



Universiteit
Leiden
The Netherlands

Response shift after cognitive behavioral therapy targeting severe fatigue: explorative analysis of three randomized controlled trials

Verdam, M.G.E.; Müller, F.; Oort, F.J.; Riper, H.; Van Straten, A.; Verdonck-de Leeuw, I.M.; ... ; Knoop, H.

Citation

Verdam, M. G. E., Müller, F., Oort, F. J., Riper, H., Van Straten, A., Verdonck-de Leeuw, I. M., ... Knoop, H. (2022). Response shift after cognitive behavioral therapy targeting severe fatigue: explorative analysis of three randomized controlled trials. *International Journal Of Behavioral Medicine*. doi:10.1007/s12529-022-10111-8

Version: Publisher's Version

License: [Creative Commons CC BY 4.0 license](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

Downloaded from: <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/3447587>

Note: To cite this publication please use the final published version (if applicable).



Response Shift After Cognitive Behavioral Therapy Targeting Severe Fatigue: Explorative Analysis of Three Randomized Controlled Trials

Fabiola Müller^{1,2,3,4,5} · Mathilde G. E. Verdam^{1,6,7} · Frans J. Oort⁸ · Heleen Riper^{3,9,10} · Annemieke van Straten^{3,9} · Irma M. Verdonck-de Leeuw^{3,9,11} · Mirjam A. G. Sprangers^{1,3,4,12} · Hans Knoop^{1,3,4,13}

Accepted: 21 June 2022
© The Author(s) 2022

Abstract

Background Cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) is an evidence-based intervention for severe fatigue. Changes in patients' fatigue scores following CBT might reflect not only the intended relief in fatigue but also response shift, a change in the meaning of patients' self-evaluation. Objectives were to (1) identify the occurrence of response shift in patients undergoing CBT, (2) determine the impact of response shift on the intervention effect, and (3) investigate whether changes in fatigue-related cognitions and perceptions, targeted during CBT, are associated with response shift.

Methods Data of three randomized controlled trials testing the efficacy of CBT in individuals with chronic fatigue syndrome (CFS, $n = 222$), cancer ($n = 123$), and diabetes ($n = 107$) were re-analyzed. Fatigue severity was measured with 8 items from the Checklist Individual Strength, a valid and widely used self-report questionnaire. Structural equation modelling was applied to assess lack of longitudinal measurement invariance, as indication of response shift.

Results As expected, in all three trials, response shift was indicated in the CBT groups, not the control groups. Response shift through reprioritization was indicated for the items "Physically, I feel exhausted" (CFS) and "I tire easily" (cancer, diabetes), which became *less* vs. *more* important to the measurement of fatigue, respectively. However, this did not affect the intervention effects. Some changes in cognitions and perceptions were associated with the response shifts.

Conclusions CBT seems to induce response shift through reprioritization across patient groups, but its occurrence does not affect the intervention effect. Future research should corroborate these findings and investigate whether patients indeed change their understanding of fatigue.

Keywords Cognitive behavioral therapy · Fatigue · Response shift · Checklist Individual Strength · Structural equation modelling

Introduction

Fatigue is a highly distressing and interfering symptom that is common among individuals with chronic conditions. Severe fatigue is the principal symptom in individuals with chronic fatigue syndrome (CFS) [1, 2] and is experienced by approximately 30% of individuals treated for cancer [3, 4] and around 40% of individuals with type 1 diabetes [5, 6]. Fatigue experienced by these patients is substantially

different from everyday fatigue, as the former is an unpleasant physical and mental sensation that persists for months and substantially interferes with patients' functioning [7].

Cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) is an evidence-based intervention aimed at reducing fatigue severity among patients with chronic conditions. CBT is based on the cognitive-behavioral model of fatigue, which states that disease and its treatment initially precipitate fatigue, while cognitive and/or behavioral variables perpetuate fatigue in the long-term [6, 8, 9]. The fatigue-perpetuating variables are largely transdiagnostic, that is, explain fatigue across various chronic conditions [10]. Accordingly, CBT intervenes upon these transdiagnostic perpetuating cognitive-behavioral variables in addition to disease-specific perpetuating variables, such as fear of cancer recurrence among cancer survivors. CBT has been found to reduce fatigue in a range of chronic conditions, including

Fabiola Müller and Mathilde Verdam contributed equally (shared first authorship).

✉ Fabiola Müller
f.mueller@amsterdammc.nl

Extended author information available on the last page of the article

CFS [11, 12] and cancer [13, 14]. Treatment effectiveness is commonly evaluated through assessing changes in patient's self-reported fatigue. A reduction in self-reported fatigue from pre- to post-treatment is taken to indicate a positive intervention effect: a reduction in fatigue severity. However, as CBT also directly targets patients' cognitions about fatigue, it may also induce a change in the meaning that patients attach to their fatigue evaluation, which is also known as response shift.

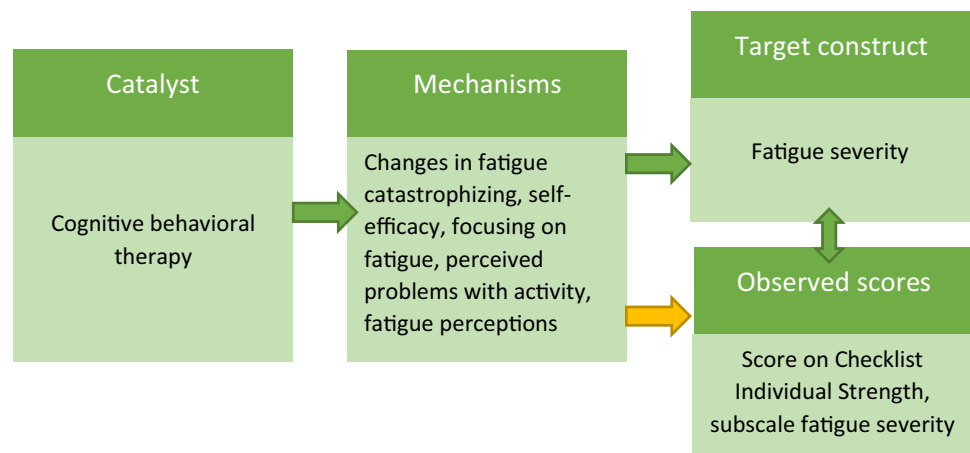
Response shift relies on the distinction between the *observed scores* (e.g., scores on a fatigue questionnaire) and the *target construct* (e.g., fatigue itself) and a possible change in their association over time [15]. Accordingly, response shift is defined as a discrepancy between measured change (e.g., a decreased score on a fatigue questionnaire) and change in the target construct (e.g., a decrease in fatigue severity) that is due to a change in the meaning of one's self-evaluation. For example, a decrease in the score on a fatigue item from "6" to "4" may occur because the meaning of the score "6" is no longer the same after treatment as it was before treatment, and not because there is a decrease in fatigue severity. Following the theoretical models of response shift [15, 16], a catalyst is assumed to initiate this process: the catalyst (e.g., CBT targeting fatigue) induces change in an individual's health that may trigger psychological mechanisms (e.g., cognitive adaptations) to accommodate health change, which may not only affect target change (e.g., change in fatigue severity) but may also induce response shift (see Fig. 1). Response shift can occur, for example, through a change in (1) patients' internal standards with which they assess their fatigue (i.e., "recalibration"), (2) the relative importance patients assign to different aspects of fatigue (i.e., "reprioritization"), or (3) the meaning of fatigue itself (i.e., "reconceptualization") [16]. Importantly, when response shift occurs, this may render the comparison of self-evaluations over time incompatible.

