate less common risk factors or contribute to falls in new ways. Breast cancer chemotherapy may cause peripheral neuropathy⁹ and weakness¹⁰. Adjuvant endocrine therapy has unknown effects on neuromuscular function and may alter vision in several ways¹¹⁻¹⁵. Despite study limitations that included examination of few fall risk factors and use of simple balance and strength assessments, prior work suggests that both balance and strength are worse in estrogen-deficient BCS compared to controls and that falls are more common in BCS with muscle weakness⁵.

The purpose of this study was to compare BCS with and without a recent history of falls on a comprehensive battery of objective tests of fall risk factors. The objectives of this study were to: 1) identify balance, neuromuscular and visual factors associated with past history of falls in BCS, 2) determine if factors that discriminate past fallers from non-fallers can predict future falls and 3) examine whether balance, neuromuscular and visual factors are potential mediators of the relationship between the type of cancer treatment and falls.

METHODS

Sample and Setting

Women were recruited through state and hospital cancer registries, clinician referral, and community events. To best evaluate persistent treatment effects rather than acute side effects of cancer chemotherapy that might be linked to falls, eligibility criteria included a diagnosis of non-metastatic breast cancer (stages 0-IIIa), completion of chemotherapy within the past two years with or without adjuvant hormone therapy OR within two years of surgery and presently taking a selective estrogen receptor modulator (SERM) or aromatase inhibitor (AI) that was initiated 6 months earlier, postmenopausal, and <70 years of age (to separate treatment effects from aging). Women were excluded if they had cognitive difficulties or medical conditions that, in the opinion of the study investigator (KWS), affected testing protocols. A convenience sample of N=60 was chosen for this preliminary study, balancing available resources, while retaining power for regression models. The Institutional Review Board approved the study.

Procedures

Women who responded to invitation letters from the cancer registry, advertisements, or oncologist referral were contacted by telephone and screened for eligibility. Eligible women who agreed to participate provided written informed consent, completed questionnaires and underwent balance, neuromuscular and vision testing. Tests were performed by the same technician except for the SOT that was administered by one of two trained physical

therapists. All tests followed standard operating procedures that included moderate verbal encouragement. Participants also completed mailed or emailed monthly fall reports for the next six months. Late reports (>2 weeks) were followed up by phone and information obtained verbally.

Measures

Demographic and clinical characteristics including breast cancer stage, treatment type, diagnosis and treatment dates were obtained by self-report.

Falls were assessed retrospectively through self-report of falls in the previous year and prospectively for six months by monthly reports. A fall was defined as unintentionally coming to rest on the ground or at some other lower level, not as a result of a major intrinsic event or overwhelming hazard¹⁶. A past fall was only counted if it occurred within the past year and after cancer diagnosis. To reduce reporting bias, we used a standard definition of a fall, gave identical instructions for tracking falls to all participants regardless of fall history, and confirmed affirmative fall reports by telephone.

Balance problems consistent with neuropathy, vestibular loss, and CNS disorders that contribute to fall risk¹⁷ were assessed by computerized dynamic posturography (CDP)^a. We conducted the sensory organization test (SOT) that systematically removes or alters useful visual and somatosensory input across six sensory conditions (Fig 1) and provides equilibrium scores for each condition based on center of gravity sway. Sensory analysis ratios are calculated to identify the degree to which a person can use information from the somatosensory (SOM), visual (VIS) and vestibular (VEST) sensory systems to maintain balance, by comparing conditions 2 to 1, 4 to 1 and 5 to 1, respectively. The preference ratio (PREF) determines reliance on visual information to maintain balance even when the visual information is incorrect from sway-referencing the visual surround (Conditions 3 vs 6 and 2 vs 5).

Gait speed (m/s) was evaluated by timing the participant as she walked in a straight line for 4m at both normal and fast walking speeds on an electronic gait mat^b. Slow gait speed is associated with increased fall risk⁶.

