**Reviewer ID:** Emily Procter, Matthew Querée, Vanessa Noonan, Risa Fox

**Type of Outcome Measure:** Pendulum Test

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author ID</th>
<th>Study Design</th>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>Population (sample size, age) and Group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Smith et al. 2000</td>
<td>Cross-sectional</td>
<td>University Rehab centre (tertiary care)</td>
<td>N=22 (21M, 1F) Mean age 33.4±12.5yrs (range 16-63yrs) 14 tetraplegic, 8 paraplegic 4 incomplete Mean DOI 29.8±43.2mo (range 4-172mo) ≤grade 3 muscle strength in knee extensors.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. **RELIABILITY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author ID</th>
<th>Internal Consistency</th>
<th>Test-retest, Inter-rater, Intra-rater</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Smith et al. 2000 | No data available | *Inter-trial reliability (test-retest) = Seven pendulum tests were performed at the end of manual muscle testing.*

- **ANOVA.**
  
  There were no significant differences between the 7 trials (P=.64).

- **ICC and 95% confidence interval.**
  
  ICC=0.92
  
  r >0.87

2. **VALIDITY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author ID</th>
<th>Validity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Smith et al. 2000 | *Average manually applied velocities during the Manual Muscle Test (MMT) were compared to muscle tone score from pendulum testing.*

  Higher levels of muscle tone corresponded to lower applied velocities and vice versa, suggesting an inverse relationship between these two variables.

- **Pearson correlation coefficient.**
  
  Correlations between pendulum test score and average velocity were significant for two of the three therapists (A: r=0.223, P=.32; B: r=0.657, P<.001; C: r=0.67, P<.001). Including all three data sets gave an average correlation of 0.638 and significance level of 0.001.

3. **RESPONSIVENESS** – no data available

4. **FLOOR/CEILING EFFECT** – no data available

5. **INTERPRETABILITY** – no data available