



PROCEEDINGS

Peradeniya University
International Research Sessions
2017

Volume 21

24th November 2017



Validation and Cross Cultural Adaptation of Sinhala Version of Stroke Aphasia Quality of Life Scale (SAQOL-39g)

P.N. Kariyawasam*¹, K.D. Pathirana², D.C. Hewage³ and R.D.A. Dissanayake⁴

¹BSc Nursing Degree Programme, Faculty of Medicine, University of Ruhuna

²Department of Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Ruhuna

³Department of Physiology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Sri Jayewardenepura

⁴Speech Therapy Unit, Teaching Hospital, Karapitiya

*pnirmanikariyawasam@gmail.com

Introduction: Health Related Quality of Life (HRQL) reflects the impact of a health state on a person's ability to lead a fulfilling life. Thus the concept of HRQL is important when considering the rehabilitation of patients with stroke. The ultimate goal of rehabilitation is to improve the quality of life of affected individuals. SAQOL-39g is a questionnaire that measures HRQL in people with stroke and aphasia. The main objective of this study is to validate Sinhala version of SAQOL-39g as a tool to determine HRQL of patients with stroke.

Materials and Methods: This was a validation study and SAQOL-39g was validated, adhering to validation and cross cultural adaptation guidelines after translation and back translation with expert opinion. A total of 61 patients with stroke (3 months after hospital discharge) were enrolled. The study was conducted in medical wards and clinics in Teaching Hospital, Karapitiya. Mississippi Aphasia Screening test was used to screen patients in order to detect aphasia. Data was analysed using SPSS version 20. The SAQOL-39g Sinhala version was evaluated for its reliability, validity and accessibility.

Results: The mean age of the patients with stroke was 65.26 (SD \pm 12.83, range 33-81), of which 67.2% (n=41) were males and 17.5% (n=29) were in the age group of 71-80 years. Among study sample 83.6% (n=51) had ischemic strokes while rest had haemorrhagic strokes. Out of 61 patients 33% (n=24) of them had aphasia following

stroke. The mean overall QOL of the participants under the current investigation was 3.4346 (SD = 0.9408). Mean score for subdomains; physical, psychosocial and communication were 3.35, 3.46 and 3.56 respectively. The acceptability of the Sinhala version was apparent from the minimal missing data (4.8% of total data; contributed by three items: M8-1.6%; W2-1.6%; T5-1.6% as well as only one skewed item (FR7 = 1.19). SAQOL-39g Sinhala version showed good internal consistency (Cronbach's alpha=0.985, $p < 0.001$). Further, the items in each domain showed high Cronbach's alpha values (physical-0.94; communication-0.83; psycho-social-0.95). There was a significant correlation ($p < 0.01$) among each domain. A principal component analysis (PCA) was conducted on the 39 items with varimax rotation and revealed 6 components with 65% variance.

Discussion: SAQOL-39g-Sinhala version has good internal consistency, acceptability and these findings were compatible with initial validation of SAQOL-39g.

Conclusion: The Sinhala version of SAQOL-39 is a reliable and valid tool to assess quality of life of Sinhala speaking patients following stroke.

References:

1. Hilari, K., Lamping, D.L., Smith, S.C., Northcott, S., Jamb, A. and Marshall, J., 2009. Psychometric properties of the Stroke and Aphasia Quality of Life Scale (SAQOL-39) in a generic stroke population. *Clinical rehabilitation*, 23(6), pp. 557.