Neuromuscular function was evaluated by the following tests: 1) Maximal lower body strength by a one-repetition maximum leg press (1-RM; kg)^c, using standard protocols¹⁸, 2) Functional lower body strength by time to rise 5 times from a chair (sec)¹⁹ and 3) Functional stair climb ability, a task that relies on muscular power, by time to ascend and time to descend seven stairs (1.2 m) using standard protocols²⁰ and described as stair climb speed (m/s) and power (kg·m/s).

Muscle mass of the whole body was measured via DXA^d. Participants lay supine on the table and were positioned according to manufacturer guidelines for regional body composition analysis^d. Body composition was expressed as % whole-body lean mass and leg lean mass (kg). In-house coefficients of variation for lean and fat mass in our laboratory are <2.0%²¹.

Vision characteristics were assessed with a visual function battery consisting of the following tests: Visual acuity using autorefractor^e; 2) Spatial contrast sensitivity (both eyes

^aNeurocom Clinical Research System, NeuroCom International, Inc., 9570 SE Lawnfield Road, Clackamas, OR 97015 USA

^bGAITrite electronic walkway system, CIR Systems, Inc., 60 Garlor Drive, Havertown, PA 19083

^cVectra VX 38 multi-station weight machine, Vectra Fitness, 7901 South 190th Street, Kent, WA 98032 U.S.A

^dHologic Discovery Wi densitometer, Hologic, Inc., 35 Crosby Drive, Bedford, MA 01730

^eHumphrey Autorefractor/Keratometer Model 599, Carl Zeiss Meditec Inc., 5160 Hacienda Drive Dublin, CA 94568-7562

together) using the Pelli-Robson chart at a luminance level of 40 cd/m²,^{f22}. To assess task difficulty, we recorded “Time to Hesitation” as the time from the start of the test at highest contrast until subject first hesitated 5 seconds between successive letters at lower contrasts; 3) Depth perception for near vision was assessed using the Randot® SO-002 Graded Circle Stereoacuity Test^g; 4) Visual field sensitivity was measured using a white-on-white central 30° screening test^h.

Statistical analysis

Descriptive data for continuous variables are presented as means and standard deviations and for categorical data as % of sample. Independent samples t-tests or chi-square were used for comparisons on balance, neuromuscular, vision and treatment characteristics between BCS with and without a history of falls. To explore predictors of falls over and above a history of past falls, hierarchical logistic multiple regression was used to examine treatment, balance, neuromuscular and vision variables that predicted fall status in the 6 month follow-up period with variables that differed between groups at $p < .15$ considered for inclusion in the logistic regression model as independent variables. Treatment was dummy coded to examine the independent contributions of chemotherapy and adjuvant endocrine therapy to fall prediction. To examine whether balance, neuromuscular and visual characteristics mediate the relationship between treatment and falls we employed the product coefficients approach to testing mediation^{23, 24, 25}. Only variables significantly different between fallers and non-fallers at baseline were explored as mediators.

RESULTS

Falls

Of the 143 women who expressed in the study, 59 women enrolled and all completed baseline testing and six-month fall reports. On average, participants were 58 years old and overweight (Table 1). Most women had Stage I-II breast cancer, were treated with chemotherapy and were currently taking a SERM or an AI. At enrollment, 58% reported a fall in the previous year and half of them experienced >1 fall (Table 2). Less than 10% of the sample had a fracture after their cancer diagnosis, but most reported fractures were associated with a fall. 53% of our sample experienced one or more falls during the six-month follow up period. One-third of women with a previous fall history also fell in the 6-month follow up period. Taking both observation periods into account, 76% of BCS in this study reported falling after their cancer diagnosis within the 18-month time frame.

Differences between past fallers and non-fallers

Past fallers and non-fallers were of similar age and clinical status regarding breast cancer history (Table 3 & 4). Past fallers had lower scores on condition 5 of the SOT ($p < .01$) (Fig 1) which contributed to differences on the VEST score ($p < .01$) (Table 4). Subjects who took longer time to read letters on the contrast sensitivity chart were more likely to have a history of falls ($p < .05$; Table 5). There were no other significant differences on the SOT, the muscle function tests or the visual tests by fall history.

