

# **PATIENT-REPORTED OUTCOME MEASURES (PROM) IN PEDIATRIC DYSPHONIA: PVHI AND PVR-QOL**

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*Introduction:* Dysphonia is present in a wider number of children, with a negative impact in social interaction and academic proficiency. The Pediatric Voice Handicap Index (pVHI) and the Pediatric Voice Related Quality of Life (pVR-QOL) are parent proxy and self-administered questionnaires developed to characterize the impact of pediatric voice disorders in different quality of life domains. The importance of measurement instruments is enhanced, which reflects the magnitude of voice problems and the efficacy of Speech Therapy.

*Aims:* The main goal of this paper is to present the results of the translated to European Portuguese and adapted versions of the pVHI and the pVR-QOL.

*Methods:* Both instruments were translated, adapted and peer-reviewed. The authorization from the original authors was obtained as well as the informed consent of participants and ethical committee approval. The data was collected between February 2015 and February 2017. Descriptive and inferential statistical analysis was performed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS), version 23.

*Results:* The two instruments were applied to 23 parents. Children mean age was 8.4 years old for boys and 9.5 years old for girls (range from 5 to 13). Composing the sample are 4 girls (17.4%) and 19 boys (82.6%). Most children (47.8%) had bilateral vocal fold nodules and only 2 had functional dysphonia, without mass lesion. The pVR-QOL had a total score of 78.67% ( $\pm 15.72$ ), while pVHI had 31.30% ( $\pm 17.31$ ). There is a strong correlation, negative and statistically significant among the questionnaires ( $Rho = -0.80$ ;  $p < 0,000$ ).

*Conclusions:* With this research we conclude that these questionnaires can be a tool in the assessment and speech therapy intervention, with application in European Portuguese paediatric voice disorders. Larger sample studies should be considered for the future validation of these instruments, since they allow greater awareness of voice problems, which are increasing in younger ages.