Online Appendix 8: Evidence Table, Mini-Balance Evaluation Systems Test

Author and Year	Primary Population and Impairment Level (if available)	Level of Evidence	Internal Consistency	Reliability (Type, results)	Standard Error; MDCs and MCIDs	Floor Effects	Ceiling Effects
Mini-BESTest, Acute Samples							
Chinsongkram et al (2014)[1]	Stroke	I	NT	NT	NT	17%	4.3%
Mini-BESTest, Chronic Stable Samples							
Tsang et al (2013)[2]	Stroke	I	Chronbach's alpha=0.89 to .94	Intra-rater ICC = 0.97 Inter-rater ICC = 0.96 Test-retest ICC = 0.89 to 0.94	MDC=3	0%	.9%
Mini-BESTest, Chronic Progressive Samples							
Leddy et al (2011)[3]	PD mean Hoehn & Yahr = 2.5	I	NT	Inter-rater ICC = 0.91 Test-retest ICC =0.88	NT	NT	NT
Schlenstedt et al (2015)[4]	PD mean Hoehn & Yahr = 2.45	I	NT	Inter-rater ICC = 0.99 Test-retest ICC =o.98	NT	0%	1.2%

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2. Tsang CS, Liao LR, Chung RC, Pang MY. Psychometric properties of the Mini-Balance Evaluation Systems Test (Mini-BESTest) in community-dwelling individuals with chronic stroke. Physical therapy 2013;93(8):1102-15.
3. Leddy AL, Crowner BE, Earhart GM. Utility of the Mini-BESTest, BESTest, and BESTest sections for balance assessments in individuals with Parkinson disease. Journal of neurologic physical therapy : JNPT 2011;35(2):90-7.

4. Schlenstedt C, Brombacher S, Hartwigsen G, Weisser B, Moller B, Deuschl G. Comparing the Fullerton Advanced Balance Scale with the Mini-BESTest and Berg Balance Scale to assess postural control in patients with Parkinson disease. Archives of physical medicine and rehabilitation 2015;96(2):218-25.