Predictors of future falls

After adjusting for fall history, the following variables were added in the regression model: VEST score, VIS score, whole body % lean mass, stair descent speed, time to hesitation, and

^fPelli-Robson chart, Lombart Instrument, 5358 Robin Hood Road, Norfolk, Virginia 23513

^gStereo Optical Co. Inc. 8623 W. Bryn Mawr Ave., Suite 502 Chicago, IL 60631

^hHumphrey Field Analyzer II model 750i, Carl Zeiss Meditec Inc., 5160 Hacienda Drive, Dublin, CA 94568-7562

treatment type. Though stair ascent speed met our criterion for entry in the model ($p < .15$) it was not included in the regression because of its large correlation with stair descent speed and concern for multicollinearity. Time to (visual) hesitation and stair descent speed introduced instability in the estimates of the standard errors so the model was rerun without these variables. The final logistic regression model was not significant, $\chi^2(6) = 3.85, p > .05$; Table 6.

Mediators of the relationship between treatment and falls

VEST score was the only variable that met criteria for mediator models. Separate models were run to examine whether VEST score mediated the relationship between past or future falls and a particular treatment category (adjuvant endocrine therapy, chemotherapy, or adjuvant endocrine therapy + chemotherapy). Treatment type had an indirect relationship with past falls due to balance problems when relying on the vestibular system (Table 7). The chemotherapy only group was 1.96 times more likely to have a history of falls than the group that received chemotherapy + endocrine therapy via the effect of treatment on VEST score (95% bias-corrected and accelerated CI for the odds ratio: 1.05 – 6.38). VEST score did not mediate the relationship between treatment type and future falls.

DISCUSSION

Our study is the first to consider how breast cancer treatment may increase fall risk by using a comprehensive set of objective measures of fall risk and by exploring mediators of the treatment-falls relationship. Our findings suggest that recently treated postmenopausal BCS have higher rates of falling compared to population averages for community-dwelling older adults and that balance disturbances may explain how treatment could increase falls in BCS. Difficulties responding quickly to low spatial contrasts may also contribute to falls in this population, in which vision disturbances associated with adjuvant endocrine therapy have been reported^{11–15}. By aggregating fall history data and prospective fall data, 76% of BCS fell within an 18-month period. Alterations in vestibular inputs to balance control may explain the relationship between breast cancer treatment and falls observed in women whose systemic treatment was cytotoxic chemotherapy alone.

Among our sample of postmenopausal BCS, the incidence of falls is nearly double the 25%–30% annual fall rate reported for community-dwelling older adults over 65 years of age²⁶. In our study, 58% of BCS experienced a fall in the year prior to enrollment and nearly half (47%) fell within six-months thereafter. Our results agree with those reported by Chen et al (2005) that BCS have a 15% higher risk of falls than non-BCS³. In contrast, studies in older cancer survivors report similar fall histories between older adults receiving treatment for cancer and cancer-free older adults^{27, 28}. Age and treatment differences may explain the discrepancies between falls data in BCS studies versus studies of older adults with mixed cancer diagnoses. At least in BCS, higher fall risk should be considered as a potential consequence of treatment. In turn, falls may lead to injury, activity limitations due to fear of falling²⁹, and eventually contribute to functional decline³⁰.

We measured a comprehensive set of neuromuscular and balance characteristics known to be associated with falls but only balance discriminated fallers from non-fallers. BCS who fell had significantly lower scores on condition 5 of the SOT, indicating a vestibular-related deficit in balance control. Using similar methods, Wampler (2007) reported lower scores on five of six SOT tests, and particularly lower vestibular scores among BCS treated with taxane therapy compared to healthy, age-matched controls³¹. SOT scores from our BCS group are similar to those of Wampler's BCS sample, but vestibular scores among the fallers in our study are even lower and sway in other conditions was not abnormal. The similar SOT results for vestibular scores reported for both studies may reflect a consistent side

