Review of: "The SARC-F is a useful screening tool for detecting primary sarcopenia but not disease-related sarcopenia in ageing polio survivors"

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stimate muscle mass using total BIA and segmental BIA, and in this case the latter should have been chosen due to the asymmetry that occurs due to the polio condition.

I consider that the diagnosis of sarcopenia in people who had polio should have been made based on the differences presented between the unaffected limb of these versus the limb of the same side of the healthy volunteers without sarcopenia.

Additionally, figure 3 in both genders apparently shows higher values of manual dynamometry in almost half of polio survivors compared to controls, perhaps also due to the small sample size of this group.

Although it has methodological and controversial problems, the study is novel and sets the stage for a discussion that may be useful when evaluating sarcopenia in patients with other neuromuscular disorders. It also highlights the importance of functionality versus the amount of muscle.