

Patient-Reported Outcome Measures in Individuals With Chronic Ankle Instability: A Systematic Review

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Context: A comprehensive systematic literature review of the health-related quality-of-life (HRQOL) differences among individuals with chronic ankle instability (CAI), ankle-sprain copers, and healthy control participants has not been conducted. It could provide a better indication of the self-reported deficits that may be present in individuals with CAI.

Objective: To systematically summarize the extent to which HRQOL deficits are present in individuals with CAI.

Data Sources: We searched for articles in the electronic databases of EBSCO Host and PubMed Central using key words *chronic, functional, mechanical, copers, instability, sprains, and patient-assessed*. We also performed a hand search of reference lists, authors, and patient-reported outcomes (PROs) of the articles screened for inclusion.

Study Selection: Studies were included if they (1) incorporated a PRO as a participant descriptor or as a study outcome to compare adults with CAI to ankle-sprain copers or healthy controls, (2) were written in English, and (3) were published in peer-reviewed journals.

Data Extraction: Two authors independently assessed methodologic quality using the modified Downs and Black Index. Articles were filtered into 3 categories based on between-groups comparisons: CAI and copers, CAI and healthy control

participants, copers and healthy participants. We calculated Hedges *g* effect sizes and 95% confidence intervals to examine PRO group differences.

Data Synthesis: Of the 124 studies assessed for eligibility, 27 were included. A total of 24 articles compared PROs in individuals with CAI and healthy controls, 7 compared individuals with CAI and copers, and 4 compared copers and healthy controls. Quality scores on the modified Downs and Black Index ranged from 52.9% to 88.2%, with 8 high-, 16 moderate-, and 3 low-quality studies. Overall, we observed moderate to strong evidence that individuals with CAI displayed deficits on generic and region-specific PROs compared with copers and healthy controls. However, evidence that differences exist between copers and healthy controls was conflicting. In addition, for dimension-specific outcomes, evidence to suggest that fear of reinjury is heightened in individuals with CAI was limited.

Conclusions: The evidence suggested that CAI is associated with functional and HRQOL deficits, particularly when examined with region-specific PROs. However, PROs do not appear to differ between copers and healthy controls.

Key Words: region-specific outcomes, ankle sprains, patient-centered care

Key Points

- Chronic ankle instability (CAI) is most likely associated with decreased health-related quality of life as measured by patient-reported outcomes.
- Patient-reported outcomes did not appear to be affected in ankle-sprain copers.
- Given that region-specific outcomes were worse in individuals with CAI than in ankle-sprain copers and healthy control participants, they should be considered when treating CAI and ankle sprains.

Ankle sprains are the most commonly reported injury in collegiate and high school athletics, accounting for roughly 16% of all injuries^{1,2}; however, other estimates have indicated that ankle sprains compose up to 45% of all athletic injuries.^{3,4} These injuries have placed an enormous burden on the health care industry, with an estimated \$4.4 billion spent annually on treatment.⁵ Not only are ankle sprains prevalent and costly injuries, at least one third of individuals who sustain acute ankle sprains will develop chronic ankle instability (CAI).^{6–8} This condition is characterized by residual symptoms that include feelings of “giving way” and instability, recurrent ankle sprains, and functional loss after 1 or more acute ankle sprains.⁹ Residual symptoms associated with CAI can persist for

decades,¹⁰ making it difficult for an individual to lead an active, healthy lifestyle. Furthermore, the repetitive trauma associated with recurrent ankle sprains often contributes to more advanced conditions, such as ankle osteoarthritis,¹¹ for which effective treatments are lacking.

Traditionally, CAI research has focused primarily on the pathophysiology of this condition by concentrating efforts on identifying mechanical and functional insufficiencies from a disease-oriented perspective.^{12–14} In the last decade, researchers¹⁵ have expanded their efforts to include the patient’s perception of his or her health status, as patient-based outcomes are increasingly recognized in health care. These changes have led to the development of several patient-reported outcomes (PROs) to measure functional limitations in patients with CAI, including the Ankle Joint

Functional Assessment Tool (AJFAT),¹⁶ Foot and Ankle Ability Measure (FAAM),¹⁷ and Chronic Ankle Instability Scale.¹⁸ These 3 instruments are self-reported and have been used for many ankle conditions. Their development has enabled researchers and clinicians to collect outcomes that examine a range of activities of daily living (ADLs) and sport tasks from the patient's perspective.

In the CAI literature, both discriminative (eg, Ankle Instability Instrument,¹⁹ Cumberland Ankle Instability Tool [CAIT])²⁰ and evaluative (eg, FAAM) PROs have been used. Discriminative instruments are used to identify individuals with a particular pathologic condition (eg, CAI), whereas evaluative instruments measure an individual's perceived level of function.²¹ Donahue et al²² reviewed 7 instruments used to discriminate between participants with and without CAI and recommended both the CAIT and Ankle Instability Instrument to determine ankle-stability status. Furthermore, Ee Haute et al²³ assessed the clinimetric qualities of 4 evaluative instruments and concluded that the Foot and Ankle Disability Index (FADI) and FAAM were the most appropriate tools for quantifying functional limitations in patients with CAI. Despite these findings, the use of PROs has been inconsistent in the CAI literature. To strengthen the reporting of CAI participant information and to further our knowledge about the limitations associated with this condition, the International Ankle Consortium²⁴ recently released a position statement in which it endorsed specific patient-selection criteria for CAI research and advocated for the use of PROs to better describe this population. In addition to the discriminatory and evaluative instruments used to quantify region-specific function in individuals with CAI, other investigators^{25,26} have used PROs to measure health-related quality of life (HRQOL) via generic and dimension-specific instruments. Therefore, further examining PROs used in the CAI literature may allow us to better describe the population and improve our understanding of the condition for future research and clinical practice.

A variety of PROs have been used to compare HRQOL in individuals with CAI and ankle-sprain copers (ie, individuals with a history of 1 ankle sprain and no residual symptoms) or healthy control participants. Compared with ankle-sprain copers and healthy populations, individuals with CAI appear to exhibit HRQOL deficits.²⁵ However, to our knowledge, a comprehensive review of the differences among groups has not been conducted. Providing a comprehensive systematic review that critically appraises the research literature may offer a better indication of the self-reported deficits that may be present in those with CAI. Therefore, the purpose of our systematic review was to determine the extent to which HRQOL deficits are present in individuals with CAI.

METHODS

Literature Search Strategy

In March 2014, 2 investigators (M.N.H., M.C.H.) conducted a computerized search of EBSCO Host (CINAHL, MEDLINE, SPORTDiscus) and PubMed Central entries from their inception through March 15, 2014, to identify studies that compared HRQOL outcomes in individuals with CAI and ankle-sprain copers or healthy

control participants (Table 1). Search strategies were limited to studies that were written in English, reported in peer-reviewed journals, and involved humans. In addition to the electronic search, a hand search of reference lists, authors, and PROs of the articles screened for inclusion was performed to identify pertinent articles.

Selection Criteria

All authors reviewed the articles obtained by the systematic search for inclusion. We were not blinded to study author, place of publication, or results. Titles and abstracts of all articles were screened for eligibility based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria. If we could not tell from the title and abstract whether the study met the criteria, we screened the full text of the manuscript.

Inclusion Criteria. We included articles in which researchers compared PROs in adults with CAI and ankle-sprain copers or healthy control participants. In these articles, participants in CAI groups were described as having CAI, functional ankle instability or insufficiency, mechanical ankle instability or insufficiency, or recurring ankle sprains. Participants in the ankle-sprain-coper group were described as having a history of at least 1 lateral ankle sprain more than 12 months before testing, experiencing no residual symptoms, and having resumed all preinjury activities without limitation. Participants in the healthy group were described as having no history of ankle sprain. Articles were included if the investigators used PROs (eg, AJFAT, CAIT, FAAM) as a participant descriptor or as an outcome, if they were published in the English language, and if they were published in peer-reviewed journals.

Exclusion Criteria. We excluded articles in which researchers required a minimal score for the PRO (ie, FAAM score <90%, CAIT score <24) as inclusionary criteria and articles that contained duplicate data from a previously published study. Editorials, commentaries, case studies, guidelines, conference proceedings, and review articles were also excluded.

