Questions: True a and False b

1. Studies have shown that it is evident that children and adults, with both mild and severe forms of CP, have postural impairments of some kind.

2. Balance is such a complex, task-dependent concept and can therefore be reflected by a single clinical balance tool.

3. The following aspects should be addressed in a good assessment tool: reliability, good internal validity, easily administered, and responsive to change.

4. Two main challenges to research and clinical management of CP include: describing change and quantifying change in balancing abilities.

5. From the 1977 records identified, 22 balance tools were included for this study for quality assessment.

6. The three broad categories of human activity and also therefore categories of the clinical balance tools were divided into: the ability to maintain balance, achieve balance and to restore balance.

7. During this study, the focus of each tool was not described according to function, activity or participation domains of the ICF.

8. The Berg balance scale was one of the 22 clinical balance tools identified sufficient for use on the CP population during this study.

9. Clinical utility deals with aspects such as examiner qualifications and time required to complete the assessment.

10. The Modified Posture Assessment Scale, Posture Assessment Scale, Sitting Assessment Scale and Spinal Alignment for Range of Motion Measure were originally developed to be applied in studies of individuals with CP.

11. The Tied Up and Go test was used within the ‘maintain balance’ category.

12. A limitation of this study may be the exclusion of tools to assess balance in laboratory settings, such as EMG, kinetic, and kinematic analysis.