are directly and indirectly linked with HRQoL of TB patients. METHODS: A prospec-
tive cross-sectional study was conducted in a NAC and a tertiary care teaching hospital in a province of Pakistan, the Punjab. Data was collected by using WHONQL-BREF question-
naire (Urdu version, pretested for reliability and validity) by means of face-to-face interviews and where possible by gender-based focus group sessions. In addition, facilitators used non-open-ended questions in order to get patients’ demo-
graphic and socioeconomic data. Participants were also asked to share their per-
sonal experiences of being diagnosed and treated with TB and what impact it had 
on their life. All observations of the Cronbach’s alpha coefficient of the revalidated
results: The overall Cronbach’s alpha coefficient of the revalidated
WHONQL-BREF questionnaire was 0.785. The confirmatory factor analysis also pro-
voked an acceptable fit to a four-factor model in the studied sample. The scores for 
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