Q1. Province / state of practice (if applicable)

Q2. Specialty
O Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation
○ Neurology
Occupational Therapy
○ Physiotherapy
O Nurse/Nurse Practitioner
Orthopedic Surgery
○ Neurosurgery
O Plastic Surgery
○ Family Medicine
Other Other

Q3. In what setting do you practice? (Select all that apply)

Academic Hospital or Medical Center
Non-academic Hospital or Medical Center
Community/Private Practice
Spasticity Clinic
Movement Disorders Clinic
Other (e.g. Disease Specializing Clinics such as Stroke, SCI, BI, MS) please specify
Q4. How many years have you been managing spasticity as a
licensed clinician?
licensed clinician? Q5. How do you prefer to define "spasticity" in your practice?
Q5. How do you prefer to define "spasticity" in your practice? (Select all that apply) Motor disorder characterized by a velocity-dependent increase in tonic stretch reflexes (muscle tone) with exaggerated tendon jerks, resulting from hyperexcitability of the
Q5. How do you prefer to define "spasticity" in your practice? (Select all that apply) Motor disorder characterized by a velocity-dependent increase in tonic stretch reflexes (muscle tone) with exaggerated tendon jerks, resulting from hyperexcitability of the stretch reflex, as one component of the upper motor neuron syndrome. Disordered sensorimotor control, resulting from an upper motor neuron lesion,

Q6. What patient population do you PERSONALLY see in your spasticity clinic/practice?
O Primarily adult
O Primarily pediatric
O Equal mixture of adults and pediatrics
Mostly adults with some pediatrics
Mostly pediatrics with some adults
Q7. On average how many patients with spasticity in need of treatment do you PERSONALLY see in a month?
O 0-10
O 10-25
O 26-50
O 51-75
O 76-100

Q8. What are the etiologies of spasticity among the patients in your practice? (Select all that apply)

☐ Stroke
Cerebral Palsy
☐ Traumatic Brain Injury
Multiple Sclerosis
Spinal Cord Injury
Hereditary Spastic Paraparesis
Motor Neuron Disease
Other (e.g. Neurodegenerative Disorders or Nontraumatic Spinal Disorders)

Q9. Who are the clinicians <u>involved</u> in the spasticity assessment at the time of the visit or around the visit? (Select only one)

O Physician only
O Physician and Nurse/PT/OT as needed
O Physician and PT/OT as needed
O Physician and PT as needed
O Physician and OT as needed
O Physician and Nurse as needed
Other

Q10. Which is part of your initial physical evaluation of a patient with spasticity? (Select all that apply)

	Brain Predominant (Stroke, TBI, CP)	Spinal Cord Predominant (MS, SCI, MND, HSP)
Visual observation of patient movement		
Palpation of affected limb(s)		
Determination of functional tasks (grasp, reach, etc.)		
Determination of available range of motion		
Manual muscle strength testing		
Evaluation and performance of clinical tests of muscle stretch reflexes		
Evaluation of tone during velocity dependent passive range of motion looking for a spastic catch, spasticity and clonus		
Identification of overactive muscles or muscle groups		
Proprioception testing		
Sensory testing		
Evaluation of gait		
Evaluation of co-contractions, associated reactions, spastic dystonia and release of flexor afferent reflexes		
Other		

Q11. Does your physical evaluation differ in subsequent visits?

Yes					
○ No					
Q11. What is differen	t?				
Q12. What spasticity (Select all that apply)	scales do you use for p	patient assessment?			
	Brain Predominant (Stroke, TBI, CP)	Spinal Cord Predominant (MS, SCI, MND, HSP)			
Ashworth Scale (AS)					
Modified Ashworth Scale (MAS)					
Spasm Frequency Scale (SAS)					
Goal Attainment Scale (GAS)					
Electromyography (EMG)					
Spinal Cord Assessment Tool (SCAT)					
Modified Tardieu Scale (MTS)					
Tardieu Scale (TS)					
NRS for Spasticity					
Goniometer					
Other					

assessments the same for subsequent visits?
○ Yes
○ No
Q14. Do you have an inter- or trans-disciplinary team (several medical specialties, each focused on a specific patient's condition, treatment goals, and methods for improving outcomes) available to manage patients with spasticity?
○ Yes
○ No

Q13. Are the spasticity scales that you use for patient

Please specify who works directly within your team. (Select all that apply) Nurse Occupational Therapist Physical Therapist Kinesiologist Orthotist Orthopedic Surgeon Neurosurgeon

Plastic Surgeon

Pharmacist

Other

Q15. Is there anyone you wish you had as part of your team? (Select all that apply)

☐ No one
Nurse
Occupational Therapist
☐ Physical Therapist
☐ Kinesiologist
Orthotist
Orthopedic Surgeon
Neurosurgeon
☐ Plastic Surgeon
Pharmacist
Other

Q16. For the most common etiologies of spasticity you see, please select the top 3 diagnostic assessments you perform for each etiology:

	Stroke	Cerebral Palsy	Multiple Sclerosis	Traumatic Brain Injury	Spinal Cord Injury	Hereditary Spastic Paraparesis	Motor Neuron Disease	Other (e.g. Neurodegenerative Disorders or Nontraumatic Spinal Disorders)
Ashworth Scale (AS)								
Modified Ashworth Scale (MAS)								
Modified Tardieu Scale (MTS)								
Tardieu Scale (TS)								
Spasm Frequency Scale (SAS)								
Goal Attainment Scale (GAS)								
Electromyography (EMG)								
Spinal Cord Assessment Tool (SCAT)								
NRS for Spasticity								
Goniometer								
Other								

Q17. What tools do you use to measure patients' quality of life when doing your routine clinical spasticity assessments? (Select all that apply)

☐ I do not evaluate quality of life
☐ Functional Independence Measure (FIM)
12-Item Short Form Survey (SF-12)
36-Item Short Form Survey (SF-36)
☐ European Quality of Life-5 Dimensions (EQ-5D)
Spinal Cord Injury Spasticity Evaluation Tool (SCI-SET)
Spasticity Related Quality of Life Questionnaire (SQOL-6D)
World Health Organization Quality of Life Questionnaire (WHOQOL-BREF)
☐ Visual Analogue Scale (VAS)
Other

Q18. What tools do you routinely use to assess patients' response to treatment? (Select all that apply)

Range of motion assessment with goniometer
Range of motion assessment without goniometer
Modified Ashworth Scale (MAS)
Modified Tardieu Scale (MTS)
☐ Tardieu Scale (TS)
Goal Attainment Scale (GAS)
Ashworth Scale (AS)
Functional Independence Measure (FIM)
12-Item Short Form Survey (SF-12)
36-Item Short Form Survey (SF-36)
EuroQoL-5D (EQ-5D)
Spinal Cord Injury Spasticity Evaluation Tool (SCI-SET)
Spasticity Related Quality of Life Questionnaire (SQOL-6D)
World Health Organization Quality of Life Questionnaire (WHOQOL-BREF)
☐ Visual Analogue Scale (VAS)
Numerical Rating Scale for Spasticity (NRS)
Other

Q19. How are goals evaluated in your clinical practice? (Select the most frequently used evaluation tool)

○ Simple "Achieved" or "Not Achieved"	
O Qualitative description of goal outcome	
O Use changes in objective measures (such as ROM, MAS, etc.)	
O Goal Attainment Scale (GAS)	
Other Other	
Complete. THANK YOU for participating in the Survey of Diagnostic and Assessment Tools Used for the Management of Adult Spasticity. Please use the space below to provide any additional comments.	