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Published

2009

Journal Title

BMC Musculoskeletal Disorders

DOI

[10.1186/1471-2474-10-161](https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2474-10-161)

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A modified QuickDASH-9 provides a valid outcome instrument for upper limb function

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Published: 18 December 2009

Received: 18 September 2008

BMC Musculoskeletal Disorders 2009, 10:161 doi:10.1186/1471-2474-10-161

Accepted: 18 December 2009

This article is available from: <http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2474/10/161>

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Abstract

Background: The 30-item Disabilities Arm Shoulder and Hand (DASH) questionnaire was introduced to facilitate assessment of upper limb functional limitations. To improve practicality and eliminate item redundancy a modified instrument was needed. The 11-item QuickDASH was developed to fulfil these requirements and translated into several languages. However, prospective investigations of psychometric and practical characteristics are limited. No published study investigated readability or used concurrent validation with a standardized upper limb criterion measure. The validity of the QuickDASH has been questioned as the results for factor structure are conflicting, and the English-language version has not yet had factor structure reported. A shortened 9-item version, the QuickDASH-9, that addresses these issues is proposed.

Methods: This two-stage observational study assessed the psychometric and practical characteristics of the QuickDASH and the extracted QuickDASH-9. The Upper Limb Functional Index (ULFI) was the criterion standard in both stages. Stage 1, calibration, reanalyzed extracted QuickDASH and QuickDASH-9 responses from a previous prospective study, by the authors, of the 30-item DASH ($n = 137$). Stage 2, prospective validation, investigated the QuickDASH through repeated measures in consecutive upper limb musculoskeletal participants' consulting for physical therapy in Australia ($n = 67$). The QuickDASH and extracted QuickDASH-9 data from both stages was analyzed and compared for psychometric properties, practical characteristics and factor structure.

Results: The proposed QuickDASH-9 had a unidimensional structure, high reliability (ICC 2:1, $r = 0.92$), internal consistency ($\alpha = 0.93$) and responsiveness ($ES = 1.05$). It correlated highly with both the DASH ($r = 0.97$), QuickDASH ($r = 0.99$) and ULFI criterion ($r = 0.85$). QuickDASH-9 missing responses reduced to 3.5% from 26% in the QuickDASH. Completion and scoring time was 134 ± 56 seconds and required a computational aid. The QuickDASH demonstrated a bidimensional structure making it invalid. The QuickDASH-9 summary performance was measured on the 'Measurement of Outcome Measures' at 88% and on the 'Bot' clinimetric scale at 75%.

Conclusions: The proposed QuickDASH-9 had a unidimensional structure and similar psychometric precision to the full-length DASH with improved practicality and completion time. The QuickDASH was invalid as its bidimensional structure made a single summated score inappropriate. The QuickDASH-9 offers a future direction for ongoing use of the QuickDASH concept.

Background

The assessment process in both the clinical and research setting has progressively incorporated patient-reported outcome (PRO) measures and upper limb assessment is no exception. Regional and condition specific PROs enable the quantification of patient impairment [1]. Doward and McKenna have described this as a '...needs based approach' [2]. This assists the clinical decision-making process [3,4] and facilitates compliance with the protocols within professional organizations [5], government agencies [6,7] and insurer groups [8]. There are limited upper limb PROs developed specifically for the region as a single kinetic chain [9] that accommodate the requirements of both the clinician and researcher in an efficient and effective manner [10,11].

The 30-item Disabilities Arm Shoulder and Hand (DASH) [9] is reported to fulfil these criteria. It was validated for a variety of disorders [1,9,12-16] and its availability in different languages has increased rapidly [17-19]. The shorter 11-item QuickDASH was developed to reduce respondent and administrative burden and eliminate item redundancy. This improved compliance [20], item redundancy and scale width for higher impairment conditions [21]. Consequently, there is an impetus for the QuickDASH to replace the DASH [22] and be advocated as a criterion standard for upper limb measurement [23,24]. However, the validity of the QuickDASH has been questioned as a consequence of conflicting findings on the factor structure [25,26]. A single factor structure is an essential property of all PROs that provide a single summated score [27]. A PRO must exhibit a single predominant theme or factor, such as upper limb function, that is common to all item-questions. The factor structure must be unidimensional when analyzed. The most appropriate method is Maximum Likelihood extraction (MLE) [28].

