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Disease-Specific Measure

- [Condition-Specific Measure](#)
- [Disease-Specific Questionnaire](#)

Disease-Specific Questionnaire

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Synonyms

[Condition-specific measure](#); [Condition-specific questionnaire](#); [Disease-specific measure](#); [Patient-reported outcome measure](#)

Definition

Disease-specific questionnaires can either be clinical measures or experiential measures. They are designed for specific diagnostic groups or patient populations, and therefore, their advantage is that they measure aspects that are particularly salient to a specific disease or patient group. Clinical measures assess signs, symptoms, and tests, whereas experiential measures are a type of ► [patient-reported outcome measure](#) that assess a range of dimensions of ► [health-related quality of life](#) such as physical functioning, mental functioning, and social functioning.

See also ► [condition-specific measure](#).

Description

Disease-specific questionnaires exist for an increasingly large variety of diseases. They include two types: (1) clinical measures which primarily assess signs, symptoms, and tests and (2) experiential measures, which capture the impact of a condition on the person affected by the disease (Atherly, 2006). The measures can either be completed by clinicians who rate patients' outcome or health status, or by patients themselves. The measures described in this entry are self-completed experiential measures, i.e., patient-reported outcome measures (PROMs).

They are patient-completed instruments in the form of short questionnaires that typically assess disease-specific health status or quality of life. Examples of disease-specific questionnaires are the ► [Asthma Quality of Life Questionnaire \(AQLQ\)](#) and the ► [Parkinson's Disease Questionnaire \(PDQ\)](#).

The term "disease-specific questionnaire" tends to be used interchangeably with the term "condition-specific measure." Patrick and Deyo (1989) make a distinction between "condition" and "disease" specific, as not all conditions are considered diseases. However, all diseases can be referred to as a "condition." Following this distinction, back pain would be classed as a condition but not a disease, whereas Parkinson's disease can be considered either as a condition or as a disease. This means that the features of condition-specific and disease-specific measures are broadly the same and the details of advantages of disease-specific measures, questionnaire content, development, psychometrics, and their uses can be referred to in the entry on condition-specific measures.

Cross-References

- [Asthma Quality of Life Questionnaire](#)
- [Condition-Specific Measure](#)
- [Disease-Specific Measure](#)
- [Health-Related Quality of Life](#)
- [National Eye Institute Visual Function Questionnaire](#)
- [Parkinson's Disease Questionnaire \(PDQ-39\)](#)
- [Patient-Reported Outcome Measure](#)

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Disengagement

- [Social Exclusion](#)

Disengagement Theory of Successful Aging

- [Multidimensional Model of Successful Aging](#)

Dismantling Institutional Care

- [Deinstitutionalisation Process of Arduin, Quality of Life as Leading Principle](#)

Disparities in Quality of Life of Foreign-Born Older People in Australia

- [Well-Being Disparities of Immigrant Aged in Australia](#)

Disparity

- [Dispersion](#)

Dispersion

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Synonyms

[Disparity](#); [Inequality](#)