

Reviewer ID: Jeff Tan, Marzena Zhou, Joanne Chi			
Type of Outcome Measure: Spinal Cord Injury Functional Ambulation Inventory (SCI-FAI)			Total articles: 4
Author ID Year	Study Design	Setting	Population (sample size, age) and Group
Datta et al. 2009	Observational cohort	The NeuroRecovery Network (NRN), a specialized network of treatment centers providing standardized, activity-based therapy for patients with SCI	N=97 (M=71; F=26) Mean Age: 38±17y Mean time since SCI = 11.9 months Incomplete SCI AIS C or D Mechanism of Injury: Motor Vehicle Accident = 34 Fall = 29 Sporting Accident = 16 Other nontrauma = 8 Medical/surgical = 6 Violence = 4
Field-Fote et al. 2001	Methodological study testing reliability, validity and sensitivity.	University of Miami	Reliability/Validity: N=22 (5 female, 17 male) Age: 32±13 Incomplete SCI 14 Cervical, 5 Thoracic, 3 Lumbar Ability to independently maintain stance on the weight-bearing limb and ability to take at least 8 steps. Sensitivity: N=19 (6 female, 13 male) Age:31.7±9.4 13 tetraplegia, 6 paraplegia
Lam et al. 2008	Systematic review		Data reported in the systematic review came only from one article – Field-Fote et al. 2001 (see population characteristics above)
Lemay & Nadeau 2010	Longitudinal study	An intensive rehabilitation center in Montreal, Canada (Institut de readaptation Gingras-Lindsay de Montreal)	32 SCI subjects (25 males, 7 females) mean age: 47.9± 12.8 yrs Neurological level: 15 paraplegic, 17 tetraplegic Level of injury: 17 cervical, 10 thoracic, 5 lumbar Type of injury: 21 traumatic, 11 non-traumatic Inclusion criteria: (1) Adults with SCI AIS D either of traumatic or nontraumatic etiology and (2) the ability to walk 10m independently with or without upper-extremity assistive devices.
1. RELIABILITY			
Author ID	Internal Consistency	Test-retest, Inter-rater, Intra-rater	
Field-Fote et	No data available	Inter-rater: Live Score(LS): ICC=0.703	

al. 2001		<p>Videotape 1(VS1): ICC=0.800 Videotape 2(VS2): ICC=0.840</p> <p>Intra-rater: Comparing LS & VS1 Rater 1: ICC=0.903 Rater 2: ICC=0.956 Rater 3: ICC=0.942 Rater 4: ICC=0.850</p>
2. VALIDITY		
Author ID	Validity	
Field-Fote et al. 2001	<p>Correlation of the SCI-FAI with instruments measuring the same construct as the SCI-FAI: Gait Score & Walking Speed: VS1: $r=-0.742$ VS2: $r=-0.700$ Gait Score & Subject self report on walking mobility: VS1: $r=0.697$</p> <p>There is a moderate correlation between % change in gait score and in change lower extremity motor scores (LEMS) ($r=0.58$)</p>	
Datta et al. 2009	<p>Correlation between the first principle component of change in Berg Balance Scale (BBS) items and changes in SCI-FAI subscales:</p> <p>SCI-FAI Gait Kendall $\tau = 0.22$ Spearman $\rho = 0.31$ ($P<.01$)</p> <p>SCI-FAI Assistive Device Kendall $\tau = -0.07$ ($P=.42$) Spearman $\rho = -0.10$ ($P=.40$)</p> <p>SCI-FAI Walking Mobility Kendall $\tau = 0.33$ Spearman $\rho = 0.44$ ($P<.01$)</p>	
Lemay & Nadeau 2010	<p>Spearman's correlations with other walking scales: (all $P<.01$) <u>SCI-FAI parameter</u> BBS: 0.747 SCI-FAI assistive devices: 0.609 SCI-FAI mobility:0.716 2 Minute Walk Test (2MWT): 0.805 Walking Index for Spinal Cord Injury II (WISCI II): 0.761 10 Meter Walk Test (10MWT): 0.777 Timed Up and Go (TUG): -0.761</p> <p><u>SCI-FAI assistive devices</u> BBS: 0.714 SCI-FAI parameter: 0.609 SCI-FAI mobility: 0.690 2MWT: 0.740 WISCI II: 0.980 10MWT: 0.788</p>	

	<p>TUG: -0.802</p> <p><u>SCI-FAI mobility</u> BBS: 0.740 SCI-FAI parameter: 0.716 SCI-FAI assistive devices: 0.690 2MWT: 0.688 WISCI II: 0.630 10MWT: 0.756 TUG: -0.724</p>		
3. RESPONSIVENESS			
Author ID	Responsiveness		
Field-Fote et al. 2001	<p>Subjects who participated in experimental walking rehabilitation intervention, showed a 44.7% increase in mean gait score following training. This change was statistically significant (t-test, P<.001).</p> <p>Prior to training: Gait Score & LEMS: r=0.74 Post training: Gait Score & LEMS: r=0.64</p>		
4. FLOOR/CEILING EFFECT			
Author ID	Floor/ceiling effect		
Lemay & Nadeau 2010	<p>A ceiling effect was present on the different sections of the SCI-FAI (parameter, assistive devices and walking mobility: 68.8%, 34.4%, 34.4%, respectively, of subjects reaching maximal score on the scale).</p>		
5. INTERPRETABILITY			
Author ID	Interpretability		
Lemay & Nadeau 2010	Scale:	Mean (SD) score:	Range:
	<i>SCI-FAI Parameter (/20)</i>	18.5 (3.3)	7-20
	Paraplegia	17.8 (4.5)	7-20
	Tetraplegia	19.0 (1.8)	14-20
	<i>SCI-FAI Assistive Devices (/14)</i>	11.4 (2.7)	7-14
	Paraplegia	11.1 (2.4)	7-14
	Tetraplegia	11.8 (3.0)	7-14
	<i>SCI-FAI Mobility (/5)</i>	3.7 (1.2)	2-5
	Paraplegia	3.4 (1.2)	2-5
Tetraplegia	4 (1.1)	2-5	
Lam et al. 2008	<p>Lam et al. 2008 calculated SEM and SRD from data in Field-Fote et al. 2001 SEM: 0.7 points (gait parameter subscale, Lam et al. 2008) MDC: Smallest Real Difference (SRD) = 1.9 points (13%) (gait parameter subscale, Lam et al. 2008)</p>		