Response shift has been studied in patients who face a catalyst that triggers either a (temporal) deterioration in patients'

health status (e.g., toxic cancer treatment or disease progression) or improvement in their health (e.g., intervention aimed at symptom relief). These studies provided evidence that response shift in the measurement of self-reported health outcomes, including fatigue, can occur [17–21] and that it may be triggered by an intervention such as CBT [22]. These studies also indicate that the occurrence of response shift, if not taken into account, can lead to biased conclusions — either over- or underestimation — about the health impact of the catalyst [19, 20, 23, 24]. While acknowledging that eliciting a re-evaluation of fatigue might also be a clinically meaningful intervention effect [24], response shift that is not accounted for might result in false conclusions about the efficacy of the intervention and, hence, suboptimal patient care [25]. Consequently, gaining insight into the occurrence and impact of response shift is of both clinical and methodological relevance: First, it helps to understand how CBT reduces fatigue (i.e., by decreasing the actual level of fatigue severity and/or by helping patients to re-evaluate their fatigue level). Second, it can indicate whether the possible occurrence of response shift might change our interpretation of the CBT-effect.

In line with the cognitive-behavioral model of fatigue, CBT aims to change patients' dysfunctional cognitions assumed to perpetuate fatigue, including fatigue catastrophizing, negative expectations and feelings of helplessness regarding fatigue, low self-efficacy, the extent to which patients think they are able to influence fatigue, and an extensive focus on fatigue. Also, patients' activity-related cognitions are addressed as patients are challenged to gradually increase their daily activities. Improvements in these fatigue- and activity-related cognitions appear to play a mediating role in the reduction in fatigue following CBT [10, 26, 27]. Additionally, changes in patients' perceptions of fatigue, such as it being exhausting or pleasant, appear to accompany the decrease in fatigue severity following CBT [28, 29]. Improvements in these cognitions and perceptions may not only explain the reduction in patients' fatigue

Fig. 1 Theoretical model of response shift as applied to the current study. Note: The arrow from 'Mechanisms' to 'Observed scores' (in yellow) signifies response shift



severity but may also explain patients' new evaluation of their fatigue.

In the current paper, data of three randomized controlled trials (RCTs) were re-analyzed, in which CBT was found to be effective in relieving severe fatigue, as compared to a control group [30–32]. The first objective was to identify the occurrence of response shift in patients undergoing CBT for severe fatigue. Response shift was expected to occur in the CBT group only, as theory and evidence suggest that a catalyst, such as an effective intervention, is required to induce response shift [15, 16, 33]. CBT directly targets cognitions regarding fatigue. It was therefore assumed to be likely that CBT can affect the meaning of patients' subjective evaluation of fatigue. There were no expectations regarding how response shift may occur (i.e., through recalibration, reprioritization, or reconceptualization). If response shift occurred, the second objective was to determine its impact on the intervention effect of CBT. As response shift caused by CBT would impact how participants interpret and respond to the fatigue questionnaire at the post-intervention assessment, it was expected that taking its occurrence into account would alter the estimated intervention effect of CBT. As there were no expectations regarding how response shift might occur, there were also no expectations regarding the direction of the effect (i.e., over- or underestimation). The third objective was to investigate whether changes in fatigue-related cognitions and perceptions, targeted during CBT, are associated with the occurrence of response shift. Investigating these associations is hoped to inform whether changes in these cognitions and perceptions are possible mechanisms of response shift. It was expected that a reduction in catastrophizing, focusing on fatigue, problems with activity and negative perceptions of fatigue and an increase in self-efficacy and positive perceptions of fatigue would be associated with detected response shift.

To address the three objectives, Oort's widely used structural equation modelling (SEM) approach [34, 35] was applied. SEM allows for modelling the relations between the observed scores on the fatigue questionnaire and the underlying target construct (i.e., fatigue severity). Response shift effects are operationalized using the concept of measurement (non)invariance [36]. A lack of measurement invariance over time indicates that observed change on the fatigue questionnaire is not only due to change in fatigue severity but also due to change in the relationship between the observed scores and fatigue severity. The SEM framework for response shift detection is innovative as it formulates a direct link between these statistical operationalizations of measurement invariance and the conceptualizations of change due to response shift effects. The three types of response shift as defined by Sprangers and Schwartz [16], i.e., recalibration, reprioritization, and reconceptualization,

are operationalized through change in specific model parameters. In the recently proposed revised response shift model by Vanier and colleagues [15], the three types are not included in the definition but are acknowledged as possible pathways to response shift. Therefore, rather than referring to the three types of response shift [16], recalibration, reprioritization, and reconceptualization are described as possible pathways through which response shift can occur [15]. Moreover, by including hypothesized psychological mechanisms for response shift into the model, the SEM approach can serve as a useful tool to investigate possible explanations for response shift.

Method

Individuals with CFS (CFS-trial, [31]), with breast cancer (Cancer-trial, [30]), and with type 1 diabetes (Diabetes-trial, [32]) were randomized to CBT or a control group (wait-list). Patients were eligible if they were severely fatigued as indicated by a score of ≥ 35 on the fatigue severity subscale of the Checklist Individual Strength (CIS-fatigue), were aged ≥ 18 years, and able to speak, read, and write Dutch. Assessments were performed before randomization (pre-assessment) and after the intervention or waiting period (post-assessment), that is, 5 months (Diabetes-trial) or 6 months (CFS- and Cancer-trials) later. All trials were approved by the relevant medical ethical committee and patients provided written informed consent prior to their participation. CBT was conducted according to the cognitive-behavioral model of fatigue and delivered by trained cognitive-behavioral therapists. Patients were offered modules which target perpetuating factors of fatigue. Details about the RCTs are reported in the Electronic Supplementary Material 1.

As the aim is to investigate response shift induced by CBT, patients randomized to the CBT group but who did not start or complete the intervention ($n = 10$ (6%), $n = 5$ (8%), and $n = 11$ (18%), for the CFS-trial, Cancer-trial, and Diabetes-trial, respectively) and patients randomized to the control group but who underwent another evidence-based fatigue intervention (as enquired at the post-assessment; $n = 0$ (0%), $n = 1$ (2%), $n = 2$ (3%), for the CFS-trial, Cancer-trial, and Diabetes-trial, respectively) were excluded from the current analyses. As the chosen analytic technique can only handle complete data, data from eight patients who did not complete the post-assessment were also excluded ($n = 1$ (CBT group), $n = 4$ (control group); $n = 1$ (CBT group), $n = 2$ (control group) from the CFS-trial and Cancer-trial, respectively). See Table 1 for patient characteristics.

Table 1 Sample descriptives of three randomized controlled trials testing the efficacy of cognitive behavioral therapy for severe fatigue

	CFS-trial Janse et al. [31]	Cancer-trial Abrahams et al. [30]	Diabetes-trial Menting et al. [32]
Patient group	Chronic fatigue syndrome	Breast cancer	Type 1 diabetes
Intervention	Internet-based CBT	Internet-based CBT	Blended CBT
Study design	3-arm RCT* Pre- and 6 months post-assessment April 2013 to June 2015	2-arm RCT Pre- and 6 months post-assessment January 2014 to March 2016	2-arm RCT Pre- and 5 months post-assessment February 2014 to March 2016
Recruitment period	April 2013 to June 2015	January 2014 to March 2016	February 2014 to March 2016
Recruitment strategy	Via Expert Center for Chronic Fatigue, the Netherlands	Via eight hospitals and self-referral, the Netherlands	Via five hospitals and self-referral, the Netherlands
	CBT group <i>n</i> = 149	CBT group <i>n</i> = 60	CBT group <i>n</i> = 49
	Control group <i>n</i> = 73	Control group <i>n</i> = 63	Control group <i>n</i> = 58
Age	37 (13) (range 18–64)	52 (8) (range 32–72)	44 (13) (range 20–71)
Gender, female, <i>n</i> (%)	91 (61.1%)	60 (100%)	31 (63.3%)
Fatigue, pre (Cronbach's alpha)	50.29 (5.23) (0.69)	45.22 (7.00) (0.79)	46.14 (6.18) (0.77)
Fatigue, post (Cronbach's alpha)	36.90 (13.82) (0.95)	26.43 (11.06) (0.93)	24.59 (10.47) (0.93)
FCS, pre	23.34 (6.91)	21.35 (5.92)	21.00 (6.00)
FCS, post	18.04 (6.60)	15.21 (5.00)	14.49 (4.25)
SES, pre	16.86 (2.96)	18.85 (2.81)	18.43 (2.25)
SES, post	20.30 (4.16)	22.71 (3.47)	23.04 (3.71)
IMQ, pre	32.22 (9.66)	31.87 (8.33)	26.67 (7.43)
IMQ, post	22.73 (10.03)	18.26 (8.61)	18.89 (6.41)
ACT, pre	16.54 (4.18)	14.62 (4.57)	13.39 (4.85)
ACT, post	11.78 (5.54)	9.33 (4.36)	8.18 (4.51)
FQL frustrating, pre	74.63 (26.98)	61.67 (24.78)	60.82 (27.37)
FQL frustrating, post	46.33 (35.22)	21.03 (29.84)	14.89 (22.64)
FQL exhausting, pre	55.54 (30.60)	37.50 (34.29)	30.10 (31.45)
FQL exhausting, post	24.82 (29.41)	6.47 (20.17)	5.85 (14.94)
FQL frightening, pre	36.07 (26.54)	17.92 (20.63)	25.00 (21.65)
FQL frightening, post	16.55 (21.82)	3.02 (9.46)	5.85 (12.99)
FQL pleasant, pre	3.36 (9.42)	11.00 (18.20)	4.90 (9.60)
FQL pleasant, post	15.68 (23.19)	30.00 (28.84)	31.06 (26.96)

