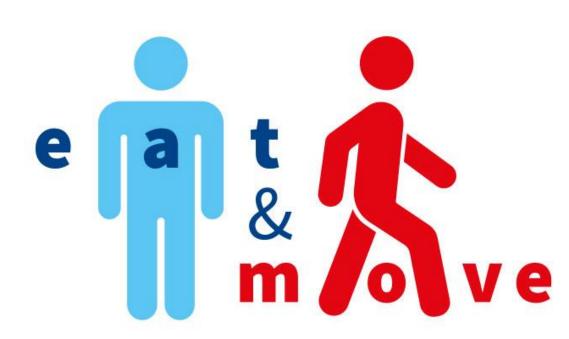
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## Linguistic and cultural adaptation of the NutriQoL® questionnaire in Italy

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## INTRODUCTION

Home enteral nutrition (HEN) is a feeding support technique indicated for patients who are unable to meet their nutritional requirements with normally consumed foodstuffs<sup>1</sup>. HEN allows patients to remain in their social and family environment, thus reducing complications and costs associated with hospital admission, while increasing quality of life (QoL)<sup>2</sup>.

ESPEN guidelines on HEN recommend the assessment of QoL during HEN treatment<sup>3</sup>. Developing of NutriQoL® was encouraged by the lack of specific questionnaires to measure the impact of HEN on patients' HRQoL<sup>4</sup>. NutriQoL® is a validated and specific questionnaire developed in Spain to assess QoL in HEN patients. It comprises 17 items grouped into two dimensions: physical functioning and daily life activities, and aspects of social life<sup>2</sup>. It consists in two parts: Part "A" includes questions about the frequency with which the patients perceive certain HEN-related situations. Part "B" contains questions about how important these situations are for the patients<sup>5</sup>. Finally, NutriQoL® contains a visual analog scale (VAS) from 0 to 100 to evaluate patients' overall health status, <sup>5-7</sup>.

Linguistic and cultural adaptation is necessary to ensure an adequate assessment of QoL in non-Spanish-speaking HEN patients.



We aim to conduct the linguistic and cultural adaptation of the NutriQoL® to Italian, to promote QoL assessment in Italy.

A total of 5 Italian patients requiring HEN participated in the cognitive debriefing (Table

Results of the cognitive debriefing showed that items of the translated questionnaire adequately conveyed the concepts of the original version and were easily understood, demonstrating linguistic equivalence cultural appropriateness.

After cognitive debriefing, only three minor changes needed to be performed (item 4.a, 4.b and 15.a) and one typo to be corrected.

## **RESULTS**

Table 1. Characteristics of cognitive debriefing participants 60% women (n=3) Gender

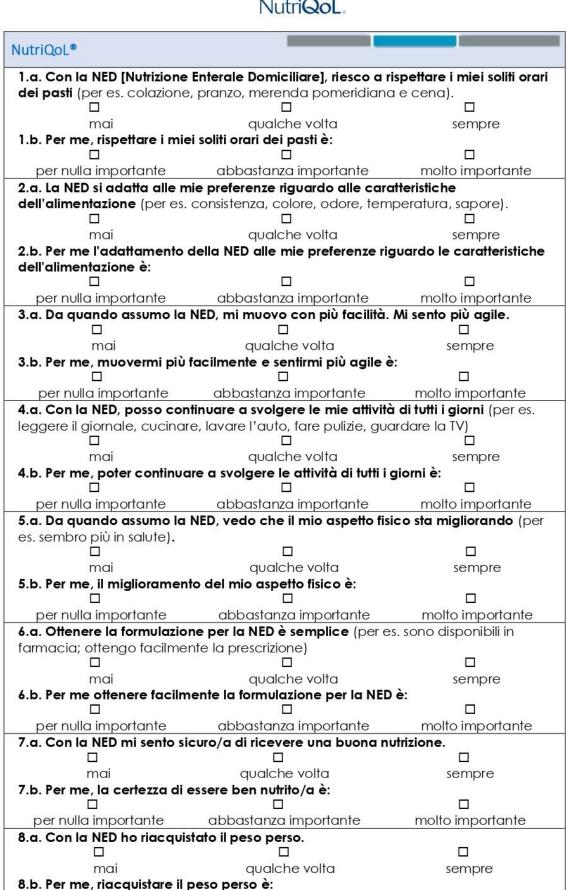
66 years (Range: 55-81 years) Age

Time from 2,5 years (Range: 0,5-4 years) diangosis

60% neoplasm (H&N, breast and LC) Concomitant 20% Cystic fibrosis pathologists 20% Glycogenosis

