Based on the NICE evidence review:

Assuming that 20% of patients will develop a vertebral compression fracture (VCF), a SINS score of 7 or more has a positive predictive value of 31% and a negative predictive value of 90%. This means that 31% of patients in the SINS ≥ 7 group go on to develop VCFs, whereas 90% in the SINS <7 group do not develop VCF. This suggests that SINS <7 may be useful for identifying people at lower VCF risk but SINS ≥ 7 is not particularly useful for identifying people at high VCF risk.

Evidence was weak around how effective the identified scoring systems were for spinal instability. Based on their clinical experience the NICE committee considered that they may improve the efficiency of treatment decisions around MSCC. This will lead to improved quality of life and potential cost savings through the avoidance of inappropriate or less effective interventions.