Unless otherwise indicated, data represent mean values and standard deviations

ACT perceived problems with activity, higher scores indicate more perceived problems with activity (range 3–21), *CBT* cognitive behavioral therapy, *FCS* fatigue catastrophizing scale, higher scores indicate more catastrophizing (range 10–50), *FQL* fatigue quality list, higher scores indicate a higher appraisal of fatigue as frustrating, exhausting, frightening, and pleasant (range per subscale 0–100), *IMQ* illness management questionnaire, subscale focusing on fatigue, higher scores indicate more focusing on fatigue (range 9–54), *pre* pre-assessment, *post* post-assessment, *RCT* randomized controlled trial, *SES* self-efficacy scale, higher scores indicate a higher sense of control over fatigue (range 7–28)

*As the 2 CBT groups (protocol-driven therapist feedback, on-demand therapist feedback) did not differ in their effect on fatigue, data were combined for the current analyses

Outcome Variable

Fatigue severity was assessed with the fatigue severity subscale of the CIS-fatigue [37]. Eight items (e.g., “I feel tired”; see the Electronic Supplementary Material 2 for an overview of all items) assess fatigue severity over the 2 weeks prior to the assessment. Responses are scored on a 7-point Likert scale, ranging from (1) “Yes, that is true” to (7) “No, that is not true.” Higher scores indicate more severe fatigue (range 8–56). Previous research supports the reliability and validity of the CIS [38, 39].

Potential Mechanism Variables

Fatigue catastrophizing was assessed with the 10-item fatigue catastrophizing scale (FCS; [40]), self-efficacy was assessed with the 7-item self-efficacy scale (SES; [41]), focusing on fatigue was assessed with the 9-item subscale focusing on symptoms of the illness management questionnaire (IMQ; [42]), problems with activity were assessed with the 3-item activity subscale of the CIS (ACT; [37]), and perceptions of fatigue were assessed with the 18-item fatigue quality list (FQL; [28], subscales: frustrating, exhausting, frightening, and pleasant). Previous research shows adequate psychometric properties of these scales [28, 38, 40, 42–44]. For detailed information of each measure, see Electronic Supplementary Material 3.

Statistical Analyses

Oort’s SEM approach was applied for each of the three RCTs separately, with multi-group models to investigate change and possible response shift in both the CBT and control groups. For more details on the rationale of the SEM approach, the reader is referred to Oort [34]; an illustrative application is provided by Oort, Visser, and Sprangers [45].

The approach is conducted in four steps. In step 1, the “measurement model” is established by specifying the relationships between the observed scores and the underlying latent variables, i.e., the target construct fatigue severity measured by eight questionnaire items at pre- and post-assessment in both CBT and control groups (see Fig. 2). The measurement model does not contain any constraints across groups or assessments. To achieve identification of all model parameters, scales and origins of the underlying latent variables were established by fixing the factor means at zero and the factor variances at one. The fit of the measurement model was evaluated using the chi-square (χ^2) test of exact fit, and the root mean square error of approximation (RMSEA) as a measure of approximate fit. A non-significant chi-square test indicates exact model fit. An RMSEA value below 0.08 and below 0.05 indicate reasonable and close fit, respectively [46]. When the measurement model shows

adequate fit, this indicates that the measurement pattern (i.e., the one-factor model of fatigue severity) is tenable in both groups and across both assessments.

In step 2, a “no response shift model” is specified in which all parameters associated with response shift (i.e., intercepts and factor loadings for the detection of recalibration and reprioritization/reconceptualization, respectively) are constrained to be equal across pre- and post-assessment. Identification of all model parameters is achieved by fixing only first occasion latent variable means and variances, as the latent variable means and variances of follow-up assessment are identified through the imposed equality restrictions. Its fit can be compared to the fit of the measurement model using the difference in chi-square test statistics ($\Delta\chi^2$). Significant deterioration in model fit indicates the presence of overall response shift (without distinguishing how response shift occurs). This omnibus test for response shift protects against false positives, whereas specific tests for specific indications of response shift effects have more statistical power. For example, the power to detect a difference in factor loading of Cohen’s $r=0.3$ (i.e., a moderate sized change in factor loading) and a difference in intercept of Cohen’s $d=0.5$ (i.e., a moderate sized change in intercept) would be 0.90, 0.42, and 0.34 with the omnibus test, but 1, 0.89, and 0.81 for the specific test in the CFS-trial, Cancer-trial, and Diabetes-trial, respectively (see Electronic Supplementary Material 4 for the power calculations). Due to the exploratory nature of this study, an increased false positives rate was deemed acceptable in favor of higher power to detect small but meaningful effects (defined in terms of clinical significance as indicated by the effect size value; see [47, 48]). Therefore, the investigation of response shift was also continued when the omnibus test for response shift was not significant. Note that there are no restrictions imposed across groups. That is, measurement equivalence is only investigated longitudinally (i.e., response shift), and not cross-sectionally (i.e., multi-group).

In step 3, it was investigated how each item is affected by response shift. Change in the pattern of factor loadings (i.e., a factor loading becoming zero) is indicative of reconceptualization, change in the value of factor loadings is indicative of reprioritization, and change in the intercepts is indicative of recalibration¹ [34]. The detection of response shift was done in a step-by-step approach, where significant modification indices [49] were used to guide the identification of response shift and each modification was tested using the $\Delta\chi^2$ test statistic. In each

¹ Note that change in intercept values is also referred to as uniform recalibration, where nonuniform recalibration refers to a change in residual variances. As the latter is not relevant for the investigation of mean change [34], we here only consider change in intercept values and refer to this as recalibration for reasons of conciseness.

