The Development of the Pictorial Thai Quality of Life

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Background: "Quality of life" has become a main focus of interest in medicine. The Pictorial Thai Quality of Life (PTQL) was developed in order to measure the Thai mental illness both in a clinical setting and community. **Objectives:** The purpose of this study was to develop the Pictorial Thai Quality of Life (PTQL), having adequate and sufficient construct validity, discriminant power, concurrent validity, and reliability.

Material and Method: To develop the Pictorial Thai Quality of Life Test, two samples groups were used in the present study: (1) pilot study samples: 30 samples and (2) survey samples were 672 samples consisting of normal, and psychiatric patients. The developing tests items were collected from a review of the literature in which all the items were based on the WHO definition of Quality of Life. Then, experts judgment by the Delphi technique was used in the first stage. After that a pilot study was used to evaluate the testing administration, and wording of the tests items. The final stage was collected data from the survey samples.

Results: The results of the present study showed that the final test was composed 25 items. The construct validity of this test consists of six domains: Physical, Cognitive, Affective, Social Function, Economic and Self-Esteem. All the PTQL items have sufficient discriminant power. It was found to be statistically significant different at the 001 level between those people with mental disorders and normal people. There was a high level of concurrent validity association with WHOQOL-BREF, Pearson correlation coefficient and Area under ROC curve were 0.92 and 0.97 respectively. The reliability coefficients for the Alpha coefficients of the PTQL total test was 0.88. The values of the six scales were from 0.81 to 0.91.

Conclusions: The present study was directed at developing an effective psychometric properties pictorial quality of life questionnaire. The result will be a more direct and meaningful application of an instrument to detect the mental health illness poor quality of life in Thai communities.

Keywords: Development, Pictorial Thai quality of life

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Psychiatric patients can devastate the lives of people who suffer from it and the lives of their families. People with mental illness suffer distress, disability, reduced productivity and lowered quality of life⁽¹⁾. The development of quality of life measures for use in psychiatric disorders has not progressed at the pace it has in other clinical disciplines⁽²⁾. Quality of life instruments are not designed to guide diagnosis, but

Correspondence to: Phattharayuttawat S, Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University, Bangkok 10700, Thailand. Phone: 0-2419-7000 ext 4277, Fax: 0-2411-3430 are intended as measures of patient-assessed health and well-being, and are constructed to include issues of importance to patients. A number of instruments exist to measure health status and health-related quality of life. For example, the SF-36 health survey questionnaire⁽³⁾, Nottingham Health Profile⁽⁴⁾ the Sickness Impact Profile⁽⁵⁾, the Oregon Health-Related Quality of Life Questionnaire⁽⁶⁾, and the Quality of Life Self-Report-100⁽⁷⁾, all general measures of health status that can be used to assess functioning and wellbeing in any patient group. However, such generic measures can often overlook the quality of life concerns

of specific patient groups. Although there are a number of measures available for the assessment of quality of life, these measures cannot be considered appropriate for evaluating interventions for the following reasons:

- (a) some measures are too lengthy (over 100 items) for use in psychiatric patients: e.g. the Oregon Health Related Quality of Life Questionnaire⁽⁶⁾, and the Quality of Life Self-Report-100⁽⁷⁾;
- (b) some need to be completed by a psychiatrist or other trained interviewers, whereas a measure of quality of life is dependent on subjective self-report: e.g. the Satisfaction with Life Domains Scale⁽⁸⁾, and Manchester Short Assessment of Quality of Life⁽⁹⁾;
- (c) some measures take a broad view of Quality of Life, developed for the assessment of com-

munity programmes, and were, therefore, considered to be unlikely to be sensitive to quality of life changes resulting from clinical changes as measured in clinical trials: e.g. the Community Adjustment Form⁽¹⁰⁾.

The present study was directed to develop a robust quality of life instrument specific to psychiatric patients, based on the WHO quality of life definition⁽¹¹⁾ in pictorial form. The result will be a more direct and meaningful application of an instrument to measure the quality of life of mental health illness in the Thai community.

Conceptual Framework

Due to the literature reviewed, the conceptual framework of the present research project was set as Fig. 1.



Fig. 1 Conceptual of the Pictorial Thai Quality of Life (PTQL)

Material and Method

Method of Recruitment of Study Population

With the approval of the ethics committee, a total 672 subjects were systematically randomized from the samples target.

Source of Study Population

Subjects in the present study were volunteers from

- inpatient and outpatient of the Department of Psychiatry, Siriraj Hospital.
- normal people from secondary school, college, university, working people, and aging people from an aging club.

