

Seated Balance Assessment and Treatment Recommendations

Nathan Casey, PT, DPT, NCS, Rachel Donnelly, PT, DPT, NCS, Jen Nash, PT, DPT, NCS and Alexander Chavez, SPT, CSCS

Fact Sheet

Outcome Measures and References:



Produced by



A Special Interest
Group of



Contact us:

ANPT

1935 County Rd. B2 W.

Ste 165

Roseville, MN 55113

Phone: 952.646.2038

info@neuropt.org

www.neuropt.org

a component of



Seated balance relies on segmental trunk control, anticipatory postural adjustments, and managing the center of mass over a dynamic base of support.

Recent RCTs (2021–2024) show that trunk-focused training across postures improves trunk stability, dynamic sitting balance, and function. Foundational work in cerebellar ataxia by Ilg & Synofzik shows that progressive coordinative postural training improves dynamic stability, supporting structured position progressions in neuro rehab.

Assessments

Function in Sitting Test (FIST)

- Best for individuals with neurologic impairments who can sit unsupported, when detailed sitting balance assessment is needed to guide treatment and goals.
- Adults with sitting balance dysfunction:
 - **MDC:** 5.5 points (Gorman et al., 2014)
 - **MCID:** > 6.5 points (Gorman et al., 2014)

Spinal Cord Injury–Falls Concern Scale (SCI-FCS)

- Self-report questionnaire for manual wheelchair users with spinal cord injury that evaluates concern about falling during daily activities.
 - **MDC:** 7.1 points (Ronaldsen et al., 2016)
 - **MCID:** Not yet established

Trunk Impairment Scale (TIS)

- Assesses static & dynamic sitting balance & trunk coordination, providing more detail than the 4-item Trunk Control Test, and is useful when a precise, task-specific evaluation is needed, esp. after stroke.
 - **MCID (acute stroke):** ~ 3 points (Ishiwatari et al., 2023)

Modified Functional Reach Test (mFRT)

- A sitting balance test measuring forward and lateral stability limits in those unable to stand, using maximal reach without loss of balance or arm support; a quick, low-equipment option for limited standing tolerance.
 - **MDC/MCID:** Not yet established

This is for informational and educational purposes only. It does not constitute and should not be used as a substitute for medical advice, diagnosis, rehabilitation, or treatment. Patients and other members of the general public should always seek the advice of a qualified healthcare professional regarding personal health and medical conditions. The Academy of Neurologic Physical Therapy and its collaborators disclaim any liability to any party for any loss or damage by errors or omissions in this publication.

Published 2026

Outcome Measures and References:



Produced by



A Special Interest Group of



Contact us:

ANPT

1935 County Rd. B2 W.
Ste 165

Roseville, MN 55113

Phone: 952.646.2038

info@neuropt.org

www.neuropt.org

a component of



Position Progressions & Clinical Application

Sitting

- Why: Direct carryover, salience
- Carryover: Direct improvement in functional seated tasks (ADLs)

Quadruped

- Why: Low center of mass + wide base of support → significant trunk activation, low fall risk
- Carryover: Improved static and dynamic sitting balance, fall recovery

Tall Kneeling

- Why: Removes ankle strategy, shifts stability demands to hips/trunk
- Carryover: Improved trunk extension, vertical alignment, pelvic control

Half Kneeling

- Why: Asymmetric BOS challenges lateral control and cross-body stability
- Carryover: Improved unilateral reaching and scooting in sitting

Modified Plantigrade (bridge to standing)

- Why: Safe way to train forward-flexed trunk control with UE support
- Carryover: Improved anterior/posterior trunk control needed for ADLs



Simple Progression Framework

Support: Bilateral → unilateral → no UE support → unstable surface

BOS: Wide → narrow → asymmetrical → dynamic

Postures: Sitting → Quadruped → Tall Kneeling → Half Kneeling → Modified Plantigrade

Task: Static → weight shift (A/P, lateral) → reaching (within → outside BOS) → object manipulation → perturbations (internal → external; predictable → unpredictable) → dual-task (cognitive, motor)

Planes: Single-plane (sagittal, frontal) → multi-plane → rotational → combined tasks; predictable → variable → unpredictable directions

Head/Visual: Stable gaze → head turns (vertical → horizontal → diagonal) → head turns with task → altered vision (reduced, busy, eyes closed) → gaze stabilization → dual-task with head movement

Intensity: Add resistance (weighted vest, ankle weights, bands, manual contact), increase speed, reduce support, increase range, add dual-task

Gamify: Use blaze pods, timers, SMART WOD app, Clock it app

This is for informational and educational purposes only. It does not constitute and should not be used as a substitute for medical advice, diagnosis, rehabilitation, or treatment. Patients and other members of the general public should always seek the advice of a qualified healthcare professional regarding personal health and medical conditions. The Academy of Neurologic Physical Therapy and its collaborators disclaim any liability to any party for any loss or damage by errors or omissions in this publication.

Published 2026