A literature search (PubMed, Medline, CINAHL, Embase, Cochrane and Google Scholar) found five prospective studies that investigated the QuickDASH. They considered the psychometric and practical characteristics in general populations [24,25,29], burns patients [30] and as a work injury prediction tool [31]. The original validation [20] and several subsequent studies reanalyzed data with the eleven items extracted from existing 30-item DASH responses [21,26,32]. Only two studies investigated the QuickDASH factor structure. There was a unidimensional structure in the prospective study on the Japanese-language version [25] but a bidimensional structure in reanalyzed extracted data of the French-language version [26]. Both authors used principal component analysis which is considered inappropriate for PROs [28]. Factor structure in the English-language version has not been reported. Consequently, the factor structure must be clarified and

determined prospectively with appropriate item-extraction methodology in a general upper limb population.

The primary aim of this study was to determine the factor structure of the QuickDASH and QuickDASH-9. If unidimensional and valid, the next step was to calibrate and validate the psychometric properties and practical characteristics in independent general upper limb populations. Finally these characteristics were compared and correlated with the original full-length DASH and a validated criterion standard, the Upper Limb Functional Index (ULFI) [11,33].

Methods

Development of the QuickDASH-9

The concept-retention methodology used to reduce the full-length DASH to the QuickDASH [20,34] was employed to produce the QuickDASH-9 (Figure 1). The authors used consensus agreement following feedback from a practicality focus-group composed of 20 patients and five therapists. This ensured face and content validity would be consistent with the QuickDASH. Items #10 (Pins and needles) and #11 (Sleep) were removed as neither are an activity of daily living. It was hypothesised these changes would enable the QuickDASH-9 to exhibit a unidimensional factor structure. The scoring system was also modified from the existing 1-5 scale to a 0-4 scale and the calculation for scoring adjusted accordingly.

Design

A two stage observational study was used. Stage 1, calibration, extracted the items from the DASH responses in a previous study [11] to form the QuickDASH-9 and QuickDASH. Stage 2, prospective validation, concurrently measured the QuickDASH and ULFI. The QuickDASH-9 scores were determined from extracted QuickDASH responses (Figure 2).

Assessment Questionnaires

The DASH is a four-page 30-item PRO on a 5-point Likert scale (1-5). Subsequent raw scores range from 30 to 150 and are converted to a percentage, 0 (no disability) to 100 (most severe disability) [9]. It has two optional sport or music and work scales, not used in this study. Up to three missing responses are permitted [35]. The QuickDASH is a single-page PRO with eleven items extracted from the DASH [20]. It uses the DASH scale and scoring method and allows for one missing response [9].

The QuickDASH-9 is a single-page PRO with nine items extracted from the QuickDASH and DASH. It uses the DASH scoring method on a 0-4 Likert scale and allows for one missing response (Figure 1).

The ULFI is a single-page 25-item PRO on a 3-point Likert scale. Subsequent raw scores range from 0-25 and are mul-

QuickDASH-9

INSTRUCTIONS: This questionnaire asks about your symptoms as well as your ability to perform certain activities. Please answer *every question*, based on your condition in the last week, by circling the appropriate number. If you did not have the opportunity to perform an activity in the past week, please make your *best estimate* of which response would be the most accurate. It doesn't matter which hand or arm you use to perform the activity; please answer based on your ability regardless of how you perform the task.

Rate your ability to do the following activities in the last week by circling the number below the appropriate response.

