

BACKGROUND

- Self-report questionnaires are needed in clinical setting to assess the patient's subjective experience (1).
- The questionnaires are usually developed in English and then translated to other languages including Arabic following standard translation process. This translation requires testing on actual participants to check for clarity and understandability.
- Arabic is the fifth most spoken language in the world and the official language in 27 countries each vary in dialect and vocabulary (2).
- In this study we used PROMIS Pediatric Short Forms of Fatigue, Depressive Symptoms, Mobility, and Upper Extremity and pedsQL multidimensional fatigue, all of which have verified Arabic translation. However, to our knowledge it hasn't been tested on Egyptian children.

AIMS

- Check the understandability of the Arabic translation of PROMIS Pediatric Short Forms of Fatigue, Depressive Symptoms, Mobility, and Upper Extremity and pedsQL multidimensional fatigue in Egyptian children.

METHOD

Target population

- Healthy children
- In-patient group
- Out-patient group

Date collection

- Consent
- Child fills questionnaire
- Completion time of questionnaires and comments were recorded.



RESULTS

Characteristics of the sample

Characteristics	Healthy children (n=4)	In-Patient group (n=3)	Out-patient group (n=4)
Gender			
Female (%)	3 (75%)	1 (33.3%)	3 (75%)
Age			
Mean (SD)	10.75 (2.38)	11.6 (1.24)	12.75 (1.78)
Questionnaire filling duration (min)			
Mean (SD)	11.8 (4.42)	17 (2.16)	12.5 (1.80)

- The questionnaires were mostly clear and understandable to the participants with a few exceptions.
 - Unfamiliar expressions: (shirt – in Arabic) in item 5 of the PROMIS SF Fatigue which was best explained to(T-Shirt).
 - Questions in the same questionnaire that felt similar: questions one, six and seven in PROMIS depressive symptoms required further explanation to clarify the difference.

CONCLUSION

- Overall, the understandability of the Arabic translation of the questionnaires is high.
- Most of the questions are clear and easy to read.
- The average questionnaire filling time was highest in in-patients followed by out-patients then healthy children.
- In-patients took the longest in filling the questionnaires as they were probably in the worst physical condition.
- The questionnaires require little intervention by the investigator to clarify some points.
- Questionnaires require further cultural adaptation specially in languages like Arabic to fit the understandability of native Arabic speaking children.

REFERENCES

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