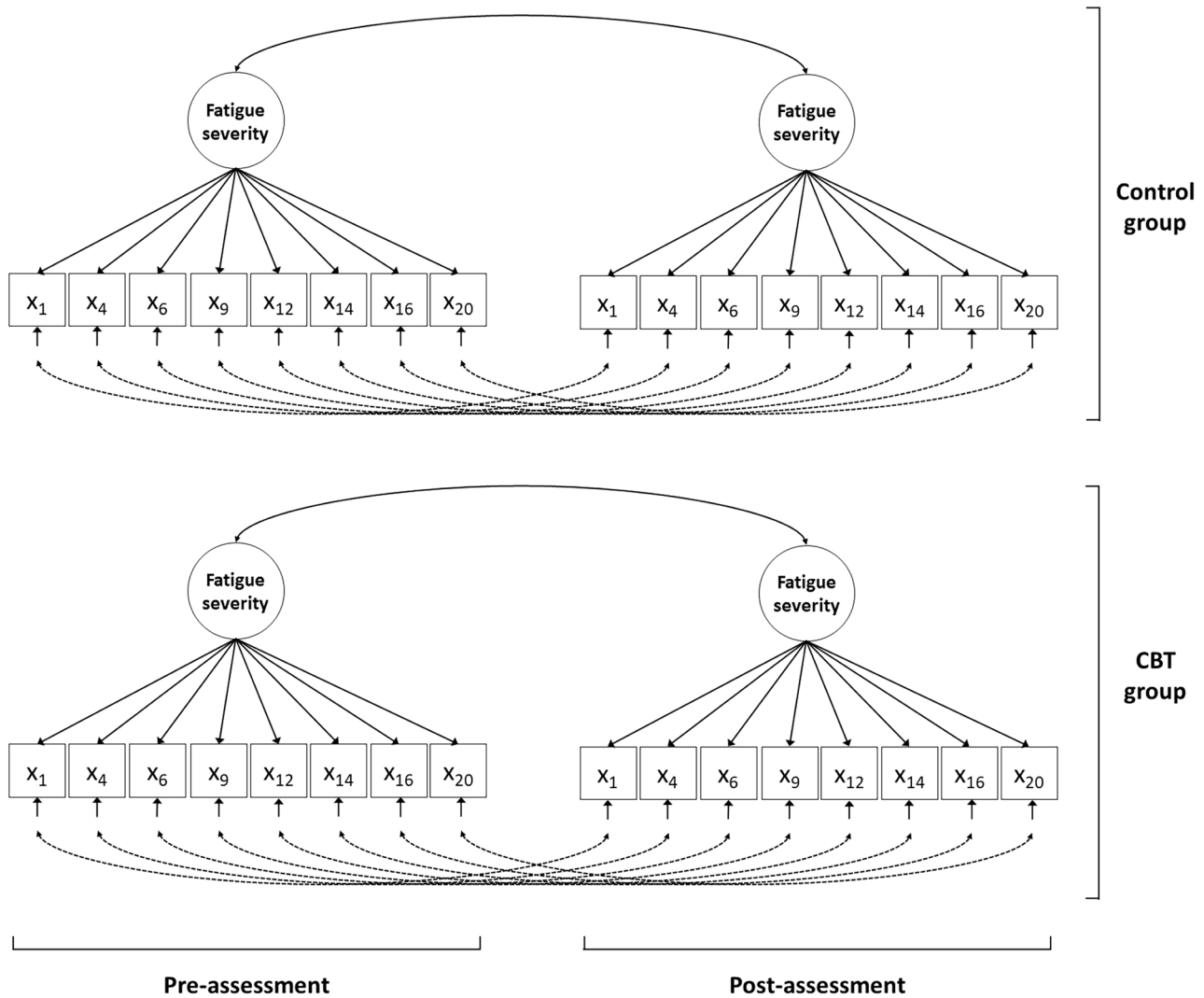


Fig. 2 Multi-group longitudinal measurement model for fatigue severity. *Note.* The longitudinal measurement model of fatigue severity as measured with the CIS-fatigue is a one-factor model, where the underlying latent variable (i.e., fatigue severity) is measured by eight observed scores (i.e., the eight item scores of the subscale), both at pre- and post-assessment. The squares represent the observed item scores (X) measured at both pre- and post-assessment. The numbers 1 to 20 refer to the item numbers of the CIS-fatigue items (see Electronic Supplementary Material 2). The solid single-headed arrows at the bottom represent the residual factors of each item. The dotted double-headed

arrow represents the longitudinal relations between the residual factors, where only the residual factors of the same item are allowed to correlate. The circles represent the construct that the items aim to measure (i.e., fatigue severity, both at pre- and post-assessment). Each arrow from a circle to an item represents a factor loading. The double-headed arrows between the circles represent the correlations between fatigue severity over time. The longitudinal measurement model is fitted in both the cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) group and the control group simultaneously to enable the simultaneous assessment of change in fatigue severity and response shift

step, it was also considered whether the detected effect was theoretically plausible, to ensure interpretability of the model. When a change in one of the model parameters was evidenced, it was investigated whether this effect was present in both CBT and control groups by testing the equality restriction on the specific model parameter in each group separately (using the $\Delta\chi^2$ test statistic). The final model including all indications of response shift is called “response shift model.” Identification restrictions in this model are the same as in the model for step 2.

In step 4, the impact of detected response shift on the intervention effect was investigated. First, the impact of response shift on the estimated change in the item(s) for which response shift was detected was calculated. Because change in the items is estimated as a function of model parameters, one can calculate the extent to which detected response shift effects (i.e., changes in intercepts and/or factor loadings) impact the estimated change in the associated items (for more information, see [50]). Second, the impact of response shift on the estimated change in the target construct

fatigue severity was evaluated. Comparing the estimated change in fatigue severity between the response shift model and the no response shift model provides an indication of the impact of response shift on the overall intervention effect of CBT. Cohen's d effect-size indices [47] were used for change in fatigue severity and impact of detected response shift on change in the items, where mean change was divided by the standard deviation of change. Means and standard deviations were derived from SEM parameters. Values of 0.3, 0.5, and 0.8 are indicative of small, moderate, and large effects, respectively [51]; effects of at least moderate size were considered to be clinically meaningful [48, 52].

The aim of the additional step 5 was to investigate whether change(s) in factor loading(s) and/or intercept(s) — as detected in step 3 — were associated with changes in a priori selected variables that would qualify as possible mechanisms for response shift consistent with the theoretical models of response shift [15, 16], see Fig. 1. A visual representation of the model used in step 5 is provided as Electronic Supplementary Material 5. Identification of the latent variables of fatigue severity was done in the same way as in step 2. The mechanism variables are included as single-indicator variables, where the latent variable is identified by restricting the (single) factor loading to one and the residual variance to zero. To aid interpretation, the change scores of the mechanism variables were calculated such that a negative score indicates improvement, that is, a decrease in the negative constructs (FCS, IMQ, ACT, FQL: frustrating, exhausting, frightening) or an increase in the positive constructs (SES, FQL: pleasant). This scoring is consistent with that of changes in fatigue severity (i.e., a negative score indicates improvement in fatigue). The change scores of the mechanism variables were modeled to correlate with the underlying latent variable fatigue severity (i.e., the target construct) at both occasions. This means that the mechanism variables are associated with the scores on the items of the fatigue severity questionnaire, through their association with fatigue severity as the target construct. A significant direct effect of a mechanism variable on an item thus indicates that there is a relation between change in the mechanism variable and change in the associated item that cannot be explained by changes in the target construct (i.e., fatigue severity). Such an effect evokes a process of change similar to that of response shift effects as detected in step 3 of the SEM approach (see also [53]). Based on response shift theory, a significant effect of a mechanism variable on an item affected by response shift is taken to indicate that change in the mechanism variable is a possible explanation for the detected response shift in that item. Because of the relative novelty of this approach to explore possible mechanisms of response shift, the results need to be interpreted in an exploratory fashion (however, see also [22, 54] for applications of the same procedure). The effects of mechanism

variables can be represented as Cohen's r , where values of 0.1, 0.3, and 0.5 are indicative of small, moderate, and large effects, respectively [51].

All statistical analyses were performed using Lavaan [55]. The maximum likelihood estimator with robust standard errors and mean- and variance-adjusted test statistics was used to take into account skewness of the data. Additional advantages of this procedure are that it performs well in terms of parameter estimation and protection against false positives (e.g., [56, 57]). RMSEA values were based on the adjusted test statistics. As the difference between two scaled goodness-of-fit test statistics does not yield the correct scaled difference test statistic, a scaled chi-square difference test [58] was applied. Syntax of the reported analyses is provided in the Electronic Supplementary Material 6.

