

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

## A systematic review of self-administered questionnaires for the functional assessment of patients with knee disabilities adapted into Spanish<sup>☆</sup>



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### KEYWORDS

Knee;  
Outcome assessment;  
Questionnaire;  
Cross-cultural  
adaptation;  
Spanish version

### Abstract

**Objective:** The aim of this study was to conduct a systematic review of self-administered knee-disability functional assessment questionnaires adapted to Spanish, analysing the quality of the transcultural adaptation procedure and the psychometric properties of the new version.

**Material and methods:** A search was conducted in the main biomedical databases to find knee-function assessment scales adapted into Spanish, in order to assess their questionnaire adaptation process as well as their psychometric properties.

**Results:** Ten scales were identified; 3 for lower limb: 2 for any type of pathologies (Lower Limb Functional Index [LLFI]; Lower Extremity Functional Scale [LEFS]) and 1 specific for arthrosis (Arthrosis des Membres Inférieurs et Qualité de vie [AMICAL]); other 3 for knee and hip pathologies (Western Ontario and McMaster Universities Osteoarthritis [WOMAC] index; Osteoarthritis Knee and Hip Quality of Life [OAKHQOL] questionnaire; Hip and Knee Questionnaire [HKQ]), and other 4 for knee: 2 general scales (Knee Injury and Osteoarthritis Outcome Score [KOOS]; Knee Society Clinical Rating System [KSS]) and 2 specifics (Victorian Institute of Sport Assessment [VISA-P] questionnaire for patients with patellar tendinopathy and Kujala Score for patellofemoral pain). The transcultural adaptation procedure was satisfactory, albeit somewhat less rigorous for HKQ and LLFI. In no study were all psychometric properties assessed. Reliability was analysed in all cases, except in KSS. Validity was measured in all questionnaires.

**Conclusions:** The transcultural adaptation procedure was satisfactory and the psychometric properties analysed were similar to both the original version and other versions adapted to other languages.

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**PALABRAS CLAVE**

Rodilla;  
Evaluación de  
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Cuestionario;  
Adaptación  
transcultural;  
Versión española

## Revisión sistemática de los cuestionarios autocumplimentados adaptados al español para la valoración funcional de pacientes con afecciones de rodilla

**Resumen**

**Objetivo:** Realizar una revisión sistemática de cuestionarios autocumplimentados de valoración funcional para afecciones de rodilla adaptados al español analizando la calidad de la adaptación transcultural y las propiedades psicométricas.

**Material y métodos:** Se realizó una búsqueda en las principales bases de datos biomédicas para localizar escalas de valoración funcional de rodilla adaptadas al español, evaluando el proceso de adaptación y sus propiedades psicométricas.

**Resultados:** Se identificaron 10 escalas; 3 fueron para miembro inferior: 2 para cualquier tipo de afección (*Lower Limb Functional Index* [LLFI]; *Lower Extremity Functional Scale* [LEFS]) y una específica para artrosis (*Arthrose des Membres Inférieurs et Qualité de vie* [AMICAL]); otras 3 para patologías de rodilla y cadera (*Western Ontario and McMaster Universities Osteoarthritis* [WOMAC] index; *Osteoarthritis Knee and Hip Quality of Life* [OAKHQOL] questionnaire; *Hip and Knee Questionnaire*[HKQ]), y otras 4 para rodilla: 2 generales (*Knee Injury and Osteoarthritis Outcome Score* [KOOS]; *Knee Society Clinical Rating System* [KSS]) y 2 específicas (*Victorian Institute of Sport Assessment* [VISA-P] questionnaire para pacientes con tendinopatía rotuliana y *Kujala Score* para el dolor femoropatelar). El procedimiento de adaptación transcultural fue satisfactorio, aunque algo menos riguroso para los cuestionarios HKQ y LLFI. En ningún estudio se evaluaron todas las propiedades psicométricas. La fiabilidad se analizó en todos los casos, menos en el KSS. La validez se midió en todos los cuestionarios.

**Conclusión:** Las propiedades psicométricas analizadas fueron aceptables y similares a la versión original y a otras versiones adaptadas a otros idiomas.

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## Introduction

Correct functional evaluation is essential in the management of knee pathologies to evaluate clinical changes and the effects of treatment. This evaluation may use functional scales which report on the impact of the disease from the patient's point-of-view.<sup>1</sup>

There are a large number of scales, usually in the form of self-administered questionnaires that measure function and symptoms in a range of knee pathologies.<sup>2</sup> Some of these are applicable to any lower member complaint, including the knee. Others are designed exclusively for the knee area, either in general (for any pathology), or for specific conditions.

Several papers have recently been published which revise the scales that can be used for knee problems.<sup>3,4</sup> No similar reviews have been published for knee pathology questionnaires in Spanish.

Spanish is the most widely spoken language in the world after Mandarin Chinese, and the number of speakers is rising. In 2015 almost 470 million people spoke it as their native tongue (6.7% of world population).<sup>5</sup> However, the majority of these scales were developed in Anglo-Saxon countries, leading to drawbacks when they are used in countries with other languages or cultures. The need to apply these scales in patients with a different culture requires suitable cross-cultural adaptation to ensure they mean the same as in their original version.<sup>6,7</sup> Additionally, the psychometric properties of the new version must be analysed to ensure that the tool is equivalent to the original.<sup>8</sup>

Our review aims to carry out an exhaustive bibliographical search of self-administered knee questionnaires that have been translated into Spanish, analysing the methodological quality of the cross-cultural adaptation process and the psychometric properties of the Spanish version.

## Material and methods

### Search strategy

A systematic revision was undertaken of papers published on the cross-cultural adaptation into Spanish of self-administered questionnaires to evaluate knee patients, together with the validation process in our language. A bibliographical search of international electronic data bases was conducted (Medline, Embase, CINAHL and Web of Science) from their creation until 31 May 2016. The terms used and the search strategy in Medline were as follows: "outcome" or "questionnaire" or "score" or "functional scale" or "assessment tool" or "instruments" and "knee" or "disability" or "lower limb" and "Spanish" or "Spanish version" or "Spanish cultural adaptation" or "Spanish assessment" or "Spanish translation" or "cross-cultural adaptation" or "validation". A manual search was also undertaken using the names of the different knee scales as key words in the different data bases. The web was searched too, including Google Scholar, with the aim of being able to include other types of publication, such as grey literature. Finally, the references in the papers obtained were examined manually.

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