**Development of the EORTC QLQ-CAX24, a questionnaire for cancer patients with cachexia**

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**Abstract**

Context

Cachexia is commonly found in cancer patients and has profound consequences yet there is only one questionnaire that examines the patient’s perspective.

Objective

To report a rigorously developed module for patient self-reported impact of cancer cachexia.

Methods

Module development followed published guidelines. Patients from across the cancer cachexia trajectory were included. In Phase 1, HRQOL issues were generated from a literature review and interviews with patients in four countries. The issues were revised based on patient and health care professional (HCP) input. In Phase 2, questionnaire items were formulated and translated into the languages required for Phase 3, the pilot phase, in which patients from eight countries scored the relevance and importance of each item, and provided qualitative feedback.

Results

A total of 39 patients and 12 HCPs took part in Phase 1. The literature review produced 68 HRQOL issues, with 22 new issues arising from the patient interviews. Following patient and HCP input, 44 issues were formulated into questionnaire items in Phase 2. 110 patients took part in Phase 3. One item was reworded and 20 items were deleted as a consequence of patient feedback.

Conclusions

The QLQ-CAX24 is a cancer cachexia-specific questionnaire, comprising 24 items, for HRQOL assessment in clinical trials and in practice. It contains five multi-item scales (food aversion, eating and weight-loss worry, eating difficulties, loss of control and physical decline) and four single items.

**Keywords**

Cachexia; quality of life; palliative care; patient outcome assessment

**Running title**

Development of the EORTC QLQ-CAX24

**Background**

Cancer cachexia is a multidimensional syndrome characterised by involuntary weight loss, at least partly attributable to muscle atrophy, which leads to progressive functional impairment (1) (see Figure 1).It has a profound negative outcome on treatment, survival, clinical burden and psychosocial factors yet there are currently no standard of care or approved drug treatments. The incidence of cachexia among cancer patients is approximately 50-80% and cachexia accounts for up to 20% of cancer deaths (2). Cachexia is therefore a common problem for cancer patients which has serious consequences.

*Insert Fig 1 about here*

Patient reported outcome (PRO) measures, which provide a measure of patients’ health from the perspective of the patient, can improve routine clinical practice (3). Health-related quality of life (HRQOL) is a PRO concerned with those aspects of quality of life which patients consider are affected by disease and treatment (4). Evaluating HRQOL is particularly important in conditions like cancer cachexia when disease outcome measures, such as survival, are an inappropriate assessment of treatment success. A validated HRQOL assessment tool is vital for the assessment of new treatments.

Where a patient lies on the cachexia continuum and the extent of primary and secondary cachexia are crucial clinical considerations and it is important that an HRQOL instrument is applicable to the full range of cancer patients with cachexia (5). Primary cachexia refers to the tumour-induced metabolic component of the condition and in secondary cachexia, secondary nutritional impact symptoms (S-NIS) contribute to the progression of the primary cachexia (6, 7). S-NIS are factors which interfere with nutritional intake, some of which are treatable using supportive care measures (8-10).

HRQOL is an essential component in the evaluation of therapeutic interventions for cachexia because patients must perceive a benefit if a treatment is to be considered successful (7). Clinical decisions should partly be based on the impact of treatment on HRQOL (11). Therefore an instrument is required to measure the HRQOL effects of cachexia from diagnosis, through treatment and beyond. The only currently available cancer cachexia specific instrument, the Functional Assessment of Anorexia/Cachexia Therapy (FAACT) (12-15), is part of the Functional Assessment of Chronic Illness Therapy (FACIT) measurement system. The European Organisation for the Research and Treatment of Cancer (EORTC) provides an alternative measurement system with the core instrument, the QLQ-C30, widely used to measure HRQOL in patients with cancer (16, 17). This paper describes the development of a questionnaire module to supplement the EORTC QLQ-C30 to provide a comprehensive assessment of HRQOL in patients with cancer cachexia.

**Methods**

The development of EORTC Quality of Life Group modules follows four phases (18). In Phase 1, HRQOL issues are generated through interviews with patients and health care professionals (HCPs), and a literature search. These HRQOL issues are reviewed and revised in Phase 2 and questionnaire items are formulated. In Phase 3, the questionnaire items are pilot tested and a provisional version of the module is developed. In Phase 4 the new module is field tested. The work reported here describes Phases1-3. The study protocol was approved by the EORTC Quality of Life Group. Ethical and research governance approvals were obtained at each centre in accordance with local requirements and all patients provided written informed consent. The study was coordinated from Southampton, UK with additional centres in France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Norway, Poland, Sweden and Switzerland. Collaborator meetings were held every six months, with regular email discussion and teleconferences between these times.

