

Patient Reported Impact of Spasticity Measure (PRISM)

Abstract

Persons with spinal cord injury (SCI) may experience a range of symptoms typically labeled “spasticity.” Previous efforts to develop assessment tools that measure spasticity have failed to represent the experiences of persons who live with the condition. The purpose of this multicenter study was to develop an instrument that measures the impact of spasticity on quality of life. Based on 24 semi-structured interviews, a developmental form of the Patient Reported Impact of Spasticity Measure (PRISM) was constructed. The developmental PRISM was administered to 180 persons at five sites. Subscales were developed based on factor analytic results. Evidence for the reliability and validity of the scores was evaluated. Seven subscales were developed, including one that measures the positive effects of spasticity. Results of reliability and validity assessments indicate that the PRISM subscale scores effectively measure the impact of spasticity in the population of veterans with SCI.

Cook, K.F., Teal, C.R., Engebretson, J.C., Hart, K.A., Mahoney, J.S., Robinson-Whelen, S., Sherwood, A.M. (2007). [Development and validation of Patient Reported Impact of Spasticity Measure \(PRISM\)](#). *Journal of Rehabilitation Research and Development*, 44(3), 363-372.