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Research Summary – LISAT-9 (Life Satisfaction Questionnaire) and LISAT-11 – Quality of Life

Author Year Research Design Setting (country)	Demographics and Injury Characteristics of Sample	Validity	Reliability	Responsiveness Interpretability
Mangold et al. 2024 Psychometric study to translate and explore the data completeness, targeting, reliability and aspects of validity of the Swedish version of s-MSES Community rehabilitation program	**N = 92 program participants** 58M, 24W Median (IQR) age 47.0 (27.5) years Median (IQR) time since injury 1 (2) years Cause of injury: Traumatic (n = 75), non-traumatic (n = 17) Level of injury: Tetraplegia (n = 48), paraplegia (n = 44) Completeness of injury: Complete (n = 37), incomplete (n = 54) **N = 42 peer mentors** 37M, 11W Median (IQR) age 38.0 (18.2.5) years Median (IQR) time since injury 10 (9.25) years Cause of injury:	The s-MSES scores were positively correlated with the LiSat11 (total score r_S = 0.72, p < 0.001).		

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	Traumatic (n = 37), non-traumatic (n = 5) Level of injury: Tetraplegia (n = 10), paraplegia (n = 32) Completeness of injury: Complete (n = 21), incomplete (n = 20)			
[Geyh et al.](#) 2010 Cross-sectional multi-centre study examining the LISAT-9 Out-patients with SCI from study centers in Australia, Brazil, Canada, Israel, South Africa, and the US	N=243 Mean age= 41.4 ± 13.6 % male = 79.4 % female = 20.6 Mean time since onset = 139.6±138.8 months SCI % paraplegia = 45.7 % tetraplegia = 54.3 Completeness of injury % complete (A) = 47.7 % incomplete (B-D) = 43.6 % unspecified = 8.6		**Internal Consistency:** Person reliability index overall = 0.86	**Interpretability:** See table 1.

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	Table 1. LiSat-9 raw scores (N, mean (SD)) for 6 countries and overall:			

Item:	Overall:	Australia:	Brazil:	Canada:	Israel:	Republic of South Africa:	USA:
Sum score	243, 31.6 (9.4)	40, 40 (17.2)	34, 31.4 (9.8)	34, 34.8 (9.9)	71, 31.5 (9.5)	30, 27.1 (7.8)	34, 34.1 (10.3)
Life as a whole	243, 3.9 (1.3)	40, 4.0 (0.9)	34, 3.6 (1.3)	34, 4.2 (1.3)	71, 3.9 (1.4)	30, 3.4 (1.2)	34, 4.4 (1.2)
Self-care	243, 3.5 (1.7)	40, 2.6 (1.4)	34, 3.5 (1.7)	34, 4.2 (1.6)	71, 3.5 (1.6)	30, 3.1 (1.6)	34, 4.0 (1.8)
Vocational situation	240, 3.4 (1.6)	40, 3.0 (1.3)	34, 3.3 (1.5)	33, 4.1 (1.5)	70, 3.1 (1.9)	30, 3.2 (1.2)	33, 3.8 (1.8)
Financial situation	243, 3.3 (1.5)	40, 2.8 (1.1)	34, 2.9 (1.5)	34, 3.9 (1.2)	71, 3.9 (1.6)	30, 2.5 (1.2)	34, 3.4 (1.8)
Leisure situation	243, 3.4 (1.5)	40, 3.9 (0.9)	34, 2.9 (1.3)	34, 3.8 (1.4)	71, 3.1 (1.8)	30, 3.5 (1.3)	34, 3.6 (1.5)
Sexual life	237, 2.5 (1.5)	38, 2.5 (1.4)	33, 2.5 (1.5)	32, 3.0 (1.7)	71, 2.2 (1.6)	30, 2.2 (1.3)	33, 3.0 (1.6)
Partner relations	139, 4.5 (1.6)	18, 4.7 (1.7)	25, 4.8 (1.2)	18, 4.5 (1.7)	51, 4.0 (1.8)	8, 4.3 (1.4)	19, 5.1 (1.1)
Family life	242, 4.6 (1.3)	40, 5.0 (0.8)	34, 4.7 (1.1)	33, 4.8 (1.3)	71, 4.4 (1.5)	30, 3.7 (1.3)	34, 4.8 (1.1)
Contact with friends	240, 4.6 (1.2)	38, 4.8 (0.9)	34, 4.4 (1.2)	34, 4.7 (1.2)	71, 4.6 (1.4)	30, 4.4 (1.1)	33, 4.6 (1.1)

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[Post et al.](#) 2012	145 SCI participants (104 men, 41 women) mean age: 45.4±13.7	Spearman's nonparametric correlations:	**Internal Consistency:**	

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Cross-sectional study analyzing LISAT-9 5 years after discharge from inpatient rehab 8 rehab centres with specialized SCI units	27 incomplete paraplegia 65 complete paraplegia 16 incomplete tetraplegia 37 complete tetraplegia 116 traumatic SCI, 29 non-traumatic	Correlations between the LISAT-9 and instruments with different constructs: Functional Independence Measure – Motor subscale (FIM-Motor): 0.29 (P<.01) Level of injury: 0.24 (P<.01) Completeness of injury: 0.10 Cause of injury: 0.12 Age: -.14 Sex: -.04 Education: .00 Correlations between the LISAT-9 and instruments measuring similar constructs:	Cronbach's alpha for the whole scale = 0.75 Corrected item-to-total correlations for the 9 questions ranged from 0.21 to 0.64	

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		LISAT-9 vs. Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS): 0.60 LISAT-9 vs. MHI-5 (mental health subscale of SF-36): 0.52 (P<.01) LISAT-9 vs. SIP-SOC (social dimension of SIP-68): -0.45 (P<.01)		
[Van Koppenhagen et al.](#) 2008 Cohort Study. Data was collected retrospectively at the start of active rehabilitation and one year after discharge from inpatient rehabilitation.	N = 147 with SCI Age = 18-65 Wheel-chair dependent at least for long distances			**Responsiveness:** See table 1.

Table 1.

LiSat-9 domain	Effect size of differences from before (retrospectively) to after SCI
Life as a whole	0.8 (large)
Self care	1.2 (large)
Leisure situation	0.5 (moderate)
Vocational situation	0.9 (large)
Financial situation	0.3 (small)
Sex life	1.1 (large)
Partner relationship	0.4 (moderate)
Family life	0.3 (moderate)

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Eight rehabilitation centers in The Netherlands	Contact friends	0.1 (small)			
	LiSat-9 total score	1.0 (large)			