**Participants**

Eligible patients had a confirmed cancer diagnosis and met the consensus definition of cancer cachexia (1). A 2x2 recruitment matrix was used for Phase 1 with patients categorised according to cachexia stage (syndrome vs. refractory cachexia) and many or few S-NIS, as assessed by the local researcher (Table 1). Patients with many S-NIS were required to have been treated for these symptoms for at least two weeks.

For the Phase 3 interviews, the recruitment matrix became 3x2. Patients with an ECOG performance status (19) of 3 or 4 were classified as refractory cachexia. The remaining patients were divided into those with a relatively recent cancer diagnosis (within the first 100 days) and those who had been diagnosed more than 100 days prior to the interview. Scores on the Symptom Checklist (see section Phase 3: Testing the questionnaire for relevance and acceptability) were used to categorise patients into those with fewer S-NIS symptoms (Group A) and more S-NIS symptoms (Group B).

All participants were 18 years or over. Patients unable to take part in interviews and complete self-report questionnaires were excluded.

**Phase 1: Generation of relevant HRQOL issues**

A comprehensive systematic review of the literature review was carried out to generate an initial list of HRQOL issues (20). Semi-structured interviews (Phase 1a interviews), in which patients were asked to describe their experience of weight loss, were conducted in four countries (Italy, Norway, Switzerland, UK) to identify novel issues**. I**nterviews were carried out until data saturation was achieved, defined as when three consecutive interviews produced no new issues (21). The issues generated in the patient interviews were added to those already collected in the literature review.

The list of issues was distributed to the project collaborators for feedback and to check for missing issues. This led to the combination of some issues, modifications, and removal of issues with obvious overlap with the EORTC QLQ-C30. The revised list was used in a second round of patient interviews (Phase 1b interviews) and also interviews with HCPs who were all experienced in cancer cachexia. Interviewees rated the importance of each issue on a four point scale ranging from not at all (1 point) to very much (4 points) and identified any issues that should not be included. Finally, participants were asked to consider whether any issues were missing.

**Phase 2: Construction of the provisional questionnaire**

EORTC guidelines were followed to determine which issues should be removed and whether any new issues should be added to the list (18). Issues were operationalised into items with a response format and time frame compatible with the EORTC QLQ-C30. The EORTC QLG item bank, an unpublished weight loss and eating habits questionnaire which had been used in several Macmillan trials and the FAACT were consulted to help create the items. Items were then translated into all the languages required for Phase 3, following the EORTC translation procedure guidelines(22).

**Phase 3: Testing the questionnaire for relevance and acceptability**

The provisional questionnaire was piloted with patients in eight European countries: France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Norway, Poland, Sweden and the UK. After providing informed consent, patients completed the EORTC QLQ-C30 followed by the provisional questionnaire. For each item on the provisional questionnaire, patients were asked to indicate relevance (yes or no) and importance (not at all, a little, quite a bit, very much). They were encouraged to “think aloud” during this process, to indicate if they found any question difficult, annoying, confusing, upsetting or intrusive, and to make any other comment. Sociodemographic and clinical data were recorded, along with the Charlson Comorbidity Index(23), Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG) Common Toxicity Criteria and ECOG Performance Status (19). Finally, the patients completed the Symptom Checklist, a measure of S-NIS. This checklist combines items from the Patient-Generated Subjective Global Assessment (24) and the Nutrition Impact Symptoms Checklist (10) to produce a checklist of 17 items which is applicable to patients with any type of cancer(Figure 2). Patients with a scaled score of below 25 on the Symptom Checklist were assigned to Group A (few S-NIS symptoms) whereas patients scoring above 25 were assigned to Group B (more S-NIS symptoms).

*Insert Fig 2 about here*

The number of items in the questionnaire was reduced by application of decision rules from the module development guidelines (18).

