

ICF (WHO, 2001)

- Personal factors: e.g. sex, age, coping, self-efficacy
- Body functions: e.g. motor and cognitive symptoms, pain
- Activity: e.g. activities of daily living (ADL), walking
- Participation: e.g. recreation and leisure, social interactions
- Environmental factors: e.g. physical environmental barriers, assistive products and technology, support by others, and relationships

P-E fit and perceived aspects of home

- Personal component (P): functional limitations and dependence on mobility devices
- Environmental component (E): physical environmental barriers
- Perceived aspects of home: housing satisfaction, usability of the home, meaning of home and housing-related control beliefs

PD-specific aspects/problems

- Motor symptoms: tremor, brady- and hypokinesia
- Non-motor symptoms: e.g. depression and fatigue
- Gait: e.g. freezing of gait (FOG)
- Balance problems: e.g. near falls, falls, fall-related self-efficacy, activity avoidance due to the risk of falling, dual task difficulties, and a clinical assessment of the postural response in relation to an external perturbation
- Complications of therapy: e.g. experiencing fluctuations and/or dyskinesias

Since people with PD suffer from slowness and difficulties in performing daily transfers, two timed tests are included that tap mobility: walking and rising from a chair.