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The psychometric properties of the Persian-version of Fatigue Severity Scale among people with Multiple Sclerosis.

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Objective: The aim of this study was to evaluate different aspects of Validity and Reliability of the Persian-version of Fatigue Severity Scale (FSS-P) among people with Multiple Sclerosis.

Methods: A sample of 50 people with Multiple Sclerosis was included in this study. The participants were recruited from Sina clinic in Tehran between 1380 to 1386. The Fatigue Severity Scale (FSS) includes nine items developed to measure disabling fatigue and a Visual Analog Scale (VAS) to measure overall fatigue. A sample of asked to complete FSS and Short-form 36 Health Survey (SF-36) questionnaires. Test-retest reliability and Internal Consistency were assessed, using Intraclass Correlation Coefficient (ICC) and Cronbach's alpha, respectively. Dimensionality was assessed, using item-scale correlation after correction for overlap and convergent validity, using a priori hypothesized correlations with the SF-36.

Results: All the participants found the FSS-P to be clear and unambiguous in pilot testing. The ICC was reported 0/93 for the total score and 0/88 for VAS, The Cronbach's alpha was reported 0/96. The total score and the VAS were significantly correlated with the SF-36 vitality subscale ($r = -0/69$ and $r = -0/73$ respectively). Correlations with other SF-36 subscales were moderate ($r = -0/43$ to $r = -0/65$, all $P < 0.001$).

Conclusion: The results of the study revealed that the FSS-P is an appropriate instrument psychometrically to assess the people with Multiple Sclerosis.

Key words: Fatigue Severity Scale, Multiple Sclerosis, Iran, Translation, Validity, Reliability