

Appendix

TABLE E-1 Study Terms

Term	Definition
Psychometric properties	The aspects of a test that measure how good the test performs its intended function, including validity, reliability, and responsiveness
Floor effects	When the instrument has a lower limit to the data values that it can determine
Ceiling effects	When the instrument has an upper limit to the data values that it can determine
Construct validity	The degree to which a test measures the construct that it claims to measure
Content validity	The extent to which a measure represents all facets of the intended construct
Internal consistency	The correlation between different items on the same test that are designed to measure the same construct
Test-retest reliability	The variation in measurements taken by the same person, under the same conditions, in a short period of time
Responsiveness	The ability of a scale to measure change before and after treatment
Minimal detectable change	The smallest change that falls outside the measurement error of the score
Minimum clinically important difference	The smallest change in a treatment outcome that a patient would identify as important
Intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC)	A descriptive statistic of the similarity between 2 groups of measures
Cronbach alpha	A measure of internal consistency between 2 tests that are supposed to measure the same domain
Person Separation Index	A measure of reliability that can be calculated with missing data
Respondent burden	The degree to which the patient perceives participation as difficult, time-consuming, or stressful