



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Translation and validation of the Brazilian version of the Cerebral Palsy Quality of Life Questionnaire for Children – child report[☆]



Lígia M.P. Bracciali^{a,*}, Vanessa S. Almeida^a, Andreia N. Sankako^a, Michelle Z. Silva^a, Ana C. Bracciali^a, Sebastião M.R. Carvalho^a, Alessandra T. Magalhães^b

^a Faculdade de Filosofia e Ciências, Universidade Estadual Paulista (UNESP), Marília, SP, Brazil

^b Universidade Federal do Piauí (UFPI), Parnaíba, PI, Brazil

Received 3 November 2014; accepted 27 May 2015

Available online 14 December 2015

KEYWORDS

Quality of life;
Cerebral palsy;
Child

Abstract

Objective: To verify the psychometric properties of the Cerebral Palsy: Quality of Life Questionnaire Children – child report (CPQol-Child) questionnaire, after it was translated and culturally adapted into Brazilian Portuguese.

Methods: After the translation and cultural adaptation of the tool into Brazilian Portuguese, the questionnaire was answered by 65 children with cerebral palsy, aged 9–12 years. The intraclass correlation coefficient and Cronbach's alpha were used to assess the reliability and internal consistency of the tool and its validity was analyzed through the association between CPQol-Child: self-report tool and Kidscreen-10 using Pearson's correlation coefficient.

Results: Internal consistency ranged from 0.6579 to 0.8861, the intraobserver reliability from 0.405 to 0.894, and the interobserver from 0.537 to 0.937. There was a weak correlation between the participation domain and physical health of CPQol-Child: self-report tool and Kidscreen-10.

Conclusion: The analysis suggests that the tool has psychometric acceptability for the Brazilian population.

© 2015 Published by Elsevier Editora Ltda. on behalf of Sociedade Brasileira de Pediatria.

[☆] Please cite this article as: Bracciali LM, Almeida VS, Sankako AN, Silva MZ, Bracciali AC, Carvalho SM, et al. Translation and validation of the Brazilian version of the Cerebral Palsy Quality of Life Questionnaire for Children – child report. J Pediatr (Rio J). 2016;92:143–8.

* Corresponding author.

E-mail: bracci@marilia.unesp.br (L.M.P. Bracciali).

PALAVRAS-CHAVE

Qualidade de vida;
Paralisia Cerebral;
Criança

Tradução e validação da versão brasileira do Questionário de qualidade de vida de crianças com paralisia cerebral – autorrelato

Resumo

Objetivo: Verificar as propriedades psicométricas da versão traduzida e adaptada culturalmente para o português do Brasil do instrumento *Cerebral Palsy: Quality of Life Questionnaire Children – child report questionnaire*.

Métodos: Após a tradução e a adaptação cultural do instrumento para o português o questionário foi respondido por 65 crianças com paralisia cerebral, com idade entre 9 e 12 anos. Os coeficientes de correlação intraclasse e alfa de Cronbach foram utilizados para avaliar a confiabilidade e consistência interna do instrumento e a validade do instrumento foi analisada pela relação entre *CPQol-Child: self-report tool* e a *Kidscreen-10* por meio do Coeficiente de Correlação de Pearson.

Resultados: A consistência interna variou de 0,6579 a 0,8861, a confiabilidade intraobservador de 0,405 a 0,894 e a interobservador 0,537 a 0,937. Verificou-se uma fraca correlação entre o domínio participação e saúde física da *CPQol-Child* e *Kidscreen-10*.

Conclusão: A análise realizada sugere que o instrumento utilizado tem aceitabilidade psicométrica para a população brasileira.

© 2015 Publicado por Elsevier Editora Ltda. em nome da Sociedade Brasileira de Pediatria.

Introduction

Cerebral palsy (CP) is a group of movement and posture disorders that causes limitations in activities due to non-progressive alterations that occur in the fetal or infant brain, usually accompanied by sensory, cognitive, communication, perception, behavior alterations, and/or seizures.¹ It is the most common cause of motor disability in childhood,² with an incidence in developed countries of 2–2.5/1000 live births.³ Although there is no accurate data in Brazil, some authors estimate an incidence of 7/1000 live births.⁴

The need to know the effects of the disease on the health and well-being has resulted in several efforts to develop tools to assess the quality of life (QOL) of these children,⁵ mainly tools in which the respondent is the child itself, as there appears to be a discrepancy between self-report of children and adolescents and their caregivers, especially regarding the emotional aspects.^{6–8} There is evidence that children can reliably answer the QOL self-report if their emotional development, cognitive capacity, and reading level are considered⁹; however, one must be cautious about the reliability of information provided by very young children, as well as by those with cognitive deficit or severe communication impairment.

Currently, there are generic tools to assess QOL of children that have been translated and validated for the Portuguese language, but they do not address specific characteristics of CP. A specific tool must be used in CP, i.e., one that addresses the feelings on assistive technology equipment; feelings about medical, therapeutic and surgical interventions; satisfaction with access to services; and acceptance in the community. These issues go beyond the scope of a generic tool, which usually omits information on the daily lives of these children and do not address the point of view of children with CP, generating doubts whether they correspond to their opinion.^{10–12} A study carried out in 2007¹¹ identified only two specific tools to assess

QOL of children with CP; the DISABKIDS-Cerebral palsy and the Cerebral Palsy: Quality of Life Questionnaire Children (CPQol-Child).¹²

The CPQol-Child: self-report tool is considered as a tool with strong psychometric properties to assess QOL in these schoolchildren,¹⁰ and has been widely used.

The authors of the CPQol-Child: self-report tool developed a tool based on the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF), with the help of a team of international experts, and took into account the views of the child and caregivers. The questionnaire has two versions, the CPQol-Child: self-report tool Primary Caregiver Questionnaire (4–12 years) and CPQol-Child: Child Report Questionnaire (9–12 years). The CPQol-Child: Child Report Questionnaire (9–12 years) version is answered by children with CP aged 9–12 years and contains 53 questions distributed in the following domains: social well-being and acceptance, functionality, participation and physical health, emotional well-being and self-esteem, access to services, and pain and impact of the disability.^{12,13} The version for caregivers has already been translated into different languages.^{14–17} The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends the translation and cultural adaptation of existing tools because it facilitates the comparison of studies conducted in different countries and the communication between researchers.¹⁸

From this perspective, this study aimed to determine the psychometric properties of the translated and culturally adapted version for the Brazilian Portuguese of the tool CPQol-Child: Child Report Questionnaire – 9–12 years.

Materials and methods

The translation, cultural adaptation, and validation into Brazilian Portuguese of the CPQol-Child: self-report tool was requested and authorized by its authors. The project was

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/4153825>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/4153825>

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