

Chapter 1 : Health-Related Quality of Life and Arthritis

Health-Related Quality of Life Measures. Health-Related Quality of Life Measures (English) Health-Related Quality of Life Measures (Spanish) This section includes the four core questions above, and ten additional questions about health-related quality of life.

Midcourse Review Data Are In! Check out our interactive infographic to see progress toward the Health Related Quality of Life Well Being objectives and other Healthy People topic areas. Goal Improve health-related quality of life and well-being for all individuals. Overview Health-related quality of life HRQOL is a multi-dimensional concept that includes domains related to physical, mental, emotional, and social functioning. It goes beyond direct measures of population health, life expectancy, and causes of death, and focuses on the impact health status has on quality of life. Well-being is a relative state where one maximizes his or her physical, mental, and social functioning in the context of supportive environments to live a full, satisfying, and productive life. Researchers today agree that HRQOL is multidimensional and includes domains that are related to physical, mental, emotional, and social functioning and the social context in which people live. Measures of life expectancy and healthy life expectancy HLE were used to report on this goal for several populations, which relied on self-reported data related to health, including global health status, prevalence of certain chronic diseases, and activity limitations. For Healthy People , quality of life is integral to each of the 4 overarching goals. Over the decade, Healthy People is approaching the measurement of health-related quality of life and well-being from a multidisciplinary perspective that encompasses 3 complementary and related domains: Self-rated physical and mental health Overall well-being Participation in society Although none of these domains alone can fully represent the concept of health-related quality of life or well-being, when viewed together they will provide a more complete representation to support monitoring of the health-related quality of life and well-being of the U. All items were tested in large and diverse samples. Individual items include fatigue, pain, emotional distress, and social activities. Back to Top Well-Being People with higher levels of well-being judge their life as going well. People are satisfied, interested, and engaged with their lives. People experience a sense of accomplishment from their activities and judge their lives to be meaningful. People are more often content or cheerful than depressed or anxious. People get along with others and experience good social relationships. Personal factors, social circumstances, and community environments influence well-being. Physical well-being relates to vigor and vitality, feeling very healthy and full of energy. Social well-being involves providing and receiving quality support from family, friends, and others. Healthy People is exploring measurement of these concepts at this time. Underlying this participation measure is the principle that a person with a functional limitation “ for example, vision loss, mobility difficulty, or intellectual disability “ can live a long and productive life and enjoy a good quality of life. Participation in society includes education, employment, and civic, social, and leisure activities, as well as family role participation. An evaluation of well-being scales for public health and population estimates of well-being among U. Health and Well Being. Healthy People Framework. WHO Definition of Health. Soc Sci Med ; 41 Definitions and conceptual models of quality of life. Outcomes assessment in cancer. Medical Care ; Journal of Clinical Epidemiology ; Monitoring Population Health for Healthy People Quality of Life Research ; Evaluation of item candidates: Psychometric evaluation and calibration of health-related quality of life item banks. Well-Being for Public Policy. Oxford University Press, Inc. Soc Sci Med ; The dilemma of measuring perceived health status in the context of disability. Disability and Health Journal ; 2: A population health framework for setting national and state health goals. JAMA ; Arch Phys Med Rehabil ;

Chapter 2 : The Quality of Life Scale (QOLS): Reliability, Validity, and Utilization

Quality of life, by its very natures, is idiosyncratic to the individual, but intuitively meaningful and understandable to most people [, p.]." This definition denotes a meaning for QOL that transcends health. The Quality of Life Scale (QOLS) first developed by American psychologist, John Flanagan, [9,10] befits this definition of QOL.

