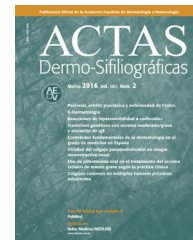




ACTAS Derma-Sifiliográficas

Full English text available at
www.actasdermo.org



SPECIAL ARTICLE

Adaptation and Validation of the Spanish Version of the Actinic Keratosis Quality of Life Questionnaire[☆]



Isabel Longo Imedio,^a Carlos Serra-Guillén^{b,*}

^a Servicio de Dermatología, Hospital Central de la Defensa Gómez Ulla, Madrid, Spain

^b Servicio de Dermatología, Instituto Valenciano de Oncología, Valencia, Spain

Received 10 December 2015; accepted 3 March 2016

Available online 25 May 2016

KEYWORDS

Actinic keratosis;
Quality of life;
Validation study;
Spanish

Abstract

Background and objective: While there are questionnaires for evaluating the effects of skin cancer on patient quality of life, there are no specific questionnaires available in Spanish for evaluating quality of life in patients with actinic keratosis. The aim of this study was to translate and culturally adapt the Actinic Keratosis Quality of Life (AKQoL) questionnaire into Spanish.

Patients and methods: The original questionnaire was translated into Spanish following the guidelines for the cross-cultural adaptation of self-report measures. Several measures of general reliability and validity were calculated, including Cronbach α for internal consistency and the Spearman rank-order correlation coefficient and a Bland-Altman plot for test-retest reliability. To test concurrent validity, we used the Pearson correlation coefficient to measure the correlation between AKQoL and Skindex-29 scores.

Results: The final version of the questionnaire was administered to 621 patients with actinic keratosis, who scored a mean (SD) of 5.25 (4.73) points (total possible score, 0-25). The Cronbach α reliability coefficient analysis was 0.84. The correlation between the mean (SD) score on the Skindex-29 (1.87 [4.07]) and on the AKQoL (1.97 [2.98]) was 0.344 ($P = .002$, Spearman's rho), with a proportion of shared variance of 11.8%.

Conclusions: The translation, cross-cultural adaptation, and validation of the original AKQoL produced a reliable, easily understandable questionnaire for evaluating the impact of actinic keratosis on the quality of life of patients in our setting.

© 2016 Elsevier España, S.L.U. and AEDV. All rights reserved.

[☆] Please cite this article as: Longo Imedio I,. Adaptación y validación de la versión española del cuestionario *Actinic Keratosis Quality of Life* (AKQoL). Actas Dermosifiliogr. 2016;107:474–481.

* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: cserraguillen@gmail.com (C. Serra-Guillén).

PALABRAS CLAVE

Queratosis actínica;
Calidad de vida;
Estudio de validación;
Español

Adaptación y validación de la versión española del cuestionario *Actinic Keratosis Quality of Life* (AKQoL)

Resumen

Introducción y objetivo: Actualmente existen cuestionarios para valorar el impacto en la calidad de vida en pacientes con cáncer cutáneo. Sin embargo, no se cuenta con un instrumento específico aplicable a casos con queratosis actínica. El objetivo de este estudio ha sido la traducción y adaptación transcultural del cuestionario *Actinic Keratosis Quality of Life* (AKQoL) al español.

Pacientes y métodos: El cuestionario original se tradujo al español de acuerdo con el modelo metodológico para la adaptación transcultural de medidas autoadministradas. Se han calculado diversos índices para la fiabilidad general y la validez, incluyendo el coeficiente alfa de Cronbach y test-retest (correlación de rango de Spearman y prueba de Bland-Altman), mientras que para la validez concurrente se utilizó el coeficiente de correlación de Pearson entre los resultados de los cuestionarios AKQoL y Skindex-29.

Resultados: La versión final se administró a un total de 621 sujetos con queratosis actínica con una puntuación media \pm desviación estándar de $5,25 \pm 4,73$ (0 a 25 puntos). El análisis de fiabilidad mostró una alfa de Cronbach de 0,84. La correlación entre el Skindex-29 ($1,87 \pm 4,07$) y AKQoL ($1,97 \pm 2,98$) fue de 0,344 ($p = 0,002$; rho de Spearman), con una proporción de varianza compartida del 11,8%.

Conclusiones: Mediante los distintos procesos de traducción, adaptación transcultural y validación en distintos grupos hemos generado una herramienta comprensible y fiable para valorar el impacto de la queratosis actínica en la calidad de vida de pacientes de nuestro entorno.

© 2016 Elsevier España, S.L.U. y AEDV. Todos los derechos reservados.

Introduction

The concept of health-related quality of life (HRQOL) encompasses various dimensions, such as perception of health, level of independence, and interaction between a person and his or her environment.¹⁻³ Although there is no widely accepted definition of HRQOL in the literature,⁴ the growing interest in this concept is undeniable. HRQOL assessment allows clinicians and researchers to evaluate the impact of disease on the well-being of patients and has become an important consideration when evaluating the outcomes of diverse medical interventions.

In the field of dermatology, concerns about aesthetic alterations, which are chronic in many cases, have led clinicians to use different tools to measure the impact of various skin diseases on their patients' lives and their interaction with the environment.

Actinic keratosis (AK) is an incipient form of superficial squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) that typically presents as multiple lesions in areas of long-term exposure to UV radiation, generally from the sun but also from tanning devices. The condition is thus highly prevalent (affecting over 20% of individuals older than 60 years) and is associated with a risk of recurrence due to field cancerization (presence of sub-clinical lesions in photo-damaged skin underlying clinically evident lesions). Generally nonsurgical treatment is necessary to prevent progression to invasive forms of SCC.⁵ AK lesions present with varying grades of hyperkeratosis and manifest in multiple forms, ranging from slight scaling to

highly adherent crusts. They frequently cause itching or a burning sensation.

Numerous scales are available to assess the impact of dermatologic conditions on QOL and they have been widely used in clinical practice and research. Examples are the Skindex-29⁶ and the Dermatology Life Quality Index (DLQI).⁷ While other more specific instruments, such as the Skin Cancer Index⁸ (recently validated in Spanish⁹), are used to assess QOL in patients with nonmelanoma skin cancer, no specific questionnaires existed for AK until Esmann et al.¹⁰ developed the Actinic Keratosis Quality of Life questionnaire (AKQoL) in 2012.

Tools for evaluating QOL must, among other requirements, be understandable to the patient and this understanding is linked to sociocultural background. Most HRQOL scales, whether generic or specific to a disease and/or medical specialty, are created in English and only some have been translated and adapted for use in the Spanish population.¹¹ When producing a new version of an HRQOL instrument, it is necessary to follow certain procedures to culturally validate the new instrument¹² and ensure that it measures what it was designed to measure (validity); it must also be sufficiently reliable, i.e., offer the necessary stability, accuracy, and consistency for measuring a determined trait.¹³

Objective

The aim of this study was to produce a linguistically and semantically equivalent version of the AKQoL in Spanish that

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/3182151>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/3182151>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)