



Research Title: **Interobserver reliability of the lumbar spine movement**

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ABSTRACT

Objectives:

The aim of this current study was to determine the effect of training on the interobserver reliability of the lumbar spine movement between osteopaths with different experience.

Methods:

Ten voluntarily patients, included male and female (M=5, F=5; mean age 27.4 years; SD± 11, range 18-57), were recruited in a prospective single blinded study and were assessed by ten osteopaths that were chosen from different graduates. The study was divided in two phases, the first phase was the evaluated of the patient without training and noted the lumbar movement. The second phase was the assessment of the movement of the lumbar spine after the training.

The statistical analysis used in this study was the Fleiss Kappa procedure

Results:

The assessment of the movement of the lumbar spine after the training in the most increased agreement, but not enough to be clinically reliable ($k < 0.4$) and the group of teachers are those that have had the most reliability interoperator compared to the group of students.

Conclusions:

This current study demonstrated that the interobserver reliability in general was poor to fair agreement for the assessment of the movement of the lumbar spine.