

# Keele Critically Appraised Topic (CAT Form)



#### Clinical Question

In adults with chronic pain, is the MSK-HQ a valid and reliable tool to detect changes in patient function?

#### Clinical bottom line

There are no specific research articles / papers to show the validity or reliability of the MSK-HQ (Musculoskeletal Health Questionnaire) when used to measure improved function in the chronic pain population. However, the summary of the literature searched showed some evidence for its validity and reliability in capturing general MSK health, and quality of life changes in other long-term conditions (including those in which it would be reasonable to assume that persistent pain is common). We might, therefore, conclude there to be merit for its use in a chronic pain population. This view is supported by Dr Jonathan Hill (developer of MSK HQ), who recognises that some psychometric constructs/domains specific to this population may be missed.

#### Why is this important?

Highlighting effectiveness of services is vital in the current NHS (National Health Service) climate. Around 15.5 million people in England (34% of the population) have chronic pain. Approximately 5.5 million people (12% of the population) have high-impact chronic pain and struggle to take part in daily activities. Chronic pain has long-term effects on quality of life, physical / functional disability, and emotional distress. Multidisciplinary chronic pain rehabilitation input is considered gold standard and is supported by NICE guidelines (2021). Having an outcome measure that detects improvements in QOL / function / wellbeing allows us to show the benefits of providing this input and help to secure support for / funding to provide it to the wider community.

Search timeframe 2013-2023

2016-2023

Stephen Henderson – stephen.henderson@mpft.nhs.uk Keele CAT Group 2022 Kay Stevenson CAT Review date 2025

#### Search criteria

Population Intervention Comparison Outcomes (PICO) themes	Description	Search terms
Population and Setting	Adults living with chronic pain	Adults with chronic pain. 18 and over. Persistent pain. Widespread pain. Fibromyalgia. Chronic Primary Pain. Chronic Primary Pain Syndrome.
Intervention or Exposure	The Musculoskeletal Heath Questionnaire (MSK-HQ)	MSK HQ. Musculoskeletal Heath Questionnaire
Comparison, if any	None	None
Outcomes of interest	Ability to detect change in patient function	Improved function. Improvements in quality of life. Living well with pain. Wellbeing
Types of studies	Observational / Cohort studies / Service Evaluation	

## Databases searched

Clinical Knowledge Summaries, PEDro, BMJ Updates, Clinical Evidence, TRIP, Database, NICE, HTA, Bandolier, The Cochrane Library, Medline, Cinahl, Embase, PsycInfo, Professional websites, Joanna Briggs Institute, Web of Science, Sports discus and Pub Med

## Date of search

11<sup>th</sup> May 2023

#### Results of the search: include the number in each box

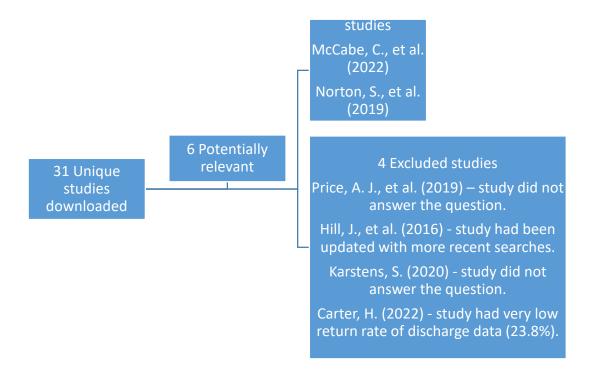


Table 1- Detail of included studies

First author, year and type of study	Population and setting	Intervention or exposure tested	Study results	Assessment of quality and comments
Norton, S. (2019) Cohort study McCabe, C. (2022)	Adults with a diagnosis of inflammatory arthritis who were starting a new synthetic or biologic medication.	Completion of MSK-HQ, and other PROMS (HAQ, EQ5D-5L), RAID, PsAID, ASQoL) at baseline and 3/12 post treatment.	High acceptability was shown by low levels of missing data per item.  The distribution of the MSK-HQ total score was approximately normally	Reasonable sample size. n=287. The sample was predominantly RA and PsA, and so the conclusions across the other disease areas

