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| **About the Measure**  |
| **Domain:** | Sickle Cell Disease: Psychosocial and Social Determinants of Health |
| **Measure:** | Attitudes Toward Illness |
| **Definition:** | A person’s attitude toward illness includes perceptions and feelings about living with a chronic disease or physical condition.  |
| **Purpose:** | Attitudes about one’s illness influence behavior and affect a range of psychosocial and health outcomes. These attitudes are themselves outcomes of interest that reflect life satisfaction and general well-being particularly as they relate to living with a chronic illness and are potential intervention targets. |
| **Measure Release Date:** |  |

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| **About the Protocol**  |
| **Protocol Release Date:** |  |
| **PhenX Protocol Name:** | Attitude Toward Illness - Child |
| **Keywords:**  | Not applicable. |
| **Protocol Name from Source:** | Child Attitude Toward Illness Scale (CATIS) |
| **Essential PhenX Protocols** | Not applicable. |
| **Related PhenX Protocols:** | Not applicable.  |
| **Description:** | The Child Attitude Toward Illness Scale (CATIS) is a 13-item, self-administered questionnaire that assesses how favorably or unfavorably a child feels about a chronic disease. The investigator or survey administrator enters the name of the chronic disease in the blanks in each item. Each item is rated on a five-point Likert scale (e.g., Very Bad to Very Good). The CATIS is scored by summing all items (some items are reverse scored) and dividing by 13. Scores range from 13 to 65, with higher scores indicating more favorable feelings to the chronic disease.  |
| **Specific Instructions:** | For use in participants with sickle cell disease, the Working Group recommends that investigators fill in the blank spaces with “sickle cell disease” or whatever name/label is most commonly used in the community where the survey is being administered.  |
| **Protocol:** | Child Attitude Toward Illness Scale (CATIS)1. How good or bad do you feel it is that you have\_\_\_\_? (R)[ ] very good[ ] a little good[ ] not sure[ ] a little bad[ ] very bad2. How fair is it that you have \_\_\_\_? (R)[ ] very fair[ ] a little fair[ ] not fair[ ] a little unfair [ ] very unfair3. How happy or sad is it for you to have \_\_\_\_?[ ] very sad[ ] a little sad[ ] not sure[ ] a little happy[ ] very happy4. How bad or good do you feel it is to have \_\_\_\_? (R)[ ] very good[ ] a little good[ ] not sure[ ] a little bad[ ] very bad5. How often do you feel that your \_\_\_\_ is your fault? (R)[ ] never[ ] not often[ ] sometimes[ ] often[ ] very often6. How often do you feel that your \_\_\_\_ keeps you from doing things you like to do? [ ] very often [ ] often[ ] sometimes[ ] not often[ ] never7. How often do you feel that you will always be sick? (R)[ ] never[ ] not often[ ] sometimes[ ] often[ ] very often8. How often do you feel that your \_\_\_\_ keeps you from starting new things?[ ] very often [ ] often[ ] sometimes[ ] not often[ ] never9. How often do you feel different from others because of your \_\_\_\_? (R)[ ] never[ ] not often[ ] sometimes[ ] often[ ] very often10. How often do you feel bad because you have \_\_\_\_?[ ] very often [ ] often[ ] sometimes[ ] not often[ ] never11. How often do you feel sad about being sick? (R)[ ] never[ ] not often[ ] sometimes[ ] often[ ] very often12. How often do you feel happy even though you have \_\_\_\_?[ ] never[ ] not often[ ] sometimes[ ] often[ ] very often13. How often do you feel just as good as other kids your age eventhough you have \_\_\_\_? (R)[ ] very often [ ] often[ ] sometimes[ ] not often[ ] neverThe chronic condition is placed in the blank area (e.g., asthma, seizures, sickle cell disease). Ratings are on 5-point scales. To score, reverse items indicated with (R) and sum, then divide total by 13. |
| **Selection Rationale:** | The Child Attitude Toward Illness Scale (CATIS) is a reliable and validated self-administered questionnaire that is easy to administer and score.  |
| **Source:**  | Austin, J. K., & Huberty, T. J. (1993). Development of the Child Attitude Toward Illness Scale. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, *18*(4), 467-480. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jpepsy/18.4.467>  |
| **Availability:** | Available |
| **Life Stage:** | ChildrenAdolescents |
| **Language:** | English |
| **Participant:** | Children and adolescents with chronic diseases or physical conditions, ages 8-22 |
| **Personnel and Training Required:** | None |
| **Equipment Needs:** | None |
| **General References:** | Heimlich, T. E., Westbrook, L. E., Austin, J. K., Cramer, J. A., & Devinsky, O. (2000). Brief report: Adolescents’ attitudes toward epilepsy: Further validation of the Child Attitude Toward Illness Scale (CATIS). *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, *25*(5), 339-345. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jpepsy/25.5.339> Mammen, J. R., Rhee, H., Atis, S., & Grape, A. (2018). Changes in asthma self-management knowledge in inner city adolescents following developmentally sensitive self-management training. *Patient Education and Counseling*, *101*(4), 687-695. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pec.2017.10.016>Ramsey, R. R., Ryan, J. L., Fedele, D. A., Mullins, L. L., Chaney, J. M., & Wagner, J. L. (2016). Child Attitude Toward Illness Scale (CATIS): A systematic review of the literature. *Epilepsy & Behavior*, *59*, 64-72. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.yebeh.2016.03.026> Stevelink, S. A. M., Wu, I. C., Voorend, C. G., & van Brakel, W. H. (2012). The psychometric assessment of internalized stigma instruments: A systematic review. *Stigma Research and Action*, *2*(2), 100-118. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5463/sra.v1i3.35>  |
| **Mode of Administration:** | Self-administered questionnaire |
| **Derived Variables:** | Not applicable.  |
| **Requirements:** |

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| **Requirements Category** | **Required (Yes/No):** |
| Major equipment | No |
| Specialized training  | No |
| Specialized requirements for biospecimen collection  | No |
| Average time of greater than 15 minutes in an unaffected individual | No |

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| **Annotations for Specific Conditions:** | Not applicable. |
| **Process and Review:** | Not applicable. |