Ultrasound Strain Imaging to Assess the Biceps Brachii Muscle in Chronic Poststroke Spasticity

We sincerely appreciate Dr Sabour for pointing out that intraclass correlation analysis should have been used to test intra-observer agreement in our article. We have, therefore, reassessed intra-observer agreement in our data using intraclass correlation (Table 1). Intraclass correlation coefficient was determined with the statistical package SPSS Version 24.0 (SPSS, Armonk, NY, USA). The intraclass correlation coefficient between 2 measurements performed by a single observer was 0.92 ($P < .001$). Based on these results, we suggest that ultrasound strain imaging is feasible for quantifying biceps brachii muscle mechanical properties with good repeatability. We hope this response has improved the original article.[1]

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Reference

1. Gao J, Chen J, O'Dell M, et al. Ultrasound strain imaging to assess the biceps brachii muscle in chronic poststroke spasticity [published online ahead of print February 5, 2018]. *J Ultrasound Med* 2018. doi: 10.1002/jum.14558.

Table 1. Intraclass Correlation Coefficient of Intra-observer Agreement

	Intraclass Correlation[a]	95% Confidence Interval		F Test With True Value 0			
		Lower Bound	Upper bound	Value	df1	df2	Sig
Single Measures	.850[b]	.764	.906	12.305	63	63	.000
Average Measures	.919[c]	.866	.951	12.305	63	63	.000

Note: a. Type C intraclass correlation coefficients using a consistency definition-the between-measure variance is excluded from the denominator variance; b. The estimator is the same, whether the interaction is present or not; c. This estimate is computed assuming the interaction effect is absent because it is not estimable otherwise.