	NO DIFFICULTY	MILD DIFFICULTY	MODERATE DIFFICULTY	SEVERE DIFFICULTY	UNABLE
1. Open a tight or new jar.	0	1	2	3	4
2. Do heavy household chores (e.g., wash walls, floors).	0	1	2	3	4
3. Carry a shopping bag or briefcase.	0	1	2	3	4
4. Wash your back.	0	1	2	3	4
5. Use a knife to cut food.	0	1	2	3	4
6. Recreational activities in which you take some force or impact through your arm, shoulder or hand (e.g., golf, hammering, tennis, etc.).	0	1	2	3	4
	NOT AT ALL	SLIGHTLY	MODERATELY	QUITE A BIT	EXTREMELY
7. During the past week, <i>to what extent</i> has your arm, shoulder or hand problem interfered with your normal social activities with family, friends, neighbours or groups?	0	1	2	3	4
	NOT AT ALL	SLIGHTLY LIMITED	MODERATELY LIMITED	VERY LIMITED	UNABLE
8. During the past week, were you limited in your work or other regular daily activities as a result of your arm, shoulder or hand problem?	0	1	2	3	
	NONE	MILD	MODERATE	SEVERE	EXTREME
9. Arm, shoulder or hand pain.	0	1	2	3	4

A QuickDASH-9 score may not be calculated if there is greater than 1 missing item.

QuickDASH-9 SCORE = [(sum) x 1.1] x 5/2, a missing response is added as the average of the remaining.

Figure 1
QuickDASH-9.