effect of breast cancer treatment, particularly chemotherapy. Doxorubicin (adriamycin), used in most combination chemotherapy for breast cancer, is an aminoglycoside. This class of drugs is associated with vestibular ototoxicity³². Ototoxic side effects from chemotherapy drugs for breast cancer have received very little attention in the literature. Of the two studies including BCS, aminoglycosides were linked to ototoxicity in BCS only³³, while ototoxicity from taxanes was not observed in breast plus ovarian cancer survivors⁷. Ototoxicity results in loss of hair cells in the vestibular system even before noticeable hair cell loss in the cochlea for hearing and consistently results in abnormal scores in SOT conditions 5 and 6, despite normal sway in conditions 1–4³⁴. Together, our study and Wampler's suggest that breast cancer treatment may adversely affect the vestibular inputs to balance control and this may lead to falls. However, since past, but not future falls could be predicted by balance problems, it is possible that vestibular or other deficits impairing balance function were most severe during and immediately following chemotherapy and lessen over time or are compensated for by increased reliance on other sensory systems to maintain balance³⁵.

Wampler et al (2007) also reported that BCS treated with taxane-based chemotherapy had worse visual acuity at low but not high-contrast, as compared with healthy control subjects. In our study the average contrast sensitivity level itself was not significantly different between fallers and non-fallers which could be because the Pelli-Robson test assesses contrast sensitivity far above the visual acuity limit. In addition, we found the relation of falls to contrast sensitivity to depend on the time taken by subjects to respond correctly. In the absence of time constraints, subjects may view the low-contrast letters for upwards of ten seconds before identifying the correct letters. A decision period this long would be of little help to a person navigating real-world environments where falls occur. Our results may help explain discrepancies in the literature on the relation of contrast sensitivity to falls^{36–38}.

In the mediator models, chemotherapy treatment had an indirect effect on falls through its effect on vestibular balance scores when contrasted with the group that received chemotherapy + adjuvant endocrine therapy where no relationship with vestibular balance scores and falls existed. However, there was no indirect effect found for adjuvant endocrine therapy only and falls via vestibular scores when compared to those who received chemotherapy + adjuvant endocrine therapy. The differences between treatment groups may be confounded by different health and disease status of the patient that dictated type of treatment. Women who do not receive adjuvant endocrine therapy for breast cancer are more likely to have hormone receptor negative disease that is not responsive to SERMs or AIs³⁹. These BCS may be more likely to receive high-dose chemotherapy⁴⁰ and/or anthracycline-based chemotherapy⁴¹ thus, may be more vulnerable to side effects of this type of chemotherapy treatment. Given the variation in dose and type of chemotherapy and the impact of these variations on the nature and magnitude of treatment-related side effects, it will be important for future studies to obtain complete treatment information on participants and/or focus on specific chemotherapeutic agents.

Study Limitations

Our study has limitations. The analyses using retrospective falls data are cross-sectional and cannot establish cause and effect; in fact, we only counted falls that occurred in the past year and after cancer diagnosis to retain the plausible link to cancer treatment. Due to challenges inherent to abstracting medical records from diverse hospital systems among our community sample, we were unable to obtain full information on chemotherapy drugs and doses received by participants so we cannot link specific chemotherapy agents to falls. We did not include measures of peripheral neuropathy, a common side effect of chemotherapy associated with falls; however, the SOT somatosensory scores were similar between fallers and non-fallers (Fig 1) suggesting that peripheral neuropathy may not underlie balance problems in this sample. Our study may have attracted women concerned about falling and

results may not generalize to the broader population of BCS. Our sample size was relatively small but appropriate for preliminary work and intended to inform future studies.

CONCLUSIONS

Falls in BCS are understudied and deserve more attention, particularly in light of the increase in fractures after breast cancer treatment and the relationship of falls to fractures. Our findings add to growing evidence that fall risk is increased in BCS and that vestibular function may underpin associations between breast cancer treatment and falls. Our results also suggest that standard contrast sensitivity tests may not capture delays in contrast detection that might contribute to falls. Collectively, knowledge from this study will inform future studies of falls in cancer survivors as well as contribute to the development of specific interventions that target BCS at risk of falling. To date, only strength training has been examined for effects on falls in BCS⁴². This study did not specifically target BCS who fell and exercise did not reduce falls. Given our findings suggesting that strength is not a predictor of falls in BCS, strength training less effective in BCS than in older adults where strength is a predictor of falls. Future studies may consider a multi-factorial interventions for reducing falls that include vestibular rehabilitation techniques and environmental modifications to enhance contrast.

