

Pediatric Quality of Life Inventory

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The [Pediatric Quality of Life Inventory](#) (PedsQL) is a standardized tool used to measure [health-related quality of life](#) (HRQoL) in [children](#) and [adolescents](#). It is designed to assess both physical and psychosocial aspects of well-being from the perspectives of both children and their parents or guardians.

Key Features of PedsQL: Age-Adapted Versions: The PedsQL has different versions tailored for specific age groups, ranging from toddlers (2 years old) to young adults (18-25 years old). This ensures that the questions are appropriate and understandable for children at different developmental stages.

Multidimensional Structure: The PedsQL measures several key dimensions of quality of life:

Physical Functioning: Assesses a child's ability to perform physical activities, such as walking, running, and self-care. **Emotional Functioning:** Measures the child's emotional well-being, including feelings of sadness, fear, and anxiety. **Social Functioning:** Assesses the child's ability to interact with peers and form relationships. **School Functioning:** Evaluates the child's performance in school, including attendance and attention in class. **Parent-Proxy and Self-Reports:** The PedsQL includes two sets of questions: one for the child to answer about their own well-being (self-report) and one for the parents to answer on behalf of the child (parent-proxy report). This dual perspective allows for a comprehensive understanding of the child's QoL, as parents may perceive their child's well-being differently than the child does.

Scoring System: The PedsQL scores are reported on a scale of 0 to 100, where higher scores indicate better quality of life. The scores from various dimensions can be combined to give an overall QoL score, and each dimension can also be analyzed separately.

Wide Usage: The PedsQL is widely used in clinical and research settings to evaluate the impact of chronic illnesses, treatments, and interventions on children's quality of life. It has been validated in numerous studies and is used globally for assessing pediatric patients with various medical conditions, including cancer, diabetes, and neurological disorders.

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