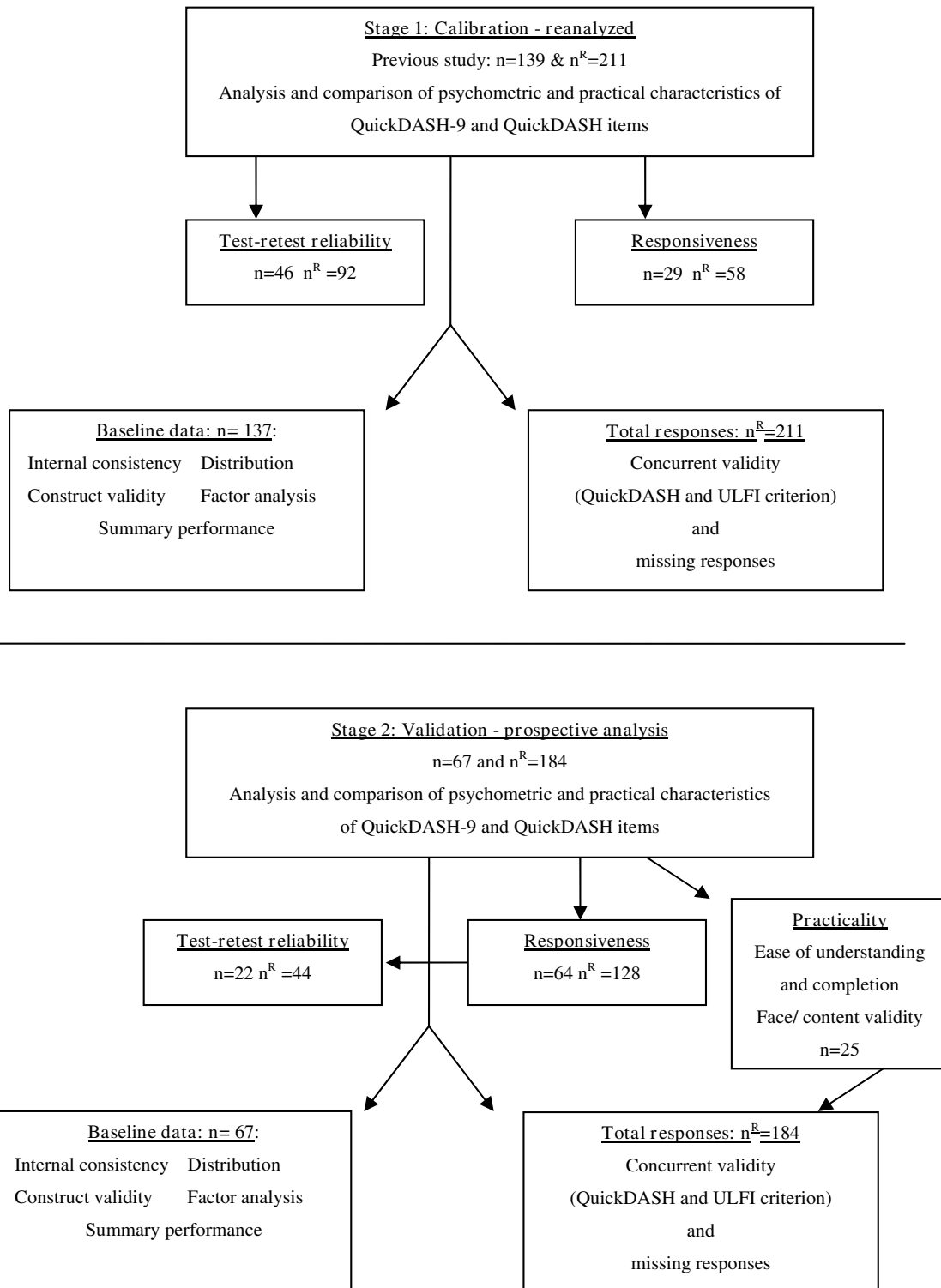


Figure 2
Flow chart of calibration from stage 1 and validation stage 2. All QuickDASH-9 data was extracted from the QuickDASH; n = total number of participants; n^R = total number of responses; practicality n = 25 composed 20 patients and 5 therapists.

multiplied by four to provide a percentage scale, 0 (normal) to 100 (maximum impairment). Up to two missing responses are permitted [11,33]. It has an 11-point global 'Numeric Rating Scale' (NRS) to assess overall status with anchors of 0 ('normal or pre-injury') to 10 ('worst possible'). Two optional components provide a qualitative 'Patient Specific Index' and a self-assessed ranking of duties that can be used to calculate a 'Global Assessment of Body And Limbs' score [36].

Setting and Participants

Participants with upper limb musculoskeletal conditions under referral from a medical practitioner were recruited consecutively or successively from primary care physical therapy outpatient clinics. These conditions included soft tissue injury, post surgery, lymphoedema, fractures, chronic regional pain and trauma. Exclusion criteria were <18 years of age, difficulty with English language comprehension and cognitive impairment. Symptom duration ranged from one week to eight years with a mean of 38.7 ± 41.6 weeks. Removal of one outlier at eight years reduced the mean duration to 20.3 ± 25.2 weeks.

Participants receiving ongoing treatment during both the calibration and validation stages were measured at baseline, then at two weekly intervals for six weeks, then four weekly thereafter until discharge. Status was classified as: acute - injured within the previous six weeks; subacute - six to twelve weeks; and chronic - greater than twelve weeks [37].

Study Stages

Stage 1, calibration

Existing data was reanalyzed. This included 211 responses from 137 participants from nine physical therapy outpatient centres in three different Australian states. The methodology is described in a previous publication by the authors [11]. Demographic details are presented in Table 1.

Stage 2, validation

A prospective investigation examined 184 responses from 67 participants, recruited from six physical therapy outpatient centres in one Australian state. Demographic details are presented in Table 1. Repeated measures were made for subgroups of responsiveness (n = 64) and reliability (n = 22). This provided prospective investigation of the concurrently completed QuickDASH and ULFI to determine psychometric and practical characteristics (Figure 2). All QuickDASH-9 responses were extracted from the QuickDASH.

Analysis - Methodological Characteristics

Test-retest reliability

The ICC (2:1) [38] was used at 72 hours from baseline during a period of non-treatment with the NRS as an external reference [3,9,11].

Responsiveness

Effect size (ES) and standard response mean (SRM) were used [39]. The NRS provided an external reference standard. Two compared measures were taken. The first at baseline, with the repeated measures made following a period of anticipated change due to natural healing and therapist intervention. These periods were consequently a partial duration of the injury classification being: two weeks for acute participants, four weeks for subacute and six weeks for chronic [9,11,40].

Measurement error

The minimal detectable change was taken at the 90% level (MDC₉₀) [41].

Validity

Face and content validity were determined from the development studies [11,20,21] and supported in this study by the practicality focus-group (Figure 2). Criterion or concurrent validity was assessed using a Pearson correlation coefficient. Construct validity was demonstrated by a

Table 1: Participant demographics

Demographics	Stage 1 Calibration (Gabel et al 2006)	Stage 2 Validation ULFI, QuickDASH
Participants (n)	137	67
Responses (n)	211	184
Age (years)	48.4 ± 15.6	48.3 ± 18.6
Gender: Female (%)	54	35
Dominance: Right (%)	77	93
Injury: Duration (weeks)	24.5 ± 28.8	11.7 ± 17.8
Time range (weeks)	1 - 433	1 - 80
Work status: Employed (%)	61	57
Retired (%)	0	36
Unemployed (%)	39	7
Injured at work (%)	40	23
On work cover (%)	30	23

standard t-test that verified change between the baseline and the repeated measures [11,20].

