Supplementary material to: DJ Geerse, M Roerdink, J Marinus and JJ van Hilten. Assessing Walking Adaptability in Stroke Patients. Disability and Rehabilitation.

Correlation between and within clinical test scores, spatiotemporal gait parameters and walking-adaptability outcome measures

Considerable redundancy was found between clinical test scores and spatiotemporal gait parameters (second block in top row in Figure S1). Of the 54 possible correlations, 45 (83.3%) were significant, out of which 28 (51.9%) were high, 13 (24.1%) were moderate and 4 (7.4%) were low. This was also the case for among clinical test scores (top left block in Figure S1). All 15 possible correlations were significant (100.0%), out of which 3 (20.0%) were very high, 6 (40.0%) were high, 2 (13.3%) were moderate and 4 (26.7%) were low. The spatiotemporal gait parameters were also highly correlated (second block along the diagonal in Figure S1). Of the 36 possible correlations, 34 (94.4%) were significant, out of which 7 (19.4%) were very high, 8 (22.2%) were high, 10 (27.8%) were moderate and 9 (25.0%) were low. For Interactive Walkway walking-adaptability outcome measures, a lower percentage of significant correlations was found (bottom right block in Figure S1). Of the 325 possible correlations, only 57 (17.5%) were significant, out of which 1 (0.3%) was very high, 6 (1.8%) were high, 19 (5.8%) were moderate and 31 (9.5%) were low. Redundancy in the outcome measures thus seems to be less for walking-adaptability outcome measures, indicating that the various walking-adaptability tasks seem to assess different aspects of walking adaptability.

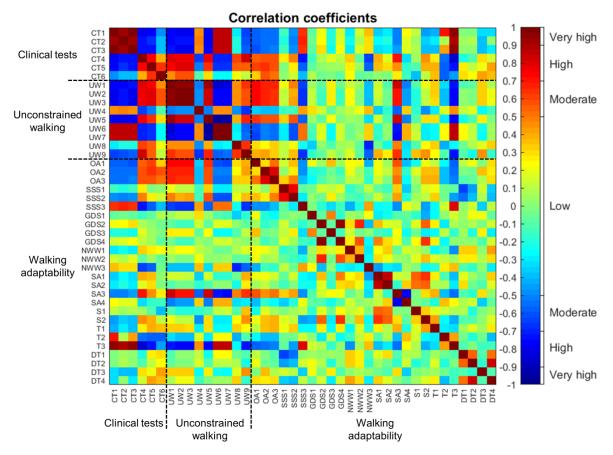


Figure S1. Overview of the correlation coefficients between (i.e., outer boxes) and within (i.e., boxes around the diagonal) the various types of walking ability assessments (i.e., clinical tests [CT1-6],

unconstrained walking [UW1-9] and walking adaptability [OA1-3, SSS1-3, GDS1-4, NWW1-3, SA1-4, S1-2, T1-3, DT1-4]) in stroke patients. The abbreviations can be found in the Table S1. The dotted black lines separate the three types of walking ability assessments.

Table S1. Abbreviations.

Abbreviation	Task	Outcome measure
	Clinical tests	
CT1	Timed-Up-and-Go test	Time (s)
CT2	10-meter walking test –	Time (s)
0.70	comfortable walking speed	(0)
CT3	10-meter walking test –	Time (s)
CT4	maximum walking speed	
CT4	Tinetti Balance Assessment	Score
CT5 CT6	7-item Berg Balance Scale Functional Reach Test	Score
C16	Functional Reach Test	Reaching distance (cm)
	Unconstrained walking	
UW1	8-meter walking test	Walking speed (cm/s)
UW2		Step length (cm)
UW3		Stride length (cm)
UW4		Step width (cm)
UW5		Cadence (steps/min)
UW6		Step time (s)
UW7		Stride time (s)
UW8		Symmetry step length (%)
UW9		Symmetry step time (%)
	Walking adaptability	
OA1	Walking adaptability	Margina trailing limb (am)
OA1 OA2	Obstacle avoidance	Margins trailing limb (cm)
OA2 OA3		Margins leading limb (cm)
SSS1	Cudden stone and storts	Success rate (%)
	Sudden stops-and-starts	Sudden-stop margins (cm)
SSS2		Success rate (%)
SSS3	Cool directed atomning	Initiation time (s)
GDS1	Goal-directed stepping	Stepping accuracy (cm)
GDS2		Normalized walking speed (%)
GDS3		Stepping accuracy (cm)
GDS4	Norrow walkway	Normalized walking speed (%)
NWW1 NWW2	Narrow walkway	Success rate (%)
NWW3		Normalized walking speed (%) Normalized step width (%)
SA1	Speed adjustments	Success rate (%)
SA2	Speed adjustments	
SA2 SA3		Normalized walking speed (%)
SA4		Success rate (%)* Normalized walking speed (%)*
SA4 S1	Slalom	Success rate (%)
\$1 \$2	Siaioiii	` ,
T1	Turning	Normalized walking speed (%)
T2	running	Success rate (%) Turning time (s)
T3		Turning time (s) Turning time (s)
DT1	Dual-task walking	
DT2	Duai-lask walking	Normalized walking speed (%)
		Success rate dual task (%) Normalized success rate (%)
DT3 DT4		` ,
D14		Success rate dual task (%)