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A Systematic Review of the Instruments and Psychometric Properties of Measures of Impact of COPD on Caregivers

Joana Cruz, Alda Marques, Ana Machado, Sachi O'Hoski, Roger S. Goldstein, Dina Brooks,

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A Systematic Review Of The Instruments And Psychometric Properties Of Measures Of Impact Of COPD On Caregivers

J. Cruz¹, A. Marques², A. Machado², S. O'Hoski³, R. S. Goldstein³, D. Brooks¹

¹University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada, ²University of Aveiro, Aveiro, Portugal, ³West Park Healthcare Centre, Toronto, ON, Canada

Corresponding author's email: joana.cruz@ua.pt

RATIONALE: Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) affects not only the person who lives with the disease, but also the people who care for them. There is an increasing number of studies assessing the impact of COPD on informal caregivers, however, it is still unclear which measures should be used to perform this assessment. This study aimed to identify the instruments used in the literature to assess the impact of COPD on informal caregivers and to describe their psychometric properties.

METHODS: Searches were conducted in PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science, CINAHL and PsycINFO until July 2016 (PROSPERO registration: CRD42016041401). Additional searches were performed in automatic updates retrieved from the databases until October 2016 and reference lists of key articles. Studies were included if they used a self-report instrument to assess the impact of COPD on informal caregivers. Selection of studies was performed by two independent reviewers. The instruments were identified and, if available, their psychometric properties were collected. The methodological quality of studies was rated as 'poor', 'fair', 'good' or 'excellent' according to the COnsensus-based Standards for the selection of health Measurement INstruments (COSMIN) checklist. The quality of the psychometri

properties of instruments was rated as 'positive', 'negative' or 'indeterminate', based on pre-defined criteria. 1

RESULTS: Fifty studies were included that used 35 instruments to assess the impact of COPD on informal caregivers' psychological status, mood and mental health (9 instruments), burden/distress (12 instruments), general quality of life (5 instruments), or other (9 instruments) From these, 18 studies assessed the psychometric properties of 21 instruments, although none of the studies was specifically designed fo this purpose. Methodological quality of studies was poor (n=9) or fair (n=11) for construct validity (hypothesis testing), poor (n=1) for content validity, poor (n=15) or fair (n=6) for internal consistency, and poor (n=2) for test-retest reliability. No information on criterion validity, agreement or responsiveness was available. In general, the quality of the psychometric properties of instruments was rated as indeterminate due to a lack of information or doubtful design/method.

CONCLUSION: A large number of instruments have been used to assess the impact of COPD on informal caregivers, however, they have not been properly tested in this population. Future research is needed to assess the psychometric properties of instruments and provide recommendations on the best instruments to assess the impact of COPD on informal caregivers.

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¹Terwee, et al. Qual Life Res, 2012.21(4):651-657.