The HRQOL review (20) informed the scales for the new module and multitrait scaling was used to examine whether the hypothesised scales demonstrated convergent validity i.e. whether each item within the scale correlated ≥0.4 (corrected for overlap) with its own hypothesised scale (25).The internal consistency of the scales was tested using Cronbach’s alpha. A Cronbach’s alpha of ≥0.70 is often considered to provide evidence of adequate internal consistency (25). Analyses were carried out using Stata Statistical Software, release 13 (26).

**Results**

Module development is summarised in Figure 3.

*Insert Fig 3 about here*

**Phase 1**

The systematic literature review (20) identified 18 relevant papers, from which 68 HRQOL issues were extracted. Twenty one patient interviews were required to achieve data saturation. Analysis of these interviews identified 22 new issues, resulting in a total of 90 issues. The characteristics of the patients who participated in Phase 1a are shown in Table 1.

The original 90 issues were reduced to 50 following review for repetition and overlap with the EORTC QLQ-C30. These issues were reviewed by eighteen patients from three countries (UK, Norway and Italy) and 12 HCPs (including palliative care doctors and nurses, dietitians and oncologists) from Norway, Italy, Switzerland and the UK.

**Phase 2**

Comments from patients and HCPs led to the inclusion of items being too tired to eat and being in too much pain to eat. Thirteen issues were removed as a result of the decision rules (n=9), because it was not clear whether these were positive or negative in terms of HRQOL (n=2) or because they were not patient reported outcomes (n=2). One issue, ‘strong negative reaction to food’ became three items to distinguish whether the negative reaction was due to the thought, smell or sight of food. ‘Embarrassed by eating or weight loss’ became two items to differentiate the two sources of embarrassment. As a result of all these modifications, the questionnaire for Phase 3 comprised a total of 44 items.

**Phase 3**

A total of 110 patients was recruited (Table 2).

*Insert Table 2 about here*

The characteristics of the patients taking part in this phase are shown in Table 3. Group A (low Symptom Checklist score) and Group B (high Symptom Checklist score) were similar across most variables.

*Insert Table 3 about here*

Application of the item decision rules resulted in the removal of 25 items leaving 19 items. Collaborator review of these items raised the concern that many of the items related to function had been lost. The item decision rules were therefore applied to Group A and Group B separately resulting in one additional item to consider from Group A and ten from Group B (Table 4). Any patient comments for each of the 30 surviving items were carefully reviewed which led to the removal of five items (marked as ‘removed’ in the final column of Table 4). The wording of one item (issue 39) was changed from ‘Have you worried that you might lose your independence?’ to ‘Have you worried about becoming more dependent on others?’ as some patients pointed out that they were already somewhat dependent on others. The collaborators at each centre translated this item into their own language and then checked with 5-10 patients that the new version was acceptable. Item 31, ‘Have you felt hungry?’ (issue 1) was also removed because it is ambiguous whether this is positive or negative with respect to HRQOL. Appetite loss is covered by the QLQ-C30.

*Insert Table 4 about here*

The provisional module therefore has 24 items and is called the EORTC QLQ-CAX24. Five multi-item scales are proposed – food aversion, eating and weight-loss worry, eating difficulties, loss of control and physical decline and four – and four single items (Table 5). Adequate internal consistency and convergent validity was demonstrated for three of the five scales. For the other two scales, eating difficulties and physical decline, the values fell slightly below the desired levels.

*Insert Table 5 about here*

**Discussion**

Cachexia is a common condition in cancer patients with profound consequences. The EORTC QLQ-CAX24 has been developed to be used in conjunction with the EORTC QLQ-C30 to assess HRQOL in this patient group. The development process followed a predefined set of guidelines and decision rules for inclusion of relevant issues. The module was developed with the help of cancer patients from nine countries at different stages of the cancer disease trajectory, from relatively soon after diagnosis to those approaching the end of life, and with differing numbers of S-NIS. Item selection was primarily based on the results and feedback from the patient participants.This study has shown that the QLQ-CAX24 is relevant, acceptable and applicable to patients with cancer cachexia.

The issues included in the QLQ-CAX24 are consistent with the conceptual model we developed (20) from our review of the literature. The provisional module contains five scales and four single items. Further assessment of scale structure, using multi-trait scaling and factor analyses, along with possible modification, will occur in Phase 4 (international validation study). The Phase 4 study will also be used to explore differences in the HRQOL of patients with many and few S-NIS and it may be that the module is shortened if some items are not applicable across all patients. Information about the progress of Phase 4, and copies of the QLQ-CAX24 can be obtained from the EORTC Quality of Life Group website, http://groups.eortc.be/qol.