Results

CFS-Trial

Objective 1: The occurrence of response shift The multi-group longitudinal measurement model (see Fig. 2) with an added residual covariance between item 14 and item 20 showed the best fit (see Table 2). Adding the covariance seemed to make sense given the similarity of the wording of these items (see Electronic Supplementary Material 2). As expected, the no response shift model showed a significant deterioration in model fit as compared to the measurement model ($\Delta\chi^2(28) = 45.79, p = .018$), indicating the overall presence of response shift. The equality restriction on the factor loading of item 4 (“Physically, I feel exhausted”) was found not to be tenable ($\Delta\chi^2(2) = 9.76, p = .007$), indicating the presence of response shift through reprioritization. As expected, this response shift was only significant in the CBT group ($\Delta\chi^2(1) = 10.19, p = .001$) and not in the control group ($\Delta\chi^2(1) = 0.53, p = .467$). Inspection of parameter estimates showed that the item “Physically, I feel exhausted” became less important to the measurement of fatigue severity at follow-up, indicating that the observed decrease in this item was smaller than what would be expected if the item was still equally important to the measurement of fatigue severity.

Objective 2: The impact of response shift on the intervention effect of CBT The impact of detected response shift on the change in the item “Physically, I feel exhausted” was large, Cohen's $d = 0.93$. However, the decrease in fatigue severity in the CBT group was of the same size with and without taking response shift into account ($d = -1.12$). Hence, other than expected, the detected response shift did not impact the intervention effect.

Table 2 Overall goodness of fit of the models in steps 1–3 of the SEM approach for investigation of response shift (Objective 1)

	Chi-square	Df	<i>p</i> -value	RMSEA [90% CI]
CFS-trial				
Step 1: Measurement model	266.30	190	< .001	0.060 [0.042–0.076]
+ residual covariance items 14–20	222.90	186	.033	0.042 [0.013–0.062]
Step 2: No response shift model	264.15	214	.011	0.046 [0.023–0.063]
Step 3: Response shift model	259.47	213	.016	0.044 [0.020–0.062]
Cancer-trial				
Step 1: Measurement model	250.11	190	.002	0.072 [0.045–0.095]
+ residual covariance items 14–20	236.15	186	.008	0.066 [0.036–0.090]
Step 2: No response shift model	271.33	214	.005	0.066 [0.038–0.089]
Step 3: Response shift model	264.64	213	.009	0.063 [0.033–0.086]
Diabetes-trial				
Step 1: Measurement model	217.06	190	.087	0.052 [0.000–0.082]
+ residual covariance items 14–20	206.61	186	.143	0.046 [0.000–0.078]
Step 2: No response shift model	244.73	214	.073	0.052 [0.000–0.080]
Step 3: Response shift model	241.92	213	.085	0.050 [0.000–0.079]

A non-significant chi-square test indicates exact model fit. A root mean square error of approximation (RMSEA) value below .08 indicates reasonable fit and a value below .05 indicates close fit [46]

CI confidence interval *Df* degrees of freedom

Objective 3: Cognitions and perceptions as mechanisms of response shift There were no significant associations between the selected mechanism variables and the detected response shift in item 4. Hence, other than expected, the response shift effect was not associated with changes in cognitions and perceptions.

Cancer-Trial

Objective 1: The occurrence of response shift The multi-group longitudinal measurement model with an added residual covariance between item 14 and item 20, as in the CFS-trial, showed the best fit (see Table 2). The no response shift model did not show a statistically significant deterioration in model fit as compared to the measurement model ($\Delta\chi^2(28) = 35.89, p = .145$). This indicates that there is no overall presence of response shift. To prevent missing small but meaningful effects, the investigation for possible specific indications of response shift was continued. The equality restriction on the factor loading of item 16 (“I tire easily”) was not tenable ($\Delta\chi^2(2) = 13.16, p = .001$), indicating the presence of response shift through reprioritization. As expected, this response shift was only significant in the CBT group ($\Delta\chi^2(1) = 9.65, p = .002$) and not in the control group ($\Delta\chi^2(1) = 1.51, p = .219$). Inspection of parameter estimates showed that the item “I tire easily” became more important to the measurement of fatigue severity at follow-up, indicating that the observed decrease in this indicator was larger than what would be expected if the item was still equally important to the measurement of fatigue severity.

Objective 2: The impact of response shift on the intervention effect of CBT The impact of detected response shift on change in the item “I tire easily” was large ($d = -0.85$). However, the decrease in fatigue severity in the CBT group was of comparable size with ($d = -1.77$) and without ($d = -1.81$) taking response shift into account. Hence, other than expected, the detected response shift did not impact the intervention effect.

Objective 3: Cognitions and perceptions as mechanisms of response shift The FQL subscales exhausting and frightening and the FCS showed small but significant associations with item 16 ($r = -0.24, p < .001$; $r = .14, p = 0.041$; $r = 0.20, p = .035$, respectively). Thus, as expected, it seemed that the detected response shift in item 16 was associated with changes in cognitions and perceptions. Specifically, an evaluation of fatigue being less exhausting was less strongly associated to improvement on the item “I tire easily” as compared to the other items of fatigue severity. An evaluation of fatigue as less frightening and a reduction in fatigue catastrophizing were more strongly associated with improvement on item 16 than with the other items.

Diabetes-Trial

Objective 1: The occurrence of response shift The multi-group longitudinal measurement model with, again, an added residual covariance between item 14 and item 20 showed the best fit (see Table 2). The no response shift model did not show a statistically significant deterioration

in model fit as compared to the measurement model ($\Delta\chi^2(28) = 40.86, p = .055$). This indicates that there is no overall presence of response shift. Nevertheless, the investigation for possible specific indications of response shift was continued. Inspection of modification indices showed response shift through reprioritization in item 16 (“I tire easily”); $\Delta\chi^2(2) = 7.30, p = .026$. As expected, this response shift was only significant in the CBT group ($\Delta\chi^2(1) = 7.39, p = .007$) and not in the control group ($\Delta\chi^2(1) = 0.78, p = .376$). Inspection of parameter estimates showed that, similar to the results of the Cancer-trial, the item “I tire easily” became more important to the measurement of fatigue severity at follow-up.

Objective 2: The impact of response shift on the intervention effect of CBT The impact of detected response shift on change in the item “I tire easily” was large ($d = -0.89$). However, the decrease in fatigue severity in the CBT group was of comparable size with ($d = -2.02$) and without ($d = -2.05$) taking response shift into account. Hence, other than expected, the detected response shift did not impact the intervention effect.

Objective 3: Cognitions and perceptions as mechanisms of response shift The FQL subscale pleasant and the SES showed small but significant associations with item 16 ($r = 0.26, p = .009$; $r = -0.20, p = .024$, respectively). Thus, as expected, some indication of associations between changes in cognitions and perceptions and the detected response shift was found. Perceiving fatigue as more pleasant was more strongly related to improvement on the scores of the item “I tire easily,” whereas improvement in self-efficacy was less strongly related to improvement on the scores of this item, as compared to the associations with the other items of fatigue severity.

Discussion

The presented results suggest that response shift occurred in the measurement of fatigue in patients undergoing CBT targeting severe fatigue. Response shift through reprioritization occurred in two of the eight items assessing fatigue, that is, “Physically, I feel exhausted” (CFS-trial) and “I tire easily” (Cancer- and Diabetes-trials). In all three trials, as expected, indications for response shift were found only in the CBT group and not in the control group, suggesting that indeed CBT acts as a catalyst inducing a change in patients’ interpretation of their fatigue. Yet, the occurrence of response shift did not have an impact on the estimated intervention effect, suggesting that the measured reduction in fatigue after CBT reflects an improvement in patients’ fatigue, not its re-evaluation. Changes in some fatigue-related cognitions

and perceptions showed small associations with the detected response shift in the item “I tire easily.”