Methodologic Quality

An adapted, 16-item version of the original Downs and Black²⁷ Quality Index described by Munn et al²⁸ was used to assess the methodologic quality of the included studies. The index encompasses components of the Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (STROBE) statement and has demonstrated high internal consistency and interrater reliability.²⁷ Based on the recommendations of Munn et al,²⁸ studies meeting less than 60% of criteria were deemed low quality; 60% to 74.9%, moderate quality; and more than 75%, high quality. Average quality index scores were calculated for all studies and within individual comparisons. Two reviewers (M.N.H., M.C.H.) independently assessed the quality of each included study, and disagreement was resolved either by discussion or a third reviewer (J.M.H.). Percentage of agreement between the reviewers was calculated.

Data Extraction

After the literature search, we initially filtered the articles into 2 categories based on the between-groups comparisons in each study (CAI and ankle-sprain copers, CAI and

Table 1. Search Strategy

Step	Search Terms	Boolean Operator	EBSCO Host	PubMed
1	<i>Chronic, functional, mechanical, recurrent</i>	OR	1 339 297	1 187 097
2	<i>Ankle</i>		13 487	35 904
3	<i>Instability, insufficiency, sprains</i>	OR	12 804	149 136
4	1, 2, 3	AND	1 113	1 631
5	<i>Coper, healthy, uninjured</i>	OR	622 314	397 729
6	<i>Assessment, form, function, instrument, measure, outcome, patient-assessed, patient-report, questionnaire, self-report, scale, score</i>	OR	5 176 268	6 339 137
7	4, 5, 6	AND	187	213
Duplicates removed	NA	NA	56	0
Total	NA	NA	131	213
Duplicates	NA	NA		86 ^a

Abbreviation: NA, not applicable.

^a Indicates total number of duplicates between EBSCO Host and PubMed.

healthy control participants). A third comparison was conducted between ankle-sprain copers and healthy controls when the data were available. Each category compared HRQOL scores between the participant pools. If a study consisted of more than 1 between-groups comparison, each was included in all appropriate categories. The categories were subdivided into the 3 HRQOL components: generic, region specific, and dimension specific. Generic outcomes are not specific to body region or condition and are designed to assess the patient’s overall health (eg, Short Form-36 [SF-36]).²⁹ However, region-specific outcomes (eg, FAAM) are specific to a joint or region of the body, and dimension-specific outcomes (eg, Tampa Scale of Kinesiophobia-17 [TSK-17]) are specific to a disease or health dimension, such as fear of reinjury. In the region-specific category, all FADI-Sport scores identified in the literature are reported as FAAM-Sport scores because the PROs are identical instruments. Whereas similar, the FADI-ADL has 5 more items than the FAAM-ADL; thus, those scores are reported separately.

Statistical Analysis

Hedges *g* effect sizes and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated to examine the magnitude and precision of differences between groups.³⁰ The Hedges *g* effect size is a unitless measure and represents an effect that exists on a parametric distribution.³⁰ A positive effect size indicated lower HRQOL in the CAI group than in the coper or healthy control group. A positive effect size for the coper-to-healthy-group comparison indicated lower HRQOL in the coper group. Effect sizes were interpreted as *weak* (≤ 0.40), *moderate* (0.41–0.69), or *strong* (≥ 0.70).³¹ To further describe trends in the data, we performed a qualitative assessment of effect sizes and CIs by examining the differences in effect-size estimates between groups and determining if the CI crossed zero.

Level of Evidence

We assessed level of evidence for the included studies using method guidelines for systematic reviews adapted from the Cochrane Collaboration Back Review Group.³² The guidelines suggest using 5 levels ranging from *strong* to *no evidence*. The levels were modified to include moderate-quality studies. Consistent findings among mul-

iple high-quality studies were classified as *strong evidence*. Consistent findings among multiple moderate-quality or low-quality studies were considered *moderate evidence*. One moderate-quality or 1 low-quality study was categorized as *limited evidence*. Inconsistent findings among multiple studies were classified as *conflicting evidence*. If no studies had been conducted, the classification was *no evidence*.

RESULTS

Search Strategy

The initial search strategy retrieved 344 articles (Figure 1). Ten additional articles were obtained through a hand search of references, authors, and PROs. Of the 124 articles assessed for eligibility, 27 studies met the inclusion criteria for this systematic review.^{16,25,26,33–56} Six articles were excluded due to duplicate data, and 91 were excluded because researchers did not include a control group, did not report an HRQOL outcome, or used the HRQOL instrument as inclusionary criteria for the study with minimal scores required for participation. The 27 studies were classified into the following categories based on group comparison: CAI and healthy control participants, CAI and ankle-sprain copers, and ankle-sprain copers and healthy control participants. In 24 articles, authors reported HRQOL outcomes between individuals with CAI and healthy control participants.^{16,25,26,33,35–51,54–56} Researchers reported HRQOL outcomes between individuals with CAI and copers in 7 articles^{34,36,45,52–55} and between copers and healthy control participants in 4 articles.^{36,45,54,56} A summary of inclusion criteria, population, sample size, PRO, and study design is provided in Table 2.

Methodologic Quality

Initially, the 2 reviewers agreed on 91.7% (396/432) of the items on the modified Downs and Black Index. Disagreements were resolved by discussion among the reviewers. Overall, quality scores for the studies ranged from 52.9% to 88.2%, with 8 high-quality studies (>75%), 16 moderate-quality studies (60% to 74.9%), and 3 low-quality studies (<60%). Individual item and quality index scores can be found in Table 3.

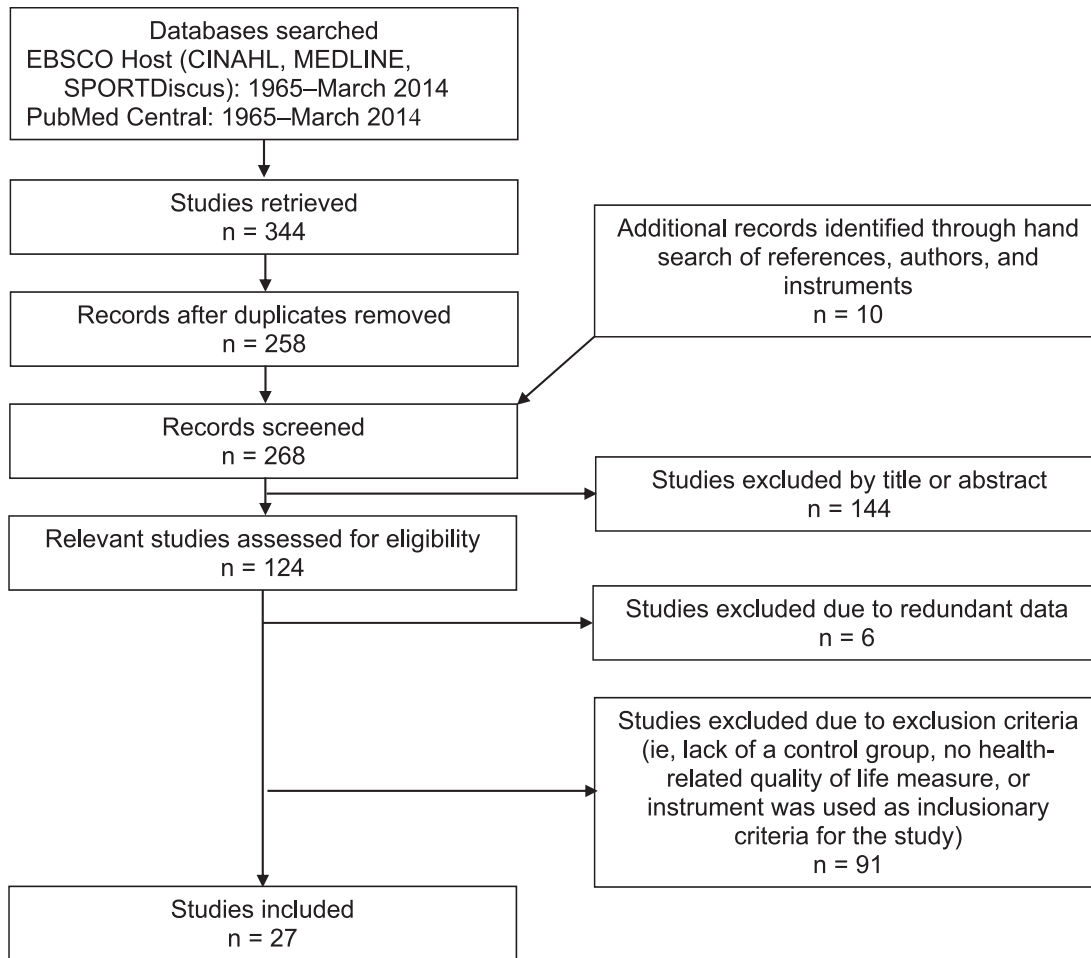


Figure 1. Flow chart of articles reviewed for inclusion.

Data Synthesis

Chronic Ankle Instability and Healthy Control Groups. All 24 articles provided sufficient data for the calculation of effect sizes.^{16,25,26,33,35–51,54–56} Table 4 summarizes effect sizes and 95% CIs for the HRQOL comparison between the CAI and healthy control groups. The mean Downs and Black score for these articles was $70.8\% \pm 9.6\%$. Effect sizes and 95% CIs for HRQOL outcomes between the CAI and healthy control groups are presented in Figure 2. Of the 53 comparisons examined, 52 point estimates indicated that HRQOL was lower in the CAI group; however, the CIs of 2 point estimates crossed zero.

Effect sizes ranged from 0.00 to 3.79, suggesting that individuals with CAI reported HRQOL deficits compared with healthy control participants. For generic outcomes, a strong effect ($g = 0.73$) was found for the SF-36 Physical Component Summary (SF-36 PCS), indicating that individuals with CAI reported decreased physical health on the SF-36; however, no effect was present for the SF-36 Mental Component Summary (SF-36 MCS). In addition, a strong effect ($g = 2.87$) was observed for the Disabling in the Physically Active (DPA) Scale, suggesting that individuals with CAI reported increased disability compared with healthy control participants. A strong effect ranging from 0.96 to 3.79 was observed for region-specific outcomes. Effect sizes for the FAAM and FAAM-Sport ranged from

0.96 to 3.29, indicating that individuals with CAI reported decreased ankle function during ADLs and sport. Similarly, effect sizes for the FADI ranged from 1.04 to 2.71. In addition, strong effects were found for the AJFAT (g range = 1.27 to 3.79), Self-Report Questionnaire of Ankle Function (SRQAF; $g = 2.30$), and CAIT (g range = 1.78 to 3.30). Lastly, both dimension-specific outcomes, the Fear-Avoidance Beliefs Questionnaire (FABQ; $g = 1.95$) and the TSK-11 ($g = 1.58$), demonstrated strong effects, suggesting that individuals with CAI exhibited heightened fear of reinjury.

Chronic Ankle Instability and Ankle-Sprain-Coper Groups. All 7 articles provided sufficient data for the calculation of effect sizes.^{34,36,45,52–54,56} Table 5 summarizes effect sizes and 95% CIs for the HRQOL comparison between the CAI and ankle-sprain-coper groups. The mean Downs and Black score for these articles was $76.5\% \pm 11.8\%$. Effect sizes and 95% CIs for HRQOL outcomes between the CAI and coper groups are presented in Figure 3. All 16 comparisons indicated that HRQOL was lower in the CAI group; however, 1 of the CIs crossed zero.

Effect sizes ranged from 0.21 to 1.73, suggesting that individuals with CAI reported HRQOL deficits in comparison with ankle-sprain copers. No generic outcome scores were reported for this comparison. Moderate to strong effects (g range = 0.66 to 1.73) were found for all region-specific outcomes. A strong effect (g range = 0.75 to 1.73)

Table 2. Methodologic Summary of the Included Studies Continued on Next Page

Study	Inclusion Criteria	Population	Chronic Ankle Instability, No.	Ankle-Sprain Copers, No.	Healthy Controls, No.	Patient-Reported Outcomes	Study Design
Arnold et al., ²⁵ 2011	FAI defined as ≥ 1 ankle sprain, ≥ 1 episode of giving way per month, and a CAIT score < 28 .	Physically active	34	NA	34	FAAM-ADL, FAAM-Sport, Short Form-36	Cross-sectional
Brown et al., ³⁴ 2008	History of acute ankle sprain within the past 5 y that required immobilization for ≥ 3 d. MAI and FAI groups reported ≥ 2 episodes of giving way in the last year. MAI group had positive anterior drawer or talar tilt. FAI and coper groups had negative anterior drawer and talar tilt.	Recreationally active	21 MAI, 21 FAI	21	NA	FAAM-ADL, FAAM-Sport	Case control
Brown et al., ³³ 2010	CAI defined as a history of ≥ 1 moderate to severe ankle sprain that required ≥ 3 d of immobilization or non-weight bearing, with ≥ 2 episodes of giving way in the last year. Control participants reported 1 mild to moderate sprain and did not report episodes of giving way.	Recreationally active	24	24	NA	CAIT	Case control
Garcia et al., ³⁵ 2008	CAI defined as ≥ 2 ankle sprains, episodes of giving way, and residual symptoms during functional activities that limited their ability to participate.	National Collegiate Athletic Association Division II Athletes	15	NA	15	FAAM-ADL, FAAM-Sport	Cross-sectional
Croy et al., ³⁶ 2012	CAI defined as a history of recurrent ankle sprains and reported instability on ≥ 2 AII questions. Coper defined as a history of 1 ankle sprain ≥ 1 y ago with no residual symptoms of instability or episodes of giving way.	Recreationally active	20	20	20	FAAM-ADL, FAAM-Sport	Cross-sectional
Feger et al., ³⁷ 2015	CAI defined as a history of > 1 ankle sprain with the initial sprain occurring > 1 y ago and current self-reported functional deficits (FAAM-Sport $< 85\%$).	Physically active	15	NA	15	FAAM-ADL	Case control
Hale and Hertel, ³⁸ 2005	CAI defined as a history of ankle sprain with pain or limping for > 1 d; chronic weakness, pain, or instability attributed to the initial injury; and giving way in the last 6 mo.	Recreationally active	29	NA	12	FAAM-ADL, FAAM-Sport	Repeated measures
Houston et al., ²⁶ 2014	CAI defined by a history of ≥ 1 ankle sprain, ≥ 2 episodes of giving way in the past 3 mo, and ≥ 4 questions answered yes on the AII.	Physically active	25	NA	25	Disablement in the Physically Active Scale, FAAM-ADL, FAAM-Sport, Fear-Avoidance Beliefs Questionnaire, Tampa Scale of Kinesiophobia-11	Case control
Hubbard et al., ³⁹ 2005	CAI defined by the Ankle History Questionnaire.	NA	15	NA	15	FAAM-ADL, FAAM-Sport	Case control
Hubbard et al., ⁴¹ 2006	CAI defined by the Functional Ankle Instability Questionnaire.	NA	30	NA	30	FAAM-ADL, FAAM-Sport	Case control
Hubbard and Cordova, ⁴⁰ 2010	CAI as defined by the Ankle Instability Questionnaire.	NA	20	NA	20	FAAM-ADL, FAAM-Sport	Case control

Table 2. Continued From Previous Page

Study	Inclusion Criteria	Population	Chronic Ankle Instability, No.	Ankle-Sprain Copers, No.	Healthy Controls, No.	Patient-Reported Outcomes	Study Design
Kipp and Palmieri-Smith, ⁴² 2012	CAI defined as having sustained ≥ 1 ankle sprain and repeated episodes of instability.	Recreationally active	11	NA	11	FAAM-ADL, FAAM-Sport	Case control
Marshall et al., ⁴³ 2009	CAI defined as ≥ 1 ankle sprain in the last year that required medical treatment and ≥ 1 d of missed work or training, episodes of giving way or instability of the ankle, and no current pain.	NA	12	NA	12	CAIT, FAAM-ADL, FAAM-Sport	Case control
Nauck and Lohrer, ⁴⁴ 2011	CAI defined by the Ankle Injury History Questionnaire.	Not applicable	17 Conservative treatment, 24 preoperative	NA	31 Sports students, 37 volleyballers	FAAM-ADL, FAAM-Sport	Cross-sectional
Plante and Wikstrom, ⁴⁵ 2013	CAI defined as an initial ankle sprain that required immobilization or non-weight bearing for ≥ 3 d, multiple episodes of giving way in the past year, ≥ 1 recurrent sprain 3–6 mo before participation, and an AJFAT score > 22 . <i>Coper</i> defined as having an initial ankle sprain that required immobilization or non-weight bearing for ≥ 3 d but having resumed physical activity without limitation for ≥ 12 mo before participation and an AJFAT score > 22 .	Active adults	25	21	20	FAAM-ADL, FAAM-Sport	Case control
Ross et al., ⁵¹ 2005	FAI defined as ≥ 2 ankle sprains (1 of which required ≥ 3 d of immobilization) and ≥ 2 episodes of giving way.	Not applicable	10	NA	10	AJFAT	Case control
Ross and Guskiewicz, ⁵⁰ 2006	FAI defined as ≥ 2 ankle sprains (1 of which required ≥ 3 d of immobilization) and ≥ 2 episodes of giving way.	Physically active	10 Conventional coordination training, 10 stimulation coordination training, 10 control	NA	10	AJFAT	Case control
Ross et al., ⁴⁷ 2008	FAI defined as ≥ 2 ankle sprains (1 of which required ≥ 3 d of immobilization) and ≥ 2 episodes of giving way.	NA	15	NA	15	AJFAT	Case control
Ross et al., ⁴⁸ 2009	FAI defined as ≥ 2 ankle sprains (1 of which required ≥ 3 d of immobilization) and ≥ 2 episodes of giving way.	NA	22	NA	22	AJFAT	Case control
Ross et al., ⁴⁶ 2011	FAI defined as ≥ 1 ankle sprain and ≥ 2 episodes of giving way in the last year.	NA	17	NA	17	AJFAT	Case control
Ross et al., ⁴⁹ 2013	FAI defined as a history of ankle sprains and ≥ 2 episodes of giving way in the last year.	Recreationally active	12	NA	12	AJFAT	Case control
Rozzi et al., ¹⁶ 1999	FAI defined as ≥ 2 unilateral ankle sprains and a current sense of weakness or instability.	Active university students	13	NA	13	AJFAT	Repeated measures

Table 2. Continued From Previous Page

Study	Inclusion Criteria	Population	Chronic Ankle Instability, No.	Ankle-Sprain Copers, No.	Healthy Controls, No.	Patient-Reported Outcomes	Study Design
Steib et al, ⁵² 2013	FAI defined as ≥ 1 moderate to severe ankle sprain within 5 y of the study and reported ≥ 2 episodes of giving way within the last 12 mo. <i>Coper</i> defined as 1 moderate to severe ankle sprain within 5 y, no residual symptoms, and a full return to preinjury activity > 6 mo before testing.	Athletes from university sports programs	19	19	NA	FAAM-ADL, FAAM-Sport	Case control
Wikstrom et al, ⁵⁴ 2009	CAI defined as an ankle sprain that required immobilization or non-weight bearing for ≥ 3 d, multiple episodes of giving way, ≥ 1 recurrent sprain 3–6 mo before study participation, and an AJFAT score > 22 . <i>Coper</i> defined as having the same ankle-sprain criteria but having resumed all preinjury physical activity without limitation for ≥ 12 mo and an AJFAT score > 22 .	Recreationally active	24	24	24	FAAM-ADL, Self-Report Questionnaire of Ankle Function	Case control
Wikstrom, ⁵³ 2011	CAI defined as an ankle sprain that required immobilization or non-weight bearing for ≥ 3 d, multiple episodes of giving way, ≥ 1 recurrent sprain 3–6 mo before study participation, and an AJFAT score > 22 . <i>Coper</i> defined as having the same ankle-sprain criteria but having resumed all preinjury physical activity without limitation for ≥ 12 mo and an AJFAT score > 22 .	NA	29	29	NA	Tampa Scale of Kinesiophobia-17	Cross-sectional

Abbreviations: All, Ankle Instability Instrument; AJFAT, Ankle Joint Functional Assessment Tool; CAI, chronic ankle instability; CAT, Cumberland Ankle Instability Tool; FAAM-ADL, Foot and Ankle Ability Measure-Activities of Daily Living; FAAM-Sport, Foot and Ankle Ability Measure-Sport; FAI, functional ankle instability; MAI, mechanical ankle instability; NA, not applicable.

Table 3. Adapted Downs and Black Quality Index Scores for the Included Articles

Study	Quality Index Score, %
Arnold et al, ²⁵ 2011	70.59
Brown et al, ³⁴ 2008	70.59
Brown et al, ³³ 2010	64.71
Carcia et al, ³⁵ 2008	88.24
Croy et al, ³⁶ 2012	88.24
Feger et al, ³⁷ 2015	64.71
Hale and Hertel, ³⁸ 2005	52.94
Houston et al, ²⁶ 2014	70.59
Hubbard et al, ³⁹ 2005	70.59
Hubbard et al, ⁴¹ 2006	82.35
Hubbard and Cordova, ⁴⁰ 2010	70.59
Kipp and Palmieri-Smith, ⁴² 2012	64.71
Marshall et al, ⁴³ 2009	70.59
Nauck and Lohrer, ⁴⁴ 2011	52.94
Plante and Wikstrom, ⁴⁵ 2013	82.35
Ross et al, ⁵¹ 2005	70.59
Ross and Guskiewicz, ⁵⁰ 2006	64.71
Ross et al, ⁴⁷ 2008	64.71
Ross et al, ⁴⁸ 2009	64.71
Ross et al, ⁴⁶ 2011	70.59
Ross et al, ⁴⁹ 2013	64.71
Rozzi et al, ¹⁶ 1999	70.59
Steib et al, ⁵² 2013	76.47
Wikstrom et al, ⁵⁴ 2009	82.35
Wikstrom, ⁵³ 2011	52.94
Wright et al, ⁵⁶ 2013	82.35
Wright and Arnold, ⁵⁵ 2012	76.47

was observed for the FAAM and FAAM-Sport, indicating that individuals with CAI reported decreased ankle function during ADLs and sport. However, moderate to strong effect sizes (g range = 0.66 to 1.21) were observed for the FADI. A strong effect was also reported for the SRQAF ($g = 1.16$). A weak effect ($g = 0.21$) was observed for the only dimension-specific outcome, suggesting that individuals with CAI reported increased kinesiophobia compared with copers; however, the CI crossed zero.

Ankle-Sprain-Coper and Healthy Control Groups.

All 4 articles provided sufficient data for the calculation of effect sizes.^{36,45,54,56} Table 6 summarizes effect sizes and 95% CIs for the HRQOL comparison between ankle-sprain-coper and healthy control groups. The mean Downs and Black score for these articles was $83.9\% \pm 2.5\%$. Effect sizes and 95% CIs for HRQOL outcomes between the coper and healthy control groups are presented in Figure 4. Of the 9 comparisons examined, 7 point estimates indicated that HRQOL was lower in the coper group; however, 2 point estimates showed lower HRQOL in the healthy control group. In addition, 8 of 9 CIs crossed zero.

Effect sizes were inconsistent, ranging from -0.24 to 0.73 . No generic or dimension-specific outcomes were reported for this comparison. For region-specific outcomes, FAAM effect sizes ranged from -0.24 to 0.43 . Two comparisons favored decreased FAAM scores in the coper group, and 1 comparison suggested the healthy control group exhibited decreased FAAM scores. Similar trends were identified for the FAAM-Sport, with effect sizes ranging from -0.13 to 0.73 . A moderate effect ($g = 0.42$) was found for the FADI, indicating that the coper group exhibited decreased function compared with the healthy

control group. In addition, a moderate effect was found for the SRQAF ($g = 0.55$), reflecting decreased function in the coper group.

Level of Evidence

For generic outcomes, moderate evidence supported differences between the CAI and healthy control groups based on consistent findings of 2 moderate-quality studies.^{25,26} Generic outcomes have not been used to compare HRQOL between CAI and coper groups or coper and healthy control groups. For region-specific outcomes, individuals with CAI reported lower scores than healthy control participants and ankle-sprain copers. This result was based on consistent findings in 27 studies,^{16,25,26,33-56} 8 of which were high quality. However, evidence that differences exist between the ankle-sprain-coper and healthy control groups was conflicting based on inconsistent findings among 4 high-quality studies.^{36,45,54,56} For dimension-specific outcomes, evidence to suggest that fear of reinjury was heightened in the CAI group compared with the healthy control group was limited and based on the findings of 1 moderate-quality study.²⁶ In addition, evidence to indicate that kinesiophobia scores were similar between the CAI and coper groups was limited and based on the findings of 1 low-quality study.⁵³ Fear-of-reinjury instruments have not been used to compare ankle-sprain copers and healthy control participants.

DISCUSSION

The purpose of this systematic review was to determine the extent to which HRQOL deficits were present in individuals with CAI compared with ankle-sprain copers and healthy control participants. We also compared HRQOL deficits between ankle-sprain copers and healthy control participants when these data were available in the included studies. After reviewing the literature, our findings suggested that individuals with CAI experienced HRQOL deficits, particularly when measured using region-specific outcomes. However, limited to moderate evidence was available to support deficits on dimension-specific and generic instruments. Furthermore, evidence that HRQOL deficits are present in ankle-sprain copers compared with healthy control participants was conflicting. Consequently, we organized the following discussion by outcome type (ie, generic, region specific, and dimension specific) to generate a concise summary of each component of HRQOL.

Generic Instruments

Based on our systematic review, we found moderate evidence to suggest that individuals with CAI experienced HRQOL deficits compared with healthy control participants on generic instruments. Authors of 2 moderate-quality studies^{25,26} used generic instruments to compare HRQOL between CAI and healthy control groups. Arnold et al²⁵ used the SF-36 and found a strong effect ($g = 0.73$) with a narrow CI for the SF-36 PCS; however, they observed no effect for the SF-36 MCS. The lack of consistency between outcome summary components may be attributed to differences in scale constructs. For example, the SF-36 PCS is a physical health summary consisting of 4 subscales: physical functioning, physical role, bodily pain, and general

Table 4. Effect Size and 95% Confidence Intervals for the Comparison Between the Chronic Ankle Instability and Healthy Control Groups

Study	Patient-Reported Outcome	Hedges <i>g</i>	95% Confidence Interval
Generic instrument			
Arnold et al, ²⁵ 2011	Short Form-36 physical component summary ^a	0.73	(0.24, 1.22)
Arnold et al, ²⁵ 2011	Short Form-36 mental component summary ^b	0.00	(-0.48, 0.48)
Houston et al, ²⁶ 2014	Disablement in the Physically Active Scale ^c	2.87	(2.08, 3.66)
Region-specific instrument			
Arnold et al, ²⁵ 2011	FAAM ^d	1.29	(0.77, 1.81)
Carcia et al, ³⁵ 2008	FAAM ^e	2.14	(1.25, 3.04)
Croy et al, ³⁶ 2012	FAAM ^f	1.15	(0.48, 1.82)
Feger et al, ³⁷ 2015	FAAM ^g	2.48	(1.53, 3.43)
Houston et al, ²⁶ 2014	FAAM ^h	1.38	(0.76, 1.99)
Nauck and Lohrer (conservative treatment versus sports students), ⁴⁴ 2011	FAAM ⁱ	1.47	(0.81, 2.13)
Nauck and Lohrer (conservative treatment versus volleyballers), ⁴⁴ 2011	FAAM ^j	1.58	(0.94, 2.23)
Nauck and Lohrer (preoperative versus sports students), ⁴⁴ 2011	FAAM ^k	2.12	(1.46, 2.79)
Nauck and Lohrer (preoperative versus volleyballers), ⁴⁴ 2011	FAAM ^l	2.25	(1.60, 2.90)
Plante and Wikstrom, ⁴⁵ 2013	FAAM ^m	1.46	(0.80, 2.13)
Wright et al, ⁵⁶ 2013	FAAM ⁿ	1.39	(0.74, 2.03)
Hale and Hertel, ³⁸ 2005	FADI ^o	1.31	(0.58, 2.04)
Hubbard et al, ³⁹ 2005	FADI ^p	1.18	(0.41, 1.96)
Hubbard et al, ⁴¹ 2006	FADI ^q	2.71	(2.01, 3.41)
Hubbard and Cordova, ⁴⁰ 2010	FADI ^r	2.19	(1.41, 2.97)
Kipp and Palmieri-Smith, ⁴² 2012	FADI ^s	1.40	(0.47, 2.34)
Marshall et al, ⁴³ 2009	FADI ^t	1.52	(0.61, 2.43)
Wikstrom et al, ⁵⁴ 2009	FADI ^u	1.04	(0.43, 1.64)
Arnold et al, ²⁵ 2011	FAAM-Sport ^v	2.54	(1.90, 3.18)
Carcia et al, ³⁵ 2008	FAAM-Sport ^w	2.40	(1.46, 3.34)
Croy et al, ³⁶ 2012	FAAM-Sport ^x	1.89	(1.15, 2.64)
Houston et al, ²⁶ 2014	FAAM-Sport ^y	2.04	(1.36, 2.73)
Nauck and Lohrer (conservative treatment versus sports students), ⁴⁴ 2011	FAAM-Sport ^z	1.20	(0.56, 1.83)
Nauck and Lohrer (conservative treatment versus volleyballers), ⁴⁴ 2011	FAAM-Sport ^{aa}	2.24	(1.53, 2.95)
Nauck and Lohrer (preoperative versus sports students), ⁴⁴ 2011	FAAM-Sport ^{bb}	2.63	(1.90, 3.35)
Nauck and Lohrer (preoperative versus volleyballers), ⁴⁴ 2011	FAAM-Sport ^{cc}	3.29	(2.52, 4.07)
Plante and Wikstrom, ⁴⁵ 2013	FAAM-Sport ^{dd}	1.59	(0.92, 2.27)
Wright et al, ⁵⁶ 2013	FAAM-Sport ^{ee}	1.04	(0.42, 1.65)
Hale and Hertel, ³⁸ 2005	FAAM-Sport ^{ff}	1.85	(1.07, 2.63)
Hubbard et al, ³⁹ 2005	FAAM-Sport ^{gg}	1.83	(0.98, 2.69)
Hubbard et al, ⁴¹ 2006	FAAM-Sport ^{hh}	2.07	(1.45, 2.70)
Hubbard and Cordova, ⁴⁰ 2010	FAAM-Sport ⁱⁱ	2.53	(1.69, 3.36)
Kipp and Palmieri-Smith, ⁴² 2012	FAAM-Sport ^{jj}	1.70	(0.73, 2.68)
Marshall et al, ⁴³ 2009	FAAM-Sport ^{kk}	1.17	(0.30, 2.03)
Wikstrom et al, ⁵⁴ 2009	FAAM-Sport ^{ll}	0.96	(-0.04, 1.96)
Ross et al, ⁵¹ 2005	AJFAT ^{mm}	2.15	(1.05, 3.26)
Ross and Guskiewicz (conventional coordination training), ⁵⁰ 2006	AJFAT ⁿⁿ	3.18	(1.86, 4.50)
Ross and Guskiewicz (stimulation coordination training), ⁵⁰ 2006	AJFAT ^{oo}	1.56	(0.56, 2.56)
Ross and Guskiewicz (control), ⁵⁰ 2006	AJFAT ^{pp}	2.70	(1.48, 3.91)
Ross et al, ⁴⁷ 2008	AJFAT ^{qq}	3.55	(2.40, 4.70)
Ross et al, ⁴⁸ 2009	AJFAT ^{rr}	3.45	(2.52, 4.39)
Ross et al, ⁴⁶ 2011	AJFAT ^{ss}	2.78	(1.84, 3.72)
Ross et al, ⁴⁹ 2013	AJFAT ^{tt}	3.79	(2.45, 5.12)
Rozzi et al, ¹⁶ 1999	AJFAT ^{uu}	1.27	(0.43, 2.12)
Wikstrom et al, ⁵⁴ 2009	Self-Report Questionnaire of Ankle Function ^{vv}	2.30	(1.57, 3.03)
Brown et al, ³³ 2010	CAIT ^{ww}	2.28	(1.55, 3.00)
Marshall et al, ⁴³ 2009	CAIT ^{xx}	1.78	(0.84, 2.73)
Wright and Arnold, ⁵⁵ 2012	CAIT ^{yy}	3.30	(2.55, 4.06)
Dimension-specific instrument			
Houston et al, ²⁶ 2014	Fear-Avoidance Beliefs Questionnaire ^{zz}	1.95	(1.28, 2.62)
Houston et al, ²⁶ 2014	Tampa Scale of Kinesiophobia-11 ^{aaa}	1.58	(0.94, 2.21)

Abbreviations: AJFAT, Ankle Joint Functional Assessment Tool; CAIT, Cumberland Ankle Instability Tool; FAAM, Foot and Ankle Ability Measure; FAAM-Sport, Foot and Ankle Ability Measure-Sport; FADI, Foot and Ankle Disability Index.

^{a-aaa} Corresponds with lettering in Figure 2.

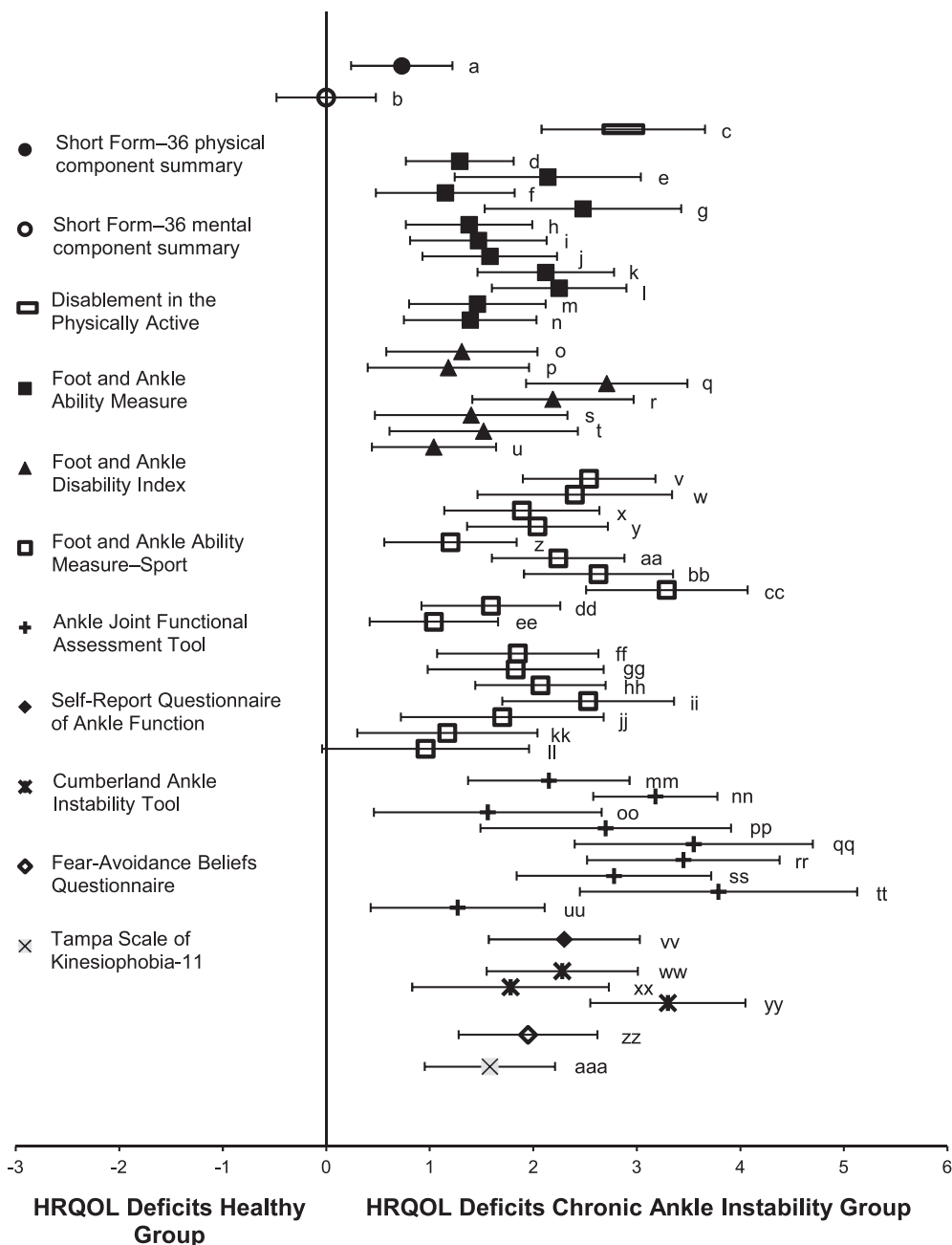


Figure 2. Summary of Hedges g effect sizes and 95% confidence intervals for the comparison between the chronic ankle instability and healthy control groups.^{a-aaa} Corresponds with the actual values presented in Table 4. Abbreviation: HRQOL, health-related quality of life.

health. Conversely, the SF-36 MCS is a mental health summary consisting of 4 subscales: vitality, social functioning, emotional role, and mental health. Therefore, individuals with CAI may report decreased physical health but unaffected mental health. However, Houston et al²⁶ noted a very strong effect ($g = 2.87$) with a narrow CI for the DPA, and 4 of the 16 DPA items pertain to the emotional well-being of the individual.

To better understand the influence of CAI on generic function, we need more research. Investigators should examine the effect of CAI on other measures of generic function, such as the Short Form-12, which offers the advantage of brevity, and should consider selecting generic instruments that are better suited for the population. For example, the DPA was designed for use in physically active

individuals,⁵⁷ and authors of 16 studies included in our review recruited physically active participants or athletes. Knowing that athletes exhibited better HRQOL on outcomes such as the SF-36,^{58,59} we must consider instrument appropriateness for the population. Studying the effect of CAI on generic function by using more than 1 outcome and outcomes appropriate for the sampled population will help us to better describe deficits associated with the condition.

Region-Specific Instruments

Overall, we found strong evidence to suggest that individuals with CAI reported lower region-specific outcomes than did healthy control participants and ankle-

Table 5. Effect Size and 95% Confidence Intervals for the Comparison Between the Chronic Ankle Instability and Ankle-Sprain-Coper Groups

Study	Patient-Reported Outcome	Hedges <i>g</i>	95% Confidence Interval
Region-specific instrument			
Croy et al, ³⁶ 2012	FAAM ^a	1.23	(0.55, 1.91)
Plante and Wikstrom, ⁴⁵ 2013	FAAM ^b	1.33	(0.69, 1.98)
Steib et al, ⁵² 2013	FAAM ^c	1.22	(0.53, 1.91)
Wright et al, ⁵⁶ 2013	FAAM ^d	1.22	(0.59, 1.85)
Brown et al (mechanical ankle instability), ³⁴ 2008	FADI ^e	1.21	(0.55, 1.86)
Brown et al (functional ankle instability), ³⁴ 2008	FADI ^f	0.66	(0.04, 1.28)
Wikstrom et al, ⁵⁴ 2009	FADI ^g	0.69	(0.11, 1.27)
Croy et al, ³⁶ 2012	FAAM-Sport ^h	1.42	(0.73, 2.12)
Plante and Wikstrom, ⁴⁵ 2013	FAAM-Sport ⁱ	1.38	(0.74, 2.03)
Steib et al, ⁵² 2013	FAAM-Sport ^j	1.26	(0.57, 1.96)
Wright et al, ⁵⁶ 2013	FAAM-Sport ^k	1.73	(1.05, 2.40)
Brown et al (mechanical ankle instability), ³⁴ 2008	FAAM-Sport ^l	1.27	(0.61, 1.94)
Brown et al (functional ankle instability), ³⁴ 2008	FAAM-Sport ^m	0.93	(0.29, 1.56)
Wikstrom et al, ⁵⁴ 2009	FAAM-Sport ⁿ	0.75	(0.16, 1.34)
Wikstrom et al, ⁵⁴ 2009	Self-Report Questionnaire of Ankle Function ^o	1.16	(0.55, 1.77)
Dimension-specific instrument			
Wikstrom, ⁵³ 2011	Tampa Scale of Kinesiophobia-17 ^p	0.21	(-0.30, 0.73)

Abbreviations: FAAM, Foot and Ankle Ability Measure; FAAM-Sport, Foot and Ankle Ability Measure-Sport; FADI, Foot and Ankle Disability Index.

^{a-p} Corresponds with lettering in Figure 3.

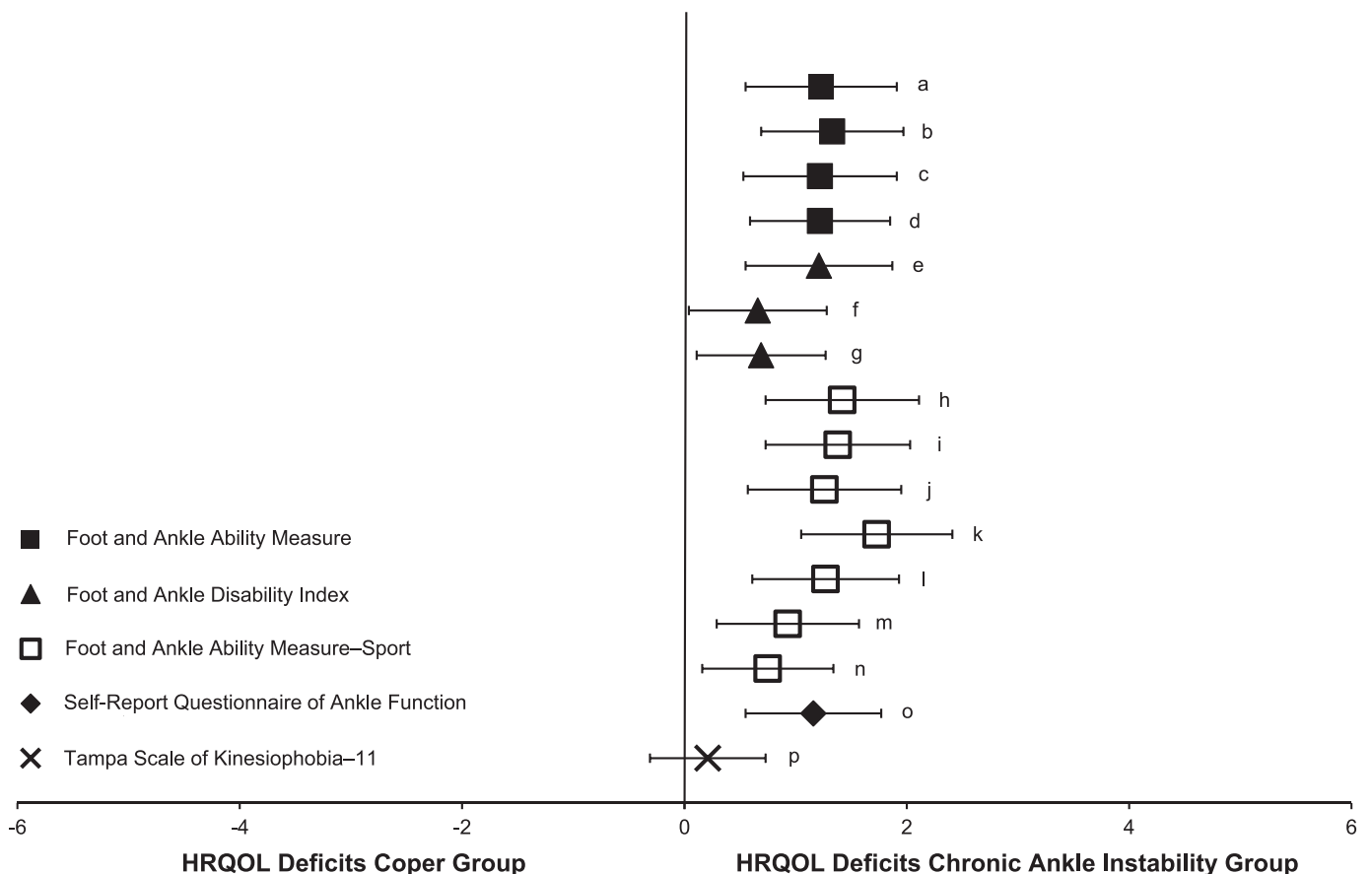


Figure 3. Summary of Hedges *g* effect sizes and 95% confidence intervals for the comparison between the chronic ankle instability and ankle-sprain-coper groups.^{a-p} Corresponds with the actual values presented in Table 5. Abbreviation: HRQOL, health-related quality of life.

Table 6. Effect Size and 95% Confidence Intervals for the Comparison Between the Ankle-Sprain-Coper and Healthy Control Groups

Study	Patient-Reported Outcome	Hedges <i>g</i>	95% Confidence Interval
Croy et al, ³⁶ 2012	FAAM ^a	-0.24	(-0.87, 0.38)
Plante and Wikstrom, ⁴⁵ 2013	FAAM ^b	0.43	(-0.20, 1.05)
Wright et al, ⁵⁶ 2013	FAAM ^c	0.25	(-0.33, 0.83)
Wikstrom et al, ⁵⁴ 2009	Foot and Ankle Disability Index ^d	0.42	(-0.15, 0.99)
Croy et al, ³⁶ 2012	FAAM-Sport ^e	0.64	(0.00, 1.27)
Plante and Wikstrom, ⁴⁵ 2013	FAAM-Sport ^f	0.73	(0.09, 1.36)
Wright et al, ⁵⁶ 2013	FAAM-Sport ^g	-0.13	(-0.70, 0.45)
Wikstrom et al, ⁵⁴ 2009	FAAM-Sport ^h	0.27	(-0.29, 0.83)
Wikstrom et al, ⁵⁴ 2009	Self-Report Questionnaire of Ankle Function ⁱ	0.55	(-0.02, 1.13)

Abbreviations: FAAM, Foot and Ankle Ability Measure; FAAM-Sport, Foot and Ankle Ability Measure-Sport.

^{a-i} Corresponds with lettering in Figure 4.

sprain copers. Moderate to strong effects (*g* range = 0.66 to 3.79) demonstrated differences between the CAI and healthy control groups and the CAI and coper groups. The evidence to support such differences among region-specific measures unique to the foot and ankle region, including the FAAM, FADI, CAIT, and AJFAT, was strong. Therefore, such measures should continue to be used in research and clinical practice to describe functional limitations in individuals with CAI. However, given the similarities between the FAAM and FADI, we highly recommend that clinicians and researchers use only the FAAM in the future. The FAAM's shortened format and the rigorous validation process the tool underwent during

development¹⁷ make it the preferred PRO. Furthermore, clinicians should begin monitoring patient progress via such outcomes to ensure complete recovery after injury.

We found conflicting evidence to support region-specific differences between the ankle-sprain-coper and healthy control groups. Croy et al³⁶ observed a weak effect (*g* = -0.24), suggesting that healthy control participants reported decreased function; yet Plante and Wikstrom⁴⁵ identified a strong effect (*g* = 0.73), suggesting that ankle-sprain copers reported decreased function. The lack of consistency between studies and the broad CIs indicate that region-specific differences may not exist between ankle-sprain copers and healthy control participants. These findings