Although there may be some modification to the QLQ-CAX24 after Phase 4,through a reduction in length and adjustment to the scale structure, it is now available for use in clinical trials. Whether clinicians and researchers should choose to use the QLQ-CAX24 or the FAACT, the only other instrument for the assessment of HRQOL in patients with cancer cachexia, will partly be determined by which of the core questionnaires from the EORTC and FACIT measurement systems is most applicable to their requirements (16, 27). An additional consideration is that the FAACT is a single scale whereas the QLQ-CAX24 comprises scales allowing more precise hypothesis testing.

Although the QLQ-CAX24 has been developed with and for patients with cancer cachexia, cachexia is a condition found in a number of other diseases, both chronic and acute (28). The items included in the QLQ-CAX24 may be applicable to patients with cachexia regardless of the underlying disease. With a relatively small amount of further development and testing, the QLQ-CAX24 may prove useful with patients who have cachexia as a result of a disease other than cancer.

**Limitations**

The limitations of the study include possible participation bias. As a formal cachexia assessment instrument is not currently available (29), patients were selected based on clinical judgement and because they met the consensus definition of cancer cachexia (1). However, use of a recruitment matrix ensured that the views of patients at different stages of cachexia, some of whom were nearing the end of life, were included. Patients with pre-cachexia were not included because of the difficulty in identifying this group clinically (30).

Only European centres have contributed to the development of the QLQ-CAX24 so far. Non-European centres, including North and South America, Japan and India, will be included in the Phase 4 validation study.

**Conclusion**

In conclusion, the QLQ-CAX24 is a new cachexia-specific HRQOL questionnaire which has been developed for use with cancer patients in research and clinical practice. The questionnaire has been pilot tested and a provisional scale structure has been proposed. Full validation will be carried out in the final phase of development, when the provisional questionnaire is tested with a large number of patients in an international field study. This will allow the reliability and validity, the cross-cultural applicability and the psychometric properties of module to be assessed.

**Acknowledgements**

The authors thank Franzisca Domeisen, Xara Xatzihalepli and Ariane Beaudeau for carrying out interviews and the community specialist palliative care team at Countess Mountbatten House, Southampton for assistance with recruitment.

Funding: This work was supported by the by the European Organisation for Research and Treatment of Cancer Quality of Life (EORTC QOL) Group [grant number 002/2010] who approved the manuscript before submission.

**Table 1: Characteristics of patients participating in Phase 1**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Phase 1a participants** | **Phase 1b participants** |
| **Age (years)**Mean (SD)Range | 63.5 (11.2)43-87 | 60.7 (11.9)31-82 |
| **Number of males** | 12 (57.1) | 9 (50.0) |
| **Country** Italy | 6 (28.6) | 6 (33.3) |
| Norway | 3 (14.3) | 6 (33.3) |
| Switzerland | 7 (33.3) | - |
| UK | 5 (23.8) | 6 (33.3) |
| **Primary tumour** lung | 2 (9.5) | 2 (11.1) |
| head & neck | 1 (4.8) | 2 (11.1) |
| upper GI | 5 (23.8) | 5 (27.8) |
| breast | 4 (19.0) | 1 (5.6) |
| colorectal | 3 (14.3) | 2 (11.1) |
| gynaecological | 1 (4.8) | - |
| lymphoma | 3 (14.3) | 1 (5.6) |
| male cancer | - | 1 (5.6) |
| melanoma | - | 1 (5.6) |
| thyroid | 2 (9.5) | - |
| unknown origin  | - | 2 (11.1) |
| brain | - | 1 (5.6) |
| **Disease stage** local | 1 (4.8) | 2 (11.1) |
| local advanced | 5 (23.8) | 4 (22.2) |
| metastatic | 15 (71.4) | 12 (66.7) |
| **Cachexia type**syndrome, few S-NIS | 5 (23.8) | 5 (27.8) |
| refractory, few S-NIS | 3 (14.3) | 3 (16.7) |
| syndrome, many S-NIS | 8 (38.1) | 8 (44.4) |
| refractory, many S-NIS | 5 (23.8) | 2 (11.1) |

Values in parentheses are percentages unless indicated otherwise. Abbreviations: SD, standard deviation; S-NIS, secondary nutrition impact symptoms