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List of abbreviations

BCS	breast cancer survivor
SOT	sensory organization test
CNS	central nervous system
CDP	computerized dynamic posturography
SOM	somatosensory
VEST	vestibular
VIS	vision
PREF	preference
1-RM	one-repetition maximum
m/s	meters per second
kg·m/s	kilogram-meters per second
DXA	dual energy x-ray absorptiometry
cd/m²	candela per square meter
SERM	selective estrogen receptor modulator
AI	aromatase inhibitor

SE	standard error
CI	confidence interval

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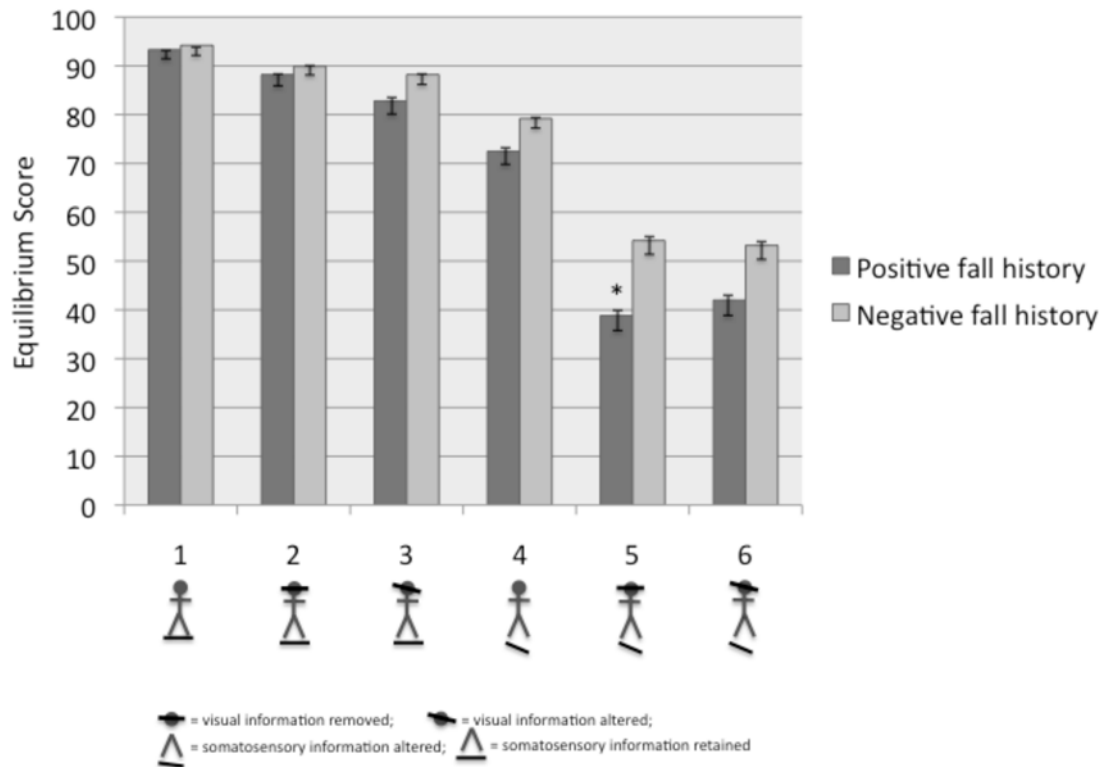


Fig. 1. Comparison of equilibrium scores by condition on the baseline Sensory Organization Test between BCS with a positive or negative fall history. Figure illustrating the sensory system alterations are placed below each condition number.

