

Reviewer ID: Christie Chan, Bryce Jay, Gita Manhas			
Type of Outcome Measure: Incontinence Quality of Life Questionnaire (I-QOL)			Total articles: 1
Author ID Year	Study Design	Setting	Population (sample size, age) and Group
Schurch et al. 2007	Randomized, double-blind, multicenter, placebo-controlled study	8 centers across France, Belgium, and Switzerland	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)  Participants with urinary incontinence due to neurogenic detrusor overactivity inadequately managed on oral anticholinergics
<b>1. RELIABILITY</b>			
Author ID	Internal Consistency	Test-retest, Inter-rater, Intra-rater	
Schurch et al. 2007	Internal consistency of I-QOL and its subscales (Cronbach's $\alpha$ ): total score – 0.93 avoidance and limiting behaviour – 0.85 psychosocial impact – 0.89 social embarrassment – 0.79	No data available	
<b>2. VALIDITY</b>			
Author ID	Validity		
Schurch et al. 2007	<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 (&lt;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) 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>		
<b>3. RESPONSIVENESS</b>			
Author ID	Responsiveness		
Schurch et al. 2007	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, social embarrassment, and total domains.		
<b>4. FLOOR/CEILING EFFECT</b>			
Author ID	Floor/ceiling effect		
Schurch et al. 2007	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).

**5. INTERPRETABILITY**

<b>Author ID</b>	<b>Interpretability</b>
Schurch et al. 2007	MID (minimally important difference): The change in I-QOL score corresponding to an MID was approximately 4 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.