What are the applications of the QOLS? Over the past 20 years, a number of researchers have used the QOLS to gather quantitative QOL information from diverse groups of people with chronic illnesses. These illnesses include diabetes mellitus [13], osteoarthritis [13 , 27], gastrointestinal disorders [13 , 28], rheumatoid arthritis and systemic lupus erythematosus [13 , 15 , 29 - 33], chronic obstructive pulmonary disease COPD [14], fibromyalgia [14 , 21 , 33 - 36], psoriasis [38], heart disease [39 , 40], spinal cord injury [25], stress incontinence [41], posttraumatic stress disorder [42], and low back pain [43]. Some researchers have also found it useful for measuring the QOL of parents of children with juvenile rheumatoid arthritis [44 , 45] and relatives of patients with fibromyalgia [35]. How is the QOLS administered and how long does it take to complete? The QOLS is usually self-administered either by completing the questionnaire in a clinic setting or by mail. It can also be completed by interview format. If the interview format is chosen, patients should be given a copy of the 7-point response scale to refer to when making their decision as to the most appropriate point on the scale. The QOLS can be completed in about 5 minutes. How is the QOLS scored? The QOLS is scored by adding up the score on each item to yield a total score for the instrument. Scores can range from 16 to 100. There is no automated administration or scoring software for the QOLS. The QOLS scores are summed so that a higher score indicates higher quality of life. Average total score for healthy populations is about 92. For rheumatic disease groups, the average score ranges are 83 for rheumatoid arthritis, 84 for systemic lupus erythematosus, 87 for osteoarthritis, and 92 for young adults with juvenile rheumatoid arthritis. Average total scores for other conditions range from 61 for Israeli patients with posttraumatic stress disorder, to 70 for fibromyalgia, to 82 for psoriasis, urinary incontinence and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. All of these means come from descriptive studies or experimental pretest data. And like many QOL instruments, the means tend to be quite negatively skewed with most patients reporting some degree of satisfaction with most domains of their lives. There is preliminary evidence that the QOLS is responsive to change as a result of specific treatments. Five studies, recently reviewed, yielded effect sizes mean of the treated group minus the mean of the control group divided by the pooled standard deviation ranging from .15 to .45. The mean effect size was .25. A 6-month fibromyalgia treatment program study with a comparison group who did not participate in the program showed an effect size for the treated group of .25. At 2 years, the effect size for the treated group was .25. When these scores were condensed into three groups: QOLS mean change scores for the three groups were 1.5, 1.5, and 1.5. However, it should be noted that this applies to group means only, as the QOLS has not been used for individual patient assessment. However, it is considered to be in the public domain. You may contact Carol Burckhardt at burckhac@ohsu.edu. We ask that you cite relevant QOLS articles if you publish findings from studies. Alternatively, you may download a copy of the English language version or obtain contact information for the Swedish, Norwegian and Hebrew translations from the MAPI site <http://www.mapi.org>. Conclusions The QOLS is a reliable and valid instrument for measuring quality of life from the perspective of the patient. It focuses on domains that come from the qualitative descriptions of a wide range of adults across gender, cultural and language groups. Although Flanagan speculated that people with chronic illnesses might have different quality of life priorities or concerns, no evidence of that has ever been uncovered. Thus, the scale can be used with confidence in chronic illness groups. Quality of life bibliography and indexes: Factor analysis, causal indicators and quality of life. Causal indicators in quality of life research. Conceptualization and measurement of quality of life as an outcome variable for health care intervention and research. The problem of quality of life in medicine. Distinguishing between quality of life and health status in quality of life research: Clarification and integration of similar quality of life concepts. Recommendations on health-related quality of life research to support labeling and promotional claims in the United States. A research approach to improving our quality of life. Measurement of the quality of life: Current state of the art. Arch Phys Med

Rehabil. Rutgers University Press; The Pattern of Human Concerns. Andrews RM, Crandall R. The validity of measures of self-reported well-being. Quality of life of adults with chronic illness: The effect of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease on quality of life. Measuring quality of life of women with rheumatoid arthritis or systemic lupus erythematosus: Measuring the quality of life of women with fibromyalgia: A validity and reliability study in patients suffering from psoriasis. Scand J Caring Sci. An analysis of a short self-report measure of life satisfaction: Correlation with rater judgements. The Duke-UNC health profile: An adult health status instrument for primary care. Measuring health status in arthritis: The arthritis impact measurement scales. Fibromyalgia and quality of life: The Flanagan Quality of Life Scale: Evidence of Construct Validity. Health Qual Life Outcome. Lower level of education in young adults with arthritis starting in early childhood. Longterm health outcomes and quality of life in American and Italian inception cohorts of patients with juvenile rheumatoid arthritis. Early Predictors of Outcome. Oregon Health Sciences University; Quality of life of persons with sprinal cord injury living in Taipei: Blixen CE, Kippes C. Depression, social support and quality of life in older adults with osteoarthritis. Fibromyalgia in the irritable bowel syndrome; Studies of prevalence and clinical implications. Quality of life in systemic lupus erythematosus: Quality of life of women with systemic lupus erythematosus or rheumatoid arthritis: Domains of importance and dissatisfaction. The quality of life in a male population suffering from arthritis. Quality of life of women with systemic lupus erythematosus: A comparison with women with rheumatoid arthritis. Leisure activities in rheumatoid arthritis: Br J Occup Ther. Henriksson C, Burckhardt CS. Impact of fibromyalgia on everyday life: Quality of life and physical functioning of relatives of fibromyalgia patients. Measuring health status in Israeli patients with fibromyalgia syndrome and widespread pain and healthy individuals: Pain-coping strategies of women with fibromyalgia: Relationship to pain, fatigue and quality of life. Coping and quality of life in patients with psoriasis. The relationship between quality of life, sense of coherence and self-esteem in persons after coronary artery bypass graft surgery. Internat J Nurs Studies. Sense of coherence as a predictor of quality of life in persons with coronary heart disease surviving cardiac arrest. Randomized controlled trial on the effect of pelvic floor muscle training on quality of life and sexual problem in genuine stress incontinent women. Acta Obstet Gynecol Scand. Posttraumatic stress disorder, tenderness and fibromyalgia. Quality of life in chronic low back pain: A comparison with fibromyalgia and the general population. Living with a child with familial Mediterranean fever:

Chapter 3 : Health-Related Quality of Life Scale | SPARQTools

Health-related quality of life (HRQOL) is a multi-dimensional concept that includes domains related to physical, mental, emotional, and social functioning. It goes beyond direct measures of population health, life expectancy, and causes of death, and focuses on the impact health status has on quality of life.

References Introduction An estimated Consistent with this, it was recently estimated that, since , the prevalence of arthritis has increased by , cases per year 3. Definitions of Quality of Life Many terms are used interchangeably e. At the broadest level, quality of life refers not only to health status, but also to environmental and economic factors e. Thus, different conceptual frameworks guide how quality of life is defined and measured 6. For example, investigators who are interested in the evaluation of the quality of medical care outcomes tend to place greater emphasis on the development of measures that focus on overall well-being. As a result, there are hundreds of tests purporting to measure different aspects of quality of life 7. However, when the focus is on the impact of a disease or medical condition on functional health status and well-being as perceived and reported by the patient, health-related quality of life HRQL generally is considered the most appropriate aspect of quality of life for investigation. Traditionally, outcomes in medicine and health care have largely been determined by the objective medical evaluation e. Increasingly, it has become clear that the perspective of the patient is also a critical variable. Such assessments potentially are of use to clinicians, researchers, administrators, and policy makers since they offer a profile of the current state of an individual who is experiencing a particular illness or chronic disease. This provides additional information beyond that offered by traditional medical and clinical measures, and, thus is valuable in helping to understand the wide variability in individual responses to similar conditions. For example, some individuals with severe arthritis remain active in their work and social relationships, while others with the same or lesser degree of arthritis become virtually housebound and isolated. HRQL measures are also valuable in evaluating the effects of treatment, as well as the cost effectiveness of treatments. It seems particularly appropriate to measure HRQL in arthritis patients because the chronic debilitating nature of this disease likely takes a considerable toll on HRQL. If this is indeed the case, and it appears to be 5 , then the assessment of HRQL in arthritis patients is critical because this chronic disease does not typically cause death, but has a substantial effect on health, fitness, and physical, emotional, and social functioning. There are two basic approaches to measuring HRQL. The first involves the use of generic instruments that measure broad aspects of HRQL. These instruments are not designed to assess HRQL relative to a particular medical condition, but rather to provide a general sense of the effects of an illness. It measures HRQL along 8 different domains: Other generic instruments that have been used with arthritis patients include the Satisfaction with Life Scale, the Extended Satisfaction with Life Scale, and the Quality of Life Inventory. Because of this, they may not be sensitive enough to detect subtle treatment effects. For example, a SF assessment of an arthritis patient will not provide a great deal of information on important aspects of the illness such as the effect of joint pain, stiffness and related symptoms on function, attitude, and mood. The second approach to measuring HRQL involves the use of instruments that are specific to a disease e. Measures geared toward specific diseases or populations are likely to be more sensitive, and therefore, to have greater relevance to practicing clinicians. The AIMS measures physical, social, and emotional well-being along 9 dimensions including dexterity, mobility, pain, physical and social activity, and depression and anxiety. Disease-specific instruments are likely to be more powerful at detecting treatment effects than are generic instruments. Thus, there is some consensus among quality of life researchers that both generic and disease-specific instruments should be used to provide the most comprehensive assessment of HRQL possible One recent large survey makes this point well. Specifically, those who have arthritis reported fair to poor health approximately three times more often than did those without arthritis They also reported a significantly greater number of days when physical and mental health were not good, and when usual activities were limited. In other words, their arthritis made it difficult for them to live the kind of lives they desired. Clinical Implications of HRQL Assessment for the Management of Arthritis Assessment of HRQL provides a way for rheumatologists and arthritis researchers to

