NINDS CDE Notice of Copyright
Obstructed Sleep Apnea-18 (OSA-18)

Availability:	**This instrument is not currently available on the website. For more information, please visit this website: Obstructed Sleep Apnea-18 link**
Classification:	**Exploratory**: Spinal Cord Injury (SCI)-Pediatric
Short Description of Instrument:	This is the child equivalent to the Berlin Questionnaire, which was developed in 1996 at the Conference on Sleep in Primary Care in Berlin, Germany. The OSA-18 assesses the quality of life of people with sleep disordered breathing. Borgström et al. (2013) found that the OSA-18 showed poor validity in detecting and predicting pediatric OSA.
Scoring:	There are 18 items, consisting of 5 domains. Estimated completion time is 5–10 minutes.
References:	Borgström, A., Nerfeldt, P., & Friberg, D. (2013). Questionnaire OSA-18 has poor validity compared to polysomnography in pediatric obstructive sleep apnea. Int J Pediatr Otorhinolaryngol, 77(11), 1864–1868. Constantin, E., Tewfik, T. L., & Brouillette, R. T. (2010). Can the OSA-18 quality-of-life questionnaire detect obstructive sleep apnea in children? Pediatrics, 125(1), e162–e168. Franco, R. A., Jr., Rosenfeld, R. M., & Rao, M. (2000). First place--resident clinical science award 1999. Quality of life for children with obstructive sleep apnea. Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg, 123(1 Pt 1), 9–16. Ishman, S. L., Yang, C. J., Cohen, A. P., Benke, J. R., Meinzen-Derr, J. K., Anderson, R. M., . . . Tabangin, M. E. (2015). Is the OSA-18 predictive of obstructive sleep apnea: comparison to polysomnography. Laryngoscope, 125(6), 1491–1495. Silva, V. C., & Leite, A. J. (2006). Quality of life in children with sleep-disordered breathing: evaluation by OSA-18. Braz J Otorhinolaryngol, 72(6), 747–756. Strocker, A. M., Carrer, A., & Shapiro, N. L. (2005). The validity of the OSA-18 among three groups of pediatric patients. Int J Pediatr Otorhinolaryngol, 69(2),241–247.