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Deskidotynochth&CCOBB Syntiotoan Control Questionnair

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Background Symptoms are the most prominent and bothersom characteristic of patients with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonar Disease (COPD). However, no validated questionnaires are availabl to measure symptom control in COPD. The aim of this study was t develop and validate the international COPD Control Questionnair (CCQ).

Methods Development: Interviews and focus group discussions wit patients were conducted and clinicians were consulted to generate al possible items to evaluate symptom control. From these items a 7tem reduction questionnaire was generated and sent to 7 International experts in the field of COPD. They were asked to ran the symptoms and to score each one for importance in determinin symptom control. Sixty-seven experts responded and from th results the 10 most important items were included in the CCQ :Validation Cross sectional data were collected in two studies.

Results Data of 119 subjects (58 patients with airway obstructio (COPD), 19 patients without airway obstruction (chronic bronchitis and 42 healthy (ex)smokers were collected. Cronbach's alpha wa high (>0.78). The CCO scores in patients with COPD or CB wer significant higher than in healthy (ex) smokers. Furthermore eignificant moderate to high correlations were found between th €CQ and the SF-36 and the SGRQ, supporting the validity of th CCQ. Lower correlations were found between the CCQ an ₩E ₁%pred

Conclusion yThe CCQ is the first questionnaire specificall developed to measure symptom control in patients with COPD an the cross sectional validity of the CCQ is supported by this data

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