better understand the effect of this chronic disease on overall functioning and well-being. Such an understanding promises to influence the quality of care provided to arthritis patients. Since the progression of the disease can sometimes be slow and gradual, many patients are not aware of the impact their arthritis has had upon important dimensions of their lives such as social functioning and energy level until specific attention is given to them. Examining the impact of their arthritis on these dimensions will allow clinicians to personalize treatment and better outline the potential benefits that can come from taking concrete steps to adhere to their prescribed treatment regimens. For example, one patient may have given up playing tennis because of knee pain and not noticed, until the results of his HRQL assessment were discussed, that he had also abandoned many activities e. This awareness, in conjunction with a clear discussion of what treatment may do to improve their HRQL, is vital in providing the comprehensive care required to adequately address a disorder as complicated and multi-faceted as arthritis. Conclusion Arthritis diseases are a major public health problem. Not only are they progressive debilitating diseases with no known cure, but they also have a devastating impact on HRQL. Persons with arthritis tend to report that they are hampered severely in their capacity to perform their day-to-day physical and social activities, and those with more severe disease tend to have the worst HRQL. This means that the effect of arthritis on public health goes far beyond its medical and economic consequences; it also produces profound decrements in functioning and sense of well being that, for many persons, may be of greater relevance to them than the symptoms of arthritis itself. Since arthritis takes such a terrible toll on HRQL, it is essential that we find ways to promote positive changes in the HRQL of persons with arthritis. As treatments improve and we find new and better ways to assist arthritis patients in taking a more active role in managing their disease for example, trying to be more physically active, controlling their weight , we can expect to see this translate into great improvements in the HRQL of arthritis patients in the coming years. National Arthritis Action Plan: A Public Health Strategy. Estimates of the prevalence of arthritis and selected musculoskeletal disorders in the United States. Prevalence of Arthritis in the United State. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report The economics of osteoarthritis. Oxford University Press pp , Scott DL, Garrod T. Quality of life measures: A framework for organizing health-related quality of life research. J Rehabil Outcomes Meas 1: Quality of quality of life data. Manual and Interpretation guide. New England Medical Center, Measuring health status in arthritis: The Arthritis Impact Measurement Scale. Measuring health-related quality of life. Ann Intern Med Health-related quality of life among adults with arthritis-Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 11 states, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, 49, October 13, About Arthritis Center Founded in , the Arthritis Center at Johns Hopkins is dedicated to providing quality education to patients and healthcare providers alike.

-health-related quality-of-life â€¢ Most quality of life measures are hybrid health Scale ranges for these HRQoL indexes.

Theory[edit] SPQL model. It is safe to postulate that all people want to have a good life. What actually varies between cultures and individuals is the availability of certain aspects of a good life, the subjective significance people assign to these aspects, and the way people evaluate these aspects of a good life. Everything we do or do not do, wish or do not wish, and have or do not have has an explicit or an implicit relevance to how good or not good we perceive our lives to be. Because the preference for a good life over a bad life underlies all facets of our lives, understanding what constitutes and influences a good life on an individual level has a significant value for all people. The SPQL scale includes well-being, emotions, and physical and mental health indices. The SPQL scale has implications for evaluating the effectiveness of a wide range of interventions intended to improve mental health and well-being. The SPQL construct consists of three axes, each compounded from several variables: Subjective affective experiences SAE Average of overall positive and negative affect. Fulfillment of needs A product of strength and fulfillment of a wide range of needs and preferences. Because fluctuations within SPQL are likely to occur over time, a single-occasion measurement will not provide a comprehensive assessment. Early-adulthood, mid-adulthood, and late-adulthood see SPQL model diagram. Transitions between life stages[edit] Example lifespan curve of a year-old person. As people approach a life stage in their development, they face developmental tasks that they need to master in order for the transition to the next life stage to be successful. Mastering or failing a task; Consequential reevaluation of life circumstances, values, and self-concept ; and Adjustment and adaptation to new values and circumstances. To a lesser degree, cycles of transitions occur continually within major life stages on annual and even on daily bases. Ideally, all three SPQL axes should be evaluated for each life stage. However, this would make a questionnaire too long. Thus, the framework can support the development of a next version of the scale that would accomplish this goal. Future research could explore possibilities for reducing the number of the evaluated scale items and include questions that will evaluate all three SPQL axes throughout the major life stages. The theoretical framework for the first two axes was based on the existing theories of SWB, positive affect and negative affect, and mood. People who have experienced more positive and less negative intense experiences during their lives i. Accordingly, their self-perceived QOL may vary. Hence, in order to capture a more accurate measurement of SPQL, the strength and degree of fulfillment of a wide range of human needs and preferences for life circumstances was evaluated. However, felt needs are not the only kind of needs that a person may have. Thus, the strength with which a need is felt at a certain point in time does not necessarily indicate that it makes a greater contribution to the overall SPQL than other needs, which are felt less intensely or unfelt at all at that point in time because they are satisfied. In order to measure fulfillment of needs, a broad range of human needs was sorted into four conceptually distinct categories that are a contingent on corresponding stages of cognitive and moral development , [26] [27] b constitute major components of self-concept, [28] and c correspond to the neural activity in different clusters of anatomical brain regions. Four categories of needs on axis III[edit] Categories of needs by self-concept , cognitive development , moral development , and corresponding brain regions Categories of needs.