Internal consistency

Cronbach's alpha coefficient was used [42,43].

Distribution and normality

This was determined through inspection of the histograms and the one-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov (KS) test [44].

Factor analysis

The MLE method was used [28] with varimax rotation if two or more factors were determined and coefficient suppression was set at 0.5 [44,45]. Factor extraction was determined *a-priori* by: the scree-plot curve point of inflection [46]; an eigenvalue cut-off of 1.0 [47]; and that $\geq 10\%$ of total explained variance was accounted for where average communality after extraction was ≥ 0.6 [45].

Sample size

To ensure sufficient sample power to provide an 80% confidence level in determining actual change above 10.5%, the MDC_{90} for the DASH, the Dawson and Trapp method was used [48] where required, sample size (n) is:

$$n = \frac{[(Za-Zb) \times SD]^2}{[U1-U0]}$$

(U1-U0) = clinically important difference between the means; SD = standard deviation in the population. Za = two tailed and Zb = lower tail as defined from Tables of significance levels.

Analysis - Practical Characteristics

Missing responses

These were noted as a percentage of total responses.

Completion and scoring time

These were calculated from the average of three separate tests in the practicality focus group.

Readability

The Flesch-Kincaid reading scale was used to determine ease of comprehension and readability [49,50] and calculated from the grammar function from within the word processing program.

Summary performance

Two clinimetric scales were used. The 25-item 'Measurement of Outcome Measures' that considered a measures characteristics under four categories: methodological, practical, distributional and general. The total was summated and multiplied by four to provide scores from 0 to 100% [11]. The 12-item 'Bot scale' considered twelve indi-

vidual practical and methodological characteristics of a measure and is scored on a 0-12 scale that can be converted to a percentage [16].

Statistical analysis

The Statistical Package for Social Sciences version 14.0 (SPSS Inc, Chicago, IL) was used to analyze the data on an intention-to-treat principle. Statistical significance was accepted at the $p < 0.05$ level. Pooled samples of each questionnaire enabled determination of distribution, missing responses, internal consistency and factor analysis.

Ethics

Ethics approval was given by the University of the Sunshine Coast Human Research Ethics Committee.

Results

Factor Structure

The QuickDASH-9, DASH and the ULFI each had a unidimensional structure determined for their factor matrix in both stages, so no varimax rotation occurred. The QuickDASH had a bidimensional structure, invalidating any single summated score and precluding any further valid analysis of its psychometric properties.

Factor loadings for all items in both the QuickDASH and QuickDASH-9 exceeded the 0.50 suppression level. In the calibration stage the QuickDASH-9 and QuickDASH had primary eigenvalues of 5.4 and 5.7 respectively which accounted for 54% and 62% of variances. In the validation stage these increased respectively to eigenvalues of 6.1 and 6.5 which accounted for 61% and 59% of variance. The QuickDASH-9 factor order was consistent apart from question-item #5 'Use knife' which loaded sixth in the calibration and first in the validation stage (Table 2). The QuickDASH demonstrated identical factor order in both stages (Table 3); however, in addition to the invalid bidimensional structure, one item 'Limited in work' changed factors and another 'Socialize' had cross-loading in the validation stage.

Psychometric properties

These are presented for each PRO in Table 4 with the construct validity in Table 5. The values for the QuickDASH are invalid but are provided as a comparison to the other PROs and to the findings of previous QuickDASH studies.

Distribution

The impairment range of 0-100% was shown for all PROs with the number of 5% histogram increments for the total score being QuickDASH-9 = 19, QuickDASH = 18 and DASH = 17 whilst the ULFI had values in all 20 increments.

