Validation of the Swedish version of the Tinnitus Functional Index (TFI-SE) as an out-come measure

- a mixed-methods study.

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### Background

Tinnitus affects up to 15% of the adult population globally, of which a proportion experiences a severe form of it. TFI-SE is the Swedish-language version of the Tinnitus Functional Index (TFI), a self-report instrument for measuring the degree of tinnitus discomfort and the effect of rehabilitation.

# **Objectives**

The purpose of the study was to evaluate the clinical utility of the Swedish-language version of the Tinnitus Functional Index (TFI-SE) as an outcome measure in the rehabilitation of individuals with distressing tinnitus, from both quantitative and qualitative perspectives..

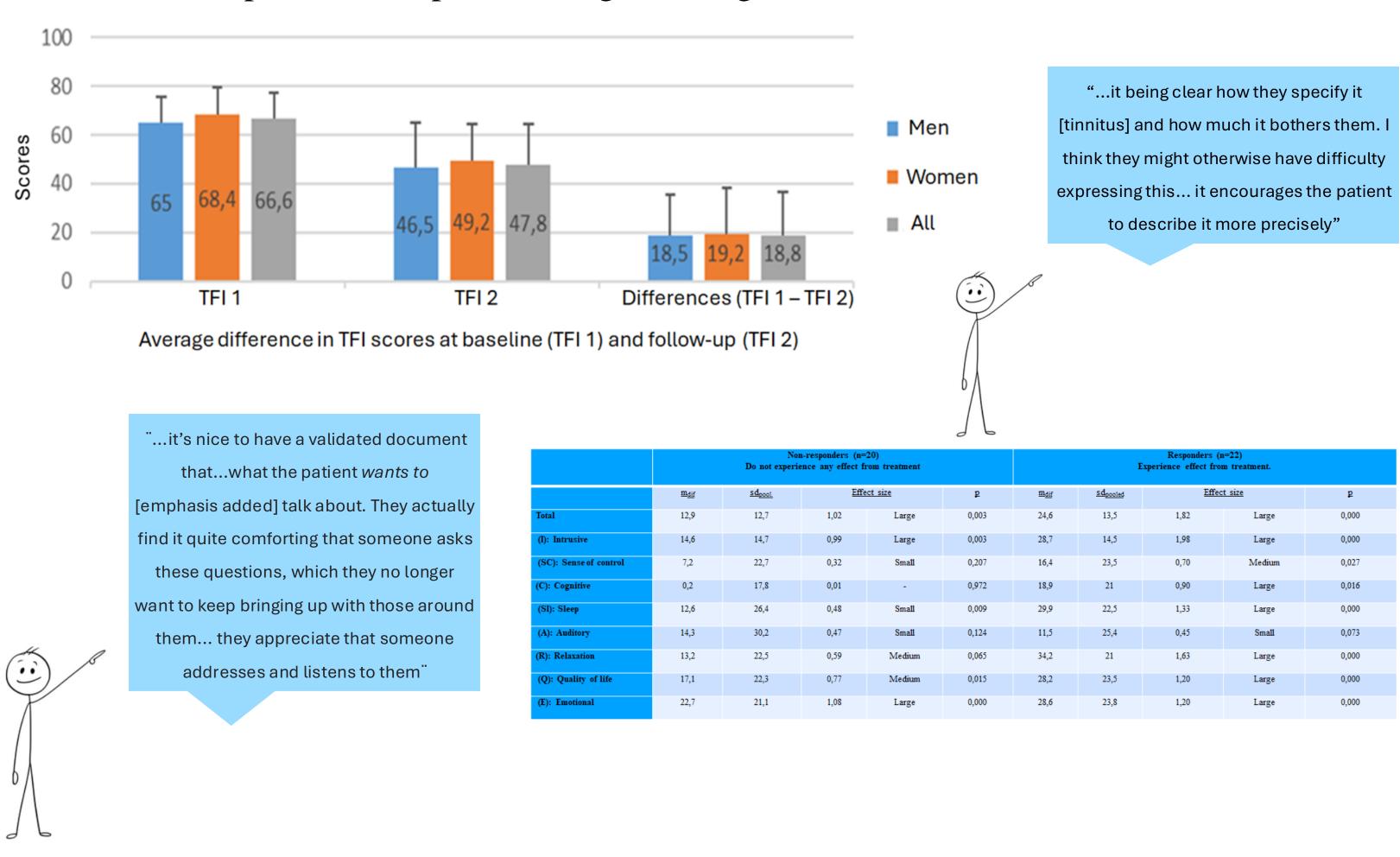
### **Method and Materials**

The quantitative study consisted of 46 patients who experienced a severe form of tinnitus, having scored  $\geq 50$  points on the TFI-SE at baseline. The qualitative study included 8 audiologists who work with tinnitus patients. The study used a mixed-methods approach. The quantitative part assessed the sensitivity of TFI-SE to treatment-related changes in patients (responsiveness) through prospective longitudinal data collection. The qualitative part involved focus group interviews with audiologists to evaluate their experiences of using TFI-SE in clinical settings.

#### Results

At follow-up, the average TFI score decreased from 66,4 to 47,8 (p<0,001), indicating a significant improvement in tinnitus complaints. Large effect-sizes were observed for most subscales and effect sizes were larger in patients who reported an experience of improvement on a visual analogue scale.

The qualitative data indicated both positive and negative aspects of using the TFI-SE, with an overall positive reception among audiologists



# Conclusions

The TFI-SE is a useful tool for measuring the outcomes of tinnitus rehabilitation. The results of this study support the use of TFI-SE to standardize the evaluation of tinnitus interventions and contribute to more uniform and equitable care. Further research is recommended to explore the instrument's utility in different patient groups and clinical settings.





