Accepted Manuscript

The Spanish adaptation of the Palliative Performance Scale (version 2) among cancer patients at the end of life: Psychometric Properties

Eva Barallat, Ph.D., Maria Nabal, Ph.D., Jaume Canal, Ph.D., Javier Trujillano, Ph.D., Montse Gea-Sánchez, Ph.D., Philip J. Larkin, RN. Ph.D., Michael G. Downing, MD

PII: S0885-3924(17)30277-4

DOI: 10.1016/j.jpainsymman.2017.07.014

Reference: JPS 9439

To appear in: Journal of Pain and Symptom Management

Received Date: 9 December 2016

Revised Date: 10 April 2017

Accepted Date: 6 July 2017

Please cite this article as: Barallat E, Nabal M, Canal J, Trujillano J, Gea-Sánchez M, Larkin PJ, Downing MG, The Spanish adaptation of the Palliative Performance Scale (version 2) among cancer patients at the end of life: Psychometric Properties, *Journal of Pain and Symptom Management* (2017), doi: 10.1016/j.jpainsymman.2017.07.014.

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.



Abstract

Background: Palliative Performance Scale (PPS) is a reliable tool to assess performance status in cancer patients receiving palliative care. Spanish validated and culturally adapted tools are needed.

Objectives:

To develop PPS translation and cross-cultural adaptation into Spanish. To assess its psychometric properties.

Design: Translation process with cross-cultural adaptation to produce Spanish Palliative Performance Scale (PPS-SPANISH).

Settings: Palliative Care Team at one University hospital in Spain.

Participants: 15 advanced cancer patients (60 assessments) were included for PPS translation and validation and 250 patients for cross-sectional analysis. All participants were recruited at oncology ward, emergency area and outpatient clinic by palliative care team professionals. Informed consent was given. Average age was 66.4 ± 13 (60% men).

Methods: Process designed in three steps. Step 1, PPS translation and reverse translation into Spanish (3 bilingual speakers). Linguistic complexity measurement. Step 2, readability and intelligibility assessment. Step 3, a pilot study was conducted to assess test-retest reliability followed by a cross sectional study to measure internal consistency. Inclusion criteria were the same for two samples. Demographic data were also analyzed by descriptive statistics.

Results: Following cultural, linguistic and grammatical adaptation, PPS-SPANISH was readable and reliable. The analysis of the test-retest reliability after 48 hours showed intra-class correlations >0.60. Cronbach's alpha coefficient was 0.99 (0.988 to 0.992). There was high agreement with other functional assessment tools (Barthel Index and Karnofsky Performance Status Index).

Conclusions: PPS-SPANISH showed reliability and validity and it is suitable to assess performance status in cancer patients receiving palliative care.

Keywords:

Cancer; Clinical Tools; Nursing Practice; Palliative care; Palliative Performance Scale; Spanish; Validation Studies

Download English Version:

https://daneshyari.com/en/article/8606122

Download Persian Version:

https://daneshyari.com/article/8606122

Daneshyari.com