Cohort distributed with need further **Participants** PROM data for study recruited from pre intervention, participants study. secondary care 8 weeks, onescoring across the Good discussion rheumatology and threeentire range from around outpatient months post 0 to 56. psychometric clinics. programme were No floor or ceiling characteristics collected from 62 Adults effect was seen. of MSK-HQ. patients. The attending a effectiveness of Test-retest Inclusion criteria structured MSK-HQ data was if starting new reliability was eight-week measured using high for both the medication. multidisciplina Friedman's total scale score ry intervention No follow-up analysis of including all items group data after 3 variance test: and the reduced programme months. repeated scale score for pain measures design excluding items Observed management for all three 12 and 13. improvements in an PROMs. To could be outpatient There was some investigate misleading / sign of nonsetting. whether the short-lasting. linearity in the MSK-HQ is as relationship Small sample effective as the between the size n=38. TSK and PSEQ, a MSK-HQ with the correlation From 62 HAQ and EQ5D analysis using patients Index, which is Spearman's Rho completing suggestive of the was conducted. PROMS. 56 HAQ and EQ5D missing random Index being more data points and sensitive at were subject to differentiating deletion. between those with extremely Measured poor against other musculoskeletal validated health. PROM's. TSK, PSEQ and MSK-HQ) were all statistically significant in a Friedman's twotailed test. Using Spearman's Rho: MSK-HQ was not

significantly correlated with PSEQ at pre programme or TSK. Post programme, MSK-HQ was not significantly correlated with TSK but was significantly associated with PSEQ; at onemonth post programme, MSK-HQ with TSK showed no significant association, but was with PSEQ. At three-month post programme, MSK-HQ was not significantly correlated with TSK, in contrast with significant association shown with PSEQ.

# Summary

The MSK-HQ is simple to administer and has good acceptability with patients. The MSK-HQ performs well as a Patient Reported Outcome Measure (PROM) for assessing musculoskeletal health related quality of life within an inflammatory arthritis cohort, with acceptable psychometric properties. The MSK-HQ was also shown to be a statistically effective PROM when used in a pain management programme. It should be considered a valuable PROM that can be used across various disease areas

# Implications for practice

Further specific research evidence is needed to show the validity or reliability of the MSK-HQ when used to measure improved function in the chronic pain population. However,

there is some evidence currently to show that the MSK-HQ is statistically effective, and a valid and reliable measure of musculoskeletal health related quality of life. It should be considered a valuable PROM that can be used across various disease areas.

# What would you post on X (previously Twitter)?

The MSK-HQ is valid and reliable when used to assess functional improvements in long-term conditions. Should we start using it in this population?

### References

Norton S, Ellis B, Santana Suárez B, Schwank S, Fitzpatrick R, Price A, Galloway J. Validation of the Musculoskeletal Health Questionnaire in inflammatory arthritis: a psychometric evaluation. Rheumatology (Oxford). 2019 Jan 1;58(1):45-51. doi: 10.1093/rheumatology/key240. PMID: 30107591; PMCID: PMC6293478.

<u>Validation of the Musculoskeletal Health Questionnaire in inflammatory arthritis: a psychometric evaluation - PubMed (nih.gov)</u>

McCabe, C.; Hatch, D.; Chohan, A. An evaluation of effectiveness of the Musculoskeletal Health Questionnaire (MSK-HQ) as a measure for adults following a pain management programme. Physiotherapy 2021 Supplement 1, Vol. 113, pe166

An evaluation of effectiveness of the Musculoskeletal Health Questionnaire (MSK-HQ) as a measure for adults following a pain management programme | The Chartered Society of Physiotherapy (csp.org.uk)

CAT image	Evidence quality	Checkbox
0,0	Good quality evidence to support use	
٥٠٥	Insufficient or poor quality evidence OR substantial harms suggest intervention used with caution after discussion with patient	Ø
€ X G	No good quality evidence, do not use until further research is conducted OR Good quality evidence to indicate that harms outweigh the benefits	

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