Inclusion Criteria

• Psychiatric patients

The inclusive criterion were determined as follows:

- 1. Age between 12 to above 60 years
- 2. Both male and female
- 3. Volunteered to join the project
- 4. Able to communicate

The exclusive criteria

- 1. People who had a disturbed condition
- 2. People who had a Mental Retardation condition.

• Normal people

The inclusive criterion were determined as follows:

- 1. Age between 12 to above 60 years
- 2. Both male and female
- 3. People who do not have a history of mental illness.

The exclusive criteria

People who had a mental retardation condition.

Sample size

Survey samples group 1: Psychiatric patients of Siriraj Hospital were calculated by the formula⁽¹³⁾

$$\begin{split} n_{_{p}} &= \frac{NZ^{2}P\left(1 - P\right)}{NE^{2} + Z^{2}P(1 - P)} \\ n_{_{p}} &= Sample \, size \end{split}$$

N = size of target population of the present research (the psychiatric outpatients at Siriraj Hospital in one year) was 13,000 cases

$$\{(50 \times 5) \times 52 = 13,000\}$$

 $\{(psychiatric cases / day \times 5days) \times 52)\}$

- Z = value of normal curve at area under the normal curve range ($\alpha/2$); The present research determined $\alpha = .05$; Z = 1.96
- P = proportion of population who have amental problem, this research determine $p = .30^{(12)}$
- E = error size, this research determined E=.05 $(13,000)(1.96)^2(.3)(.7)$

$$n_{p} = \frac{1}{(13,000)(.05)^{2} + (1.96)^{2}(.3)(.7)}$$

$$= 314.878 \approx 315$$

Survey samples group 2: Normal people The normal people group was 315 subjects

The sample was stratified on the variables of sex, age, occupation, and education. So the total sample size of the present research was extended to 672.

Study Procedures

To develop the Pictorial Thai Quality of Life tests, two groups of samples were used in the present study: (1) pilot study samples, and (2) survey samples. All participation samples in the present study are the voluntary staff and responses from individual participants will be held in confidence.

The procedure of developing the Pictorial Thai Quality of Life tests divided into two phases: preliminary development of the sources of the test items and field collecting data.

The preliminary development of the sources of the test items:

The Pictorial Thai Quality of Life was developed from designs to a literature review in which all the items were based on the WHO definition of quality of life. This test consists of six domains: (1) Physical, (2) Cognitive, (3) Affective, (4) Social Function, (5) Economic, and (6) Self-Esteem.

For the preliminary review, it was composed of 35 items and the frequency with which they are reportedly experienced by the statement: "Here is a list of pictures that describe some of the ways people feel at different times. How often do you feel each of these ways? "Never?" "Sometimes?" "Often?" The 28 items were grouped in six categories. Scale construction for the PTQL, The authors calculated the scale according to two methods; experts judgment by Delphi technique and by Factor analysis.

In the pilot study, to test the testing administration and the picture test items, it was found that some pictures were not clear. After the pilot study, 3 of the 28 items were excluded.

The final stage was to collect data from the survey samples using the Pictorial Thai Quality of Life 31 item-form. The 31 items were analyzed by factor analysis. A subsequent principal components analysis performed by the varimax rotation revealed six factors. The factor loading criteria was 0.40. Of the 28 items, 3 were excluded. Then exploratory factor analysis of the test items were analyzed. Remaining items (25 from 28) to be used for assessing quality of life of the normal and psychiatric patients. The discriminant power of the test was analyzed by comparing the mean of the 27% of the normal and psychiatric group with independent t-test. All the test items were found to be significantly different at $p \le .001$. Concurrent validity was assessed by Pearson Product Moment between the PTQL and WHOQOL-BREF raw score. Internal reliability was assessed using Cronbach's Alpha.

Fig. 2 shows the summarized form of the study procedure.

Instruments

The PTQL composes of 25 item-form (see appendix) and the WHOQOL-BREF⁽¹⁴⁾.

Statistical analysis

Factor analysis was performed to evaluate an image factoring method with varimax rotation used for the construct validity^(15,16). Discriminant analysis was assessed by comparing means raw score on each capacity subtest between the mental illness and normal people by t-test⁽¹⁷⁾. Concurrent validity was assessed by Pearson Product Moment between the PTQL and WHOQOL-BREF raw score. Internal reliability was assessed using Cronbach's Alpha (\propto)⁽¹⁷⁾.

