

**Table S1.** Barthel index.

Activity	Score
FEEDING	
0 = unable	
5 = needs help cutting, spreading butter, etc., or requires modified diet	
10 = independent	
BATHING	
0 = dependent	
5 = independent (or in shower)	
GROOMING	
0 = needs to help with personal care	
5 = independent face/hair/teeth/shaving (implements provided)	
DRESSING	
0 = dependent	
5 = needs help but can do about half unaided	
10 = independent (including buttons, zips, laces, etc.)	
BOWELS	
0 = incontinent (or needs to be given enemas)	
5 = occasional accident	
10 = continent	
BLADDER	
0 = incontinent, or catheterized and unable to manage alone	
5 = occasional accident	
10 = continent	
TOILET USE	
0 = dependent	
5 = needs some help, but can do something alone	
10 = independent (on and off, dressing, wiping)	
TRANSFERS (BED TO CHAIR AND BACK)	
0 = unable, no sitting balance	
5 = major help (one or two people, physical), can sit	
10 = minor help (verbal or physical)	
15 = independent	
MOBILITY (ON LEVEL SURFACES)	
0 = immobile or < 50 yards	
5 = wheelchair independent, including corners, > 50 yards	
10 = walks with help of one person (verbal or physical) > 50 yards	
15 = independent (but may use any aid; for example, stick) > 50 yards	
STAIRS	
0 = unable	
5 = needs help (verbal, physical, carrying aid)	
10 = independent	
TOTAL (0-100)	

The BI measures ten essential self-care and physical dependency aspects, rating each ADL's element. A score of 100 denotes normality, lower scores indicate increasing disability [33].

Table S2. Karnofsky Performance Status scale.

Able to carry on normal activity and to work; no special care needed.	100	Normal no complaints; no evidence of disease.
	90	Able to carry on normal activity; minor signs or symptoms of disease.
	80	Normal activity with effort; some signs or symptoms of disease.
Unable to work; able to live at home and care for most personal needs; varying amount of assistance needed.	70	Cares for self; unable to carry on normal activity or to do active work.
	60	Requires occasional assistance, but is able to care for most of his personal needs.
	50	Requires considerable assistance and frequent medical care.
Unable to care for self; requires equivalent of institutional or hospital care; disease may be progressing rapidly.	40	Disable; requires special care and assistance.
	30	Severely disabled; hospital admission is indicated although death not imminent.
	20	Very sick; hospital admission necessary; active supportive treatment necessary.
	10	Moribund; fatal processes progressing rapidly.
	0	Dead

The KPS is helpful to assess functional impairment, measuring a patient's general performance status or ability to carry out activities of daily living. It classifies patients according to their functional impairment and allows comparisons between patients : the lower the KPS score, the worse the survival for most severe diseases. Nowadays, KPS is used to predict the outcome of numerous other pathologies and clinical conditions besides cancer [43]. It ranges from 100 (no restrictions) to 0 points (death).

Case Processing Summary						
	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Barthel on discharge of hospital	17	68,0%	8	32,0%	25	100,0%
Barthel 1 years after discharge	17	68,0%	8	32,0%	25	100,0%

[illegible]

Extreme Values												
			1	2		3		4		5		
			Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
Barthel	on discharge of hospital	Case Number	6	1	17	2	19	13	20	15	9	8
		Value	100	5	100	20	100	55	100	60	95	60
Barthel	1 years after discharge	Case Number	1	20	2	19	3	17	5	16	6	15
		Value	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100 ^a	100 ^b

b. Only a partial list of cases with the value 100 are shown in the table of lower extremes.

Tests of Normality							
		Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
		Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Barthel	on discharge of hospital	0,186	17	0,119	0,843	17	0,009
Barthel	1 years after discharge		17			17	

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction