

<b>Outcome Measure</b>	<b>BIRT Motivation Questionnaire (BMQ)</b>
<b>Sensitivity to Change?</b>	No
<b>Population</b>	Adult
<b>Domain</b>	Measures of Self
<b>Type of Measure</b>	Self-report & Informant report
<b>ICF-Code/s</b>	b1, e4?
<b>Description</b>	<p>The BIRT Motivation Questionnaire (Oddy, Cattran, &amp; Wood, 2008) is designed to reflect a number of components of motivational change following brain injury including dyshedonia, perseveration, poor initiation, motivational deficits secondary to other sequelae (e.g. distractibility, paucity of ideas and poor organization) and impairment of motivation secondary to psychological reaction to brain injury (e.g. hopelessness and loss of confidence).</p> <p>There are 34 statements rated on a 4-point likert scale (always, often, sometimes, never). There is a self-report (BMQ-S) and relative report (BMQ-R) version. Items are summed to create a total score from 34 to 136, with higher scores representing greater difficulties in motivation.</p>
<b>Properties</b>	<p>The following information was taken from Oddy et al. (2008):</p> <p><u>Reliability</u>: 20 participants completed the questionnaire on two occasions (2-5 month interval). Test-retest reliability was high (<math>r = .90</math>). Split half reliability was also high (Guttman split-half coefficient .94).</p> <p><u>Interrater reliability</u>: There was a significant relationship between the BMQ-R and BMQ-S (<math>r = .410</math>, <math>n=50</math>, <math>p&lt;.01</math>).</p> <p><u>Internal consistency</u>: Internal consistencies of the BMQ-S and BMQ-R were high (Cronbach's <math>\alpha = .94</math> &amp; <math>.95</math> respectively).</p> <p><u>Concurrent validity</u>: There were moderate to strong relationships between relative and self-report versions of the BMQ and the Apathy Evaluation Scale (<math>r = .835</math> &amp; <math>r = .673</math> respectively). Comparison to clinician's rating of motivational deficits on a 10 point analog scale was moderately significant (<math>r = .52</math>). A significant relationship (<math>r = .377</math>) was found between the BMQ-R and Card Arranging Reward Responsivity Objective Test (CARROT).</p>
<b>Advantages</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good psychometric properties</li> <li>• Developed specifically for TBI</li> <li>• Designed to reflect a number of components of motivational change following brain injury</li> <li>• Needs to be administered to those at different stages of recovery and with different injury severity.</li> </ul>
<b>Disadvantages</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suitability of the tool for detecting change has yet to be established</li> <li>• Findings so far based on a small and possibly unrepresentative sample</li> </ul>

<b>Other details</b>	Currently undergoing further development including norms derived from a healthy group.
<b>Reviewers</b>	Tamara Ownsworth

### References

Oddy, M., Cattran, C., & Wood, R. (2008). The development of a measure of motivational changes following acquired brain injury. *Journal of Clinical and Experimental Neuropsychology*, 30(5), 568-575. doi: Doi 10.1080/13803390701555598