Results

Characteristics of the Samples

The subjects comprised 672 samples from two main groups: 336 normal and 336 psychiatric patients, including 306 males and 366 females aged between 12 to 78 years. The samples were distributed by sex, age, occupation, income, and education.

Construct Validity

In the pilot study, to test the testing administration and wording of the test items, it was found that some items were not clear. After the pilot study, 3 of the

28 items were excluded because the picture was not clear.

The final stage was the collection of data from the survey samples using the PTQL 25 item-form.

A principal components analysis was carried out on results from the 25 pictorial questionnaires obtained in stage 1. Six factors with item-loadings $\geq 0.4^{(15,16)}$ were identified, which appeared to characterize six underlying constructs: Physical, Cognitive, Affective, Social Function, Economic, and Self-Esteem Domain. These six factors, which accounted for 67.59% of the variance, were then subjected to varimax rotation. Items loading < 0.4 on any factor were removed at this stage. It was assumed that items loading ≥ 0.4 on each factor constituted a scale. Internal reliability was assessed on the items constituting each scale. Items were removed from each of the scales if they increased the ∞ coefficient. When these factors were subjected to a varimax rotation, it became easier to conceptualize the factors. Exploratory factor analysis of the PTQL items which initially included 25 items and was extracted into 6 factors. The process of factor analysis is shown in Tables 1-4.

Discriminance Validity

Remaining items (25 from 28) to be used for assessing quality of life of the normal and psychiatric patients. The discriminant power of the PTQL was analyzed by comparing the mean of the 27% of the normal and psychiatric group with independent t-test.

Table 1. The Varimax rotation of first factors according for using factor of 0.40 criteria

Questions comprising item with less than 0.40	Questions comprising item with more than 0.40
12, 13, 17	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26

Table 2. Factor loading of each item used for assessing the PTQL

PTQL factor	Factor loading
1. Physical	0.6144
2. Cognitive	0.4129
3. Affective	0.5218
4. Social function	0.4416
5. Economic	0.5012
6. Self-esteem	0.4178

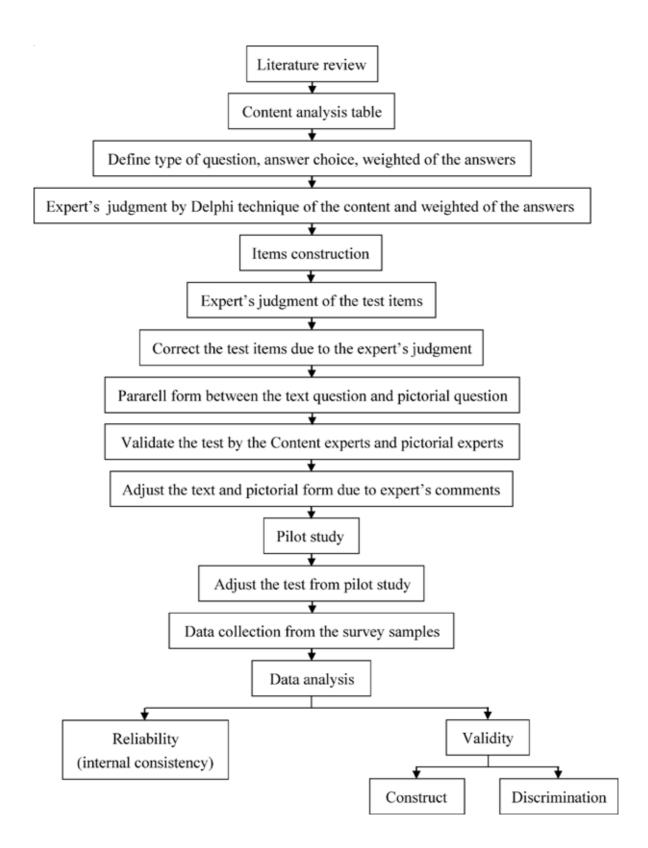


Fig. 2 Summarized of the study procedure

Table 3. Unrotated principal axes analyzed of the PTOL

Factor No.	Eigenvalue	Name of Factor
1	31.9115	Physical
2	15.6336	Cognitive
3	11.4343	Affective
4	10.6666	Social Function
5	8.7654	Economic
6	5.4498	Self-Esteem

All PTQL items were found to be significantly different at $p \le .001$. That means the PTQL has sufficient power to discriminate between those with mental illness and normal people (Table 5).

