This is a Sample version of the Cancer Therapy Satisfaction Questionnaire (CTSQ)

The full version of the CTSQ comes without ‘sample’ watermark.

The full complete 15 page version includes –

- CTSQ Overview information
- CTSQ Scoring/ Administration instructions
- CTSQ Complete Questionnaire/ Assessment
- CTSQ Clinical Validity

Buy full version here - [Buy now] for $6.00

Once you have paid for your item you will receive a direct link to download your full complete e-book instantly. You will also receive an email with a link to download your e-book. Each purchased product you order is available to download for 24 hours from time of purchase. Should you have any problems or enquiries please contact - info@agedcaretests.com

To see more assessments tests and scales go to - www.agedcaretests.com
Psychometric Validation of the Cancer Therapy Satisfaction Questionnaire

Peter C. Trask, PhD, MPH,1 Crystal Tellefsen, BA,2 Derek Espindle, MA,3 ChristineGetter,1 Ming-Ann Hsu, MPH1

1Pfizer Inc., New London, CT, USA; 2Mapi Values, Boston, MA, USA; 3Private Consultant, Beverly, MA, USA

ABSTRACT

Purpose: To assess the domain structure and to evaluate the psychometric properties of the Cancer Therapy Satisfaction Questionnaire (CTSQ) and the relation between the CTSQ and health-related quality of life (HRQOL).

Methods: Three hundred sixty-one individuals with breast, colorectal, lung cancer, or melanoma who had received in the last 6 months or were currently receiving more than one cycle of chemo, biological, or hormonal therapy completed the 21-item CTSQ, with a random subsample of 88 patients completing it again 1 week later. Participants also completed quality of life, treatment satisfaction, and other self-reported questions on each occasion. Demographics, ECOG performance status, and clinical information were collected. CTSQ responses were submitted to multitrait analyses and exploratory factor analysis. Psychometric properties and the correlations between the CTSQ and the Quality of Life Questionnaire—Core 30 (QLQ-C30) were evaluated.

Results: Analyses revealed three domains with good psychometric properties: Feelings about Side Effects, Satisfaction with Therapy, and Expectations of Therapy. Correlations with the QLQ-C30 domains were low to moderate.

Conclusion: The CTSQ is a newly developed 16-item patient-reported measure with strong psychometric properties and constructs not captured by the QLQ-C30. It can be used to evaluate cancer patients’ experiences with intravenous and/or oral chemo, biological, and hormonal therapies.

Keywords: cancer, psychometric validation, treatment satisfaction.

Introduction

The use of chemo, biological, and hormonal therapies is associated with a variety of side effects that have the potential to adversely impact health-related quality of life (HRQOL) [1–6]. Additionally, the act of administering these drugs can disrupt the day-to-day routines that were established before the cancer diagnosis. Although numerous studies have documented the impact that these treatments have on patient-reported outcomes (PROs) and specifically HRQOL, few studies have assessed cancer patients’ satisfaction with therapy. Patient satisfaction with treatment, which is closely linked to treatment decision-making and compliance, might reveal beneficial information about the patient’s experience and constitute a compelling outcome that needs to be taken into account.

The Cancer Therapy Satisfaction Questionnaire (CTSQ) was recently created to measure treatment satisfaction in individuals with cancer [7]. The CTSQ was developed based on extensive item-elicitation interviews and focus groups with cancer patients, clinicians, and nurses in the United States, United Kingdom, and France. The CTSQ was developed for use in a wide range of cancer types and stages and was specific to patients receiving cancer therapy. In particular, the instrument was intended for use in studies where patients are taking intravenous (IV) and/or oral anticancer therapies.

The face and content validity of the CTSQ was assessed through cognitive-debriefing interviews with adult patients with cancer. The initial CTSQ was multidimensional in its assessment of satisfaction with cancer therapy, being composed of six hypothesized domains (Expectations of Therapy [ET], Feelings about Side Effects [FSE], Oral Therapy Compliance [OTC], Convenience [CON], Satisfaction with Therapy [SWT], and Stopping Therapy [ST]). In addition, one item used a “check-all-that-apply” format to assess reasons for noncompliance among patients taking oral therapy reporting that they do not always take therapy as directed [7].

To determine whether the CTSQ could be a useful measurement tool for research, a psychometric validation study was required. This article documents that study as a follow-up to the original manuscript. The objectives of the current study were: 1) to assess the
Cancer Therapy Satisfaction Questionnaire

Scoring & administration

The Cancer Therapy Satisfaction Questionnaire has been developed for use in a wide range of cancer types and stages but specifically for patients receiving both oral and intravenous chemotherapy, focusing on compliance, feelings about side effects and satisfaction with therapy. There are 18 items but not all are relevant to every patient. Internal consistency is report as high.

Some questions are about oral medication and others for intravenous therapy. Lung cancer patients have been involved in the development and subsequent psychometric evaluation, including a UK population. The CTSQ has a four domain structures they are – 1. Expectations of Therapy (ET), 2. Feelings about Side Effects (FSE), 3. Convenience (CON), 4. Satisfaction with Therapy (SWT).

The CTSQ is scored on an item level from 1 (Very dissatisfied) to 5 (very satisfied) other response options being: 1 (Never), 2 (Rarely), 3 (Sometimes), 4 (Most of the time), 5 (Always).

The following CTSQ question items are reversed coded (which means 5 =1, 4 = 2, 3=3, 2=4, 1=5),

Reverse (R) Questions –

5R, 6R, 9R, 11R, 13R,
The following pages ask some questions about your cancer therapy (IV/pills). Within this questionnaire, “Cancer therapy (IV/pills)” refers to your current or most recent cancer therapy or cancer pills (including: hormonal therapy, IV therapy, and cancer pills).

Please read each question and answer as honestly as you can without the help of anyone.

There are no right or wrong answers; the answers should be based on your own personal experiences.

All of your answers will remain confidential.

This questionnaire will take about 10 min to complete.

---

Your Thoughts about Cancer Therapy (IV/pills)

The following statements ask you to share your thoughts about cancer therapy (IV/pills). Please answer each question below by checking the box that best represents your opinion (check only one box per question).

In general, in the last four weeks, how often did you feel:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Always</th>
<th>Most of the time</th>
<th>Sometimes</th>
<th>Rarely</th>
<th>Never</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. That cancer therapy (IV/pills) would help you to return back to a normal life?</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. That cancer therapy (IV/pills) would get rid of the cancer?</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. That cancer therapy (IV/pills) would help prevent the cancer from coming back?</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. That cancer therapy (IV/pills) would stop the cancer from spreading</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. That your cancer therapy (IV/pills) limited your daily activities?</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This is the end of the sample CTSQ questionnaire. Please return to page 1 to purchase complete version.