Table 1

Health history of breast cancer survivors (N=59)

Treatment	Mean (SD) or % of Sample
Age	58.5 (9.7)
BMI (kg/m ²)	28.3 (7.2)
Months since diagnosis	20.9 (6.5)
Stage 0	5%
Stage I	29%
Stage II	39%
Stage III	19%
Chemotherapy only (N=17)	29%
Current adjuvant endocrine therapy (N=19)	
SERM use only (N=7)	12%
Current AI use only (N=12)	20%
Chemotherapy + current SERM or AI use (N=23)	39%

Abbreviations: SERM: Selective estrogen receptor modulator; AI: Aromatase inhibitor

Table 2

Proportion of falls and fractures reported by breast cancer survivors (N=59) in the past year* and over the 6-month observation period

	% of Sample
At least one fall in past year	58%
Multiple falls in past year	31%
Recent fracture	8%
Recent fracture related to fall	5%
At least one fall occurring over 6 month observation period	53%
Multiple falls occurring over 6 month observation period	14%
At least one fall in past year or over 6 month observation period	76%

* fall or fracture must have occurred within the year prior to enrollment and after cancer diagnosis.

Table 3

Comparison of participants with positive and negative fall history* on demographic and clinical information (mean (SD) or % of group) collected at enrollment. Percentages reflect the proportion of the sample possessing a clinical characteristic within each fall group.

	Positive fall history (N=34)	Negative fall history (N=25)	p-value
Age (yrs)	59.2 (7.1)	57.4 (12.4)	0.52
Time since diagnosis (mos.)	22.3 (5.8)	19.0 (7.1)	0.41
Breast cancer stage			0.19
Stage 0	9%	0%	--
Stage I	27%	37%	--
Stage II	49%	32%	--
Stage III	15%	31%	--
Treatment			
Chemotherapy only	29%	28%	0.46
Current SERM use only	15%	4%	0.28
Current AI use only	15%	24%	0.16
Chemotherapy + SERM or AI use	41%	44%	0.72

* Number of falls reported over 12 months prior to baseline testing

Abbreviations: SERM = selective estrogen receptor modulator; AI = aromatase inhibitor

Table 4

Comparison of participants with positive and negative fall history* on baseline neuromuscular and balance characteristics (mean (SD) or % of group)

	Positive fall history (n=34)	Negative fall history (N=25)	p-value
BMI (kg/m ²)	29.3 (8.3)	26.9 (5.1)	0.22
Whole body % lean mass	60.7 (6.8)	63.4 (6.2)	0.12
Leg lean mass (kg)	15.0 (3.3)	14.4 (2.4)	0.46
Maximal leg press (kg)	86.0 (30.4)	78.6 (19.5)	0.30
Chair stand time (sec to complete 5 stands)	12.6 (3.0)	11.8 (3.3)	0.31
Stair climb power (kg·m/sec)	28.3 (6.7)	28.2 (7.0)	0.96
Stair ascent speed (m/sec)	.25 (.04)	.27 (.05)	0.09
Stair descent speed (m/sec)	.28 (.07)*	.31 (.05)	0.07
Best fast walk (m/sec)	.43 (.07)	.48 (.07)	0.21
Average usual walk (m/sec)	.30 (.05)	.33 (.05)	0.21
SOT-somatosensory	94.6 (7.2)	95.6 (3.5)	0.52
SOT-visual	77.6 (19.1)	84.1 (8.5)	0.12
SOT-vestibular	41.4 (25.0)	57.3 (18.7)	0.01
SOT-preference	96.6 (23.6)	98.6 (11.5)	0.70

* Number of falls reported over 12 months prior to baseline testing

Abbreviations: SOT: Sensory organization test

Table 5

Comparison of participants with positive and negative fall history* on baseline vision characteristics (mean (SD) or % of group)

