

Determining the Validity and Reliability of the Sino-Nasal Outcome Test (SNOT-22) in the Pediatric Chronic Rhinosinusitis (CRS) Patient Population

The purpose of this study is to determine the correlation of HRQOL to initial signs and symptoms, the need for surgical intervention, required hospitalizations and short/long term symptom changes overtime in children diagnosed with chronic rhinosinusitis (CRS). For this study two previously validated instruments, the SNOT-22, the CHQ, and the CFQ-R, will be utilized for correlation of validity and for comparison of effectiveness.

o **Aim 1:** Utilizing the SNOT-22 and CHQ instruments capture HRQOL at baseline and overtime at each follow up clinic visit, admission for surgical intervention and/or required hospitalization for medical intervention for all patients diagnosed, treated and managed for CRS

- Hypothesis 1a: The SNOT-22 will be reliable and valid in determining health related quality of life in the pediatric CRS patient population
- Hypothesis 1b: The CHQ will not be valid in determining health-related quality of life in the pediatric CRS patient population when compared to the SNOT-22

o **Aim 2:** Externally validate the SNOT-22 in the pediatric cystic fibrosis patient population utilizing the CFQ-R as the HRQOL gold standard instrument for this chronically ill patient population

- Hypothesis 2a: When compared to the CFQ-R instrument the SNOT-22 will be as reliable and as valid in determining HRQOL in the pediatric cystic fibrosis patient population diagnosed with CRS