After CBT, the item “Physically, I feel exhausted” became less important to the measurement of fatigue in the CBT group of the CFS-trial, indicating that scores on this item dropped *less* relative to the other items of the CIS-fatigue. In terms of response shift, this may indicate that patients report less decline in physical exhaustion because they have re-interpreted it as a more normal consequence of daily activity and hence as being less indicative of their chronic fatigue. This would be in line with one of the aims of CBT, namely the normalization of the experience of being fatigued. In the Cancer- and Diabetes-trials, the item “I tire easily” became more important to the measurement of fatigue in both CBT groups, indicating that scores on this item dropped *more* relative to the other items of the CIS-fatigue. This may indicate that the meaning of this item changed, such that the perception of tiring easily became of more relevance for patients’ fatigue. No indications for the occurrence of recalibration and reconceptualization were found. As described in the qualitative literature [59, 60], individuals suffering from severe and chronic fatigue describe their symptom as more intense and of a different nature than any fatigue experienced before. It might be that this initial experience with being severely fatigued leads individuals to develop a new standard (recalibration) and meaning (reconceptualization) of fatigue, which is then not easily changed (i.e., re-evaluated) through CBT. In other words, recalibration and reconceptualization may already have occurred prior to CBT.

Unexpectedly, taking the occurrence of response shift into account had no impact on the estimated intervention effect. Put differently, while CBT induced a discrepancy between the observed scores and target construct, this did not affect the measured reduction in fatigue severity after CBT. This is in line with recent studies that found a limited impact of response shift on change in the target construct [22, 54]. While the detected response shifts in this study were of a large magnitude, they occurred only on a single item per trial, thereby limiting their impact on overall fatigue severity, as measured by eight items. It could be that no impact on fatigue severity was found due to insufficient sensitivity of the analytical method to detect response shift, or possible heterogeneity of response shift. For example, it might be that some participants experience larger response shift, whereas others experience no or very little response shift, which goes undetected when investigating response shift in the entire group. Future research is needed to investigate whether response shift occurs and impacts overall fatigue severity in specific subgroups. For example, it might be that patients with a relative short duration of severe fatigue are more inclined to (re-)evaluate fatigue than patients who have experienced it for many years.

In the Cancer- and Diabetes-trials, changes in some fatigue-related cognitions and perceptions showed small associations with the detected response shift on the item “I tire easily.” Measures of changes in cognitions and perceptions might not be perfect operationalizations of changes in meaning and the method applied to investigate their relation is not well established yet (however, see also [22, 54]). Nevertheless, these results may suggest that cognitions and perceptions could be part of the mechanisms underlying the detected response shift.

A strength of this study is the assessment of response shift in three RCTs in which individuals with different chronic conditions underwent the same CBT for severe fatigue. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first study that investigates response shift in fatigue in the context of CBT. The results of the three trials combined suggest that CBT has a comparable effect on fatigue and its measurement across different patient groups. Further, while items in which response shift occurred differed between trials, explorative analyses showed that parameter changes in the CFS-trial were in the same direction for the item “I tire easily,” and parameter changes in the Cancer- and Diabetes-trials were in the same direction for the item “Physically, I feel exhausted” (but not significantly; data not shown).

While the consistency of the results is encouraging, limitations regarding the statistical analyses and theoretical assumptions need to be considered: First, the analyses were conducted in an exploratory fashion. In the Cancer- and Diabetes-trials, the investigations of response shift were continued despite non-significant omnibus tests. In this first, exploratory phase of response shift research following CBT, this approach was chosen to not miss statistically small but potentially meaningful effects. That is, given the sample size of especially the Cancer- and Diabetes-trials, the power to detect effects with the omnibus test was low as compared to the power to detect effects with a test on a specific response shift. To prevent losing power for the test of individual effects, no correction for multiple testing was used. As a consequence, the risk of detecting false positives (i.e., making type I errors) may have increased. However, the chosen statistical procedure performs well with regard to type I error and in terms of finding correct estimates of factor loadings [56, 57]. Nevertheless, given the insignificant omnibus test, future studies are needed to provide insight into the stability of the current findings.

Another limitation is that no across group measurement invariance restrictions were imposed, making direct comparison of the latent variables across groups unwarranted. That is, when the measurement structure of fatigue severity is not invariant across groups, differences in the means of the underlying latent variables are not necessarily indicative of differences in fatigue severity. Measurement equivalence was evaluated across groups at baseline (results not shown)

which confirmed successful randomization in all trials. It was not the aim to directly compare fatigue severity between groups, but rather to investigate whether there would be changes in the measurement structure of fatigue over time (i.e., response shift) in either or both groups. By focusing the analyses on response shift investigation only, possible response shift effects would not be obscured by across group differences. Future research is needed to investigate whether there are informative differential effects between groups.

The validity of the SEM approach for detection of response shift depends on the extent to which certain methodological and theoretical assumptions hold. First, application of SEM requires that response shift occurs in the majority of the sample and in a minority of the indicators. Group-level results may not be directly meaningful for inferences about individual-level processes (e.g., some individuals may show no response shift or even response shift in the opposite direction). Nevertheless, results from the SEM approach can be meaningful for the interpretation of general patterns of response shift, similar to general patterns of treatment effectiveness as measured by group-level change in fatigue severity.

Second, the detected measurement noninvariance is taken to indicate response shift. This interpretation is only valid when the detected effects are indeed caused by a change in meaning of the subjective evaluations [15]. With SEM, the interpretations of the different types of noninvariance are consistent with the different pathways through which response shift can occur (i.e., recalibration, reprioritization, and reconceptualization). Theoretical, clinical, and common sense arguments were used to substantiate the interpretation of results as response shift. Still, there may be other explanations for the detected effects. For example, the finding that the item “Physically, I feel exhausted” became *less* and “I tire easily” became *more* important, respectively, to the measurement of fatigue could also indicate that CBT is relatively less vs. more effective regarding these aspects of fatigue. Qualitative research can help to investigate respondents’ interpretation of these scores [61]. To further substantiate the interpretation of findings as indications of response shift, the associations between detected response shift effects and potential mechanism variables, according to response shift theory [36, 62], were also investigated. Moreover, it seems likely that CBT can induce response shift as it directly targets patients’ cognitions and perceptions regarding their fatigue: patients are challenged to change maladaptive cognitions about fatigue (e.g., “the fatigue forces me to become inactive”) into adaptive ones (e.g., “despite being fatigued I can gradually increase my level of activity”) and learn to (re-)evaluate fatigue as a normal everyday experience (e.g., “it is normal to become fatigued after a late night, and I will recover from it”). Such change in

fatigue-related beliefs could lead to a change in response to the self-report questionnaire, despite an equal level of fatigue. The findings from a study on treatment of depression are in line with this assumption. The authors found (indicators of) response shift to be more pronounced in individuals who received psychotherapy, including CBT, as compared to those who received medication [23].

Lastly, a total of 37 individuals were excluded from analyses. Data of 29 individuals were excluded to ensure that the groups clearly differed in their exposure to a catalyst (here: CBT). Data from eight individuals were excluded due to attrition and consequent missing data at post-assessment. As the number of individuals excluded due to missing data was small (<2% of the total data), it is unlikely that this would have impacted the results.

In sum, across patient groups, CBT seems to have an impact on the measurement of fatigue that is indicative of response shift. However, these effects have not been shown to bias the estimated effect of CBT on fatigue severity. Some of the cognitions and perceptions targeted during CBT are associated with the detected response shift, making them possible mechanism variables that warrant further investigation. Future qualitative research is needed to examine the assumption that CBT acts as a catalyst that induces a change in patients' interpretation of different aspects of fatigue.

Supplementary Information The online version contains supplementary material available at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12529-022-10111-8>.

Funding Mathilde Verdam received a grant from the Amsterdam Public Health research institute. Fabiola Müller received funding from foundation NKCVC (Dutch: Stichting NKCVC).

Declarations

Ethics Statements All procedures performed in studies involving human participants were in accordance with the ethical standards of the institutional and/or national research committee and with the 1964 Helsinki declaration and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards. The CFS-trial has been reviewed and approved by the Medical Ethical Committee of the Radboud University Medical Center (NL42543.091.12) and has been registered in the Netherlands Trial Register (NTR4013). The Cancer-trial was reviewed and approved by the Arnhem-Nijmegen Medical Ethical Committee (NL43781.091.13), the ethics committees of the participating hospitals, and has been registered in the Netherlands Trial Register (NTR4309). The Diabetes-trial has been reviewed and approved by the Medical Ethical Committee of the Radboud University Medical Center (NL43178.091.13), the ethics committees of the participating hospitals, and has been registered in the Netherlands Trial Register (NTR4312).

