

### **Disclosures**

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#### Financial

- Salary from Children's Health Queensland Hospital & Health Service & The University of Queensland Income from The Informed SLP
- Non-financial

  - Volunteer teaching for the Trinh Foundation in Vietnam
    Associate Editor for Speech, Language and Hearing
  - Hearing Membership w/ ASHA (international affiliate), Speech Pathology Australia, and Dysphagia Research Society

### **Memorie Gosa**

### Financial

- Associate Professor/Chair, The Univers Alabama PRN, Druid City Hospital & LeBonheur Children's Hospital Royalties from Thieme

### · Non-financial

- Elected member of CAA
  Editorial board member of AJSLP
  Co-Founder of ADC
  Member ASHA, DRS, & Voice Foundation

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# Listening to the patient/caregiver voice

- Most diagnostic information for PFD is gathered via clinical observation and caregiver report
- Caregiver report is often underestimated in terms of value and/or captured in an informal way
- Can use Patient Reported Outcome Measures (PROMs) to:
  - Capture the experiences/outcomes important to patients
  - Provide validated evidence of health from the point of view of the patient/patient-proxy
  - Improve quality and impact of health services
  - Provide evidence of the outcomes of service effectiveness

(Williams et al. 2016)

There are a range of PROMs available, but there is little guidance for clinicians regarding which PROMs to use in diagnosis for PFD (Marshall et al., 2023)

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## How do we know which PROM to use?



- Validity
  - Does the tool measure what it is supposed to measure?
  - How was it developed/pilottested?
- Reliability
  - Does the tool give a similar result in a short timeframe under the same conditions?
- Responsiveness
  - Can the tool be used to measure/monitor change over time?

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Patient-Reported Outcome Measures That Describe the Feeding Skills Domain for Pediatric Feeding Disorder: A Clinimetric Review

- Included PROMs that elements of the feeding skills domain for children >6 months
- Excluded screening tools or tools that did not include any items relating to the feeding
- Excluded tools that only explored oral motor movement outside of eating and drinking
- Used the COnsensus-based Standards for the selection of health Measurement INstruments (COSMIN) checklist (Mokkink et al., 2018; Terwee et al., 2018; Prinsen et al. 2018) to support quality assessment of the various PROMs (https://www.cosmin.nl/)
- 22 articles describing 15 PROMs were included in final study

## **Key results**

- Variable methodological quality across different PROMs
- Whilst many studies described measurement of content validity, most did not consult with parents of children with PFD, which impacted on the scoring
- Many studies did not report on use of the measure over time, which impacted on the ability to rate certain items (e.g., reliability)
- Strongest performing PROMs were:
  - CHOMPS (Pados et al., 2019)
  - Feeding Impact Scales (Estrem et al., 2020)
  - PEDI-Eat (Thoyre et al., 2014)
- Only three PROMs collected information relating to social participation
  - Children's Eating Behavior Inventory (Archer et al., 1991)
- Feeding and Swallowing Impact Scales (Lefton-Greif et al., 2014)
- Feeding Impact Scales (Estrem et al., 2020)



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## Recommendations

- 1. Use PROMs during your clinical assessment with families
- Use the PROMs with stronger content validity (or use a combination of tools)
- Use at least one PROM that captures elements of social participation in your assessment

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