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## Research Summary – Tool for Assessing Mobility in Wheelchair-Dependent Paraplegics – Wheeled Mobility

Author Year Research Design Setting (country)	Demographics and Injury Characteristics of Sample	Validity	Reliability	Responsiveness Interpretability
	N = 20	Consistency Tests: Sensation and Q1: κ	Test-retest, Inter- rater, Intra-rater	Interpretability Median scores (with
	Age: 45.6±16.8	coefficient = 0.91 S4-5 sensation and	Cohen's Weighted Kappa= 0.82-0.96.	inter-quartile ranges): Task 1 - 6 (3.75 ± 6)
	Median (and interquartile range) time since injury was 9 years (2.5-18).	Q2: κ coefficient = 0.79 DAP and Q3: κ coefficient = 0.93 DAP and Q4: κ	When the data from the 6 tasks were pooled, the 2 therapists' scores were	Task 2 - 6 (6 ± 6)  Task 3 - 3.5 (1 ± 6)  Task 4 - 5 (4.5 ± 5.25)  Task 5 - 5 (4.25 ± 5.0)  Task 6 - 3.5 (2 ± 5.25)
<u>Harvey et al</u> .	Wheelchair	coefficient = 0.93	in perfect agreement	(Harvey et al. 1998;
1998	dependent paraplegics. All had	VAC (voluntary anal contraction) and Q5: κ	82% of the time, within one grade 17%	N=20)
Reliability Study	lesions between T2 and L2.	coefficient = 0.70	of the time, within two grades 2% of the time	
Australia	Volunteer inpatients and outpatients.	<li>&lt;1 month: Q1 vs. S4-5 Sensation: κ coefficient = 0.91 Q2 vs. S4-5 Sensation: κ coefficient = 0.87 Q3 vs. S4-5 Sensation: κ coefficient = 0.90 Q4 vs. S4-5 Sensation: κ coefficient = 0.91 Q5 vs VAC without increased AST (anal</li>	and never differed by three or more grades.	

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Demographics and Injury Characteristics of Sample	Validity	Reliability	Responsiveness Interpretability
	sphincter tone): κ coefficient = 0.80		
	≥1 month: Q1 vs. S4-5 Sensation: κ coefficient = 0.92 Q2 vs. S4-5 Sensation: κ coefficient = 0.72 Q3 vs. S4-5 Sensation: κ coefficient = 0.95 Q4 vs. S4-5 Sensation: κ coefficient = 0.96 Q5 vs VAC without increased AST (anal sphincter tone): κ coefficient = 0.23 Q5 vs VAC without increased AST (anal sphincter tone): κ coefficient = 1.00		
	Consistency Tests for Subgroups: VAC (voluntary anal		
	contraction) and Q5 for patients with increased AST (anal		
	Injury Characteristics of	Injury Characteristics of Sample  sphincter tone): κ coefficient = 0.80  ≥1 month: Q1 vs. S4-5 Sensation: κ coefficient = 0.92 Q2 vs. S4-5 Sensation: κ coefficient = 0.72 Q3 vs. S4-5 Sensation: κ coefficient = 0.95 Q4 vs. S4-5 Sensation: κ coefficient = 0.96 Q5 vs VAC without increased AST (anal sphincter tone): κ coefficient = 0.23 Q5 vs VAC without increased AST (anal sphincter tone): κ coefficient = 1.00  Consistency Tests for Subgroups: VAC (voluntary anal contraction) and Q5 for patients with	Injury Characteristics of Sample  sphincter tone): κ coefficient = 0.80  ≥1 month: Q1 vs. S4-5 Sensation: κ coefficient = 0.92 Q2 vs. S4-5 Sensation: κ coefficient = 0.72 Q3 vs. S4-5 Sensation: κ coefficient = 0.95 Q4 vs. S4-5 Sensation: κ coefficient = 0.96 Q5 vs VAC without increased AST (anal sphincter tone): κ coefficient = 0.23 Q5 vs VAC without increased AST (anal sphincter tone): κ coefficient = 1.00  Consistency Tests for Subgroups: VAC (voluntary anal contraction) and Q5 for patients with increased AST (anal

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		<ul><li>(N=24): κ coefficient =</li><li>0.21</li><li>VAC and Q5 for patients without increased AST</li></ul>		
		(N=78): κ coefficient = 0.89		