Table 2: QuickDASH-9 factor matrix

Stage 1 Calibration (n = 137)		Factor		Stage 2 Validation (n = 67)	
Question #	Item	I	I	Item	Question #
2	Heavy chores	.796	.850	Use knife	5
3	Carry bag	.744	.828	Heavy chores	2
8	Limited in work	.743	.790	Limited in work	8
1	Open jar	.704	.782	Open jar	1
6	Forceful recreation	.701	.769	Carry bag	3
5	Use knife	.696	.749	Wash back	4
7	Socialize	.667	.718	Forceful recreation	6
4	Wash back	.645	.709	Socialize	7
9	Pain intensity	.565	.648	Pain intensity	9

Maximum likelihood extraction with suppression at 0.50. No varimax rotation as only 1-factor is extracted.

Practical Characteristics

Missing responses

These are detailed in Table 4.

Completion and scoring times

The QuickDASH-9 and QuickDASH were respectively 134 ± 56 seconds and 155 ± 64 seconds and both required a computational aid. The ULFI was 132 ± 51 seconds.

Readability

This was found at grade twelve for the QuickDASH-9 and at grade seven for the ULFI.

Summary performance

The 'Measurement of Outcome Measures' score for the QuickDASH-9 was 88%, the DASH was 72% and the ULFI was 96%. On the 12-point Bot scale the score for the QuickDASH-9 was nine (75%), the DASH was seven (58%) and the ULFI was twelve (100%). The QuickDASH was invalid with respective clinimetric scores of 44% and three (25%).

Discussion

This study proposes the QuickDASH-9, with its valid unidimensional structure, as a way to overcome the existing

shortcomings of the QuickDASH. This will enable the concept to continue. The modifications that produce the QuickDASH-9 fulfil the original aims of the QuickDASH [20]: a shortened version of the full-length DASH with comparable or preferable psychometric properties, improved practicality and the elimination of item redundancy [9,11]. In attempting to achieve these aims the QuickDASH produced a bidimensional factor structure. Its validity as a single summated score cannot be supported.

Our findings propose the DASH scoring scale of 1-5 be modified to 0-4 in the QuickDASH-9. This uses the established format of a 0 based anchor rather than a 1 [51]. This should facilitate practicality and ensure consistency of scoring with other PROs.

The bidimensional structure of the QuickDASH, demonstrated in this study using MLE, is consistent with previous findings by Fayad [26] but conflicts with the unidimensional structure found by Imaeda [25]. However, both previous researchers used principal component analysis which is not recommended [28]. In this study the QuickDASH bidimensional structure demonstrated two factors that can be broadly divided into 'activity' and 'non-activ-

Table 3: QuickDASH rotated factor matrix

Stage 1 Calibration (n = 137)		Stage 1 Factors		Stage 2 Factors		Stage 2 Validation (n = 67)	
Question #	Item	1	2	1	2	Item	Question #
2	Heavy chores	.823		.906		Heavy chores	2
1	Open jar	.709		.888		Open jar	1
5	Use knife	.661		.701		Use knife	5
3	Carry bag	.642		.684		Carry bag	3
6	Forceful recreation	.618		.621		Forceful recreation	6
4	Wash back	.616		.567		Wash back	4
8	Limited in Work	.589			.859	Limited in work	8
9	Pain intensity		.894		.808	Pain intensity	9
11	Sleep		.736		.775	Sleep	11
10	Pins and needles		.539		.680	Pins and needles	10
7	Socialize		.512	.543	.615	Socialize	7

Maximum likelihood extraction and varimax rotation with suppression at 0.50.

