

Research Summary – Pendulum Test (Wartenberg) - Spasticity

Author Year Research Design Setting (country)	Demographics and Injury Characteristics of Sample	Validity	Reliability	Responsiveness Interpretability
<p>De Santis & Perez 2024</p> <p>Study to develop an objective and portable system to assess knee extensor spasticity during the pendulum test using inertial measurement units (IMU).</p> <p>USA</p>	<p>N=23 Individuals with chronic (≥ 1y; at or above T12) SCI (8F), mean age 49.7 ± 13.4 years</p> <p>Medication(s) withheld on test days.</p> <p>Cause of injury: Traumatic (n = 17), non-traumatic (n = 6)</p> <p>Level of injury: C1 (n = 1), C2 (n = 2), C4 (n = 3), C5 (n = 2), C6 (n = 1), C7 (n = 1), C8 (n = 2), T3 (n = 1), T4 (n = 3), T5 (n = 2), T10 (n = 3), T12 (n = 1), L3 (n = 1)</p> <p>AIS score: A (n = 5), B (n = 2), C (n = 6), D (n = 10)</p> <p>N = 20 individuals with SCI participated in two study sessions (1 week apart) whereas N=3</p>		<p>Test-retest reliability:</p> <p>Control Group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Optical tracking system with pendulum test (OTS) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICC= 0.876 (95% CI=0.775-0.933); p<0.001 • Inertial measurement units with pendulum test (IMU): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICC= 0.864 (95% CI 0.763-0.924); p<0.001 <p>SCI group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICC=0.932 (95% CI= 0.874-0.964); p<0.001 • IMU 	

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	<p>participated in only 1 session</p> <p>N = 22 age matched controls (12F), mean age 43.9 ± 16 years</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICC= 0.925 (95% CI= 0.861-0.960); p<0.001 <p>Overall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICC= 0.952 (95% CI= 0.927-0.969); p<0.001) • IMU <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICC= 0.951 (95% CI= 0.925-0.968); p<0.001 	
<p>Smith et al. 2000</p> <p>Cross-sectional</p> <p>University Rehab centre (tertiary care)</p>	<p>N=22 (convenience samples; 21M, 2F) Mean age 33.4±12.5yrs (range 16-63yrs)</p> <p>14 tetraplegic, 8 paraplegic 1 incomplete</p> <p>Mean DOI 29.8±43.2mo (range 4-172mo)</p>	<p>Average manually applied velocities during the Manual Muscle Test (MMT) were compared to muscle tone score from pendulum testing.</p> <p>Higher levels of muscle tone corresponded to lower applied velocities and vice versa, suggesting</p>	<p>Test-retest, inter-rater, intra-rater: <i>Inter-trial reliability (test-retest) = Seven pendulum tests were performed at the end of manual muscle testing.</i></p> <p>ANOVA. There were no significant</p>	

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	<p>≤grade 3 muscle strength in knee extensors.</p>	<p>an inverse relationship between these two variables.</p> <p>Pearson correlation coefficient.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>differences between the 7 trials ($p=.64$).</p> <p>ICC and 95% confidence interval.</p> <p>ICC=0.92</p> <p>$r >0.87$</p>	