

Research Summary – Penn Spasm Frequency Scale (PSFS) and Spasm Severity Scale – Spasticity

Author Year Country Research Design Setting	Demographics and Injury Characteristics of Sample	Validity	Reliability	Responsiveness Interpretability
<p>Mills et al. (2018)</p> <p>Psychometric study</p> <p>General Community</p>	<p>N=66 (17M, 49F) Mean age: 44.1±12.3 years</p> <p>Level of injury and AIS: C1-C4 AIS A/B/C = 15, C5-C8 AIS A/B/C = 22, T1-S1 AIS A/B/C 17 = 17, AIS D (any level) = 12</p>		<p>Test-retest, Inter-rater, Intra-rater</p> <p>The intra-rater reliability between 5 to 10 days and 4 to 6 weeks after baseline was 0.822 (0.709, 0.935) and 0.734 (0.586, 0.883), respectively, for PSFS Part 1. With the addition of Part 2, the intra-rater reliabilities were 0.812 (0.705, 0.919) and 0.729 (0.586, 0.872) for 5 to 10 days and 4 to 6 weeks, respectively. The PSFS inter-rater reliability within a 3-day time interval was 0.862 (0.759, 0.965) for Part 1 and 0.857 (0.762, 0.952) with the addition of Part 2.</p>	

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			Part 1: spasm frequency Part 2: spasm frequency-severity combination	
<p>Adams et al. (2007)</p> <p>Scale development and assessment</p> <p>General Community</p>	<p>N=61 community dwelling with chronic SCI and “stable” spasticity. 45 male, 16 female Mean age = 41.9 ±12.6 mean (SD) time since injury = 10.2 (8.6)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excellent: PSFS and SCI-SET correlations ($r = -0.66$) • Adequate: PSF S and Spasticity Severity correlations ($r = 0.58^*$) • Excellent: PSFS and Spasticity Impact correlations ($r = 0.67^*$) • Poor: PSFS and FIM Motor Score correlations ($r = -0.05$) 		

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate: PSF S and QLI Health and Functioning Sub scale correlations ($r = -0.46^*$) <p>*$P < .001$</p>		
<p>Boviatsis et al. (2005)</p> <p>Cohort</p> <p>Neurosurgical unit</p>	<p>N=22; MS=15, SCI=7</p> <p>Population: MS, SCI C4-T11,</p> <p>Duration of symptoms: 1-5 years for total N,</p> <p>Avg disease duration SCI: 2.71y</p> <p>SCI Age: 27-49years,</p> <p>SCI M/F: 5/2</p>			<p>Responsiveness:</p> <p>Intrathecal Baclofen. From pre-tx to final post-tx, Ashworth decreased from 4.57 to 2.57 ($P = .0134$). Concomitant reduction in Penn from 3.71 to 1.28 ($P = .00006$).</p> <p>Calculated Cohen's d unavailable due to lack of reported SDs</p>
<p>Aydin et al. (2005)</p> <p>Cohort;</p>	<p>N=21 traumatic SCI</p> <p>Time postinjury was 11.48 ± 13.92 mos</p> <p>Traumatic SCI</p>			<p>Responsiveness:</p> <p>Baclofen Pre-post Spasm Frequency Scale (SFS) and Lower Limb Ashworth Score</p>

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<p>uses a modified PSFS</p> <p>Rehabilitation Centre</p>	<p>M/F: 6/15 C=5, 16=T AIS A/B/C/D=10/3/7/1</p>			<p>(LLAS) was $-28 \pm 30\%$ and 22%, respectively. TENS pre-post SFS and LLAS was $-16 \pm 16\%$ and $-17 \pm 17\%$, respectively. All other spasticity related measures progressed in the same direction also.</p> <p>Calculated Cohen's d: SFS = 1.11 (Score change divided by pretreatment SD)</p> <p>Interpretability: Mean (SD) score from modified version of PSFS: see table 1 below</p>	
Table 1					
		Baclofen treatment		Transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation treatment	
		Pre (n=10)	Post (n=10)	Pre (n=11)	Post (n=11)

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	PSFS score	3.3 (0.9)	2.3 (0.3)	3.1 (0.7)	2.6 (0.6)			
Benz et al. (2005) Outcome measure correlation Rehab institute: in/out-patient	N=17 No info on participant sex Age 22-63 (Mean 42.4; SD 11.6) C5-T10 AIS A-D Time since injury=24-372m		Spearman r Correlations between Ashworth (hip, knee, ankle) vs SCATS (clonus, flexion, extension) vs PSFS Hip knee ankle PSFS .43 .43. .51 SCATS Clonus Flex Ext PSFS .59* .41 .40 *P<.05					
Priebe et al. (1996) Outcome measure correlation VAMC-SCI service in/out-patient	N=85 Mean age=46y±13 (21-82) C3-T10 AIS A-D Duration of injury: 1m to 25y		Polychoric correlations SFS & Interference with Function Score = 0.407 SFS & Painful Spasm Score=0.312					
Penn et al. (1989)	N=20 Age 23-62						Responsiveness:	

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<p>Cohort</p> <p>Depts. of Neurosurgery, Physiology, PM&R, PE</p>	<p>M/F=11/9 MS/SCI=10/10 C5-T9</p> <p>Population: SCI, MS</p>			<p>Intrathecal (IT) Baclofen, Ashworth was reduced from 4 ± 1 to 1.2 ± 0.4, $P = .0001$, concomitant decrease in spasm frequency 3.3 ± 1.2 to 0.4 ± 0.8, $P < .0005$. After mean follow-up of 19.2 months, Ashworth was 1.0 ± 0.1 and SFS was 0.3 ± 0.6.</p> <p>Calculated Cohen's d: SFS = 2.41 (Score change divided by pretreatment SD)</p>