Concurrent Validity

The strong associations between the PTQL and the WHOQOL-BREF, measured as correlations for continuous measures and as areas under the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves for the dichotomous measures, suggest that the PTQL has captured the essence of the instruments from which it was derived (p < 0.001) (Table 6).

Reliability

Table 7 shows the correlations of items with their scale totals, and the internal consistency reliability of the scales (that is, the extent to which items in a scale reflect a single underlying dimension). The Alpha coefficients were high for PTQL total test score, which estimate Alpha of 0.88. In the remaining six sub-scales, Cronbach's Alpha ranged from 0.81 (Social Function) to 0.93 (Physical)

Discussion

Measuring Pictorial Thai Quality of Life

For the scale construction of the Pictorial Thai Quality of Life (PTQL), The authors calculated the scale according to two methods: for the expert opinion by Delphi technique and factor analysis. PTQL has become an established component of health outcome assessment. It puts people with both normal and mental illness. PTQL is defined as "a multidimentional concept based on rater self-report about their quality of life which composes of six domain; Physical, Cognitive, Affective, Social Function, Economic, and Self-Esteem. There is an untested assumption that people with severe mental illness like schizophrenia cannot reliably complete self-report questionnaires,

Table 4. Varimax rotation of six factors accounting for 67.59% of variance

Factor	Name of Factor	Item no.
1	Physical	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5
2	Cognitive	2.1, 2.2, 2.3
3	Affective	3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5
4	Social Function	4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4
5	Economic	5.1,5.2
6	Self-Esteem	6.1,6.2,6.3,6.4,6.5

Table 5. Mean, Standard deviation, and t-test between the high and low groups

				•		
PTQL	Norn	nal	Psychi	iatric	t-test	p-value
Item	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
1	2.47	.51	1.70	.65	5.09	.000
2	2.50	.57	1.81	.71	4.19	.000
3	2.83	.38	1.91	.76	6.03	.000
4	2.93	.25	1.83	.70	8.10	.000
5	2.90	.31	1.70	.71	8.59	.000
6	2.53	.68	1.87	.73	3.66	.001
7	2.63	.61	1.80	.71	4.84	.000
8	2.67	.64	1.67	.71	3.44	.001
9	2.33	.66	1.50	.57	5.22	.000
10	2.33	.61	1.77	.61	3.91	.000
11	2.60	.62	1.67	.71	5.41	.000
12	2.43	.68	1.83	.70	3.33	.001
13	2.67	.55	2.00	.79	3.81	.000
14	2.70	.47	1.90	.76	7.58	.000
15	2.47	.63	1.67	.71	4.92	.000
16	2.67	.48	1.80	.71	4.62	.000
17	2.80	.41	1.97	.81	5.52	.000
18	2.41	.57	1.83	.75	5.04	.000
19	2.47	.63	1.87	.68	3.69	.000
20	2.30	.60	1.70	.70	3.54	.001
21	2.27	.64	1.67	.71	3.57	.001
22	2.55	.63	1.67	.71	3.44	.001
23	2.47	.63	1.67	.71	5.00	.000
24	2.53	.64	1.61	.46	3.84	.000
25	2.80	.43	1.97	.80	5.52	.000
26	2.67	.53	1.77	.63	4.67	.000

^{***} $p \le .001$

Table 6. Pearson correlation coefficient, Area under ROC curve of PTQL

Pearson correlation coefficient	0.92
Area under ROC curve	0.97 (99%CI 0.92-0.99)

Table 7. Corrected item to total correlations (ρ) and internal reliability (Cronbach's ∞) of domain

Domain and items	Item to total correlation, ρ	Cronbach's ∝
Physical Domain		
-Item 1	0.76	0.93
-Item 2	0.83	
-Item 3	0.74	
-Item 4	0.70	
-Item 5	0.74	
Cognitive Domain		
-Item 1	0.75	0.82
-Item 2	0.72	
-Item 3	0.71	
Affective Domain		
-Item 1	0.74	0.87
-Item 2	0.76	
-Item 3	0.72	
-Item 4	0.85	
-Item 5	0.71	
Social Function Domain		
-Item 1	0.74	0.81
-Item 2	0.70	
-Item 3	0.76	
-Item 4	0.73	
Economic Domain		
-Item 1	0.74	0.83
-Item 2	0.71	
Self-Esteem Domain		
-Item 1	0.72	0.88
-Item 2	0.73	
-Item 3	0.72	
-Item 4	0.77	
-Item 5	0.77	
The total test		0.88

but there is growing empirical support for the use of short self-administered PTQL measure can yield results consistent with in-depth interviews. Furthermore, if patients can be honest about their PTQL concerns without the pressure of a face-to-face interview, self-administered assessments may be more valid than interview assessments. In any event, self-report data collection is cost-effective: research consistently shows that personal interviews cost 3-10 times as much as self-report paper-and-pencil approaches⁽¹⁸⁾.

