<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Availability:</th>
<th>Please visit this website for more information about this instrument: NIH Toolbox website.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Classification:</td>
<td><strong>Supplemental:</strong> Sports-Related Concussion (SRC) Acute (time of injury until 72 hours), Subacute (after 72 hours to 3 months) and Persistent/Chronic (3 months and greater post concussion) and Acute Hospitalized, Concussion/Mild TBI, Epidemiology, Moderate/Severe TBI: Rehabilitation Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI)</td>
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| Short Description of Instrument: | The NIH Toolbox Standing Balance Test (SBT) is a measure developed to assess static standing balance for ages 3–85 years. Also known as the Balance Accelerometer Measure (BAM) it involves the participant assuming and maintaining up to five poses for 50 seconds each. The sequence of poses is: eyes open on a solid surface, eyes closed on solid surface, eyes open on foam surface, eyes closed on foam surface, and eyes open in tandem stance on solid surface. Detailed stopping rules are in place to ensure participant safety with these progressively demanding poses. Postural sway is recorded for each pose using an accelerometer that the participant wears at waist level. This test takes approximately seven minutes to administer and is recommended for ages 3–85.  
**Sports-Related Concussion Specific:**  
**Advantages:** The NIH toolbox spans a wide age range and has been tested in a few studies with concussions and shown to have good reliability. It has been able to differentiate between individuals with and without vestibular disorders and it is low in cost. The BAM has already been used for classifying sport concussion. Previous studies have shown accelerometer data are reliable and provide additional information about postural stability compared to only force platform data (Heebner et al., 2014).  
**Limitations:** Needs normative data to spend the age; it is not clear what normal and abnormal sway is in the context of concussion. It needs to be validated with different age groups. BAM showed to be less sensitive compared to the balance error scoring system (BESS) (Furman et al., 2013). |
| Scoring: | Please visit this website for more information about scoring and interpretation of the SBT: NIH Toolbox Scoring and Interpretation Guide. |
References:


