

**European Organisation for Research and Treatment of Cancer Quality of Life Questionnaire Core 30 items (EORTC QLQ-C30) (Version 3.0)**

Aaronson, N.K., Kaasa, S., Ahmedzai, S., Bergman, B., Bullinger, M., Cull, A., Duez, N. et al. (1993). The European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer QLQ-C30: a quality-of-life instrument for use in international clinical trials in oncology. *J Natl Cancer Inst*, 85, 365-76.

Fayers, P.M., Aaronson, N., Bjordal, K. et al. (2001). EORTC QLQ-C30 Scoring Manual, 3rd edition. EORTC Quality of Life Group.

Meetinstrument	European Organisation for Research and Treatment of Cancer Quality of Life Questionnaire Core 30 items (Version 3.0)
Afkorting	EORTC QLQ-C30 (Version 3.0)
Auteur	Aaronson et al. (1993)
Thema	Kwaliteit van leven (gerelateerd aan de gezondheid) – oncologie.
Doel	Meten van de kwaliteit van leven (gerelateerd aan de gezondheid).
Populatie	Volwassen kankerpatiënten.
Afname	Zelfrapportage vragenlijst (patiënt) of af te nemen door de arts, de verpleegkundige, onderzoekers.
Aantal items	30
Aanwezigheid van de patiënt vereist	Ja
Vindplaats van het meetinstrument	<a href="http://groups.eortc.be/qol/downloads/modules/specimen_20qlq_c30.pdf">http://groups.eortc.be/qol/downloads/modules/specimen_20qlq_c30.pdf</a> Aaronson, N.K., Kaasa, S., Ahmedzai, S., Bergman, B., Bullinger, M., Cull, A., Duez, N. et al. (1993). The European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer QLQ-C30: a quality-of-life instrument for use in international clinical trials in oncology. <i>J Natl Cancer Inst</i> , 85, 365-76. Fayers, P.M., Aaronson, N., Bjordal, K. et al. (2001). EORTC QLQ-C30 Scoring Manual, 3rd edition. EORTC Quality of Life Group. McDowell (2006)

## **DOEL**

De zelf-rapportage vragenlijst kan als meetinstrument gebruikt worden, waarbij de kwaliteit van leven (gerelateerd aan de gezondheid) gemeten wordt bij kankerpatiënten. Dit kan in de context van klinische testen, tijdens consultaties van artsen of verpleegkundigen, of in grote ontwikkelingsprogramma's van therapieën.

Dit instrument laat de patiënten toe om hun eigen niveau van functioneren te evalueren over de gebieden van de levenskwaliteit.

## **DOELPUBLIEK**

Het instrument werd ontwikkeld voor kankerpatiënten.

Het instrument lijkt geschikt om te gebruiken tijdens of onmiddellijk na een behandeling tegen kanker. Dit omdat de nadruk in de vragenlijst gelegd wordt op de functionele en fysieke aspecten die predominant aanwezig zijn op dat moment.

## **BESCHRIJVING**

De ontwikkeling van de vragenlijsten (EORTC QLQ-C30) is gestart in 1980. De eerste versie werd in 1993 gefinaliseerd (Aaronson et al., 1993). Gewijzigde versies met 36 items werden vervolgens gepubliceerd, om de betrouwbaarheid en validiteit te vergroten. Momenteel wordt de versie 3.0 aanbevolen door de EORTC Quality of Life Group.

Dit instrument wordt frequent gebruikt in de oncologie, meerbepaald in internationale onderzoeken over de kwaliteit van leven bij kankerpatiënten.

De vragen concentreren zich hoofdzakelijk op de week die voorafgaat aan het moment waarop de vragenlijst afgenoemt wordt. Over het algemeen zijn er vier antwoordmogelijkheden : 1. helemaal niet, 2. een beetje, 3. redelijk veel, 4. veel (Likert schaal). L'EORTC QLQ-C30 kan als een « hybride » instrument beschouwd worden (generiek deel en eventueel bijkomende modules). Het basisinstrument omvat 9 subschalen die elk verschillende items bevatten. Vijf 5 sub-meetschalen handelen over de functionele staat: lichamelijk (item 1 tot 5), rol (items 6-7), sociaal (26-27), emotioneel (21 tot 24), cognitief (20 en 25); 3 subschalen over symptomen, vermoeidheid (item 10, 12 en 18), pijn (9 en 19), nausea en braken (14 en 15) en een algemene subschaal over de kwaliteit

van leven en de gezondheidstoestand (29 en 30). Tenslotte zijn er 6 items/ aparte symptomen van kanker en secundaire uitwerkingen ten gevolge van de kankerbehandelingen (bijvoorbeeld : verminderde eetlust) in de EORTCQLQ-C30 opgenomen.

Er bestaan eveneens verschillende aanvullende modules naargelang het soort kanker (long, borst, hoofd en nek, slokdarm, ovarium, maag, multipel myeloom...). Deze modules kunnen aan de EORTC QLQ-C30 toegevoegd worden. In het kader van het BeST II project, hebben we ons niet op deze aanvullende modules geconcentreerd .

Er bestaat een handboek met uitleg over het toekennen van de punten (« scoring manuel »), dat door tussenkomst van de EORTC groep ter beschikking is.

Er worden aparte scores berekend voor de 9 subschalen. De scores van items uit dezelfde subschaal worden opgeteld en dan gedeeld door het aantal items dat de subschaal bevat. Het resultaat wordt lineair omgezet in een schaal van 0 tot 100. Hoe hoger de score, hoe beter het functioneren.

Er wordt een afzonderlijke score toegekend aan de aparte items/ symptomen.

De QLQ-C30 levert geen algemene score in zijn geheel.

De handleiding licht de interpretatie toe van de scores. Er werd aangetoond dat bij personen die een « kleine verandering » rapporteerden in hun gezondheid, een verandering plaatsvindt in de score (met 5 tot 10 punten) van de bijhorende subschaal. « Matige veranderingen » van de gezondheidstoestand varieert met 10 tot 20 punten. Diegenen die aangaven dat hun gezondheidstoestand « veel » veranderde verkregen hoofdzakelijk scores van meer dan 20.

## BETROUWBAARHEID

De betrouwbaarheidsscores zijn over het algemeen goed: dit lijkt logisch aangezien het om een multidimensioneel en kort instrument gaat (McDowell, 2006). Verschillende studies hebben de betrouwbaarheid van de vragenlijst aangetoond bij kankerpatiënten (Kaasa et al., 1995 ; Osoba et al., 1997).

De betrouwbaarheid van het instrument werd bepaald door de interne consistentie, uitgedrukt in Chronbach's alpha coëfficiënten. Deze coëfficiënten bevinden zich tussen 0.68 en 0.80 voor de subschaal "lichamelijk", tussen 0.52 en 0.88 voor de subschaal "rol", tussen 0.73 en 0.90 voor de subschaal "emotioneel", tussen 0.51 en 0.73 voor de subschaal "cognitief", tussen 0.68 en 0.86 voor subschaal "sociaal", tussen 0.82 en 0.89 voor "de globale" subschaal, tussen 0.77 en 0.89 voor de

subschaal "vermoeidheid", tussen 0.50 en 0.86 voor de subschaal "misselijkheid" en 0.76 en 0.89 voor de subschaal "pijn" (Aaronson et al., 1993 ; Ford et al., 2001 ; Kaasa et al., 1995 ; Skarstein et al., 2000 ; Sigurdardóttir et al., 1993; Chie et al., 2003; McDowell, 2006).

De stabiliteit van de test werd geëvalueerd door de test te herhalen na 4 dagen (test-retest). In de studie van Hjermstad et al. (1995), bevonden de Pearson correlatie coëfficiënten zich tussen 0.82 voor de subschaal "cognitief" en "rol", en 0.91 voor de subschaal "lichamelijk" wat betreft de "functionele" subschalen. De correlatiecoëfficiënt bedroeg 0.85 voor de algemene score over de kwaliteit van leven. Voor de subschalen van de symptomen "nausea", "vermoeidheid" en "pijn" bedroegen de coëfficiënten respectievelijk 0.63, 0.83 en 0.86. De coëfficiënten van de afzonderlijke items bevonden zich tussen 0.72 (diarree) en 0.84 (financiële impact). De Spearman correlatiecoëfficiënten gingen in dezelfde richting voor alle onderzochte dimensies.

Een Noorse studie (Kaasa et al., 1995) heeft aangetoond dat de correlaties tussen de subschalen van de EORTC QLQ-C30 significant waren (gaande van 0.36 tot 0.67). In slechts 2% van de gevallen correleerde een item sterker op een andere subschaal dan de subschaal waarvan het deel uitmaakte. Een andere studie (Anderson et al., 1993) heeft bevestigd dat 96% van de vergelijkingen aantoonden dat de convergente coëfficiënten hoger waren dan de divergente coëfficiënten: de enige "afwijking" betrof de subschaal "rol".

Holzner et al. (2006) hebben ook aangetoond dat de lichamelijke, emotionele en functionele subschalen van de EORTC QLQ-C30 en van de FACT-G goed overeenstemmen, terwijl Kemmler et al. (1999) benadrukkten dat de subschalen van de EORTC QLQ-C30 en van de FACT-G verschillende aspecten maten van de kwaliteit van leven.

## VALIDITEIT

Verschillende studies hebben de validiteit van de vragenlijst aangetoond alsook zijn gevoeligheid aan verandering in de kwaliteit van leven bij kankerpatiënten (Kaasa et al., 1995 ; Groenvold et al., 1997).

De EORTC QLQ-C30 werd onder andere gevalideerd in een studie met 57 ambulante longkankerpatiënten, in een studie met 214 patiënten met een ongeneeslijke kanker die ambulant palliatieve chemotherapie kregen in een gespecialiseerd behandelingscentrum in Amsterdam en ook in een studie met 286 ambulante patiënten die een oncologisch ziekenhuis consulteerden (Kruijver et al., 2006 ; Pruyne et al., 2004 ; Sollner et al., 2001).

In een studie van Groenvold et al. (1997) hebben de patiënten op elke vraag van de vragenlijst geantwoord en werden vervolgens geïnterviewd door de onderzoekers. Deze studie heeft aangetoond dat de gemiddelde Kappawaarden voor 9 items 0.85 en minstens 0.90 bedroeg. Nochtans vertoonden 3 items een Kappa waarde onder de 0.60 (kleine wandeling, in bed blijven, financiële moeilijkheden). De zwakke resultaten van de eerste 2 items konden worden toegeschreven doordat deze items oorspronkelijk slechts antwoordmogelijkheden had. Daarom werd er later besloten om 4 antwoordmogelijkheden aan deze items te koppelen.

De antwoorden van de patiënten en de verwanten werden vergeleken in de studie van Sneeuw et al. (1998). De resultaten toonden een matige tot goede ICC (0.46-0.73) voor de verschillende subschalen. Het zwakste resultaat werd gevonden voor de subschaal “emotioneel”.

Bij het vergelijken van de scores van de QLQ-C30, in functie van de diagnose en bepaalde kenmerken (bijvoorbeeld: gewichtsverlies, prestatievermindering, toxiciteit) hebben aangetoond dat een groot aantal subschalen verschillende groepen wist te onderscheiden (Aaronson et al., 1993).

De gevoeligheid aan verandering werd geëvalueerd door 262 longkankerpatiënten te hergroeperen naargelang de evolutie van hun toestand (verbetering, verslechtering, dezelfde toestand) op basis van de “ECOG performance status scale”: de subschalen “lichamelijk”, “rol”, “vermoeidheid” en “nausea” vertoonden significatieve verschillen. De studie van Kaasa et al. (1995) heeft bevestigd dat de subschalen belangrijke veranderingen konden vertonen voor en na de palliatieve radiotherapie.

De correlatiecoëfficiënten die de convergente validiteit met andere meetshalen berekenden werden in verschillende studies gerapporteerd. De subschaal ‘emotioneel’ werd gecorreleerd (0.71) met de totale score van de Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (Ringdal en Ringdal, 1993). Nochtans heeft een tweede studie (Skarstein et al., 2000) zwakkere relaties gerapporteerd met de HADS Anxiety scale (0.58) alsook met de HADS Depression scale (0.41).

Niezgoda et Pater (1993) hebben meerdere Spearman correlatiecoëfficiënten gerapporteerd met betrekking tot de convergente validiteit (construct validiteit). De correlatiecoëfficiënten tussen de subschalen van de QLQ-C30 en de subschalen (equivalenten) van de Sickness Impact Profile bedroegen 0.73 voor het “lichamelijke” aspect, 0.58 voor “cognitief” en “vermoeidheid”, 0.55 voor “rol” en 0.48 voor de aspecten “emotioneel” en “sociaal”. De correlatiecoëfficiënten met de CARES (Cancer Rehabilitation Evaluation System) waren van dezelfde grootte: 0.71 voor het “lichamelijke” aspect, 0.56 voor het “emotionele” aspect, 0.46 voor het “sociale” en 0.69 voor het “pijn” aspect. De subschaal “emotioneel” correleerde (0.61) met de algemene score van de General Health Questionnaire. Uiteindelijk correleerde de subschaal “pijn” van de QLQ-C30 met de

“zintuigelijke/ affectieve” score (0.57) en met de “pijn”scores (0.53) van de McGill Pain Questionnaire.

In een studie met borstkankerpatiënten (McLachlan et al., 1998), waren de correlatiecoëfficiënten met de Psychosocial Adjustment to Illness Scale (PAIS) 0.63 voor het “algemene” aspect, 0.57 voor de aspecten “rol” en “sociaal” en 0.68 voor het aspect “emotioneel”. Een gelijkaardige vergelijking vond plaats met de POMS en bracht andere convergente correlaties naar voor: 0.76 tussen het aspect “emotioneel” van de QLQ en de “POMS tension scale”, 0.74 met de “POMS depression scale” en 0.54 tussen het domein “cognitief” van de QLQ en de “POMS confusion scale”.

## **GEBRUIKSRIENDELIJKHEID**

De tijd die nodig is om de test af te leggen bedraagt gemiddeld 11 tot 12 minuten. Bepaalde onderzoekers zijn van mening dat de vragenlijst te lang kan zijn voor bepaalde patiënten (bijvoorbeeld in de palliatieve zorgen). Toch, lijkt het instrument geaccepteerd te worden door de patiënten en gemakkelijk in gebruik bij kankerpatiënten in een gevorderd stadium en op ziekenhuisafdelingen (Aaronson et al., 1993 ; Kaasa et al., 1995 ; Taenzer et al., 2000 ; Velikova et al., 2004 ; Sharp et al., 1999).

De EORTC QLQ-C30 werd vertaald en gevalideerd in 81 talen, waaronder het Frans en het Nederlands. Het betreft een zelfrapportage vragenlijst.

Meerdere studies suggereren dat het bruikbaar kan zijn dat de patiënten de schaal elektronisch invullen in de wachtaal. Een informatica programma kan een samenvatting weergeven van de resultaten over de items en kunnen besproken worden in de medische consultatie (Kruiver et al., 2006).

## **VARIANTEN**

Zoals hierboven vermeld, bestaan er verschillende versies van de EORTC QLQ-C30. De versie 3.0 wordt momenteel aanbevolen en werd gepubliceerd in 2000. Er bestaat ook een elektronische versie van de QLQ-C30. Dit systeem lijkt aanvaardbaar voor de patiënten en toonde ook valide resultaten als bij de papieren versie (Fayers et al., 2002).

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#### **VINDPLAATS VAN HET MEETINSTRUMENT**

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<b>Aaronson et al. (1993)</b>					
	diagnosed patients was recruited from participating institutions from 12 countries : Australia, Canada, United Kingdom, United States, Germany, Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Belgium, France and Italy.	cancers for whom radiotherapy or chemotherapy was indicated: the questionnaire was administered before and during treatment.	International field study		CrV
2. Kaasa et al., 1995	During a 3-month period, patients treated with palliative radiotherapy in four hospitals in Norway were recruited into the study (1. Trondheim University Hospital, 2. Norwegian Radium Hospital (Oslo), 3. Tromso University Hospital, 4. Ullevaal City Hospital (Oslo)). All patients were included, with the exception of those who had a very poor performance status, and those who were unable to complete the questionnaire, either because of serious physical or psychological morbidity.	Advanced cancer patients with short life expectancy : 247 patients before + 181 four weeks after palliative radiotherapy.  The majority of the patients had a primary diagnosis of lung cancer (32%), prostate cancer (13%) or breast cancer (23%). Other diagnosis included: myeloma (4%), gastrointestinal cancer (5%) and rectal cancer (4%).	Validation study	IC	CsV CrV
3. Sharp et al., 1999	Data were collected on 110 men recruited during March 1995 to April 1996 from urology and hematology/oncology clinics in four Veteran's Affairs Medical	110 patients with metastatic prostate cancer of whom 94% were low income (and 62 % were African-American).	Comparative study  Validation study	IC	CsV

	Centers (Long Beach, CA; Durham, NC; two in Chicago, IL) and in a medical school-affiliated urology clinic (Chicago, IL). All participants had received previous diagnoses of metastatic prostate cancer and had initiated treatment for prostate cancer within the clinic at least one month prior to recruitment for this study.			
4. Osoba et al., 1994	All patients were entered in one of two randomized clinical trials of anti-emetic regimens being tested for their efficacy in controlling nausea and vomiting, associated with either highly (trial A) or moderately (trial B) emetogenic chemotherapy. (Canada)	535 cancer patients :  1. 143 patients with breast cancer, 2. 111 with ovarian cancer, 3. 160 with lung cancer, 4. 121 with another type of cancer.  The QLQ-C30 was completed before chemotherapy (535 patients) and on day 8 after chemotherapy (497 patients).	Validation study	<b>IC</b>  <b>CsV</b>

Betrouwbaarheid/ fiabilité: Stability (S), Internal Consistency (IC), Equivalence (E)

Validiteit/ validité: Face Validity (FV), Content Validity (CtV), Criterion Validity (CrV), Construct Validity (CsV)

Sensitivity (Sen), Specificity (Sp), Positive Predictive Value (PPV), Negative Predictive Value (NPV), Receiver Operating Curve (ROC), Likelihood Ratio (LR), Odds Ratio (OR), Area Under the Curve (AUC)

Results reliability			Results validity									Commentary																																																																																																				
1.  IC: Internal consistency  Cronbach's alpha:	<p><b>CsV: Construct Validity</b></p> <p><b>Multitrait scaling :</b></p> <p>Item-scale correlations (corrected for overlap) exceeded the .40 criterion for <b>item-convergent validity</b> for seven of the nine hypothesized scales at both measurement time points. (Exceptions included one item from the physical functioning scale and both items from the role functioning scale.) The mean item-scale correlations across all nine scales were .53 for the pretreatment and .59 for the on-treatment administrations of the questionnaire.</p> <p>For both the pretreatment and on-treatment questionnaire administrations, there were 192 tests of <b>item-discriminant validity</b>. Scaling successes were noted in 96% of the cases for both the pretreatment and on-treatment questionnaires. Taken together, the very low number of scaling errors provided strong support for the hypothesized scale structure of the QLQ-C30. The only scale that evidenced consistent problems was the role functioning scale (work and household activities).</p> <p><b>Inter-scale correlations :</b></p> <p><b>Table 4. Correlations among the QLQ-C30 scales before and during treatment*</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>PF</th> <th>RF</th> <th>CF</th> <th>EF</th> <th>SF</th> <th>F</th> <th>P</th> <th>NV</th> <th>QL</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Physical functioning (PF)</td> <td></td> <td>.62</td> <td>.35</td> <td>.24</td> <td>.35</td> <td>-.63</td> <td>-.38</td> <td>-.24</td> <td>.44</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Role functioning (RF)</td> <td>.57</td> <td></td> <td>.35</td> <td>.29</td> <td>.42</td> <td>-.59</td> <td>-.30</td> <td>-.21</td> <td>.39</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cognitive functioning (CF)</td> <td>.33</td> <td>.23</td> <td></td> <td>.50</td> <td>.39</td> <td>-.42</td> <td>-.37</td> <td>-.25</td> <td>.31</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Emotional functioning (EF)</td> <td>.27</td> <td>.25</td> <td>.44</td> <td></td> <td>.43</td> <td>-.45</td> <td>-.36</td> <td>-.24</td> <td>.49</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Social functioning (SF)</td> <td>.35</td> <td>.31</td> <td>.35</td> <td>.37</td> <td></td> <td>-.49</td> <td>-.41</td> <td>-.28</td> <td>.48</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fatigue (F)</td> <td>-.61</td> <td>-.54</td> <td>-.38</td> <td>-.41</td> <td>-.41</td> <td></td> <td>.45</td> <td>.35</td> <td>-.61</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pain (P)</td> <td>-.32</td> <td>-.29</td> <td>-.34</td> <td>-.31</td> <td>-.42</td> <td>.46</td> <td></td> <td>.29</td> <td>-.39</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nausea and vomiting (NV)</td> <td>-.14</td> <td>-.14</td> <td>-.12</td> <td>-.18</td> <td>-.21</td> <td>.29</td> <td>.23</td> <td></td> <td>-.39</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Global quality of life (QL)</td> <td>.55</td> <td>.41</td> <td>.32</td> <td>.46</td> <td>.49</td> <td>-.62</td> <td>-.47</td> <td>-.26</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* Before treatment under the diagonal; during treatment above the diagonal. Values = Pearson's <i>r</i>. Negative correlations are an artifact of the scoring procedures. For the functional scales (PF, RF, CF, EF, SF, and QL), a higher score represents a higher level of functioning. For the symptom scales (F, P, and NV), a higher score represents a higher level of symptoms. All correlation coefficients are statistically significant.</p> <p>All inter-scale correlations were statistically significant (<math>P &lt; .01</math>), reflecting both the conceptual</p>		PF	RF	CF	EF	SF	F	P	NV	QL	Physical functioning (PF)		.62	.35	.24	.35	-.63	-.38	-.24	.44	Role functioning (RF)	.57		.35	.29	.42	-.59	-.30	-.21	.39	Cognitive functioning (CF)	.33	.23		.50	.39	-.42	-.37	-.25	.31	Emotional functioning (EF)	.27	.25	.44		.43	-.45	-.36	-.24	.49	Social functioning (SF)	.35	.31	.35	.37		-.49	-.41	-.28	.48	Fatigue (F)	-.61	-.54	-.38	-.41	-.41		.45	.35	-.61	Pain (P)	-.32	-.29	-.34	-.31	-.42	.46		.29	-.39	Nausea and vomiting (NV)	-.14	-.14	-.12	-.18	-.21	.29	.23		-.39	Global quality of life (QL)	.55	.41	.32	.46	.49	-.62	-.47	-.26											These results support the EORTC QLQ-C30 as a reliable and valid measure of the quality of life of cancer patients in multicultural clinical research settings.	The reliability and validity of the questionnaire were highly consistent across the three language-cultural groups studied: patients from English-speaking countries, Northern Europe, and Southern Europe.
	PF	RF	CF	EF	SF	F	P	NV	QL																																																																																																							
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<p>levels, those with good versus poor performance status, and those who received assistance in completing the questionnaire versus those who did not. With one exception, reliability estimates were similar across the three cultural subgroups.</p>	<p>non-orthogonality of the scales and the effect of a relatively large sample size. In general, the inter-scale correlations were of only a moderate size indicating that, although related, they are assessing distinct components of the quality-of-life construct.</p> <p><b>Clinical validity – known-groups comparisons (ANOVA) :</b></p> <p>Most of the functional and symptom measures discriminated clearly between patients differing in clinical status as defined by the Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status scale, weight loss, and treatment toxicity.</p> <p><b>CrV: Criterion Validity</b></p> <p><b>Clinical validity – responsiveness to change in health status :</b></p> <p>Repeated-measures ANOVA was employed to test for between-group differences (three performance status subgroups : those whose performance status had improved, had remained essentially unchanged, or had deteriorated) over time (before treatment versus during treatment) in QLQ-C30 scores. Statistically significant between-group differences over time (in ANOVA terms, group X time interactions) were observed in the expected direction for five of the QLQ-C30 scales: physical functioning (<math>P&lt;.001</math>), role functioning (<math>P&lt;.001</math>), fatigue (<math>P&lt;.01</math>), nausea and vomiting (<math>P&lt;.05</math>), and global quality of life (<math>P&lt;.01</math>).</p>	
<p><b>2.</b></p> <p><b>IC: Internal consistency</b></p> <p>Cronbach's alpha:</p>	<p><b>CsV: Construct Validity</b></p> <p>The <b>multitrait scaling analysis</b> of the QLQ-C30 was performed for both pretreatment and follow-up. At pretreatment, all items scale correlations were above 0.40. At follow-up, 4 correlations below 0.40 were observed.</p> <p>187 tests of item discriminant validity were performed for the pretreatment and follow-up questionnaires, respectively. For the pretreatment questionnaire, one definitive and two probable scaling errors were noted in the role functioning scale and one probable scaling error in the physical functioning scale.</p> <p>For the following questions, a total of five probable scaling errors were found: three in the role functioning scale, one in the cognitive functioning scale, and one in the nausea and vomiting scale. The very low number of scaling errors (2.1% before and 2.6% at follow-up) lend strong</p>	<p>The present study shows that the EORTC QLQ-C30 is found to be practical, valid and reliable in measuring quality of life in advanced cancer patients.</p>

**Table 1.** Content and reliability of the EORTC Core Quality of Life Questionnaire (QLQ-C30)

Content area (scale)	No. of items	Before treatment reliability (n = 247) ( $\alpha$ -coeff.)	After treatment reliability (n = 181) ( $\alpha$ -coeff.)
<b>Functioning scales</b>			
Physical	5	0.77	0.75
Role	2	0.68	0.67
Cognitive	2	0.62	0.69
Emotional	4	0.80	0.85
Social	2	0.78	0.82
Global quality of life	2	0.88	0.92
<b>Symptom scale/items</b>			
Fatigue	3	0.87	0.88
Pain	2	0.89	0.75
Nausea and vomiting	2	0.81	0.74

Scale reliability was similar for younger versus older patients, and for those with low versus high education levels.

support to the hypothesised scale structure of the QLQ-C30.

### Correlations among the QLQ-C30 scales :

**Table 2.** EORTC QLQ-C30: correlations among scales before and after treatment\*

	PF	RF	CF	EF	SF	QOL	F	P	NV
Physical functioning	(PF)	0.67	0.39	0.22	0.49	0.62	-0.63	-0.52	0.15
Role functioning	(RF)	0.72	0.36	0.34	0.57	0.55	-0.55	-0.46	-0.22
Cognitive functioning	(CF)	0.37	0.28		0.55	0.41	0.48	-0.57	-0.46
Emotional functioning	(EF)	0.20	0.18	0.42		0.44	0.45	-0.47	-0.46
Social functioning	(SF)	0.50	0.51	0.42	0.34		0.50	-0.58	0.44
Global QOL	(QOL)	0.64	0.57	0.40	0.39	0.58		-0.74	-0.45
Fatigue	(F)	-0.60	-0.54	-0.36	-0.36	-0.52	-0.70		0.52
Pain	(P)	-0.56	-0.47	-0.43	-0.56	-0.54	-0.56	-0.54	
Nausea/vomiting	(E)	-0.30	-0.26	-0.30	-0.25	-0.23	-0.39	-0.46	-0.34

\*Before treatment under the diagonal; after treatment above the diagonal. QOL, quality of life.

### CrV: Criterion Validity

The emotional functioning scale correlated highly with **GHQ-20** both pre- and post-treatment (-0.62 and -0.71). At both pre- and post-treatment, the EORTC pain scale correlated highly with **items assessing pain** intensity (0.85, 0.78), pain frequency (-0.69, -0.66) and pain intensity measured on a visual analogue scale (VAS scale) (0.79, 0.71).

Finally, paired **Student's t-tests** were used to examine change of the QLQ scores between pretreatment and 4 week assessment points (**responsiveness to change** in health status over time). For the total sample, patients' scores on the physical and role functioning scales declined from 58 to 54, and from 55 to 48 from pre- to post-treatment ( $P<0.05$ ), respectively. Patients reported significantly ( $P<0.05$ ) more fatigue (mean: 48 versus 57), emesis (mean: 15 versus 20), appetite loss (mean: 30 versus 38) and diarrhoea (mean: 10 versus 15). No reduction in pain or dyspnoea was observed for the total sample. Patients who reported "quite a bit" or "very much" pain ( $n = 86$ ) or dyspnoea ( $n = 56$ ) were analysed as separate groups. The pain subsample reported a significant reduction in pain from pre- to posttreatment (mean: 77 versus 63,

	P<0.001). In the dyspnoea subgroup, a statistically significant reduction was observed in self-reported dyspnoea (mean: 76 versus 64, P<0.001).																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
<p><b>3.</b></p> <p><b>IC: Internal consistency</b></p> <p>Cronbach's alpha:</p> <p>Physical: 0.63</p> <p>Role: 0.87</p> <p>Social: 0.73</p> <p>Emotional: 0.80</p> <p>Cognitive : 0.57</p> <p>Global QOL : 0.90</p>	<p><b>CsV: Construct Validity (convergent and discriminant validity)</b></p> <p><b>Table 3. Multitrait-multimethod matrix for the EORTC, FACT, and QLI</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Instrument</th> <th>Scales</th> <th>1</th> <th>2</th> <th>3</th> <th>4</th> <th>5</th> <th>6</th> <th>7</th> <th>8</th> <th>9</th> <th>10</th> <th>11</th> <th>12</th> <th>13</th> <th>14</th> <th>15</th> <th>16</th> <th>17</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="7">EORTC</td> <td>1. Cognitive</td> <td>–</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Emotional</td> <td>0.49*</td> <td>–</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Financial</td> <td>-0.43*</td> <td>-0.43*</td> <td>–</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. 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Activity</td> <td>0.29</td> <td>0.41*</td> <td>-0.36*</td> <td>0.52*</td> <td>0.54*</td> <td>0.48*</td> <td>0.52*</td> <td>0.35*</td> <td>0.43*</td> <td>0.51*</td> <td>0.57*</td> <td>-0.06</td> <td>–</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>14. Daily living</td> <td>0.32</td> <td>0.23</td> <td>-0.28</td> <td>0.27</td> <td>0.50*</td> <td>0.38*</td> <td>0.43*</td> <td>0.21</td> <td>0.40*</td> <td>0.36*</td> <td>0.44*</td> <td>0.11</td> <td>0.60*</td> <td>–</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>15. Health</td> <td>0.42*</td> <td>0.53*</td> <td>-0.45*</td> <td>0.61*</td> <td>0.64*</td> <td>0.63*</td> <td>0.55*</td> <td>0.37*</td> <td>0.47*</td> <td>0.68*</td> <td>0.80*</td> <td>0.22</td> <td>0.52*</td> <td>0.37*</td> <td>–</td> </tr> <tr> <td>16. Outlook</td> <td>0.36*</td> <td>0.53*</td> <td>-0.29</td> <td>0.32</td> <td>0.27</td> <td>0.22</td> <td>0.32</td> <td>0.37*</td> <td>0.45*</td> <td>0.38*</td> <td>0.42*</td> <td>0.21</td> <td>0.34*</td> <td>0.32</td> <td>0.30</td> <td>–</td> </tr> <tr> <td>17. Support</td> <td>-0.08</td> <td>0.15</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>-0.02</td> <td>-0.09</td> <td>-0.05</td> <td>0.01</td> <td>0.18</td> <td>0.23</td> <td>0.01</td> <td>0.37*</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>-0.05</td> <td>0.03</td> <td>0.38*</td> <td>–</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* <i>p</i> &lt; 0.001 with Bonferroni correction.</p> <p>Pearson correlation coefficients for the EORTC and FACT displayed convergent validity on three of the four dimensions sharing scale names. Specifically, the emotional, physical, and role/functional dimensions had Pearson correlation coefficients ranging from 0.54 to 0.72. Convergence was not obtained for the social scales of the EORTC and the FACT which were correlated at 0.12.</p> <p>Divergent validity was supported between dissimilar scales. Support for divergent validity was considered to be a correlation coefficient below 0.40.</p>	Instrument	Scales	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	EORTC	1. Cognitive	–																2. Emotional	0.49*	–														3. Financial	-0.43*	-0.43*	–													4. Global QOL	0.26	0.47*	-0.25	–												5. Physical	0.31	0.28	-0.49*	0.50*	–											6. Role	0.39*	0.38*	-0.51*	0.50*	0.72*	–										7. Social	0.33	0.46*	-0.48*	0.45*	0.57*	0.73*	–									Fact	8. Dr Relationship	0.24	0.37*	-0.28	0.46*	0.28	0.22	0.30	–								9. Emotional	0.32	0.54*	-0.19	0.43*	0.40*	0.35*	0.33	0.41*	–							10. Functional	0.32	0.49*	-0.43*	0.66*	0.55*	0.54*	0.54*	0.58*	0.62*	–						11. Physical	0.38*	0.56*	-0.52*	0.63*	0.72*	0.78*	0.72*	0.35*	0.54*	0.63*	–					12. Social	0.14	0.27	-0.03	0.26	0.15	0.09	0.12	0.32	0.42*	0.48*	0.15	–				QLI	13. Activity	0.29	0.41*	-0.36*	0.52*	0.54*	0.48*	0.52*	0.35*	0.43*	0.51*	0.57*	-0.06	–			14. Daily living	0.32	0.23	-0.28	0.27	0.50*	0.38*	0.43*	0.21	0.40*	0.36*	0.44*	0.11	0.60*	–		15. Health	0.42*	0.53*	-0.45*	0.61*	0.64*	0.63*	0.55*	0.37*	0.47*	0.68*	0.80*	0.22	0.52*	0.37*	–	16. Outlook	0.36*	0.53*	-0.29	0.32	0.27	0.22	0.32	0.37*	0.45*	0.38*	0.42*	0.21	0.34*	0.32	0.30	–	17. Support	-0.08	0.15	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-0.09	-0.05	0.01	0.18	0.23	0.01	0.37*	0.00	-0.05	0.03	0.38*	–	<p><b>Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves</b> were calculated to determine the <b>sensitivity</b> and <b>specificity</b> of the scales and composite scores as predictors of functional status (i.e. KPRS). Analysis with receiver operating characteristics curves provided empirical support for the EORTC as a multidimensional measure.</p> <p>The ROC curves for the emotional, functional, and physical scales of the EORTC and FACT overlap substantially. The EORTC social scale, however, showed greater sensitivity and specificity than the FACT social scale for predicting the KPRS groups.</p> <p>The <b>area under the ROC curves</b> for the EORTC ranged from 0.26 to 0.81 (Physical : 0.71 ; Role : 0.81 ; Emotional : 0.64 ; Cognitive : 0.72 ; Social : 0.79 ; Financial difficulties : 0.26 ; Global health status / QOL : 0.74). The best EORTC predictors of KPRS were « role functioning », « social functioning » and « global health status » respectively.</p>
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	6. Role	0.39*	0.38*	-0.51*	0.50*	0.72*	–																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
	7. Social	0.33	0.46*	-0.48*	0.45*	0.57*	0.73*	–																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Fact	8. Dr Relationship	0.24	0.37*	-0.28	0.46*	0.28	0.22	0.30	–																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
	9. Emotional	0.32	0.54*	-0.19	0.43*	0.40*	0.35*	0.33	0.41*	–																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	10. Functional	0.32	0.49*	-0.43*	0.66*	0.55*	0.54*	0.54*	0.58*	0.62*	–																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
	11. Physical	0.38*	0.56*	-0.52*	0.63*	0.72*	0.78*	0.72*	0.35*	0.54*	0.63*	–																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
	12. Social	0.14	0.27	-0.03	0.26	0.15	0.09	0.12	0.32	0.42*	0.48*	0.15	–																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
QLI	13. Activity	0.29	0.41*	-0.36*	0.52*	0.54*	0.48*	0.52*	0.35*	0.43*	0.51*	0.57*	-0.06	–																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	14. Daily living	0.32	0.23	-0.28	0.27	0.50*	0.38*	0.43*	0.21	0.40*	0.36*	0.44*	0.11	0.60*	–																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	15. Health	0.42*	0.53*	-0.45*	0.61*	0.64*	0.63*	0.55*	0.37*	0.47*	0.68*	0.80*	0.22	0.52*	0.37*	–																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
	16. Outlook	0.36*	0.53*	-0.29	0.32	0.27	0.22	0.32	0.37*	0.45*	0.38*	0.42*	0.21	0.34*	0.32	0.30	–																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
	17. Support	-0.08	0.15	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-0.09	-0.05	0.01	0.18	0.23	0.01	0.37*	0.00	-0.05	0.03	0.38*	–																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										

**4.****IC: Internal consistency**

Cronbach's alpha:

	<b>Before</b> (n = 475)	<b>After</b> (n = 434)
Physical	0.71	0.75
Role	0.66	0.53
Emotional	0.85	0.84
Social	0.82	0.83
Cognitive	0.63	0.58
Nausea / vomiting	0.60	0.78
Fatigue	0.87	0.90
Pain	0.83	0.83
Glob. QOL	0.89	0.94

The reliability coefficients for the domains were generally adequate, with Cronbach's coefficient being > 0.70 for most domains, both at baseline and at day 8.

**CSV: Construct Validity****Item-domain correlations :**

Item-domain correlations were determined at baseline and at day 8 after chemotherapy for the entire group of patients initially and then repeated for each of the three subgroups according to primary tumour site (i.e., breast, ovary or lung). The results for each of the subgroups were not significantly different from each other, nor from the entire group. Therefore, only the results for the entire group, at baseline, are presented (Table 3). A correlation of 0.6 between an item with its own domain is considered evidence of item convergent validity.

**Table 3.** Item-domain correlations before and after chemotherapy for all patients

Item <sup>a</sup> No.	Name	Physical Function	Role Function	Emotional Function	Social Function	Cognitive Function	Nausea/ Vomiting	Fatigue	Pain	Global Quality of Life
1.	Strenuous activity	-0.82**	-0.78							
2.	Long walk	-0.84	-0.78							
3.	Short walk	-0.65	-0.71							
4.	Bed/chair	-0.72	-0.73							
5.	Eating/dressing	-0.30	-0.49							
6.	Limited work		-0.89 -0.84							
7.	Unable to work		-0.84 -0.80							
21.	Tense			-0.86 -0.86						
22.	Worried			-0.87 -0.86						
23.	Irritable			-0.74 -0.75						
24.	Depressed			-0.87 -0.82						
26.	Family life				-0.91 -0.92					
27.	Social life				-0.93 -0.93					
20.	Concentration					-0.88 -0.87				
25.	Memory					-0.83 -0.81				
14.	Nausea						0.92 0.92			
15.	Vomiting						0.74 0.89			
10.	Need rest							0.89 0.91		
12.	Felt weak							0.88 0.90		
18.	Tired							0.91 0.92		
9.	Had pain								0.92 0.92	
19.	Pain interfered								0.93 0.93	
29.	Physical condition									0.95 0.97
30.	Overall QOL									0.95 0.97

\* The item number corresponds to the number in the questionnaire and the brief name approximates the question asked.

\*\* Pearson correlation coefficients. Under each heading, the first column is before chemotherapy (*n* = 513–531) and the second column (in italics) is day 8 after chemotherapy (*n* = 471–496).

The items of each domain are grouped as determined in previous psychometric validations of the QLQ-C30. These item groupings are presented in the same order as the names of the domains in the heading.

**Factor analysis (factor structure) :**

The authors performed a factor analysis using the maximum likelihood method of estimation with an orthogonal varimax transformation on the data (factor structure) from the entire group of patients and repeated the analysis on the data from the lung, breast and ovary subgroups

The authors conclude that, overall, the QLQ-C30 exhibits reasonably robust psychometric properties and appears to be responsive, in that it discriminates moderately well between varying severity of disease, the effects of chemotherapy and different levels of ECOG performance status.

separately. There was reasonably good agreement with the postulated factor structure from the EORTC study group (Aaronson et al., 1993).

#### Inter-domain correlations :

A correlation of 0.5 or higher for domains that are conceptually related is considered to be evidence of good convergent validity.

**Table 5.** QLQ-C30 interdomain correlations before and after chemotherapy

Domain	PF	RF	EF	SF	CF	NV	F	P	GQL
Physical (PF)		<b>0.66</b>	0.30	0.55	0.32	-0.17	-0.60	-0.49	0.55
Role (RF)		<b>0.68</b>		0.23	0.51	0.26	-0.14	-0.49	-0.43
Emotional (EF)		0.37	<b>0.31</b>		0.44	0.47	-0.18	-0.41	-0.37
Social (SF)		0.58	0.53	<b>0.52</b>		0.40	-0.21	-0.57	-0.57
Cognitive (CF)		0.47	0.39	0.47	<b>0.52</b>		-0.27	-0.52	0.40
Nausea/Vomiting (NV)		-0.23	-0.20	-0.25	-0.39	<b>-0.34</b>		0.28	0.32
Fatigue (F)		-0.60	-0.53	-0.49	-0.68	-0.56	<b>0.43</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>-0.67</b>
Pain (P)		-0.47	-0.37	-0.37	-0.47	-0.42	0.25	<b>0.50</b>	-0.58
Global quality of life (GQL)	<b>0.59</b>	0.52	0.50	<b>0.65</b>	0.49	-0.45	-0.69	-0.48	

The values are Pearson's *r*. Numbers above the diagonal are pretreatment, while those below (in italics) are at day 8 after chemotherapy. Correlations of >0.60 are in bold facetype. The negative values are indirect correlations. e.g., the more fatigue, the lower the physical function.

**Table 6.** QLQ-C30 Interdomain correlations for patients with breast (B), Lung (L) and Ovarian (O) cancer before and after chemotherapy

Domain	PF			RF			SF			F			P			GQL		
	B	L	O	B	L	O	B	L	O	B	L	O	B	L	O	B	L	O
PF				0.66	0.67	0.55				-0.44	-0.62	-0.49						
RF	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.74</b>	0.57															
SF	0.59	0.61	<b>0.62</b>															
F	-0.50	-0.66	-0.62				-0.71	-0.67	-0.76				-0.55	-0.61	-0.55			
GQL							0.78	0.56	0.67	-0.68	-0.71	-0.76				-0.68	-0.70	-0.68

\* The abbreviations are the same as in Tables 4 and 5. The values are Pearson's *r*. Only the absolute value of the correlations >0.44 and showing differences between breast (B), lung (L) and ovarian (O) patients are shown. The numbers above the diagonal are pretreatment and those below the diagonal (in italics) are day 8 after chemotherapy. Values >0.60 are in bold face type. The negative values indicate an indirect correlation. The correlations are based on data from the following numbers of patients: breast, *n* = 143 pretreatment, and 138 after treatment; lung, *n* = 159 pretreatment and 142 after treatment; ovary *n* = 109 pretreatment and 103 after treatment.

Interdomain correlations, in the entire group, were strongest for the physical and role function domains and the fatigue, pain and global quality of life domains before and after chemotherapy. In addition, after chemotherapy, social function was also strongly correlated with fatigue and global quality of life. These correlations were not always of equal strength in the breast, ovarian

	<p>and lung groups, suggesting that there may be differences between these groups.</p> <p><b>Discriminatory properties of the QLQ-C30 :</b></p> <p><i>Localized versus metastatic disease :</i></p> <p>The responsiveness of the QLQ-C30 in the presence of widely metastatic, as compared with locoregional, disease showed changes in the expected directions (i.e., diminished function in physical and social role functions and in global quality of life, with greater fatigue and pain in patients with metastatic disease).</p> <p><i>Differences between pretreatment and day 8 after treatment :</i></p> <p>Eight days after chemotherapy, decreases were seen in physical, role and social functioning and in global quality of life, and there was greater fatigue, nausea and vomiting compared with before chemotherapy.</p> <p><i>Discrimination of domain scores according to primary cancer site :</i></p> <p>Patients with breast cancer had better physical, role and social functioning, and less fatigue and pain than patients with ovarian cancer. This result is expected, since many of the patients with breast cancer had early stage disease, whereas those with ovarian cancer had advanced stage disease. Mean scores for patients with lung cancer were between the other two groups, in keeping with the mixture of early and advanced stage disease in these patients.</p> <p><i>Comparison between QLQ-C30 scores and ECOG performance status :</i></p> <p>There was a strong correlation between ECOG performance status scores and several domains of the QLQ-C30 : these were all in the expected directions.</p>	
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Betrouwbaarheid/ fiabilité: Stability (S), Internal Consistency (IC), Equivalence (E)

Validiteit/ validité: Face Validity (FV), Content Validity (CtV), Criterion Validity (CrV), Construct Validity (CsV)

Sensitivity (Sen), Specificity (Sp), Positive Predictive Value (PPV), Negative Predictive Value (NPV), Receiver Operating Curve (ROC), Likelihood Ratio (LR), Odds Ratio (OR), Area Under the Curve (AUC))



EORTC QLQ-C30 (version 3)

We are interested in some things about you and your health. Please answer all of the questions yourself by circling the number that best applies to you. There are no "right" or "wrong" answers. The information that you provide will remain strictly confidential.

Please fill in your initials:

Your birthdate (Day, Month, Year):

Today's date (Day, Month, Year):

31

	Not at All	A Little	Quite a Bit	Very Much
1. Do you have any trouble doing strenuous activities, like carrying a heavy shopping bag or a suitcase?	1	2	3	4
2. Do you have any trouble taking a <u>long</u> walk?	1	2	3	4
3. Do you have any trouble taking a <u>short</u> walk outside of the house?	1	2	3	4
4. Do you need to stay in bed or a chair during the day?	1	2	3	4
5. Do you need help with eating, dressing, washing yourself or using the toilet?	1	2	3	4

#### **During the past week:**

<b>During the past week:</b>	<b>Not at All</b>	<b>A Little</b>	<b>Quite a Bit</b>	<b>Very Much</b>
6. Were you limited in doing either your work or other daily activities?	1	2	3	4
7. Were you limited in pursuing your hobbies or other leisure time activities?	1	2	3	4
8. Were you short of breath?	1	2	3	4
9. Have you had pain?	1	2	3	4
10. Did you need to rest?	1	2	3	4
11. Have you had trouble sleeping?	1	2	3	4
12. Have you felt weak?	1	2	3	4
13. Have you lacked appetite?	1	2	3	4
14. Have you felt nauseated?	1	2	3	4
15. Have you vomited?	1	2	3	4
16. Have you been constipated?	1	2	3	4

Please go on to the next page

**During the past week:**

	Not at All	A Little	Quite a Bit	Very Much
--	------------	----------	-------------	-----------