**Table 2: Number of patients in each cell of the Phase 3 sampling matrixa**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Cachexia syndrome:Interview within 100 days of cancer diagnosis | Cachexia syndrome: Interview >100 days after cancer diagnosis | Refractory cachexia:ECOG performance status 3 or 4 |
| Group ASymptom Checklist scaled score ≤25 | 25 | 17 | 13 |
| Group BSymptom Checklist scaled score >25 | 12 | 20 | 22 |

Abbreviations: ECOG, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group

aTotal is less than 110 because one patient with cachexia syndrome, interviewed in the first 100 days after cancer diagnosis, did not complete a Symptom Checklist

**Table 3: Characteristics of patients participating in Phase 3b**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Whole Sample****n=110** | **Group A (low symptom checklist score)****n=55** | **Group B (high symptom checklist score)****n=54** |
| **Age (years)** Mean (SD)Range | 62.9 (13.7)20-93 | 62.5 (13.2)40-93 | 63.4 (14.4)20-84 |
| **Number of males** | 63 (57.3) | 31 (56.4) | 31 (56.4) |
| **Primary tumour** lung | 25 (22.7) | 10 (18.2) | 14 (25.9) |
| head & neck | 17 (15.5) | 11 (20.0) | 6 (10.9) |
| upper GI | 16 (14.5) | 7 (12.7) | 9 (16.4) |
| breast | 13 (11.8) | 7 (12.7) | 6 (10.9) |
| colorectal | 13 (11.8) | 8 (14.5) | 5 (9.1) |
| gynaecological | 8 (7.3) | 5 (9.1) | 3 (5.5) |
| lymphoma | 6 (5.5) | 3 (5.5) | 3 (5.5) |
| male cancer | 4 (3.6) | 1 (1.8) | 3 (5.5) |
| kidney | 3 (2.7) | 1 (1.8) | 2 (3.6) |
| melanoma | 3 (2.7) | 1 (1.8) | 2 (3.6) |
| thyroid | 1 (0.9) | 0 (0.0) | 1 (1.8) |
| unknown origin  | 1 (0.9) | 1 (1.8) | 0 (0.0) |
| **One or more comorbidities** | 32 (29.1) | 17 (30.9) | 15 (27.3) |
| **Symptom Checklist scaled score** Mean (SD) Range | 25.9 (15.4)0-74.5 | 13.9 (7.5)0-23.5 | 38.2 (10.9)25.5-74.5 |
| **BMI** Mean (SD) Rangen | 21.3 (3.9)15.5-31.2109 | 21.9 (3.9)16.0-31.255 | 20.8 (3.8)15.5-28.453 |
| **% WL in last 3 months** Mean (SD)Rangen | 7.7 (6.6)-7.3-23.496 | 8.0 (5.6)-6.7-22.146 | 7.4 (7.5)-7.3-23.450 |
| **% WL in last 6 months** Mean (SD**)**Rangen | 12.9 (7.6)-9.6-32.6102 | 12.8 (6.6)-9.6-25.751 | 12.7 (8.4)-8.3-32.650 |
| **% WL from premorbidity** Mean (SD)Rangen | 18.2 (7.5)-6.9-4592 | 17.4 (7.4)6.3-45.043 | 18.7 (7.6)-6.9-37.648 |
| **ECOG performance status** 0 | 7(6.4) | 3 (5.5) | 4 (7.3) |
| 1 | 25 (22.7) | 13 (23.6) | 12 (21.8) |
| 2 | 42 (38.2) | 25 (45.5) | 16 (29.1) |
| 3 | 29 (26.4) | 11 (20.0) | 18 (32.7) |
| 4 | 6 (5.5) | 2 (3.6) | 4 (7.3) |
| Missing | 1 (0.9) | 1 (1.8) | 0 (0.0) |
| **Toxicity level** None | 45 (40.9) | 25 (45.5) | 19 (34.5) |
| Mild | 36 (32.7) | 20 (36.4) | 16 (29.1) |
| Severe | 29 (26.4) | 10 (18.2) | 19 (34.5) |
| **Living alone** | 21 (19.0) | 13 (23.6) | 8 (14.5) |
| **Carer easily available** | 85 (77.3) | 39 (70.9) | 46 (83.6) |
| **Education beyond secondary school** | 46 (41.8) | 24 (43.6) | 22 (40.0) |
| **Previous employment level** Unskilled | 23 (20.9) | 7 (12.7) | 15 (27.3) |
| Skilled manual | 45 (40.9) | 26 (47.3) | 19 (34.5) |
| Administrative | 22 (20.0) | 8 (14.5) | 14 (25.5) |
| Professional | 17 (15.5) | 12 (21.8) | 5 (9.1) |
| Missing | 3 (2.7) | 1 (1.9) | 1 (1.8) |

