

Supplementary material to article by A. Piira et al. "Manually assisted body-weight supported locomotor training does not re-establish walking in non-walking subjects with chronic incomplete spinal cord injury: a randomized clinical trial"

Table S1. Change in outcome measures in intervention group compared with control group using 3 different linear regression models. Six-min walk test (6MWT) and 10-m walk test (10MWT) include only those with walking function at baseline ($n = 18$)

Variable (n)	Model 1 – unadjusted		Model 2 ^a		Model 3 ^a	
	Estimated difference (95% CI)	p -value	Estimated difference (95% CI)	p -value	Estimated difference (95% CI)	p -value
10MWT (14)	0.1 [-0.1, 0.3]	0.43	0.1 [-0.3, 0.5]	0.57	0.2 [-0.2, 0.6]	0.35
6MWT (12)	-4.3 [-47.6, 39.0]	0.84	13.5 [-48.2, 75.2]	0.67	15.5 [-65.7, 87.8]	0.69
LEMS (18)	2.7 [-1.2, 6.6]	0.19	2.9 [-1.8, 7.6]	0.25	2.2 [-1.7, 6.1]	0.28
BBS (18)	-1.2 [-4.1, 1.7]	0.42	-1.6 [-4.5, 1.3]	0.30	-1.5 [-4.6, 1.6]	0.36
MFR (18)	6.6 [-4.4, 17.6]	0.20	7.0 [-6.9, 20.9]	0.33	4.3 [-8.8, 17.4]	0.54

^aAdjusted for age, sex and use of anti-spastic medication.

^bModel 2 adjusted for baseline measurement value.

95% CI: 95% confidence interval; 10MWT: 10-m walk test; 6MWT: 6-min walk test; LEMS: lower extremity motor score; BBS: Berg's Balance Scale; MFR: Modified Functional Reach test.