

Outcome Measure	Pediatric Quality of Life Initiative (PEDS QL); Multidimensional Fatigue Scale
Sensitivity to Change	Yes
Population	Paediatric
Domain	TBI-Related Symptoms
Type of Measure	Self-report, observer-report
ICF-Code/s	b4
Description	<p>The PedsQL Multidimensional Fatigue Scale (Varni, Seid, & Rode, 1999) was designed as a generic symptom-specific instrument to measure fatigue in children with acute and chronic health conditions as well as healthy school and community populations.</p> <p>The scale comprises 18 items and 3 subscales: [1] General Fatigue (6 items, e.g., “I feel tired.”; “I feel too tired to do things that I like to do.”), [2] Sleep/Rest Fatigue (6 items, e.g., “I feel tired when I wake up in the morning.”; “I rest a lot.”), and [3] Cognitive Fatigue (6 items, e.g., “It is hard for me to keep my attention on things.”; “It is hard for me to remember what people tell me.”).</p> <p>The format, instructions, Likert response scale, and scoring method are identical to the PedsQL™ 4.0 Generic Core Scales, with higher scores indicating better HRQOL (lower fatigue symptoms). The instructions for the standard version ask how much of a problem each item has been during the past one month.</p> <p>The scale comprises parallel child self-report and parent proxy-report formats. The parent proxy-report assesses the parent's perceptions of their child's fatigue. Forms across the various age groups are essentially identical, differing only in developmentally appropriate language, or first or third person tense. A 5-point Likert scale is used (0 = never a problem; 1 = almost never a problem; 2 = sometimes a problem; 3 = often a problem; 4 = almost always a problem). However, for the young child self-report (ages 5–7), the response scale is reworded and simplified to a 3-point scale (0 = not at all a problem; 2 = sometimes a problem; 4 = a lot of a problem). Response options for this group are also anchored to a happy to sad faces scale.</p> <p>Items are reverse-scored and linearly transformed to a 0–100 scale (0 = 100, 1 = 75, 2 = 50, 3 = 25, 4 = 0), so that higher PedsQL Multidimensional Fatigue Scale scores indicate better HRQOL (fewer symptoms of fatigue).</p>
Properties	see Crichton et al pediatrics
Advantages	Brief, well normed, wide age range, multiple informants, multiple domains

Disadvantages	Expensive
Additional Information	
Reviewers	Vicki Anderson Cathy Catroppa

References

Varni, J. W., Seid, M., & Rode, C. A. (1999). The PedsQL (TM): Measurement model for the pediatric quality of life inventory. *Medical care*, 37(2), 126-139.