

Abstract

Background: The measure of health-related quality of life (HRQOL) in a pediatric population and the impact on obesity by PedsQL™ 4.0 has not been reported.

Objectives: The aims of this study were to describe the health-related quality of life of School pupils, to evaluate factors that were associated with health-related quality of life of School pupils, and to assess the impact of obesity on health-related quality of life of School pupils.

Material and Method: A Cross-sectional survey was conducted in two schools, a primary school and a secondary school in Pathumthani province. 2,237 pupils who aged between 8 and 18 years in the 46 classes were recruited. All participants filled up the self-administered of the PedsQL™ 4.0, Thai version questionnaire. Parent proxy questionnaires were completed by their parent at home. Obesity was categorized 2 groups as obese and non-obese. The obese group was defined as weight for height \geq 120% of standard weight for height for gender of Thai children.

Results: In this study, the response rate for pupils and their parents were 93.1% and 81.3%, respectively. The prevalence of obesity was approximately 26.7%. Internal consistency reliability achieved was excellent for the total scale ($\alpha = 0.85$ child self-report, $\alpha = 0.91$ parent proxy-report). The mean of total summary, physical functioning and psychosocial health scores of self-report was 75.8 ± 10.5 , 81.6 ± 12.5 , and 74.9 ± 11.4 , respectively. The factor that related HRQOL was affected by the age of pupils and gender of pupils ($p < 0.001$). The means total scores among the obese and non obese were 76.0 ± 11.3 and 75.7 ± 10.8 , respectively.

Conclusion: The PedsQL™, Thai version achieved excellent internal consistency reliability both self-report and parent proxy-report. The age and gender of pupils affected quality of life.

Keywords: health-related quality of life, school pupils, children, adolescent, obesity, PedsQL™