

eAppendix 1.

Tools Excluded, With Reason for Exclusion

Tool	Reference	Reason for Exclusion
Child Prosthetic-Orthotic Studies New York University Observational Gait Analysis	Krebs DE, Edelman JE, Fishman S. Reliability of observational kinematic gait analysis. <i>Phys Ther.</i> 1985;65:1027–1033.	Target population <18 y
Physician Rating Scale (PRS)	Koman LA, Mooney JR Jr, Smith PB, et al. Management of spasticity in cerebral palsy with botulinum-A toxin: report of a preliminary, randomized, double-blind trial. <i>J Pediatr Orthop.</i> 1994;14:299–303.	
Observational Gait Scale (modified PRS)	Boyd RN, Graham HK. Objective measurement of clinical findings in the use of botulinum toxin type A for the management of children with cerebral palsy. <i>Eur J Neurol.</i> 1999;6:S23–S35.	
Edinburgh Visual Gait Score	Read HS, Hazelwood ME, Hillman SJ, et al. Edinburgh Visual Gait Score for use in cerebral palsy. <i>J Pediatr Orthop.</i> 2003;23:296–301.	
Visual Gait Assessment Scale (modified PRS)	Dickens WE, Smith MF. Validation of a visual gait assessment scale for children with hemiplegic cerebral palsy. <i>Gait Posture.</i> 2006;23:78–82.	
Salford Gait Tool	Toro B, Nester CJ, Farren PC. The development and validity of the Salford Gait Tool: an observation-based clinical gait assessment tool. <i>Arch Phys Med Rehabil.</i> 2007;88:321–327.	
Gait Abnormality Rating Scale (GARS)	Wolfson L, Whipple R, Amerman P, Tobin JN. Gait assessment in the elderly: a gait abnormality rating scale and its relation to falls. <i>J Gerontol.</i> 1990;45:M12–M18.	Targeting elderly people with recurrent falls
Tinetti Assessment Tool (gait subscale)	Tinetti ME. Performance-oriented assessment of mobility problems in elderly patients. <i>J Am Geriatr Soc.</i> 1986;34:119–126.	Targeting elderly people at risk of falls
Modified GARS	VanSwearingen JM, Paschal KA, Bonino P, Yang JF. The modified Gait Abnormality Rating Scale for recognizing the risk of recurrent falls in community-dwelling elderly adults. <i>Phys Ther.</i> 1996;76:994–1002.	
Orthopedic Gait Analysis Form	Brunnekreef JJ, van Uden CJT, Moorsel S, Kooloos JGM. Reliability of videotaped observational gait analysis in patients with orthopedic impairments. <i>BMC Musculoskelet Disord.</i> 2005;6:17.	Targeting patients with orthopedic diseases
Gait Variables List	Williams G, Morris ME, Schacke A, McCrory P. Observational gait analysis in traumatic brain injury: accuracy of clinical judgment. <i>Gait Posture.</i> 2009;29:454–459.	Targeting patients with traumatic brain injury
Bath Assessment of Walking Inventory	Clarke JE, Eccleston C. Assessing the quality of walking in adults with chronic pain: the development and preliminary psychometric evaluation of the Bath Assessment of Walking Inventory. <i>Eur J Pain.</i> 2009;13:305–311.	Targeting patients with chronic pain
Brunnström walking assessment datasheet	Brunnström S. <i>Movement Therapy in Hemiplegia.</i> New York, NY: Harper & Row; 1970.	Not investigated in patients with stroke
Rancho Observational Gait Analysis (OGA)	Perry J. <i>Gait Analysis: Normal and Pathological Function.</i> Thorofare, NJ: Slack Inc; 1992.	
Modified OGA	Thompson D. <i>Observational Gait Analysis.</i> Available at: http://moon.ouhsc.edu/dthompso/gait/knematics/oga.htm . Accessed November 19, 2011.	
Yelnik's Standardized Examination (walk subsection)	Yelnik A, Albert T, Bonan I, Laffont I. A clinical guide to assess the role of lower limb extensor overactivity in hemiplegic gait disorders. <i>Stroke.</i> 1999;30:580–585.	
Temple Visual Examination of Patological Gait	Bampton S. <i>A Guide to the Visual Examination of Pathological Gait.</i> Philadelphia, Pa: Temple University Rehabilitation Research and Training Center; 1979.	
Visual Rating Scale	Miyazaki S, Kubota T. Quantification of gait abnormalities on the basis of continuous foot-force measurement: correlation between quantitative indices and visual rating. <i>Med Biol Eng Comput.</i> 1984;22:70–76.	Focus on kinetic factors

Observational Gait Analysis After Stroke

eAppendix 2.

Experts' Item Relevance and Tool Comprehensiveness Assessment^a

Expert GAIT			Expert HGAF			Expert NYMSOGA			Expert RVGA			Expert WGS		
Item	A	B	Item	A	B	Item	A	B	Item	A	B	Item	A	B
1	2	2	Section A1	2	2	1	3	2	1	2	2	1	4	4
2	2	2	Section A2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	4	4
3	3	2	Section A3	4	4	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	4
4	2	2	Section A4	3	4	4	3	4	4	3	2	4	4	4
5	3	2	Section A5	3	4	5	3	4	5	3	4	5	3	3
6	3	2	Section A6	3	2	6	3	4	6	4	4	6	4	3
7	4	4	Section B1	4	4	7	3	4	7	4	4	7	3	4
8	4	4	Section B2	4	4	8	3	4	8	4	4	8	3	3
9	4	4	Section B3	4	4	9	3	4	9A	4	4	9	3	4
10	3	3	Section C1	4	4	10	3	4	9B	4	4	10	4	4
11A	4	4	Section C2	4	4	11	3	4	10A	4	4	11	4	4
11B	4	4	Section C3	4	4	12	3	4	10B	4	4	12	4	4
12A	4	4	Section C4	4	4	13	3	4	11A	4	4	13	4	4
12B	4	4	Section C5	4	4	14	3	3	11B	3	4	14	4	4
13A	4	4	Section C6	4	4	15	3	4	12	4	4			
13B	4	4	Section C7	4	4	16	3	2	13	4	4			
13C	4	4	Section C8	4	4	17	3	3	14	3	2			
13D	4	4	Section C9	4	4				15	3	2			
14	4	4							16	4	4			
15A	4	4							17	4	4			
15B	4	4							18	4	4			
16	4	4							19	4	4			
17	4	4							20	4	4			
18	2	3												
19	3	2												
20	3	2				Presence of comprehensiveness minimum requirements		Expert Tool		A		B		
21	4	4												
22	3	3						GAIT		Yes		Yes		
23	4	4						HGAF		Yes		Yes		
24	3	4						NYMSOGA		No		No		
25	3	3						RVGA		Yes		Yes		
26	4	4						WGS		No		No		
27	3	4												
28	3	4												
29	4	4												
30	3	4												
31	2	3												

^a Evaluations in the appendix were performed in accordance with definition and criteria provided in Appendix 1. GAIT=Gait Assessment and Intervention Tool, HGAF=Hemiplegic Gait Analysis Form, NYMSOGA=New York Medical School Orthotic Gait Analysis, RVGA=Rivermead Visual Gait Assessment, WGS=Wisconsin Gait Scale.