Consent to Participate Informed consent was obtained from all individual participants included in the study.

Conflict of Interest The authors declare no competing interests.

Open Access This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing,

adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

References



1. Fukuda K, Strauss SE, Hickie I, Sharpe MC, Dobbins JG, Komaroff A. The chronic fatigue syndrome: a comprehensive approach to its definition and study. *Ann Intern Med.* 1994;121:953–9.
2. Reeves WC, Lloyd A, Vernon SD, Klimas N, Jason LA, Bleijenberg G, et al. Identification of ambiguities in the 1994 chronic fatigue syndrome research case definition and recommendations for resolution. *BMC Health Serv Res.* 2003;3:25.
3. Abrahams HJG, Gielissen MFM, Schmits IC, Verhagen CAHHVM, Rovers MM, Knoop H. Risk factors, prevalence, and course of severe fatigue after breast cancer treatment: a meta-analysis involving 12,327 breast cancer survivors. *Ann Oncol.* 2016;27:965–74.
4. Jones JM, Olson K, Catton P, Catton CN, Fleshner NE, Krzyzanowska MK, et al. Cancer-related fatigue and associated disability in post-treatment cancer survivors. *J Cancer Surviv.* 2016;10:51–61.
5. Menting J, Nikolaus S, van der Veld WM, Goedendorp MM, Tack CJ, Knoop H. Severe fatigue in type 1 diabetes: exploring its course, predictors and relationship with HbA1c in a prospective study. *Diabetes Res Clin Pract.* 2016;121:127–34.
6. Goedendorp MM, Tack CJ, Stegink E, Bloot L, Bazelmans E, Knoop H. Chronic fatigue in type 1 diabetes: highly prevalent but not explained by hyperglycemia or glucose variability. *Diabetes Care.* 2014;37:73–80.
7. Korenromp IHE, Meeus M, Bleijenberg G. Nederlandse definitie van chronische vermoeidheid [Dutch language area definition of chronic fatigue]. *Ned Tijdschr Geneesk.* 2012;156:1–2.
8. Vercoulen JH, Swanink CM, Galama JM, Fennis JF, Jongen PJ, Hommes OR, et al. The persistence of fatigue in chronic fatigue syndrome and multiple sclerosis: development of a model. *J Psychosom Res.* 1998;45:507–17.
9. Donovan KA, Small BJ, Andrykowski MA, Munster P, Jacobsen PB. Utility of a cognitive-behavioral model to predict fatigue following breast cancer treatment. *Heal Psychol.* 2007;26:464–72.
10. Menting J, Tack CJ, Donders R, Knoop H. Potential mechanisms involved in the effect of cognitive behavioral therapy on fatigue severity in type 1 diabetes. *J Consult Clin Psychol.* 2018;86:330–40.
11. Knoop H, Bleijenberg G, Gielissen MFM, van Der Meer JWM, White PD. Is a full recovery possible after cognitive behavioural therapy for chronic fatigue syndrome? *Psychother Psychosom.* 2007;76:171–6.
12. Worm-Smeitink M, Janse A, van Dam A, Evers A, van der Vaart R, Wensing M, et al. Internet-based cognitive behavioral therapy in stepped care for chronic fatigue syndrome: randomized noninferiority trial. *J Med Internet Res.* 2019;21:1–15.
13. Gielissen MFM, Verhagen S, Witjes F, Bleijenberg G. Effects of cognitive behavior therapy in severely fatigued disease-free cancer patients compared with patients waiting for cognitive behavior therapy: a randomized controlled trial. *J Clin Oncol.* 2006;24:4882–7.
14. Prinsen H, Bleijenberg G, Heijman L, Zwarts MJ, Leer JWH, Heerschap A, et al. The role of physical activity and physical fitness in postcancer fatigue: a randomized controlled trial. *Support Care Cancer.* 2013;21:2279–88.