Reliability

Alpha coefficients indicate the degree to which items exhibit a positive correlation (internal consistency) above 0.7 is considered adequate⁽¹⁹⁾.

Internal consistency reliabilities of the six domains incorporated in the measure have been shown to be high, and all items in each domain correlated well with the overall scale score. All the scales show good internal consistency reliability⁽²⁰⁾. The authors consider that if the ∞ value is high, this may suggest a high level of items asking the same question⁽²¹⁾.

Validity

Evidence is provided here for the validity of the PTQL. Content validity has been addressed by developing items on the basis literature or clinical scales in this field. The content of the questionnaire addresses experiences of importance to individuals with mental disorders. Items that were criticized by content experts (by Delphi technique) and respondents as being meaningless or ambiguous were adapted or removed. Construct validity was explored by factor analysis. Concurrent validity was explored by correlation of the scale of the WHOQOL-BREF. Results suggest that the measures is addressing areas related⁽¹⁷⁾.

Clinical usefulness

The PTQL was developed to be a valid and feasible questionnaire for self-completion that addresses the perceptions and concerns of people with both normal and mental illness. Its main use is likely to be in clinical trials and the evaluation of clinical interventions. Evidence is presented in the present report to suggest that the PTQL has desirable properties in terms of reliability and validity, and the authors have found the measure to have excellent acceptability and feasibility in practice. The patients taking part in the development of the instrument appeared to cover a broad range of reading ability, educational attainment, economic status, occupation, and location.

Further work is under way to test its psychometric properties in different clinical contexts and in respondents with different levels of clinical severity. It is possible to be optimistic that the impact of this questionnaire on individuals' lives can now more directly be considered when treatments for the disease are evaluated.

Clinical Implications

1. The PTQL is a practical way of measuring self-reported quality of life in people with mental illness.

2. The PTQL is intended to measure quality of six effects of treatments for people with mental illness in the context of clinical trials and, by extension, in the evaluation of clinical interventions.

Limitations

- 1. There is no "gold standard" for quality of life in mental illness.
- 2. Further work is underway to test the psychometric properties of the PTQL in different clinical contexts and in respondents with different levels of clinical severity.

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การพัฒนาแบบประเมินคุณภาพชีวิตไทยแบบรูปภาพ

สุชีรา ภัทรายุตวรรตน์, เธียรชัย งามทิพย์วัฒนา, บัญชา พิทยวรนันท์

ภูมิหลัง: คุณภาพชีวิตเป็นตัวแปรที่การแพทย์ให[้]ความสำคัญอย[่]างยิ่ง แบบประเมินคุณภาพชีวิตไทยแบบรูปภาพเกิดขึ้น เพื่อตอบสนองความสำคัญดังกล[่]าว

วัตถุประสงค์: การศึกษาการพัฒนาแบบประเมินคุณภาพชีวิตไทยแบบรูปภาพ เพื่อให[้]ได้แบบวัดที่มีประสิทธิภาพ ในด้านความตรงเชิงโครงสร้าง อำนาจการจำแนก และความเที่ยงตรง

วัสดุและวิธีการ: กลุ่มตัวอยางแบ่งออกเป็น 2 กลุ่ม คือ (1) กลุ่มศึกษานำรองจำนวน 30 ราย (2) กลุ่มตัวอยาง สำรวจจำนวน 672 ราย โดยกลุ่มตัวอยางทั้ง 2 กลุ่มประกอบด้วย กลุ่มคนปกติ และกลุ่มผู้ปวยจิตเวช เครื่องมือประเมิน คุณภาพชีวิตที่พัฒนาขึ้นสร้างตามความหมายของคุณภาพชีวิตขององค์การอนามัยโลก ให้ผู้เชี่ยวชาญทำการ ตรวจสอบความตรงเชิงเนื้อหาด้วยเทคนิคเดลฟาย ทำการศึกษานำรองเพื่อตรวจสอบความเข้าใจในการสื่อความหมาย ด้วยรูปภาพและข้อความ หลังจากนั้นทำการปรับแล้วพิมพ์เป็นแบบประเมินเพื่อนำไปใช้เก็บข้อมูลต่อไป