Values in parentheses are percentages unless indicated otherwise. Abbreviations: SD, standard deviation; WL, weight loss; BMI, body mass index; ECOG, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group

bNumber of patients in Group A and Group B added together is less than Whole Sample because one patient did not complete a Symptom Checklist and so could not be classified.

**Table 4: Results from Phase 3**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Issue** | **Samples meeting relevance & importance criteria**  | **Samples meeting floor & ceiling criteria** | **Samples meeting prevalence criterion** | **Deletion vs. Retention** |
| 1. No hunger
 | All 3 | All 3 | All 3 | Delete (scoring ambiguity) |
| 1. Willing but not able to eat
 | All 3 | All 3 | Whole sample & Group B | Retain |
| 1. Taste changes
 | All 3 | All 3 | Whole sample & Group B | Retain |
| 1. Texture of food unpleasant
 | Whole sample & Group B | All 3 | Whole sample & Group B | Retain |
| 1. Put off eating by thought of food
 | None | All 3 | Group B  | Delete |
| 1. Put off eating by food smells
 | Whole sample & Group B | All 3 | Group B  | Retain |
| 1. Put off eating by quantity
 | Group B  | All 3 | All 3 | Retain |
| 1. Change in food preferences
 | None | All 3 | Whole sample & Group B | Delete |
| 1. Changeable appetite
 | None | All 3 | All 3 | Delete |
| 1. Missing past experiences
 | Group B  | All 3 | Whole sample & Group B | Delete (patient comments) |
| 1. Weight loss preventing usual activities
 | All 3 | All 3 | All 3 | Retain |
| 1. Too tired to eat
 | Whole sample & Group B | All 3 | Group B  | Retain |
| 1. Unable to eat because in pain
 | All 3 | All 3 | Group B  | Retain |
| 1. Feeling too full to eat
 | All 3 | All 3 | All 3 | Retain |
| 1. Difficulty drinking
 | All 3 | All 3 | Group B  | Retain |
| 1. Dry mouth
 | All 3 | All 3 | All 3 | Retain |
| 1. Difficulties chewing
 | Whole sample & Group A | All 3 | None | Delete |
| 1. Difficulties swallowing
 | All 3 | All 3 | Group B  | Retain |
| 1. Indigestion/heartburn
 | All 3 | All 3 | Group B  | Retain |
| 1. Not eating as much
 | All 3 | All 3 | Whole sample & Group B | Retain |
| 1. Worried about weight loss
 | All 3 | All 3 | All 3 | Retain |
| 1. Thinks a lot about food and eating
 | None | All 3 | Whole sample & Group B | Delete |
| 1. Outlook on future worsened
 | Whole sample & Group A | All 3 | All 3 | Delete (patient comments) |
| 1. Thinking about the ultimate result of weight loss
 | All 3 | All 3 | All 3 | Retain |
| 1. Mealtimes as social events
 | Group A  | All 3 | All 3 | Delete (patient comments) |
| 1. Feeling supported by others
 | All 3 | Whole sample & Group B | None | Delete |
| 1. Feeling pressured by others
 | Whole sample  | All 3 | Whole sample & Group B | Retain |
| 1. Concern about being a burden
 | All 3 | All 3 | All 3 | Retain |
| 1. Problem eating with others
 | None | All 3 | None | Delete |
| 1. Embarrassed by eating
 | None | Whole sample & Group B | None | Delete |
| 1. Embarrassed by weight loss
 | Whole sample  | All 3 | None | Delete |
| 1. Change in self-identity upsetting
 | None | All 3 | All 3 | Delete |
| 1. Bothered by appearance
 | All 3 | All 3 | All 3 | Retain |
| 1. Change in role in life upsetting
 | All 3 | All 3 | All 3 | Delete (patient comments) |
| 1. Feeling physically less attractive
 | Group B  | All 3 | Whole sample & Group B | Delete (patient comments) |
| 1. Uncomfortable with sexual intimacy
 | None | All 3 | None | Delete |
| 1. No control over weight
 | All 3 | All 3 | All 3 | Retain |
| 1. Keeping things normal
 | All 3 | All 3 | All 3 | Retain |
| 1. Staying independent
 | All 3 | All 3 | Whole sample & Group B | Retain |
| 1. Forcing self to eat
 | All 3 | All 3 | All 3 | Retain |
| 1. Avoiding thinking about weigh loss
 | None | All 3 | Whole sample & Group B | Delete |
| 1. Acceptance of change in eating
 | Group B  | All 3 | None | Delete |
| 1. Inadequate information
 | All 3 | All 3 | Group B  | Retain |
| 1. Lack of support from health care professionals
 | All 3 | All 3 | None | Delete |

