

Reliability of the Flemish Version of the Pediatric Incontinence Questionnaire

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Introduction

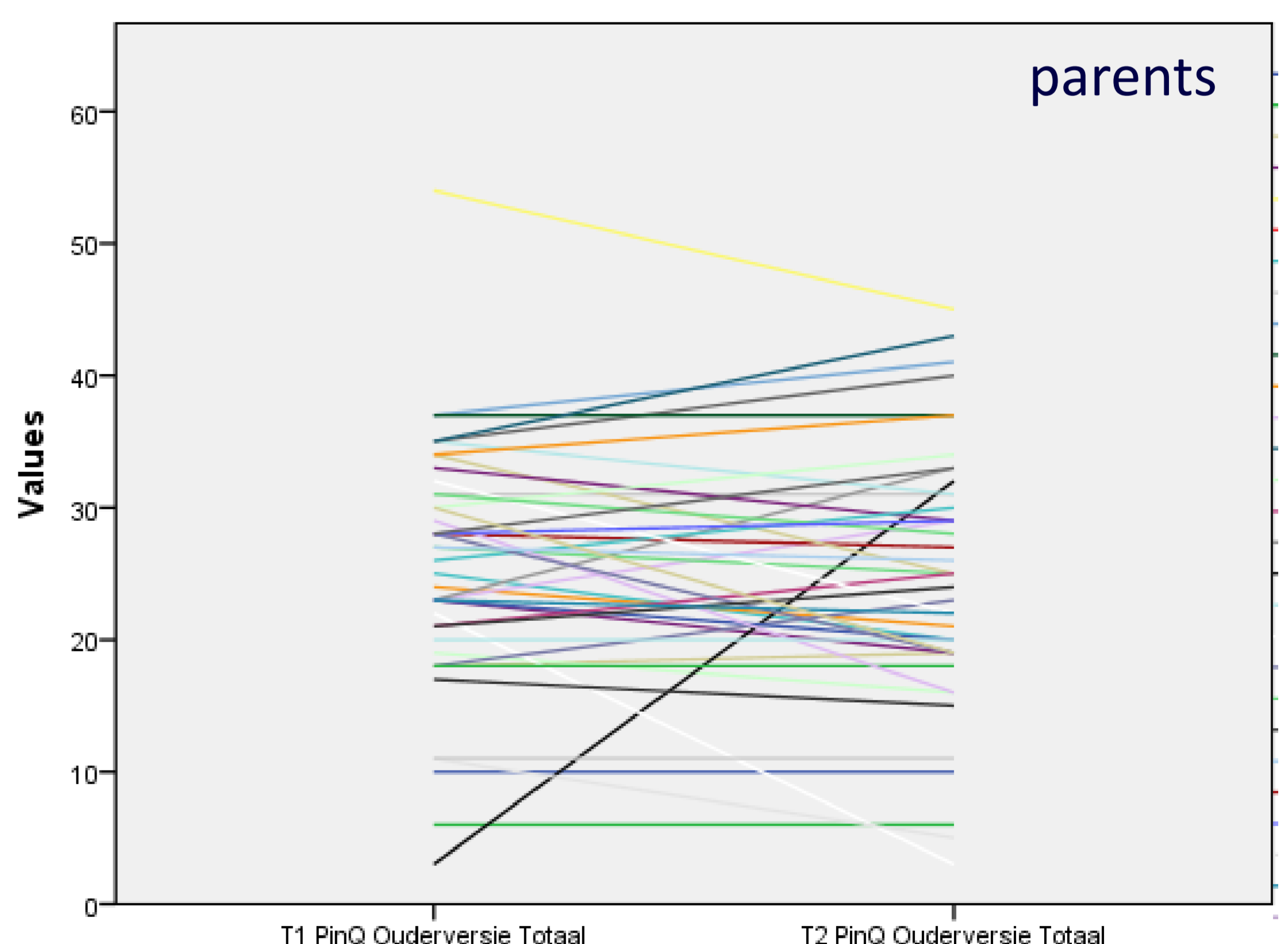
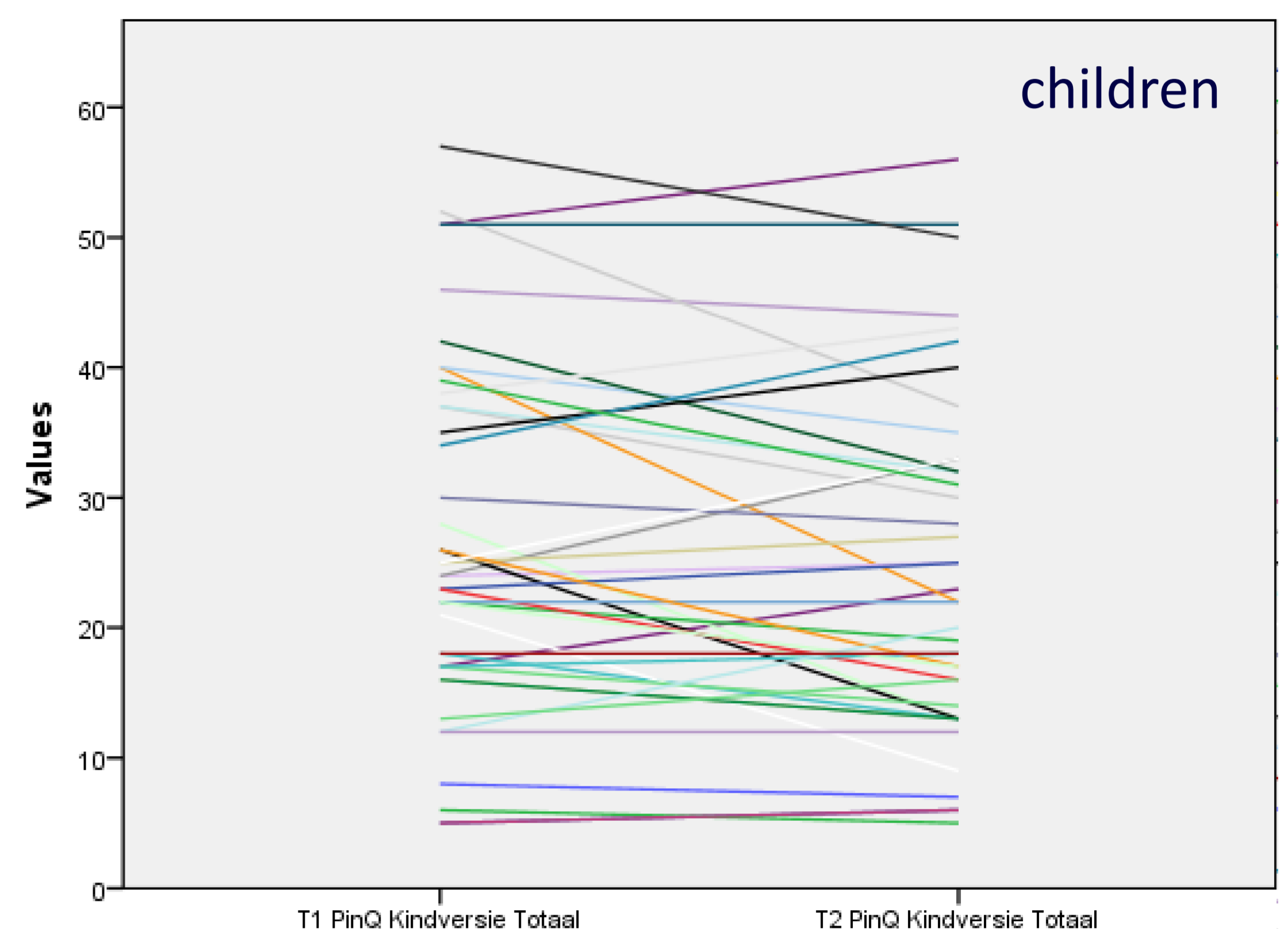
The Pediatric Incontinence Questionnaire (PinQ) is a reliable and valid cross-cultural tool to assess and measure the psychological impact of urinary incontinence in children and adolescents. The primary aim of the study was to adapt the Dutch version of the PinQ and to test the reliability of the Flemish version. A secondary aim was to compare the self-reported (child) versions with the proxy (parent) versions.

Material and methods

This cross-sectional study was done at the Department of Pediatric Nephrology from the University Hospital of Ghent, a tertiary referral center for childhood urinary incontinence. From September 2009 to April 2011 a total of 64 children (46 M / 18 F, M = 9.6 y, SD = 2.89 with an age range of 5 – 17 year) with (non-)monosymptomatic enuresis and their parents participated in this study, by completing a self-reported or proxy Flemish version of the PinQ. All participants were asked to fill in the same versions a second time after 2 weeks.

Results

Internal consistency reliability showed a Cronbach's α of 0.93 for the self-reported versions and 0.83 for the proxy versions. Reproducibility using a test-retest interval of 2 weeks was satisfactory for the self-reported and proxy versions (ICC 0.88, 95% CI 0.78-0.93 and ICC 0.70, 95% CI 0.51-0.83, respectively). The ICC for interrater convergence between the self-reported and proxy versions was 0.63, which shows a moderate agreement. There was no significant difference between girls and boys in mean total scores.



Conclusion

The Flemish version of the Pediatric Incontinence Questionnaire has been shown to be reliable to assess health related quality of life in children and adolescents with urinary incontinence. The results revealed a moderate agreement between children and parents on their perception of the influence of incontinence on health related quality of life.