

pain on physical functioning. The FDI assesses the child's ability to perform everyday physical activities and has established psychometric properties with different populations (Claar and Walker, 2006; Kashikar-Zuck, Flowers, Claar et al, 2011). For children younger than 7 years old, the Pediatric Quality of Life Scale (PedsQL), developed by Varni, Seid, and Rode (1999), is a multidimensional scale with both parent and child versions that is recommended for assessing physical, emotional, social, and academic functioning as they relate to the child's pain. The PedsQL and the PedMIDAS (Gold, Mahrer, Yee, et al, 2009; Hershey, Powers, Vockell, et al, 2001; 2004) have been validated for measurement of role functioning in children with chronic or recurrent pain. The PedMIDAS is specifically designed to evaluate pain caused by migraines in children.

Pain diaries are commonly used to assess pain symptoms and response to treatment in children and adolescents with recurrent or chronic pain (Fortier, Wahi, Bruce, et al, 2014; Stinson, Stevens, Feldman, et al, 2008). Diary studies have included children as young as 6 years old. Conventional paper-and-pencil measures have been associated with several limitations, such as poor compliance, missing data, hoarding of responses, and back and forward filling. An electronic diary to assess pediatric chronic pain is a developing area that holds promise for the future (see Research Focus box).

## Research Focus

### Electronic Diaries

An increasing number of studies are converting paper diaries into electronic diaries for use in school-age children and adolescents with recurrent or chronic pain (Stinson, Stevens, Feldman, et al, 2008). Electronic diaries were found to show higher accuracy of children's diary responses and higher compliance rates when compared with the paper format. However, electronic diaries are more expensive and may have a number of logistical issues left to resolve.

Sleep disruption is also common in those with chronic or