

The validity and reliability test of the Indonesian version of gastroesophageal reflux disease quality of life (gerd-qol) questionnaire

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Abstrak

Aim: to obtain a valid and reliable GERD-QOL questionnaire for Indonesian application.

Methods: at the initial stage, the GERD-QOL questionnaire was first translated into Indonesian language and the translated questionnaire was subsequently translated back into the original language (back-to-back translation). The results were evaluated by the researcher team and therefore, an Indonesian version of GERD-QOL questionnaire was developed. Ninety-one patients who had been clinically diagnosed with GERD based on the Montreal criteria were interviewed using the Indonesian version of GERD-QOL questionnaire and the SF 36 questionnaire. The validity was evaluated using a method of construct validity and external validity, and reliability can be tested by the method of internal consistency and test retest.

Results: the Indonesian version of GERD-QOL questionnaire had a good internal consistency reliability with a Cronbach Alpha of 0.687–0.842 and a good test retest reliability with an intra-class correlation coefficient of 0.756-0.936; $p < 0.05$). The questionnaire had also been demonstrated to have a good validity with a proven high correlation to each question of SF-36 ($p < 0.05$). Conclusion: the Indonesian version of GERD-QOL questionnaire has been proven valid and reliable to evaluate the quality of life of GERD patients.

.....Tujuan: mendapatkan kuesioner GERD-QOL yang andal dan sah untuk digunakan di Indonesia.

Metode: sebagai tahap awal, kuesioner GERD-QOL terlebih dahulu diterjemahkan dengan metode back to back translation ke dalam bahasa Indonesia, dan dievaluasi oleh tim peneliti sehingga dihasilkan kuesioner GERD-QOL versi bahasa Indonesia. Sembilan puluh satu orang pasien yang telah didiagnosis GERD secara klinis sebelumnya berdasarkan kriteria Montreal, diwawancarai dengan menggunakan kuesioner GERD-QOL versi Indonesia dan kuesioner SF 36. Kesahihan dinilai menggunakan kesahihan konstruksi dan kesahihan eksternal dan keandalan dinilai melalui metode konsistensi internal dan tes ulang.

Hasil: GERD-QOL berbahasa Indonesia memiliki keandalan konsistensi internal kuesioner yang baik (Cronbach alpha: 0.687–0.842) dengan keandalan tes ulang yang baik (intra class correlation coefficient: 0.756-0.936, $p < 0.05$). GERD-QOL juga terbukti memiliki kesahihan yang baik dengan korelasi setiap pertanyaan dengan SF-36 terbukti tinggi ($p < 0.05$). Kesimpulan: GERD-QOL berbahasa Indonesia terbukti sah dan andal untuk menilai kualitas hidup penderita GERD