JMIRx Med Anonymous

Peer-Review Report

Peer Review of "Assessment of SARC-F Sensitivity for Probable Sarcopenia Among Community-Dwelling Older Adults: Cross-Sectional Questionnaire Study"

Anonymous

Related Articles:

Preprint (medRxiv): https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2023.10.31.23297840v2 Authors' Response to Peer-Review Reports: https://med.jmirx.org/2025/1/e77497

Published Article: https://med.jmirx.org/2025/1/e54475

JMIRx Med 2025;6:e78552; doi: 10.2196/78552

Keywords: sarcopenia; neuromuscular; screening; community; scale; measure; questionnaires; diagnosis; gerontology; older adults; muscular

This is the peer-review report for "Assessment of SARC-F Sensitivity for Probable Sarcopenia Among Community-Dwelling Older Adults: Cross-Sectional Questionnaire Study."

Round 1 Review

General Comments

The authors [1] present an intriguing and clinically valuable finding through their receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve analysis, suggesting that a SARC-F (strength, assistance with walking, rising from a chair, climbing stairs, and falls) score of ≥2 may serve as a new cutoff value for screening probable sarcopenia. This conclusion has significant potential for improving clinical practice by enhancing early detection.

However, the study is based on a relatively small sample size of 204 community-dwelling older adults, and it is unclear if the data were collected from a single center. This limitation raises concerns about the generalizability of the findings to a broader population. I believe the authors could strengthen their argument by conducting additional analyses to address these limitations and provide more robust evidence.

Major Comments

 Introduction: Add a discussion on current research gaps (eg, sarcopenia screening) and clearly explain how your study addresses these gaps.

- 2. Methods: Include additional clinical outcomes such as muscle function, sarcopenia-related symptoms, or quality of life, and compare how thresholds of ≥2 and ≥4 perform in relation to these outcomes.
- Results: Provide more detailed basic characteristics of participants and compare these between thresholds of ≥2 and ≥4, referring to Malmstrom et al [2] for guidance.
- Discussion: Update the Discussion to integrate insights from the new results, focusing on the implications of the revised threshold for clinical practice and your limitations.

Round 2 Review

Thank you for your revisions. I understand that due to the lack of relevant data, you were unable to expand your data analysis. I am pleased to see the addition of Tables 3 and 4 for the subgroup analysis; however, these two tables could be combined. Additionally, you may consider placing the ROC curves from Figures 1 and 2 into a single figure. Using software like MedCalc or SPSS to compare the areas under the different ROC curves would add more depth to the Results section.

Conflicts of Interest

None declared.

References

1. Propst D, Biscardi L, Dornemann T. Assessment of SARC-F sensitivity for probable sarcopenia among community-dwelling older adults: cross-sectional questionnaire study. JMIRx Med. 2025;6:e54475. [doi: 10.2196/54475]

JMIRx Med Anonymous

2. Malmstrom TK, Miller DK, Simonsick EM, Ferrucci L, Morley JE. SARC-F: a symptom score to predict persons with sarcopenia at risk for poor functional outcomes. J Cachexia Sarcopenia Muscle. Mar 2016;7(1):28-36. [doi: 10.1002/jcsm.12048] [Medline: 27066316]

Abbreviations

ROC: receiver operating characteristic

SARC-F: strength, assistance with walking, rising from a chair, climbing stairs, and falls

Edited by Amy Schwartz; This is a non-peer-reviewed article; submitted 04.06.2025; accepted 04.06.2025; published 25.07.2025

Please cite as:

Anonymous

Peer Review of "Assessment of SARC-F Sensitivity for Probable Sarcopenia Among Community-Dwelling Older Adults: Cross-Sectional Questionnaire Study"

JMIRx Med 2025;6:e78552

URL: https://med.jmirx.org/2025/1/e78552

doi: <u>10.2196/78552</u>

© Anonymous. Originally published in JMIRx Med (https://med.jmirx.org), 25.07.2025. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work, first published in JMIRx Med, is properly cited. The complete bibliographic information, a link to the original publication on https://med.jmirx.org/, as well as this copyright and license information must be included.