Polish adaptation of the Italian spine youth quality of life questionnaire

K KORBEL¹, E KINEL², P JANUSZ³, M KOZINOGA³,⁴, D CZAPROWSKI¹,⁵, T KOTWICKI³

¹Department of Rehabilitation and Physiotherapy, Physiotherapy Unit, University of Medical Sciences, ²Department of Rehabilitation and Physiotherapy, Clinic of Rehabilitation, University of Medical Sciences, ³Department of Spine Disorders and Pediatric Orthopedics, University of Medical Sciences, ⁴Rehasport Clinic, Poznan, ⁵Jozef Rusiecki University College, Olsztyn, Poland

Introduction: Negative impact of spinal deformities on health-related quality of life (QoL) is well known. The SRS-22 questionnaire is commonly used for the assessment of the QoL in children and adolescents with idiopathic scoliosis (IS). However, it was originally developed for surgically treated patients so it demonstrates high ceiling effect in non-surgical care. The Italian Spine Youth Quality-of-Life Questionnaire (ISYQOL) was shown to be appropriate in adolescents with IS or Scheuermann Juvenile Kyphosis (SJK) treated non-surgically.

Objective: The aim of the study was to carry on the process of cultural adaptation of the Italian Spine Youth Quality of Life ISYQOL Questionnaire into Polish.

Methods: Thirty-four adolescents with IS and two with SJK were enrolled, 31 girls and 5 boys, mean age 14.3 years (±1.8), mean Cobb angle 30.1 degree (± 10.1), range 12 to 59. All patients have been wearing a corrective TLSO brace with an average duration of 2.2 years (±1.7). The Institutional Review Board approved the study.

The process of cross-cultural adaptation of the ISYQOL Questionnaire was performed in accordance with the guidelines set up by the International Quality of Life Assessment (IQOLA) Project, including the following steps: (1) forward translation, (2) expert panel back-translation, (3) pre-testing and cognitive interviewing, and (4) development of final version.

The reliability (internal consistency, test-retest reliability), floor, and ceiling effects of the Polish version of the ISYQOL were calculated. Internal consistency was assessed using the Cronbach alpha coefficient. Test–retest reliability was evaluated using Spearman correlation coefficient.

Results and Discussions: The Polish version of the questionnaire was developed and tested. The internal consistency was satisfactory: Cronbach alpha coefficient was 0.8. Test-retest study revealed high reliability with the Spearman correlation coefficient value of 0.97. There was neither floor nor ceiling effect for the ISYQOL overall score.

Conclusion and Significance: Polish version of the ISYQOL is reliable and can be used in adolescents with spinal deformity.