	Positive fall history (N=34)	Negative fall history (N=25)	p-value
Visual acuity – right eye [†]	0.9 (0.2)	0.9 (0.3)	0.63
Visual acuity – left eye [†]	0.6 (0.7)	0.6 (0.5)	0.89
Contrast sensitivity [‡]	1.8 (0.2)	1.8 (0.2)	0.73
Contrast sensitivity time to hesitation (sec) [§]	29.0 (10.5)	24.6 (6.1)	0.04
Contrast sensitivity at hesitation [§]	1.7 (0.1)	1.7 (0.1)	0.99
Stereovision (arcsec) ^{//}	88.5 (169.0)	173 (314.7)	0.63
Visual field sensitivity (# of missed points) [¶]	0.8 (2.6)	3.8 (8.5)	0.10

* Number of falls reported over 12 months prior to baseline testing;

[†] Scores < 1 indicate poorer than 20/20 acuity;

[‡] higher scores indicate better contrast sensitivity;

[§] higher scores indicate more delay in detecting letters at low contrast; sample sizes for contrast sensitivity were positive fall history: N=31 and negative fall history: N=23 and for contrast sensitivity hesitation time and line were N=29 and N=22 due to missing data;

^{//} lower scores (arcsec) indicate better stereovision;

[¶] higher scores imply poorer coverage of the visual field

Table 6

Logistic regression results for prediction of faller status over six-month observation period (odds ratio + 95% confidence interval). Independent variables were assessed at baseline.

Independent Variable	Odds Ratio	p-value
History of falls in previous year	0.86 (0.27, 2.69)	0.79
Whole body percent lean mass	1.00 (0.92, 1.01)	0.94
SOT-vision	0.97 (0.93, 1.01)	0.17
SOT-vestibular	0.99 (0.97, 1.03)	0.77
Adjuvant endocrine therapy only [*]	1.42 (0.41, 4.90)	0.58
Chemotherapy only [†]	1.32 (0.31, 5.64)	0.71

^{*} Comparison of participants who only had adjuvant endocrine therapy to participants who had chemotherapy + adjuvant endocrine therapy;

[†] Comparison of participants who had chemotherapy only compared to participants who had chemotherapy + adjuvant endocrine therapy

Table 7

Mediation analysis to test for the indirect effects of treatment type on falls via VEST scores from the SOT.

	b	SE	p-value	Odds Ratio*	95% CI Odd Ratio
Test of indirect path from adjuvant endocrine therapy only[†] as the independent variable					
Adjuvant endocrine therapy only to VEST score	-6.43	6.84	.35	n/a	n/a
Direct effects of VEST score on falls	-.04	.01	.02	.96	[.94,.98]
Total effect of adjuvant endocrine therapy only on falls	.47	.61	.45	1.60	[.48,5.29]
Direct effect of adjuvant endocrine therapy only on falls	.31	.65	.63	1.36	[.38,4.87]
Partial effect of chemotherapy only on falls [‡]	-.23	.78	.77	.79	[.17,3.66]
Indirect effects of adjuvant endocrine therapy only on falls through VEST score	.22	.30	n/a [§]	1.25	[.76,2.64] ^{//}
Test of indirect path from chemotherapy only[‡] as the independent variable					
Chemotherapy only to VEST score	-19.41	7.72	.02	n/a	n/a
Direct effects of VEST score on falls	-.04	.01	.02	.96	[.94,.98]
Total effect of chemotherapy only on falls	.40	.69	.57	1.49	[.39,5.77]
Direct effect of chemotherapy only on falls	-.23	.78	.77	.79	[.17,3.66]
Partial effect of adjuvant endocrine therapy only on falls [†]	.31	.65	.63	1.36	[.38,4.87]
Indirect effects of chemotherapy only on falls through VEST score	.68	.49	n/a [§]	1.96	[1.05,6.38] ^{//}

CI: confidence interval

* Odds ratios reported only for logistic regression analyses

[†] Comparison of participants who only had adjuvant endocrine therapy to participants who had chemotherapy + adjuvant endocrine therapy

[‡] Comparison of participants who had chemotherapy only compared to participants who had chemotherapy + adjuvant endocrine therapy

[§] Normal theory tests are not available for models with binary outcomes

^{//} Confidence intervals are bias corrected and accelerated