Chapter 5 : Health-Related Quality of Life and Well-Being | Healthy People

Health and Quality of Life Outcomes is an open access, peer-reviewed, online journal offering high quality articles, rapid publication and wide diffusion in the public domain. Health and Quality of Life Outcomes considers original manuscripts on the Health-Related Quality of Life (HRQOL) assessment for evaluation of medical and psychosocial interventions.

Measurement[edit] Early versions of healthcare-related quality of life measures referred to simple assessments of physical abilities by an external rater for example, the patient is able to get up, eat and drink, and take care of personal hygiene without any help from others or even to a single measurement for example, the angle to which a limb could be flexed. The current concept of health-related quality of life acknowledges that subjects put their actual situation in relation to their personal expectation. Consequently, health-related quality of life is now usually assessed using patient questionnaires. These are often multidimensional and cover physical, social, emotional, cognitive, work- or role-related, and possibly spiritual aspects as well as a wide variety of disease related symptoms, therapy induced side effects, and even the financial impact of medical conditions. Activities of daily living[edit] Main article: Activities of daily living Because health problems can interfere with even the most basic aspects of daily living for example, breathing comfortably, quality of sleep, eliminating wastes, feeding oneself, dressing, and others, the health care professions have codified the concepts of activities of daily living ADLs and instrumental activities of daily living IADLs. Such analysis and classification helps to at least partially objectify quality of life. It cannot eliminate all subjectivity, but it can help improve measurement and communication by quantifying and by reducing ineffability. List of patient-reported quality of life surveys Similar to other psychometric assessment tools, health-related quality of life questionnaires should meet certain quality criteria, most importantly with regard to their reliability and validity. Hundreds of validated health-related quality of life questionnaires have been developed, some of which are specific to various illnesses. The questionnaires can be generalized into two categories: One example of a widely used questionnaire assessing physical and mental health-related quality of life. Used in clinical trials and population health assessments. Suitable for pharmacoeconomic analysis, benefiting healthcare rationing. EQ-5D a simple quality of life questionnaire <https://www.euroqol.org/> AqoL-8D a comprehensive questionnaire [5] [6] that assesses HR-QoL over 8 domains - independent living, happiness, mental health, coping, relationships, self-worth, pain, senses <https://www.manchester.ac.uk/short-assessment-of-quality-of-life/> ECOG, most commonly used to evaluate the impact of cancer on sufferers. NYHA scale, most commonly used to evaluate the impact of heart disease on individuals. EORTC measurement system for use in clinical trials in oncology. A general Quality of life survey validated for several countries. It is a patient-centered outcome measure intended to provide an assessment of health-related quality of life HRQOL specific to patients with stroke only. It measures energy, family roles, language, mobility, mood, personality, self care, social roles, thinking, upper extremity function, vision and work productivity. The results are then used to help determine treatment options for the patient based on past results from other patients, [22] and to measure intra-individual improvements in QoL pre- and post-treatment. When it is used as a longitudinal study device that surveys patients before, during, and after treatment, it can help health care providers determine which treatment plan is the best option, thereby improving healthcare through an evolutionary process. Importance[edit] There is a growing field of research concerned with developing, evaluating, and applying quality of life measures within health related research e. Well-executed health-related quality of life research informs those tasked with health rationing or anyone involved in the decision-making process of agencies such as the Food and Drug Administration, European Medicines Agency [23] or National Institute for Clinical Excellence. The understanding of Quality of Life is recognized as an increasingly important healthcare topic because the relationship between cost and value raises complex problems, often with high emotional attachment because of the potential impact on human life. Additionally, these treatment drugs must be weighed against the cost of alternative treatments or preventative medicine. In the realm of elder care, research indicates that improvements in quality of life ratings may also improve resident outcomes, which can lead to substantial cost savings over time. Research has also shown that quality of life ratings can be successfully used as a

