

Patient-reported outcomes questionnaires. Scoring and interpretation.

The Hypoglycaemia Fear Survey (HFS) comprises 24 items, grouped into 3 subscales, worry subscale, hypoglycaemia avoidant behaviour subscale, and hyperglycaemia influenced behaviour subscale, with 5 possible answers for each question, to sum up a global score; higher scores represent increased fear of hypoglycaemia.

The Clarke score is formed of 8 questions, with different possible answers; a score > 3 reflects impaired awareness of hypoglycaemia.

The Diabetes Distress Scale (DDS) is formed by 17 items, with a 6-point Likert scale, and an average score is calculated; higher scores represent higher distress.

The Diabetes Quality of Life (DQoL) questionnaire has 43 questions, grouped into 4 subscales (patient satisfaction, impact generated by diabetes, worry about diabetes, and social worry), with 5 possible answers, to sum a global score and 4 subscale scores; higher scores indicate a poorer quality of life.

The GME-Q (Glucose Monitoring Experience Questionnaire) includes 23 items, with 3 subscales (effectiveness, intrusiveness, convenience), with a 5-point Likert scale; an average score is calculated after the negatively worded items were reversed; higher scores indicate higher satisfaction with the monitoring system.

The Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI) questionnaire includes 19 items, with a 0–3 scale; a specific scoring system is used for computing the final score; higher scores represent poorer sleep quality; a score > 5 is considered a poor sleep quality.

The INSPIRE measures comprise a pretest and posttest versions, each one with 22 items, with 5 possible answers, which score from 0 to 4; total scores are calculated by obtaining a mean score across items, then multiplying the mean score by 25; higher scores indicate greater positive expectations for automated insulin delivery systems, in the pretest questionnaire, and better experience in the post-test questionnaire.