Table 4: Methodological characteristics of QuickDASH-9, QuickDASH, DASH and ULFI

Stage	Reliability	Internal consistency	Error score		Responsiveness		Missing responses	
	Rxx (ICC)	Alpha	SEM	MDC ₉₀	SD ₁₀₀	ES	SRM	Percentage
Calibration	(n = 46)	(n = 139)	(n = 29)	(n = 29)	(n = 29)	(n = 29)	(n = 29)	(n = 137)
QuickDASH-9	0.94	0.89	4.82	11.22%	20.05%	1.19	1.65	11%
QuickDASH	0.94	0.92	4.98	11.58%	20.71%	1.21	1.75	12.5%
DASH	0.98	0.96	2.84%	6.63%	19.67%	1.41	2.18	34%%
ULFI	0.96	0.89	4.50%	10.50%	21.61%	1.28	1.87	<0.5%
Validation	(n = 22)	(n = 67)	(n = 64)	(n = 64)	(n = 64)	(n = 64)	(n = 64)	(n = 67)
QuickDASH-9	0.94	0.925	7.38%	17.18%	26.07%	1.05	1.21	3.5%
QuickDASH	0.91	0.92	6.73%	15.66%	23.20%	1.05	1.23	26.5%
ULFI	0.98	0.92	3.41%	7.93%	24.16%	0.93	1.25	<0.5%

The QuickDASH psychometric properties are invalid. They are provided as a comparison to the other PROs and to the findings of previous QuickDASH studies.

SD100: Standard deviation at baseline (100% scale); Rxx: Test-retest reliability coefficient; ICC: Intra-class Correlation Coefficient for test-retest reliability; SEM: Standard Error of the Measurement; MDC90: Minimal Detectable Change (90% CI); ES: Effect Size; SRM: Standard Response Mean; Alpha: Cronbach's Alpha.

ity' items which supports previous findings [21,26]. The original DASH has a unidimensional structure [33,52-54]. This means the reductive process of concept-retention methodology, that reduces the DASH's 30 items to eleven in the QuickDASH, causes a fundamental change in the factor structure [55]. It is critical that a PRO exhibits a unidimensional structure if it is to accurately reflect the measured region with a single summated score [27].

There is a distinct lack of prospective studies of the QuickDASH and no English versions were found that investigated factor structure. Furthermore, reporting of psychometric properties is incomplete if the factor structure is not stated [24,29-31], and consequently misleading and the results invalid if the structure is not unidimensional.

Table 5: Construct validity comparison between baseline and repeated measures

Stage	Baseline Mean	Repeat Test * Mean	Paired t-Stat **
Calibration			
Sample n = 31			
QuickDASH-9	54.9 ± 20.5	46.9 ± 26.6	5.2
QuickDASH	58.1 ± 20.8	40.6 ± 23.1	5.7
DASH	51.6 ± 20.5	34.7 ± 22.2	6.4
ULFI	58.1 ± 23.0	41.3 ± 26.6	5.6
Validation			
Sample n = 64			
QuickDASH-9	47.0 ± 26.1	23.2 ± 18.6	4.1
QuickDASH	44.4 ± 23.2	20.0 ± 16.1	4.2
ULFI	41.5 ± 24.6	19.8 ± 19.1	7.6

* Repeated measures made following a period of anticipated change due to natural healing and therapist intervention: at two weeks for acute participants, four weeks for subacute and six weeks for chronic [9,11,39].

** p value <0.001 for all t-statistic measures.

The use of extracted items from the DASH as the sole method to validate the QuickDASH without prospective testing [20,21,26,32], should only be investigatory. This methodology risks shared measurement error and does not account for part or whole correlation [56] which can lead to type I errors [43]. By completing the prospective aspect of this study on a general upper limb population with a consistent regional reference standard, the ULFI, these error concerns are alleviated for the QuickDASH. However, for the QuickDASH-9 the same criticism applies as it is investigatory research only.

Should the findings of this study be supported by further research, then the QuickDASH-9 would be appropriate to replace the QuickDASH and also the original DASH. Similar proposals are already in place in other body regions. The Neck Disability Index, an advocated PRO, was recently shown to be invalid due to its bidimensional structure [57,58]. It is proposed that a shortened unidimensional version, the NDI-8 replaces the original [58].

The reliability and responsiveness are lower in the QuickDASH-9 compared to the DASH. This is anticipated and consistent with previous QuickDASH findings [20,21,26,32] as the reduction in items from 30 to nine is substantial.

The QuickDASH-9 mean percentage scores were found to be higher than those of the DASH. This supports previous findings that a shortened tool with improved internal consistency will show greater scale width, particularly for higher impairment conditions [21]. The choice of eleven items for the QuickDASH is based on the *a-priori* assumption drawn from the 'Spearman-Brown prophesy'. Specifically, that a minimum of eleven items is required to produce an internal consistency within the clinically accepted range of 0.90 to 0.95 [20]. This study has shown

that in a shortened 9-item version, the internal consistency can remain within this range and provide a valid instrument with significant gains in practicality. However, a computational scoring aid is still required.

