

Translasi dan Validasi Isi Kuesioner WERF-EPHect Clinical Questionnaire (Standard) Versi Indonesia Sebagai Alat Pengambil Data Fenotip Klinis Terstandarisasi Pasien Endometriosis di Indonesia = Translation and Content Validation WERF-EPHect Clinical Questionnaire (Standard) Questionnaire Indonesian Version as Standardized Phenotype Clinical Features Collecting Data Tools for Endometriosis Patients in Indonesia

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Abstrak

Latar belakang: Heterogenitas pasien endometriosis terkait presentasi fenotip klinisnya memerlukan standar pengambilan data. Saat ini belum ada standarisasi pengambilan data fenotip klinis pasien endometriosis di Indonesia. Translasi kuesioner klinis WERF-EPHect Clinical Questionnaire (Standard) Questionnaire (EPQ-S) ke dalam Bahasa Indonesia dan validasi kuesioner ini diperlukan untuk mengetahui apakah alat ini dapat digunakan di Indonesia sebagaimana telah digunakan di negara lain dan memastikan bahwa data yang dihasilkan akurat dan andal.

Tujuan: Untuk membuat sebuah standar pengambilan data fenotip klinis pasien endometriosis di Indonesia dan untuk mengetahui hasil terjemahan dan validitas kuesioner klinis WERF-EPHect Clinical Questionnaire (Standard) (EPQ-S) yang telah diterjemahkan ke dalam Bahasa Indonesia

Metode: Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan metode transkultural adaptasi. Uji validasi ini kuesioner EPHect EPQ-S dilakukan melalui proses forward-backward translation, harmonisasi oleh para expert, cognitive debriefing kepada target kuesioner serta proofreading dan finalisasi oleh para expert. Penelitian dilakukan di RSCM selama 6 bulan yaitu Januari 2019 sampai Juli 2019.

Hasil: Translasi dan validasi isi kuesioner WERF-EPHect Clinical Questionnaire (Standard) Versi Indonesia memiliki 10 tahap termasuk proses persiapan, Forward Translation (translasi maju), proses rekonsiliasi, Backward Translation (translasi balik), review translasi balik, Proses Harmonisasi, proses Cognitive Debriefing, review hasil cognitive debriefing dan finalisasi, proses Proofreading dan laporan Final. Terdapat perbedaan budaya dari negara kuesioner asal termasuk obat-obatan yang tersedia di Indonesia, istilah-istilah medis yang lumrah di Negara asal namun asing di populasi Indonesia, dan penyajian suku ras yang tidak menggambarkan varian suku ras Indonesia.

Kesimpulan: Didapatkan kuesioner klinis WERF-EPHect Clinical Questionnaire (Standard) Questionnaire (EPQ-S) versi Bahasa Indonesia dengan isi sesuai kebutuhan pengguna di Indonesia dan dapat diaplikasikan di RSCM, dari 116 butir pertanyaan terdapat 21 butir pertanyaan dalam kuesioner yang harus terpimpin.

Background: The heterogeneity of endometriosis patients related to the presentation of clinical phenotypes requires standard data collection. At present there is no standardization of clinical phenotype data for endometriosis patients in Indonesia. Translation of the WERF-EPHect Clinical Questionnaire (Standard) clinical questionnaire (EPQ-S) into Indonesian language

and the validation of this questionnaire is needed to find out whether this tool can be used in Indonesia as it has been used in other countries and ensure that the resulting data is accurate and

reliable.

Objective: To create a standard for taking clinical phenotype data for endometriosis patients in Indonesia and to find out the translation results and the validity of the WERF-EPHect Clinical Questionnaire (Standard) clinical questionnaire (EPQ-S) that has been translated into Indonesian and has been accurate and reliable.

Method: This research was conducted with the transcultural adaptation method. This validation test EPHect EPQ-S questionnaire was carried out through a process of forward-backward translation, harmonization by experts, cognitive debriefing to questionnaire targets and proofreading and finalization by experts. The study was conducted at the RSCM for 6 months, namely January 2019 to July

2019.

Results: Translation and validation of the contents of the Indonesian version of the WERF-EPHect Clinical Questionnaire (Standard) questionnaire have 10 stages including the preparation process, Forward Translation, forward reconciliation process, Backward Translation, back translational review, Harmonization Process, Cognitive Debriefing process, reviewing cognitive debriefing and finalization results, Proofreading process and Final report. There are cultural differences from the country of origin of the questionnaire including medicines available in Indonesia, medical terms that are common in the country of origin but unfamiliar in Indonesian population, and the presentation of racial tribes that do not describe variants of Indonesian racial

tribes.

Conclusion: The WERF-EPHect Clinical Questionnaire (Standard) (EPQ-S) Indonesian version was obtained with contents according to the needs of users in Indonesia and can be applied at the RSCM, out of 116 questions there are 21 questions in the questionnaire that must be guided.

Keywords: Translation, Validation, WERF-EPHect Clinical Questionnaire (Standard), Clinical Phenotype, Endometriosis, Indonesia