

Research Summary – Incontinence Quality of Life Questionnaire (I-QOL) – Quality of Life

Author Year Research Design Setting (country)	Demographics and Injury Characteristics of Sample	Validity	Reliability	Responsiveness Interpretability
<p>Schurch et al. 2007</p> <p>Randomized, double-blind, multicenter, placebo- controlled study</p> <p>8 centers across France, Belgium, and Switzerland</p>	<p>N=59 (53 SCI, 6 MS) Mean age: 41.2 (range: 20-72 y) Mean duration of detrusor overactivity: 63 months (range: 3 months – 24 years)</p> <p>Participants with urinary incontinence due to neurogenic detrusor overactivity inadequately managed on oral anticholinergics</p>	<p>Item-to-scale correlations were similar for all items from all 3 domains: Avoidance and limiting behaviour: 0.45-0.61 Psychosocial impact: 0.48-0.78 Social embarrassment: 0.49- 0.73</p> <p>The only item that showed unacceptable (<0.40) item-to-scale correlations is the question “I worry about my incontinence getting worse as I get older”</p> <p>Pearson correlations: Correlations between Short Form-36 (SF-36)</p>	<p>Internal consistency: Internal consistency of I-QOL and its subscales (Cronbach’s α): Total score – 0.93 Avoidance and limiting behaviour – 0.85 Psychosocial impact – 0.89 Social embarrassment – 0.79</p>	<p>Responsiveness: The responsiveness of I-QOL score to improvements in symptoms was assessed by comparing I-QOL scores at week 6 for subjects grouped by the change from baseline in number of daily urinary incontinence episodes (25% increase, 25% decrease or no change). For all 4 I- QOL scores, mean change from baseline in I-QOL score was greatest for the “decreased” group, and lowest for the “increased” group in avoidance and limiting behavior,</p>

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		<p>and I-QOL scores at the end of the study (week 24) were substantial for most SF-36 domains and tended to be stronger and more likely to be significant than those at screening.</p> <p>Correlations with I-QOL scores at week 24 were strongest for mental health (.45-.59), social functioning (.43-.54), and vitality (.36-.54)</p>		<p>social embarrassment, and total domains.</p> <p>Floor/ceiling effect: There were no ceiling effects for any of the domains or for the total I-QOL score. Small floor effects were observed for the social embarrassment domain (8.9% of subjects had the lowest possible score) and the psychosocial impact domain (1.8% had the lowest possible score).</p> <p>Interpretability: MID (minimally important difference): The change in I-QOL score corresponding to an MID was approximately 4</p>

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				points when defined as that corresponding to a small effect size (0.2 SD at baseline), approximately 11 point when defined as corresponding to a medium effect size (0.5 SD at baseline) and ranged from 8-11 when defined as the standard error of measurement.