- |  |   |   |   |   |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| 17. Have you had diarrhea?   | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 18. Were you tired?  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 19. Did pain interfere with your daily activities?   | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 20. Have you had difficulty in concentrating on things, like reading a newspaper or watching television? | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 21. Did you feel tense?  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 22. Did you worry?   | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 23. Did you feel irritable?  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 24. Did you feel depressed?  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 25. Have you had difficulty remembering things?  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 26. Has your physical condition or medical treatment interfered with your <u>family</u> life?            | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 27. Has your physical condition or medical treatment interfered with your <u>social</u> activities?      | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 28. Has your physical condition or medical treatment caused you financial difficulties?                  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

For the following questions please circle the number between 1 and 7 that best applies to you

29. How would you rate your overall health during the past week?

1      2      3      4      5      6

Very poor

7      Excellent

30. How would you rate your overall quality of life during the past week?

1      2      3      4      5      6      7

Very poor

Excellent

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**EORTC QLQ-C30 (version 3)**

Wij zijn geïnteresseerd in bepaalde dingen over u en uw gezondheid. Wilt u alle vragen zelf beantwoorden door het getal te omcirkelen dat het meest op u van toepassing is. Er zijn geen "juiste" of "onjuiste" antwoorden. De informatie die u geeft zal strikt vertrouwelijk worden behandeld.

Wilt u uw voorletters invullen:

Uw geboortedatum (Dag, Maand, Jaar):

De datum van vandaag (Dag, Maand, Jaar):


31

- (Handwritten notes: 'S' over question 1, 'S' over question 3, 'S' over question 4, 'S' over question 5, 'Z' over question 6, 'Z' over question 7, 'Z' over question 8, 'Z' over question 9, 'Z' over question 10, 'Z' over question 11, 'Z' over question 12, 'Z' over question 13, 'Z' over question 14)*
- |  | Helemaal<br>niet | Een<br>beetje | Nogal | Heel<br>erg |
|--|------------------|---------------|-------|-------------|
| 1. Heeft u moeite met het doen van <u>inspammende</u> activiteiten zoals het dragen van een zware boodschappentas of een koffer? | 1                | 2             | 3     | 4           |
| 2. Heeft u moeite met het maken van een <u>lange</u> wandeling?  | 1                | 2             | 3     | 4           |
| 3. Heeft u moeite met het maken van een <u>korte</u> wandeling buitenhuis?   | 1                | 2             | 3     | 4           |
| 4. Moet u overdag in bed of in een stoel blijven?  | 1                | 2             | 3     | 4           |
| 5. Heeft u hulp nodig met eten, aankleden, uzelf wassen of naar het toilet gaan?   | 1                | 2             | 3     | 4           |

**Gedurende de afgelopen week:**

- (Handwritten notes: 'Z' over question 6, 'Z' over question 7, 'Z' over question 8, 'Z' over question 9, 'Z' over question 10, 'Z' over question 11, 'Z' over question 12, 'Z' over question 13, 'Z' over question 14)*
- |   | Helemaal<br>niet | Een<br>beetje | Nogal | Heel<br>erg |
|---|------------------|---------------|-------|-------------|
| 6. Was u beperkt bij het doen van uw werk of andere dagelijkse bezigheden?                              | 1                | 2             | 3     | 4           |
| 7. Was u beperkt in het uitoefenen van uw hobbies of bij andere bezigheden die u in uw vrije tijd doet? | 1                | 2             | 3     | 4           |
| 8. Was u kortademig?  | 1                | 2             | 3     | 4           |
| 9. Heeft u pijn gehad?  | 1                | 2             | 3     | 4           |
| 10. Had u behoefte te rusten?   | 1                | 2             | 3     | 4           |
| 11. Heeft u moeite met slapen gehad?  | 1                | 2             | 3     | 4           |
| 12. Heeft u zich <u>slap</u> gevoeld?   | 1                | 2             | 3     | 4           |
| 13. Heeft u gebrek aan eetlust gehad?   | 1                | 2             | 3     | 4           |
| 14. Heeft u zich misselijk gevoeld?   | 1                | 2             | 3     | 4           |

Wilt u a.u.b. naar de volgende bladzijde gaan

### Gedurende de afgelopen week:

	Helemaal niet	Een beetje	Nogal	Heel erg
15. Heeft u overgegeven?	1	2	3	4
16. Had u last van obstipatie? (was u verstopt?)	1	2	3	4
17. Had u diarree?	1	2	3	4
18. Was u moe?	1	2	3	4
19. Heeft pijn u gehinderd in uw dagelijkse bezigheden?	1	2	3	4
20. Heeft u moeite gehad met het concentreren op dingen, zoals een krant lezen of televisie kijken?	1	2	3	4
21. Voelde u zich gespannen?	1	2	3	4
22. Maakte u zich zorgen?	1	2	3	4
23. Voelde u zich prikkelbaar?	1	2	3	4
24. Voelde u zich neerslachtig?	1	2	3	4
25. Heeft u moeite gehad met het herinneren van dingen?	1	2	3	4
26. Heeft uw lichamelijke toestand of medische behandeling uw <u>familieleven</u> in de weg gestaan?	1	2	3	4
27. Heeft uw lichamelijke toestand of medische behandeling u belemmerd in uw <u>sociale</u> bezigheden?	1	2	3	4
28. Heeft uw lichamelijke toestand of medische behandeling financiële moeilijkheden met zich meegebracht?	1	2	3	4

Wilt u voor de volgende vragen het getal tussen 1 en 7 omcirkelen dat het meest op u van toepassing is

29. Hoe zou u uw algehele gezondheid gedurende de afgelopen week beoordelen?

1            2            3            4            5            6            7

Erg slecht

Uitstekend

30. Hoe zou u uw algehele "kwaliteit van het leven" gedurende de afgelopen week beoordelen?

1            2            3            4            5            6            7

Erg slecht

Uitstekend

Gelieve bij gebruik van dit rapport als volgt te refereren :

Bulteel L., Gobert M., Piron C., Filion N., Vanderwee K., Verhaeghe S., Caillet O., Van Durme T., Vandermolen M., Defloor T. (2009) Actualiseren van de bestaande BeST–databank & Aanvullen van de bestaande BeST–databank met nieuwe schalen. Brussel: Federale Overheidsdienst Volkgezondheid van de voedselketen en leefmilieu

Comment citer ce rapport ?

Bulteel L., Gobert M., Piron C., Filion N., Vanderwee K., Verhaeghe S., Caillet O., Van Durme T., Vandermolen M., Defloor T. (2009) Actualisation de la base de données BeST & Ajout de nouvelles échelles dans la base de données BeST. Bruxelles: Service Publique Fédéral Santé Publique, Sécurité de la Chaîne alimentaire et Environnement.