In both stages of this study the QuickDASH-9 showed inferior psychometric properties to the DASH and ULFI, particularly for reliability and error scores. In relation to the DASH this is outweighed by the gains in practicality and internal consistency, but not in comparison to the ULFI. These findings are reflected in the summary scores of the 'Measurement of Outcome Measures' and the 'Bot scale' that supports the preference of the QuickDASH-9 over the DASH. However, both tools remained notably lower than the ULFI on both scales which scores as the preferred instrument for both clinical and research purposes due to its practicality and lower missing responses.

Limitations

The study investigated only outpatients presenting to primary care physical therapy practices and further research is required to clarify these findings in an inpatient setting. The findings are general and extrapolation to specific conditions must be made with caution till such conditions are individually investigated. There was a consistent difference in the QuickDASH-9 order of factor loading between the calibration and validation stages. This is most likely from differences in the samples due to the diverse range of diagnoses and duration times used in each stage.

Strengths

The findings have broad implications for use in the general population as they are not specific to one condition or population group as participants were from general outpatient populations. Two independent population samples are used for data extraction to examine the QuickDASH-9 characteristics. The use of a consistent reference criterion, the ULFI, supports the similarity of findings in the two samples.

Implications for Practice

The QuickDASH-9 as a valid shortened form of the DASH provides a practical approach to measurement of the upper limb. This enhanced practicality reduces the burden to both the patient and clinician, optimizing clinical practice without compromising the accuracy and error measurement capacity of the instrument.

Implications for Research

A prospective validation of the QuickDASH-9 is required in an independent sample using an established criterion, such as the ULFI. Further investigation of the psychometric properties in samples of specific populations and conditions is also required. This could initially be investigative through extraction of responses from exist-

ing DASH and QuickDASH studies, with prospective investigation to follow. However, with the summary performance of all forms of the DASH concept shown to be lower than the ULFI, the adoption of the ULFI as a single preferred standard may be preferable.

Conclusions

The unidimensional structure found in the proposed QuickDASH-9 is valid and consistent with the full-length DASH. This achieves the original aim of the QuickDASH, to be a shortened version with comparable or preferable psychometric properties, no item redundancy and higher practicality. The QuickDASH, with a bidimensional structure, is invalid for the production of a summated score. This shortcoming is overcome by the QuickDASH-9. Furthermore, the QuickDASH-9 eliminates item redundancy found in the DASH, improves internal consistency, completion and scoring times and enhances practicality. The QuickDASH-9 offers a viable future option for the DASH concept.

Abbreviations

DASH: Disabilities of Arm, Shoulder and Hand questionnaire; ES: Effect size; ICC: Intraclass correlation coefficient; KS: Kolmogorov-Smirnov test for normality; n: number of participants; n^R: number of responses; MDC: Minimal detectable change; MLE: Maximum likelihood extraction; NDI: Neck Disability Index; NRS: Numeric Rating Scale; PRO: Patient Reported Outcome; QuickDASH: Shortened 11-item version of Disabilities of Arm, Shoulder and Hand questionnaire; QuickDASH-9: Shortened 9-item version of Disabilities of Arm, Shoulder and Hand questionnaire; SD: Standard deviation; SRM: Standard response mean; ULFI: Upper Limb Functional Index.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' contributions

CPG is the principal investigator. He designed the study and is responsible for the protocol. CPG is also responsible for data acquisition and analysis. Together with CPG, BB and MY developed the key ideas underlying this study, interpreted the data, wrote and revised the manuscript. MM has been involved in interpretation of the data and revising the manuscript critically for shortcomings of the original QuickDASH and for the validation of the QuickDASH-9. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Acknowledgements

We gratefully acknowledge the Griffith University School of Medicine for its support through a writing bursary to the principle author. Furthermore, we would like to thank all participating patients, General Practitioners and therapists for their time and effort.

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Pre-publication history

The pre-publication history for this paper can be accessed here:

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