15. Vanier A, Oort FJ, McClimans L, Ow N, Gulek BG, Böhnke JR, et al. Response shift in patient-reported outcomes: definition, theory, and a revised model. *Qual Life Res.* 2021;30:3309–22.
16. Sprangers MAG, Schwartz CE. Integrating response shift into health-related quality of life research: a theoretical model. *Soc Sci Med.* 1999;48:1507–15.
17. Ilie G, Bradfield J, Moodie L, Lawen T, Ilie A, Lawen Z, et al. The role of response-shift in studies assessing quality of life outcomes among cancer patients: a systematic review. *Front Oncol.* 2019;9.
18. Schwartz CE, Bode R, Repucci N, Becker J, Sprangers MAG, Fayers PM. The clinical significance of adaptation to changing health: a meta-analysis of response shift. *Qual Life Res.* 2006;15:1533–50.
19. Ring L, Höfer S, Heuston F, Harris D, O'Boyle CA. Response shift masks the treatment impact on patient reported outcomes (PROs): the example of individual quality of life in edentulous patients. *Health Qual Life Outcomes.* 2005;3.
20. Gerlich C, Schuler M, Jelitte M, Neuderth S, Flentje M, Graefen M, et al. Prostate cancer patients' quality of life assessments across the primary treatment trajectory: 'true' change or response shift? *Acta Oncol.* 2016;55:814–20.
21. Friedrich M, Zenger M, Hinz A. Response shift effects of quality of life assessments in breast cancer survivors. *Eur J Cancer Care.* 2019;28:1–9.
22. Verdam MGE, Van Ballegooijen W, Holtmaat CJM, Knoop H, Lancee J, Oort FJ, et al. Re-evaluating randomized clinical trials of psychological interventions: impact of response shift on the interpretation of trial results. *PLoS ONE.* 2021;16:1–19.
23. Fokkema M, Smits N, Kelderman H, Cuijpers P. Response shifts in mental health interventions: an illustration of longitudinal measurement invariance. *Psychol Assess.* 2013;25:520–31.
24. Chen PY, Yang CM. Consequences of ignoring the response-shift and measure non-invariant items in sleep studies: an empirical data based simulation of the treatment effect of CBT-I on dysfunctional sleep beliefs. *Sleep Med.* 2020;74:99–108.
25. Hartog ID, Willems DL, Van Den Hout WB, Scherer-Rath M, Oreel TH, Henriques JPS, et al. Influence of response shift and disposition on patient-reported outcomes may lead to suboptimal medical decisions: a medical ethics perspective. *BMC Med Ethics BMC Medical Ethics.* 2019;20:1–7.
26. Wiborg JF, Knoop H, Frank LE, Bleijenberg G. Towards an evidence-based treatment model for cognitive behavioral interventions focusing on chronic fatigue syndrome. *J Psychosom Res.* 2012;72:399–404.
27. Abrahams HJG, Gielissen MFM, Braamse AMJ, Bleijenberg G, Buffart LM, Knoop H. Graded activity is an important component in cognitive behavioral therapy to reduce severe fatigue: results of a pragmatic crossover trial in cancer survivors. *Acta Oncol.* 2019;58:1692–8.
28. Gielissen MF, Knoop H, Servaes P, Kalkman JS, Huibers MJ, Verhagen S, et al. Differences in the experience of fatigue in patients and healthy controls: patients' descriptions. *Health Qual Life Outcomes.* 2007;5:1–7.
29. Janse A, Bleijenberg G, Knoop H. Prediction of long-term outcome after cognitive behavioral therapy for chronic fatigue syndrome. *J Psychosom Res.* 2019;121:93–9.
30. Abrahams HJG, Gielissen MFM, Donders RRT, Goedendorp MM, van der Wouw AJ, Verhagen CAHHVM, et al. The efficacy of Internet-based cognitive behavioral therapy for severely fatigued survivors of breast cancer compared with care as usual: a randomized controlled trial. *Cancer.* 2017;123:3825–34.
31. Janse A, Worm-Smeitink M, Bleijenberg G, Donders R, Knoop H. Efficacy of web-based cognitive-behavioural therapy for chronic fatigue syndrome: randomised controlled trial. *Br J Psychiatry.* 2018;212:112–8.
32. Menting J, Tack CJ, van Bon AC, Jansen HJ, van den Bergh JP, Mol MJTM, et al. Web-based cognitive behavioural therapy blended with face-to-face sessions for chronic fatigue in type 1 diabetes: a multicentre randomised controlled trial. *Lancet Diabetes Endocrinol.* 2017;5:448–56.
33. Ahmed S, Sawatzky R, Levesque JF, Ehrmann-Feldman D, Schwartz CE. Minimal evidence of response shift in the absence of a catalyst. *Qual Life Res.* 2014;23:2421–30.
34. Oort FJ. Using structural equation modeling to detect response shifts and true change. *Qual Life Res.* 2005;14:587–98.
35. Sajobi TT, Brahmabatt R, Lix LM, Zumbo BD, Sawatzky R. Scoping review of response shift methods: current reporting practices and recommendations. *Qual Life Res.* 2018;27:1133–46.
36. Mellenbergh GJ. Item bias and item response theory. *Int J Educ Res.* 1989;13:127–43.
37. Vercoulen JHMM, Swanink CMA, Fennis JFM, Galama JMD, van der Meer JWM, Bleijenberg G. Dimensional assessment of chronic fatigue syndrome. *J Psychosom Res.* 1994;38:383–92.
38. Worm-Smeitink M, Gielissen M, Bloot L, van Laarhoven HWM, van Engelen BGM, van Riel P, et al. The assessment of fatigue: psychometric qualities and norms for the checklist individual strength. *J Psychosom Res.* 2017;98:40–6.
39. Dittner AJ, Wessely SC, Brown RG. The assessment of fatigue: a practical guide for clinicians and researchers. 2004.
40. Jacobsen PB, Azzarello LM, Hann DM. Relation of catastrophizing to fatigue severity in women with breast cancer. *Cancer Res Ther Control.* 1999;8:155–64.
41. Gielissen MFM, Verhagen CAHHVM, Bleijenberg G. Cognitive behaviour therapy for fatigued cancer survivors: long-term follow-up. *Br J Cancer.* 2007;97:612–8.
42. Ray C, Weir W, Stewart D, Miller P, Hyde G. Ways of coping with chronic fatigue syndrome: development of an illness management questionnaire. *Soc Sci Med.* 1993;37:385–91.
43. Prins JB, Bleijenberg G, Bazelmans E, Elving LD, de Boo TM, Severens JL, et al. Cognitive behaviour therapy for chronic fatigue syndrome: a multicentre randomised controlled trial. *Lancet.* 2001;357:841–7.
44. Heins MJ, Knoop H, Burk WJ, Bleijenberg G. The process of cognitive behaviour therapy for chronic fatigue syndrome: which changes in perpetuating cognitions and behaviour are related to a reduction in fatigue? *J Psychosom Res.* 2013;75:235–41.
45. Oort FJ, Visser MRM, Sprangers MAG. An application of structural equation modeling to detect response shifts and true change in quality of life data from cancer patients undergoing invasive surgery. *Qual Life Res.* 2005;14:599–609.
46. Browne MW, Cudeck R. Alternative ways of assessing model fit. *Soc Methods Res.* 1992;21:230–58.
47. Cohen J. *Statistical power analysis for the behavioral sciences.* 2nd edition. Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates; 1988.
48. Sloan JA, Cella D, Hays RD. Clinical significance of patient-reported questionnaire data: another step toward consensus. *J Clin Epidemiol.* 2005;58:1217–9.
49. Jöreskog KG, Sorbom D. *LISREL 8 users' guide.* 2nd ed. Chicago, IL: Scientific software international, Inc.; 1996.
50. Verdam MGE, Oort F, Sprangers MAG. The impact of response shift on the assessment of change: calculation of effect-size indices using structural equation modeling. *J Clin Epidemiol.* 2017;85:37–44.
51. Bollen KA. *Structural equations with latent variables.* New York: Wiley; 1989.
52. Norman GR, Sloan JA, Wyrwich KW. Interpretation of changes in health-related quality of life. *Med Care.* 2003;41:582–92.
53. King-Kallimanis BL, Oort FJ, Garst GJA. Using structural equation modelling to detect measurement bias and response shift in longitudinal data. *ASSt Adv Stat Anal.* 2010;94:139–56.
54. Oreel TH, Nieuwkerk PT, Hartog ID, Netjes JE, Vonk ABA, Lemkes J, et al. Response shift after coronary revascularization. *Qual Life Res.* 2022;31:437–50.
55. Rosseel Y. lavaan: an R package for structural equation modeling. *J Stat Softw.* 2012;48:1–36.

56. Maydeu-Olivares A. Maximum likelihood estimation of structural equation models for continuous data: standard errors and goodness of fit. *Struct Equ Model*. 2017;24:383–94.
57. Li CH. Confirmatory factor analysis with ordinal data: comparing robust maximum likelihood and diagonally weighted least squares. *Behav Res Methods*. 2016;48:936–49.
58. Satorra A, Bentler PM. A scaled difference chi-square test statistic for moment structure analysis. *Psychometrika*. 2001;66:507–14.
59. Bootsma TI, Schellekens MPJ, Woezik RAM, Lee ML, Slatman J. Experiencing and responding to chronic cancer-related fatigue: a meta-ethnography of qualitative research. *Psychooncology*. 2020;29:241–50.
60. Whitehead LC, Unahi K, Burrell B, Crowe MT. The experience of fatigue across long-term conditions: a qualitative meta-synthesis. *J Pain Symptom Manage*. 2016;52:131–143.e1.
61. Taminiau-Bloem EF, Schwartz CE, van Zuuren FJ, Koeneman MA, Visser MRM, Tishelman C, et al. Using a retrospective pretest instead of a conventional pretest is replacing biases: a qualitative study of cognitive processes underlying responses to the test items. *Qual Life Res*. 2016;25:1327–37.
62. Sébille V, Lix LM, Ayilara OF, Sajobi TT, Janssens ACJW, Sawatzky R, et al. Critical examination of current response shift methods and proposal for advancing new methods. *Qual Life Res*. 2021;30:3325–42.

Publisher's Note Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

Authors and Affiliations

Fabiola Müller^{1,2,3,4,5}  · Mathilde G. E. Verdam^{1,6,7}  · Frans J. Oort⁸ · Heleen Riper^{3,9,10} · Annemieke van Straten^{3,9} · Irma M. Verdonck-de Leeuw^{3,9,11} · Mirjam A. G. Sprangers^{1,3,4,12} · Hans Knoop^{1,3,4,13}

¹ Medical Psychology, Amsterdam UMC Location University of Amsterdam, Meibergdreef 9, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

² Amsterdam Public Health, Global Health, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

³ Amsterdam Public Health, Mental Health, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

⁴ Cancer Center Amsterdam, Cancer Treatment and Quality of Life, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

⁵ Faculty of Science, School of Psychology, Quality of Life Office, The University of Sydney, Chris O'Brien Lifehouse (C39Z), Sydney, NSW 2006, Australia

⁶ Amsterdam Public Health, Personalized Medicine, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

⁷ Institute of Psychology, Department of Methodology and Statistics, Leiden University, Pieter de la Court Building, Wassenaarseweg 52, 2333 AK Leiden, The Netherlands

⁸ Research Institute of Child Development and Education, University of Amsterdam, Nieuwe Achtergracht 127, 1018 WS Amsterdam, The Netherlands

⁹ Department of Clinical, Neuro-, & Developmental Psychology, Faculty of Behavioural and Movement Sciences, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Van der Boechorststraat 7, 1081 BT Amsterdam, The Netherlands

¹⁰ Department of Psychiatry, Amsterdam UMC Location Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, De Boelelaan 1117, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

¹¹ Department of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery, Amsterdam UMC Location Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, De Boelelaan 1117, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

¹² Aging & Later Life, Amsterdam Public Health, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

¹³ Expert Center for Chronic Fatigue, Amsterdam UMC Location Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, De Boelelaan 1117, Amsterdam, The Netherlands