Wartenberg Pendulum Test

Assessment Overview

Assessment Area

ICF Domain:

Body Function

Subcategory:

Neuromusculoskeletal & Movement-related Functions and Structures

You Will Need

Length:

1 test, recommended to be repeated up to 4 times at 1 minute intervals Less than 5 min per test

Equipment:

Typically either electrogoniometers, uni-planar video or 3D motion analysis systems

Training:

Knowledge of spasticity is recommended

Summary

The Wartenberg Pendulum Test was introduced in the 1950s as a diagnostic tool of spasticity. It was originally a qualitative measure (clinician simply observed the leg swing). The use of electronic equipment to generate quantitative data was introduced in the 1980s. This test has not been validated in a SCI specific population and its validity in other populations is debated.

Availability

Can be found here: Microsoft Word - worksheet pendulum test.docx

(scireproject.com)

Video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yYtGjvCcA7o

Assessment Interpretability

Minimal Clinically	Important
Difference	

Not established in SCI

Statistical Error

Not established in SCI

Typical Values

Not established in SCI

Measurement Properties

Validity 2 Low to High

<u>Low</u> to <u>High</u> correlation between pendulum test score and average velocity for three therapists:

Therapist A: r = 0.223Therapist B: r = 0.657Therapist C: r = 0.67

(Smith et al. 2000; n=22, 21 male, mixed injury types, mean (SD) time since injury = 29.8 (43.2) months)

Number of studies reporting validity data: 1

Reliability 2 High

<u>High</u> Inter-trial Reliability between seven pendulum tests:

ICC = 0.92

(Smith et al. 2000; n=22, 21 male, mixed injury types, mean (SD) time since injury = 29.8 (43.2) months)

Number of studies reporting reliability data: 1

Responsiveness

Floor/Ceiling Effect: Not established in SCI Effect Size:

Not established in SCI

Number of studies reporting responsiveness data: 0