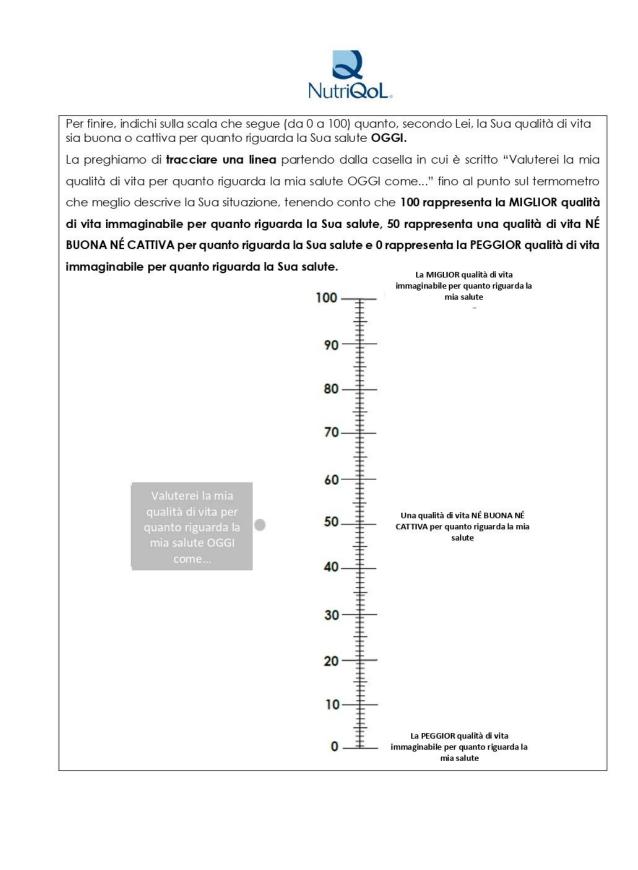






molto importante

11.b. Per me, dormire bene e 12.b. Per me, il fatto che il mio corpo si stia adat 13.b. Per me, masticare e gustare il cibo è:



## Step 1 **Dual Forward**

Two native-speaking linguists of the target language independently perform forward translations

**Translation** 

### Step 2 Reconciliation

A third linguist compares the two forward translations, identifying any discrepancies or cultural differences to create a unified translation.

Step 3

**Back Translation** A native-speaker linguist with fluency in the target language translates the reconciled document back

into the source language

### Step 4 **Resolution of Back** and Forward **Translation**

Discrepancies between the forward translation, back translation, and source are resolved

## **METHOD**

per nulla importante

### Step 5 **Expert Review**

Two Italian clinicians experts in medical nutrition provide feedback on the accuracy of all medical terminology.

### Step 6 **Cognitive Interviewing**

Qualitative interviews are conducted with 5 prescreened respondents who are representative of the study's target population.

### Step 7 **Final Proof-Reading** and Delivery

The finalized language is proofed by a nativespeaking linguist of the target language

**Italian version of NutriQoL®** 

Methodology carried out following the International Society for Pharmacoeconomics and Outcomes Research (ISPOR) guidelines<sup>8</sup>

## REFERENCES

1. Bischoff SC et al. Clin Nutr. 2020; 39 (1): 5-22; 2. Cuerda MC et al. Patient Prefer Adherence. 2016; 10: 2289-96; 3. Apezetxea A et al. Nutr Hosp. 2016; 33 (6): 1260-7; 4. Joyce CR et al. Qual Life Res. 2003; 12 (3): 275-80; 5. Apezetxea A et al. Nutr Hosp. 2016; 33 (6): 1260-7. **6.** Apezetxea A et al. J Patient Rep Outcomes. 2017; 2 (1):25. **7.** Cuerda MC, et al. Adv Ther. 2016; 33 (10): 1728-39.

## The linguistic and cultural

adaptation of NutriQoL® into Italian paves the way to assess **QoL in HEN patients in Italy.** 

CONCLUSIONS

The process was conducted following the ISPOR guidelines the translation and adaptation of patient-reported outcomes (PRO) ensuring that the Italian version of the is questionnaire culturally appropriate and suitable in Italy.

## CONTACT INFORMATION

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