



PROMising developments in IPF patient-reported outcome measures

Claire M. Nolan^{1,2} and Surinder S. Birring^{3,4}

¹Harefield Respiratory Research Group, Royal Brompton and Harefield Clinical Group, Guy's and St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust, London, UK. ²Division of Physiotherapy, Dept of Health Sciences, College of Health, Medicine and Life Sciences, Brunel University, London, UK. ³Dept of Respiratory Medicine, King's College Hospital, London, UK. ⁴Centre for Human and Applied Physiological Sciences, School of Basic and Medical Biosciences, Faculty of Life Sciences and Medicine, King's College London, London, UK.

Corresponding author: Surinder S. Birring (surinder.birring@nhs.net)



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PROMs have an important role in the assessment of people with IPF. The studies published in this issue provide two promising instruments that, following complete psychometric evaluation, could easily be used in the clinic setting. <https://bit.ly/3hirlvY>

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Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) is characterised by increasing severity of symptoms, including dyspnoea, cough and fatigue, functional decline and poor prognosis with a median untreated survival of 3 years from diagnosis [1]. Traditionally, IPF research and clinical management have involved objective assessments including pulmonary function tests, high-resolution computed tomography scans as well as morbidity (e.g. exacerbations, hospitalisation) and mortality endpoints. However, these measures may not capture aspects of the disease important to people living with IPF, such as symptoms and quality of life, which can be measured using patient-reported outcome measures (PROMs) [2]. In IPF, a rapidly progressive disease with a large symptom burden, the use of validated and standardised PROMs is particularly relevant, as they can highlight the impact of the disease on the person which enables consideration of their perspectives, individualised care and, in clinical trials, capture treatment effects not detected by other outcome measures [3].