ผลการศึกษา: พบว่าแบบประเมินคุณภาพชีวิตที่ทำการพัฒนาขึ้นประกอบด้วย 25 ข้อ ซึ่งพบว[้]าข้อคำถามทั้งหมดนี้ สามารถแยกคุณภาพชีวิตระหว่างผู้ที่มีปัญหาทางค้านสุขภาพจิตและคนปกติได้อย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติ (p ≤ 0.001) ความตรงเชิงโครงสร้างของแบบประเมินมี 6 องค์ประกอบดังนี้ ด้านร่างกาย , ความนึกคิด, อารมณ์, สังคม, เศรษฐกิจ และความภาคภูมิใจในตนเอง แบบประเมินชุดนี้มีความตรงเชิงเกณฑ์สัมพันธ์กับแบบประเมินคุณภาพชีวิตฉบับย่อ ขององค์การอนามัยโลก โดยมีค่าสัมประสิทธ์ความเที่ยงและ ROC ที่ 0.92 และ 0.97 ตามลำดับ ความเที่ยงตรงแบบ แอลฟาของแบบวัดทั้งฉบับเท่ากับ 0.88 โดยมีค่าความเที่ยงของด้านย่อยทั้ง 6 ด้านระหว่าง 0.81 ถึง 0.91

สรุป: แบบประเมินคุณภาพชีวิตไทยแบบรูปภาพที่ทำการพัฒนาขึ้นมีประสิทธิภาพด้านความตรงเชิงโครงสร้าง อำนาจจำแนกและค[่]าความเที่ยง สามารถนำไปประเมินคุณภาพชีวิตของผู้ที่มีปัญหาสุขภาพจิตในคลินิกและคนทั่วไป ในชมชนไทย

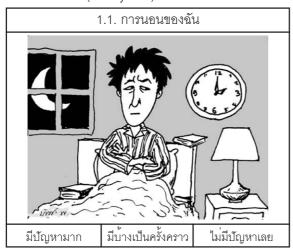
Appendix

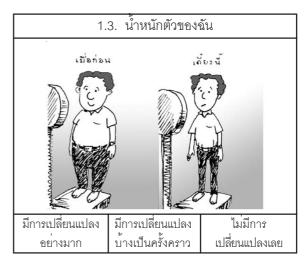
ภาคผนวก

แบบประเมินคุณภาพชีวิตไทยแบบรูปภาพ

คำแนะนำ: ข้อความและภาพต่อไปนี้ เป็นสิ่งที่คนทั่วไปเคยประสบในชีวิตประจำวัน ซึ่งแต่ละท่านจะมี ประสบการณ์หรือความรู้สึกที่แตกต่างกัน ขอให้ท่านเลือกข้อที่ตรงกับความรู้สึกของท่านที่เป็นอยู่ในขณะนี้ โดย ทำเครื่องหมายวงกลมรอบตัวเลขในระดับที่ตรงกับความรู้สึกท่านมากที่สุด คำตอบที่ให้ไม่มีถูกหรือผิด แต่เป็นการ สะท้อนความเป็นจริงที่ตรงกับตัวท่านมากที่สุด

1. ด้านร่างกาย (P: Physical)













2. ด้านความนึกคิด (C: Cognitive)



3. ด้านอารมณ์ (A: Affective)









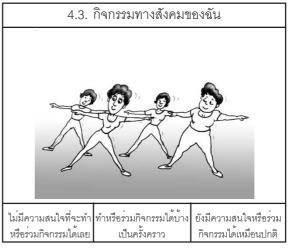






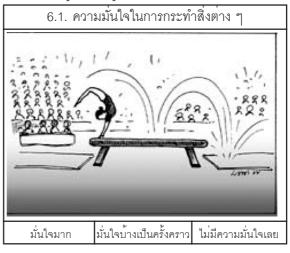






6.ด้านความรู้สึกภาคภูมิใจในตนเอง (Self-esteem)





5. ด้านเศรษฐกิจ (E: Economic)





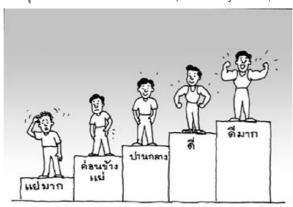








คุณภาพชีวิตโดยรวมของท่าน (Q: Quality of life)



ฉ สงวนลิขสิทธิ์