**Legend**

Samples: Group A - fewer secondary nutritional impact symptoms (S-NIS); Group B - more S-NIS symptoms; Whole sample - Group A and B combined. Relevance and importance criteria: ≥60% patients rated the item as relevant and important (quite a bit or very much); floor and ceiling criteria: ≥10% patient responses for both response options one or two and three or four; prevalence criteria ≥50% patients reported the issue applies quite a bit or very much

**Table 5: Issues included in the EORTC QLQ-CAX24 and hypothesised conceptual scales for QLQ-CAX24**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Conceptual Scale** | **Issues** | **Cronbach’s****alpha** | **Item correlation****with scale (range)a** |
| Food aversion | Taste changesTexture of food unpleasantPut off eating by food smellsPut off eating by quantityFeeling too full to eat | 0.72 | 0.41 to 0.53 |
| Eating and weight-loss worry | Worried about weight lossWorried not eating enoughWorried about ultimate result of weight loss | 0.74 | 0.52 to 0.60 |
| Eating difficulties | Willing but not able to eatDifficulty drinkingDifficulties swallowing | 0.62 | 0.32 to 0.49 |
| Loss of control | Feeling pressured by othersConcern about being a burdenBothered by appearanceNo control over weightKeeping things normalStaying independent | 0.79 | 0.43 to 0.66 |
| Physical decline | Weight loss preventing usual activitiesToo tired to eatUnable to eat because in pain | 0.62 | 0.39 to 0.52 |
| 4 single items | Dry mouthIndigestion/heartburnForcing self to eatInadequate information | N/A | N/A |

a corrected for overlap

Figure 1: Stages of cancer cachexia



Abbreviation: BMI Body-mass index

Figure 2: Symptom checklist

Based on abridged Patient-Generated Subjective Global Assessment and Nutrition Impact Symptoms Checklist

**Symptom Checklist**

**I have had the following problems that have kept me from eating enough during the past two weeks:**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Not at All** | **A Little** | **Quite a Bit** | **Very Much** |
| 1. No appetite, just did not feel like eating
 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. Nausea
 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. Constipation
 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. Mouth sores (stomatitis)
 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. Things taste funny or have no taste
 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. Problems swallowing
 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. Abdominal/stomach pain
 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. Other pain:

where?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. Vomiting
 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. Diarrhoea
 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. Dry mouth
 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. Smells bother me
 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. Feels full quickly
 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. Defecation after meals
 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. Shortness of breath
 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. Fatigue
 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. Other reason:

what?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

Figure 3: Summary of EORTC QLQ-CAX24 Development

Literature review

68 issues

Semi-structured patient interviews (n=21)

Italy, Norway, Switzerland, UK

64 issues (22 new)

90 issues

**50 issues** reviewed by

patients (n=18) & HCPs (n=12)

Italy, Norway, Switzerlanda, UK

**44 issues deleted**

Overlap with other issues: 32

Not HRQOL issues: 9

Overlap with QLQ-C30: 3

**4 additional issues**

Issues suggested by investigators: 3

1 issue separated into 2

Translation of preliminary CAX module (44 items)

**7 additional items**

4 issues separated into 9 items

New items: 2

**13 issues deleted**

Patient feedback: 9

Issue valence ambiguity: 2

Moved to case report form: 2

Semi-structured patients interviews (n=110)

France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Norway, Poland, Sweden, UK

EORTC QLQ-CAX24

20 items deleted

Not meeting criteria: 15

Patient feedback: 4

Scoring ambiguity: 1

**Phase 3**

**Phase 1**

**Phase 2**

aHCP interviews only

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