key-performance metric when designing and implementing organizational change initiatives in nursing homes. For example, the Center for Disease Control and Prevention CDC is using their health-related quality of life survey, Healthy Day Measure , as part of research to identify health disparities, track population trends, and build broad coalitions around a measure of population health. This information can then be used by multiple levels of government or other officials to "increase quality and years of life" and to "eliminate health disparities" for equal opportunity. It is often used in contrast to or in opposition to the sanctity of life ethic. Statistical biases[edit] It is not considered uncommon for there to be some statistical anomalies during data analysis. Some of the more frequently seen in health-related quality of life analysis are the ceiling effect , the floor effect, and response shift bias. The ceiling effect refers to how patients who start with a higher quality of life than the average patient do not have much room for improvement when treated. The opposite of this is the floor effect, where patients with a lower quality of life average have much more room for improvement. Response shift bias[edit] Response shift bias is an increasing problem within longitudinal studies that rely on patient reported outcomes. Clinicians and healthcare providers must recalibrate surveys over the course of a study to account for Response Shift Bias. Statistical variation[edit] Standard deviation In a study by Norman et al.

Chapter 6 : Healthy Days Core Module: HRQOL Measure | HRQOL | CDC

Health-related quality of life (HRQOL) is the main concern of health care professionals and is becoming an important health outcome indicator (Greenfield and Nelson, ; Wilson and Cleary, ; Lam,). Some reasons are as follows: The byproduct of advances in medical science and technology is an increasing number of people living with.

Core Healthy Days Module 1. Would you say that in general your health is: Now thinking about your physical health, which includes physical illness and injury, for how many days during the past 30 days was your physical health not good? Now thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good? During the past 30 days, for about how many days did poor physical or mental health keep you from doing your usual activities, such as self-care, work, or recreation? Activity Limitations Module Instructions: These next questions are about physical, mental, or emotional problems or limitations you may have in your daily life. Because of any impairment or health problem, do you need the help of other persons in handling your ROUTINE needs, such as everyday household chores, doing necessary business, shopping, or getting around for other purposes? Healthy Days Symptoms Module During the past 30 days, for about how many days did PAIN make it hard for you to do your usual activities, such as self-care, work, or recreation? The HRQOL can help health practitioners predict rates of various diseases, injuries, and disabilities in different communities CDC, , and assist them in offering better services. Because disease and disability can make it hard for people to find and maintain employment, the HRQOL is valuable to measure in communities living on a low income. HEADS UP Though it is plausible that increasing health-related quality of life could contribute to mobility from poverty, no research has directly tested this hypothesis. Associations between physical activity dose and health-related quality of life. State differences in reported healthy days among adults “ United States, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, 47 12 , Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Health and Quality of Life Outcomes, 1 1 , Nursing intervention aimed at improving self-management for persons with chronic kidney disease in North Carolina Medicaid: Nephrology Nursing Journal, 42 3 ,

Chapter 7 : Health-Related Quality of Life | County Health Rankings & Roadmaps

Health-related quality of life (HRQoL) is a multi-dimensional concept that includes domains related to physical, mental, emotional, and social functioning. It goes beyond direct measures of population health, life expectancy, and causes of death, and focuses on the impact health status has on quality of life.

Chapter 8 : Health-Related Quality of Life & Well-Being | Healthy People

The SF is easy to administer, covers a broad range of domains of health-related quality of life, and is among the most widely used of such measures. Availability of population-based normative data makes the SF useful for comparative purposes.

Chapter 9 : Self-perceived quality-of-life scale - Wikipedia

The RAND is perhaps the most widely used health-related quality of life (HRQoL) survey instrument in the world today. It is comprised of 36 items that assess eight health concepts: physical functioning, role limitations caused by physical health problems, role limitations caused by emotional problems, social functioning, emotional well-being, energy/fatigue, pain, and general health perceptions.