

NINDS CDE Resource

Patient Reported Outcomes Measurement Information System (PROMIS) Mobility and Upper Extremity Domains

<p>Availability:</p>	<p>The instrument is freely available here: PROMIS website.</p> <p>For more information on pediatric and adult domains please visit http://www.nihpromis.org/measures/domainframework1#ph</p>
<p>Classification:</p>	<p>Supplemental: Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI)</p>
<p>Short Description of Instrument:</p>	<p>The Patient Reported Outcomes Measurement Information System (PROMIS) Version 1.0 contains 12 calibrated item banks with likert style items (<i>e.g.</i>, anger, anxiety, depression, fatigue, pain, physical function, satisfaction with social activities and roles, sleep/wake disturbance, and global health). It is part of the NIH goal to develop systems to support NIH-funded research supported by all of its institutes and centers. PROMIS measures cover physical, mental, and social health and can be used across chronic conditions.</p> <p>The mobility and upper extremity subdomains are under the Physical Health Domain.</p> <p>Administration: Computer adaptive test or short-forms</p> <p>Time: Variable but design based on item-response theory algorithms to minimize time. Also, the basic PROMIS instrument is available in multiple versions (10-, 29-, and 57-item versions).</p> <p>Ages: Pediatric self-report instruments are available for children ages 8–17 and parent proxy reports are available for children ages 5–17. Full range of self-report adult instruments.</p> <p>Cost: Free access to investigators who register and describe their study on the Assessment Center website. Currently, free use with a cooperative agreement. The goal is to grant free access in the public domain to the scientific community including the data repository, CAT, and supporting documents. This is in process.</p> <p>Available in Spanish and specific domains are available in multiple other languages; see PROMIS Translations for details.</p> <p>Advantages: Brief, yet reliable.</p>
<p>Scoring:</p>	<p>T scores for all scales.</p> <p>In all cases, a high score means more of domain. For example, higher scores on the fatigue measures indicate poorer health whereas higher scores on physical functioning measure indicate better health.</p> <p>Standardization Population: For most domains, T-scores relate to the US General Population. See PROMIS Calibrations Testing for further details regarding sample for specific ages and domains.</p> <p>Scoring Manuals for PROMIS measures are available at: PROMIS Scoring Manuals.</p>

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References:	<p>Cella D, Yount S, Rothrock N, Gershon R, Cook K, Reeve B, Ader D, Fries JF, Bruce BRM. (2007). The patient reported outcomes measurement information system (PROMIS): progress of an NIH roadmap cooperative group during its first two years. <i>Med Care</i>, 45, S3–S11.</p> <p>Amtmann D, Cook KF, Jensen MP, Chen WH, Choi S, Revicki D, Cella D, Rothrock N, Keefe F, Callahan L, Lai JS. (2010). Development of a PROMIS item bank to measure pain interference. <i>Pain</i>, 150(1), 173–182.</p> <p>Garcia SF, Cella D, Clauser SB, Flynn KE, Lad T, Lai JS, Reeve BB, Smith AW, Stone AA, Weinfurt K. (2007). Standardizing patient-reported outcomes assessment in cancer clinical trials: a patient-reported outcomes measurement information system initiative. <i>J Clin Oncol</i>, 25(32), 5106–5112.</p> <p>Hays R., Spritzer K., Amtmann D., Lai J., DeWitt E., RothRock N., DeWalk D., Riley W., Fries J., Krishnan E. Upper-Extremity and Mobility Subdomains From the Patient-Reported Outcomes Measurement Information System (PROMIS) Adult Physical Functioning Item Bank. <i>Arch Phys Med Rehabil</i>. 2013 Nov; 94(11): 10.1016/j.apmr.2013.05.014.</p>
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