

Comparing fatigue self-report assessment tools in youth and adults with Cerebral Palsy

R.J. Robotham¹, M.B. Bærentzen², O. Dahl³, F.L. Dornonville de la Cour^{2,4,5}

¹ Department of Psychology, University of Copenhagen, DK

² Elsass Foundation, Charlottenlund, DK

³ Department of Sociology, University of Copenhagen, DK

⁴ Neurorehabilitation Research and Knowledge Centre, Rigshospitalet, Denmark

⁵ Department of Neuroscience, University of Copenhagen, DK



Objective

Compare 3 fatigue self-report assessment tools in a group of adults with CP.

Background

Fatigue is common amongst youth and adults with Cerebral Palsy (CP). To support this population in managing their fatigue, it is important for clinicians to have appropriate assessment tools.

Participants

30 adults with CP
GMFCS I-IV

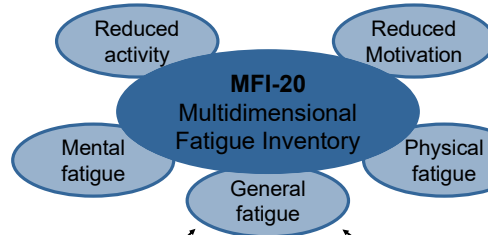
Conclusion

The choice of fatigue self-report assessment tool can have important implications on the conclusions that are likely to be made about the severity and type of fatigue experienced.

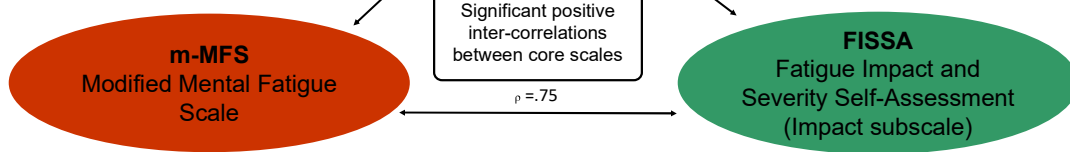
Results

High fatigue levels and large variability in sample

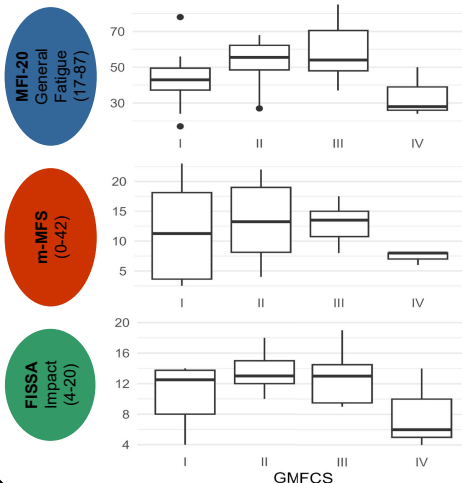
Scale	Items	Mean (SD)
MFI-20 GF	4	11.87 (3.67)
MFI-20 PF	4	11.10 (3.62)
MFI-20 RA	4	8.93 (4.04)
MFI-20 RM	4	6.77 (2.36)
MFI-20 MF	4	10.30 (4.43)
FISSA Imp.	17	49.10 (16.89)
m-MFS	14	12.00 (6.18)



Low correlation ($r = .33$) between MFI-20 Physical Fatigue subscale and FISSA impact subscale (defining fatigue in physical terms).



Possible pattern of association between fatigue severity and GMFCS level (non sig.)



Low classification agreement between MFI-20 (GF) and m-MFS

	MFI-20 GF	
	Fatigue	No fatigue
m-MFS Fatigue	13	3
m-MFS No fatigue	6	8



Participants frequently ranked differently with the questionnaires.