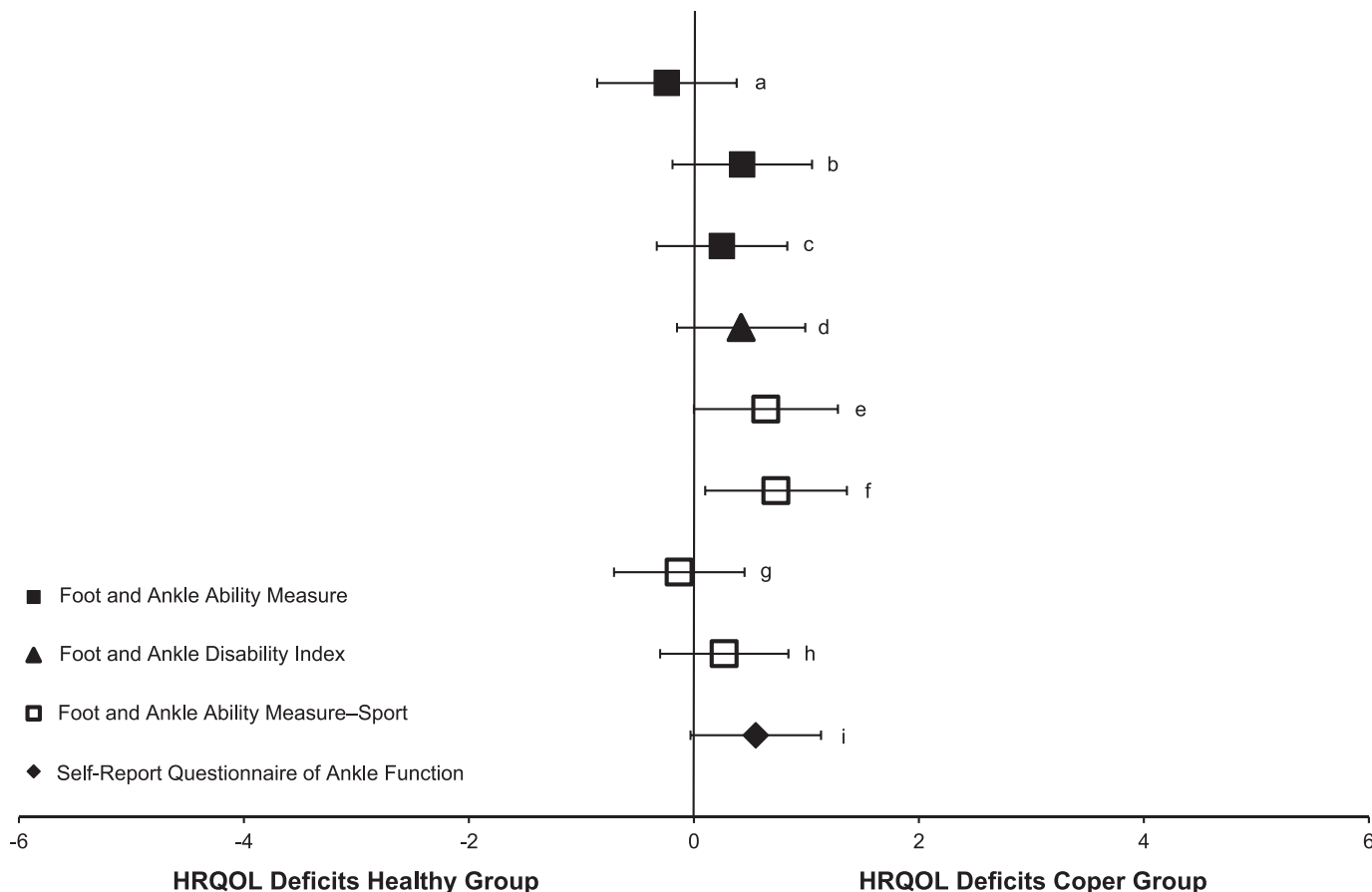


Figure 4. Summary of Hedges *g* effect sizes and 95% confidence intervals for the comparison between the ankle-sprain-coper and healthy control groups.^{a-i} Corresponds with the actual values presented in Table 6. Abbreviation: HRQOL, health-related quality of life.

further substantiate the likelihood that individuals with CAI have unique impairments that create functional limitations. In addition, ankle-sprain copers returned to similar levels of activity and involvement compared with healthy control participants. Accordingly, functional limitations should be considered when attempting to discriminate between individuals with CAI and ankle-sprain copers.

Dimension-Specific Instruments

The limited evidence regarding differences in dimension-specific outcomes makes it unclear how fear of reinjury, kinesiophobia, or other HRQOL dimensions affect individuals with CAI. Authors of 2 studies used fear-of-reinjury instruments to make comparisons. Houston et al²⁶ used the FABQ and the TSK-11 to compare individuals with CAI and healthy control participants. Both the FABQ ($g = 1.95$) and the TSK-11 ($g = 1.58$) exhibited strong effects, indicating that individuals with CAI reported a heightened fear of reinjury. The only other comparison using a dimension-specific outcome was between individuals with CAI and copers; therefore, all participants had a history of at least 1 ankle sprain. Wikstrom⁵³ observed a weak effect ($g = 0.21$) between groups, suggesting that the CAI group reported increased kinesiophobia on the TSK-17 compared with the copers, but the CI crossed zero. The weak relationship may have been due to the history of ankle sprain in both groups. Therefore, more evidence is needed to understand how CAI or the history of previous injury affects this aspect of function.

Clinical Relevance

The results of this systematic review indicated that functional limitations and HRQOL deficits were reported by individuals with CAI but not by ankle-sprain copers and healthy control participants; however, functional limitations and HRQOL deficits did not appear to be present when comparing ankle-sprain copers and healthy control participants. Whereas the evidence pertaining to generic and dimension-specific outcomes is limited, it is apparent that CAI contributes to self-reported region-specific deficits. For this reason, clinicians should consider monitoring region-specific function when treating patients with ankle sprains and CAI. Furthermore, investigating patient perceptions may reveal characteristics distinct to the individual's impairment and help guide rehabilitation. Tailoring rehabilitation efforts and treatments to the individual patient's goals and values will advance patient-centered care⁶⁰ and, in turn, may improve the quality of care that rehabilitation specialists provide.

To supply clinical context and recommendations for monitoring functional limitations and HRQOL, it would be useful to compare the mean difference between groups to the minimal detectable change (MDC) or minimal clinically important difference (MCID) scores previously established in the literature. The MDC is an estimate of the smallest amount of change required to exceed measurement variability (ie, objective change),⁶¹ whereas the MCID indicates the smallest difference that a patient perceives as beneficial (ie, subjective change).⁶² To our knowledge, only 3 of the 12 PROs represented in this study have established MDC or MCID scores. Change scores for the other PROs either were not representative of CAI

populations or have not been reported. In individuals with CAI, MDC or MCID (or both) scores have been reported for the FAAM (MDC = 7.76%,⁶³ MCID = 9.50%¹⁷), FAAM-Sport (MDC = 15.48%,⁶³ MCID = 28.10%¹⁷), and FADI (MDC = 7.23%³⁸). Examining the mean differences between the CAI and healthy groups compared with MDC and MCID scores in the literature showed that 63.6% (7/11) of the point estimates observed for the FAAM exceeded both the MDC and MCID. On the FAAM-Sport, 70.6% (12/17) exceeded the MDC score, but only 17.6% (3/17) surpassed the MCID. These observations suggest that, although individuals with CAI reported functional limitations on the FAAM that appear to be beyond measurement variability, patients may not perceive those limitations related to sport tasks as relevant. Similar observations were noted between the CAI and copers groups, with 50% of the point estimates exceeding the MDC and MCID for the FAAM (2/4); however, only 28.6% exceeded the MDC for the FAAM-Sport (2/7), and none of the FAAM-Sport (0/7) point estimates surpassed the MCID. Whereas an MCID score was not available for the FADI, 57.1% (4/7) of the point estimates exceeded the MDC. Hence, the FADI appears to detect an objective difference between groups by exceeding measurement variability. The variability between the CAI and copers groups was much less, with only 33.3% (1/3) of the point estimates exceeding the MDC for the FADI. None of the point estimates exceeded MDC or MCID scores for the comparison between copers and healthy control groups. The lack of MCID scores for the FADI further substantiates the need for the FAAM to be used in future research and clinical endeavors. As stated, only 3 of the 12 (25.0%) outcome measures identified in the CAI literature had MDC or MCID values relevant to this group. Therefore, although an array of PROs are used in the CAI literature, the lack of change scores is a major confounder to clinical interpretation.

Limitations

Whereas this systematic review was designed based on the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses⁶⁴ (PRISMA) guidelines, limitations still need to be addressed. We conducted the electronic searches in databases considered to be the most relevant to CAI and followed up with a hand search of references, authors, and PROs in the identified studies; however, other evidence is possibly available. Our search was also limited to studies published in English and peer-reviewed journals, but we do not believe any relevant articles were excluded by these search criteria. In addition, although we excluded articles that had a PRO criterion for participant inclusion, some studies may have had a PRO criterion that was not specified in the manuscript. Articles that had a PRO criterion for inclusion were excluded in an attempt to capture the entire spectrum of individuals with CAI, as individuals with CAI may meet other selection criteria²⁴ but not report functional deficits on the FAAM. Furthermore, CAI or copers groups may have differed due to the lack of universal definitions for *CAI* and *copers*. However, participants in each study included in the *CAI* group were defined as having CAI, mechanical ankle instability or insufficiency, functional ankle instability or insufficiency, or recurring ankle sprain, and participants included in the *ankle-sprain copers* group

were defined as having a history of at least 1 ankle sprain with no residual complications. Brown et al³³ defined *control participants* as reporting no more than 1 mild to moderate sprain and no episodes of giving way and, therefore, included them as a copers group. Lastly, whereas most authors required participants to have sustained their ankle sprains at least 6 weeks before the study, it is unclear how time since injury could influence PRO scores.

CONCLUSIONS

A systematic search of the literature revealed 27 studies in which authors compared PROs in individuals with CAI, ankle-sprain copers, and healthy control participants. The evidence suggested that CAI is most likely associated with decreased HRQOL as measured by PROs. However, PROs did not appear to be affected in ankle-sprain copers, who typically had sustained 1 acute ankle sprain. It is clear that region-specific outcomes are lower in individuals with CAI than in ankle-sprain copers and healthy control participants. Therefore, region-specific outcomes should be considered when treating patients with CAI and ankle sprains. Yet the relationship between CAI and generic and dimension-specific outcomes remains unclear and warrants further investigation. By investigating the effect of CAI on patient-perceived perceptions of physical limitations and HRQOL, we may further our understanding of this multifaceted condition.

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