Internet vs. paper and pencil administration of questionnaires commonly used in panic/agoraphobia research

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to investigate the psychometric properties of Internet administered questionnaires used in panic research. Included were 494 people who had registered for an Internet-based treatment program for panic disorder (PD). Participants were randomly assigned to fill in the questionnaires either on the Internet or the paper-and-pencil versions, and then to fill in the same questionnaires again the next day using the other format. The questionnaires were the body sensations questionnaire [BSQ; Chambless, D. L., Caputo, G. C., Bright, P., & Gallagher, R. (1984). Assessment of fear of fear in agoraphobics: the body sensations questionnaire and the agoraphobic cognitions questionnaire. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 52, 1090–1097], agoraphobic cognitions questionnaire [ACQ; Chambless, D. L., Caputo, G. C., Bright, P., & Gallagher, R. (1984). Assessment of fear of fear in agoraphobics: the body sensations questionnaire and the agoraphobic cognitions questionnaire. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 52, 1090–1097], mobility inventory [MI; Chambless, D. L., Caputo, G., Jasin, S., Gracely, E. J., & Williams, C. (1985). The mobility inventory for agoraphobia. Behaviour Research and Therapy, 23, 35–44], beck anxiety inventory...

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1. Introduction

With the advent of modern information technology new opportunities have emerged regarding treatment and assessment of panic disorder (Richards, Klein, & Carlbring, 2003). Although self-help approaches have been developed and evaluated previously (e.g., Gould & Clum, 1993), it was only recently that researchers began to explore the feasibility of administering self-help treatment with minimal therapist intervention using the Internet (Richards et al., 2003). This novel approach has conveyed several advantages such as overcoming distances and facilitating access to therapist feedback on a rapid basis. In addition, once the costs for transferring the treatment to a website have been deducted, it is apparent that minimal therapist contact self-help via the Internet reduces costs (Carlbring et al., in press), when compared with standard face to face therapy. Although concerns have been raised regarding the use of self-help for panic disorder (Febbraro, Clum, Roodman, & Wright, 1999; Taylor, 2000), it is possible that Internet delivered self-help can offset the disadvantages, since therapist time can be freed up so that the clinician can consult colleagues for supervision and expertise (when responding to e-mails).

In parallel with the development of Internet-based treatment, administration of questionnaires are beginning to be transferred onto the Internet. There are obvious advantages with Internet administration of questionnaires. For example they can be filled out in the patients’ own homes; by making registration of all items obligatory before submission, missing values can be handled; data will appear directly for
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