

Validation and Reliability of Thai Version of The Food Allergy Quality of Life

Questionnaire Parent Form (FAQLQ-PF)

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Background: Food allergy has an impact on the quality of life of both patients and caregivers. It is important to have a Health related quality of life (HRQL) for food allergic children in their native languages.

Objectives: To perform translation and validation of the Food Allergy Quality of Life Questionnaire-Parent Form (FAQLQ-PF) to Thai.

Methods: FAQLQ-PF was translated into Thai language according to WHO guideline. Then the FAQLQ-PF Thai version was administrated to parents of 90 food allergic Thai children, aged 0-12 years. After the parents answered the questionnaires, they were asked to answer the same questionnaires again within 10-14 days. Internal consistency by Cronbach's α and test-retest reliability by Intraclass correlation coefficient were assessed. The discriminant validity of the questionnaire was also evaluated.

Results: Ninety parents of subjects answered the FAQLQ-PF Thai version. There were 9 parents answered the first questionnaire incompletely (10%). The FAQLQ-PF Thai version showed good internal consistency (Cronbach's $\alpha \geq 0.799$). Whilst test retest reliability was fair (Intraclass correlation coefficient >0.6). Factors that affected the quality of life of Thai children with food allergy included age, presence of anaphylaxis, frequency of reactions, and number of implicated foods. Patients with wheat allergy had an effect in all domains of the quality of life, whereas those who allergic to shellfish had only emotional impact.

Conclusion: FAQLQ-PF Thai version is a reliable and validated tool for assessing HRQL for Thai children with food allergy.