

CULTURAL ADAPTATION AND VALIDATION OF INSTRUMENTS THE LONDON FIBROMYALGIA EPIDEMIOLOGY STUDY SCREENING QUESTIONNAIRE AND FIBROMYALGIA NEW CLINICAL DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA FOR THE PORTUGUESE POPULATION WITH FIBROMYALGIA

Cristina Mesquita, Sofia Lopes, Filipa Araújo, Alice Vitorino, Inês Neves, Daniela Silva, Patrícia Lopes, Excelsa Moreira, Ana Carneiro; *School of Allied Health Sciences of the Polytechnic Institute of Porto, Portugal (ESTSP-IPP)*

Background and Objectives Fibromyalgia it is recognised as a chronic condition because of high morbidity. Usually classified as a disease by the absence of functional organic changes, the diagnosis is controversial and takes approximately 2 to 3 years to be established by a rheumatologist.

To minimize this gap, as well as the negative impact on quality of life of patients and the socio-economic context of the country concerned can resort to the administration of validated questionnaires. They also facilitate the collection of reliable information and its comparison with international studies in the scientific community. The objective of this study is culturally adapt and validate the instruments The London Fibromyalgia Epidemiology Study Screening Questionnaire (LFESSQ) and Clinical New Fibromyalgia Diagnostic Criteria (NCFDC) for the Portuguese population with FM.

Materials and Methods We administered the English version of the Fibromyalgia Impact Questionnaire (FIQ - P) and Portuguese versions of the new LFESSQ NDFDC and a sample of 82 individuals, in which 51 had a clinical diagnosis of FM and 31 showed no turning administer the LFESSQ and NDFDC after 10 days. These new versions of cultural adaptation resulted according to the Guidelines of the ERGHO and were subjected to the study of its psychometric properties.

Results After obtaining the conceptual and semantic equivalence of translated versions of LFESSQ and NDFDC, these instruments have demonstrated good levels of reliability (Cohen's kappa of 0.78 and 0.88, respectively). Verified the construct validity by correlations with the FIQ (from 0.63 to 0.76 and for LFESSQ NCFDC). The results also showed that the instruments are sensitive, with values between 72.6% and 78.4%, and specific, with values between 93.4% and 96.8%.

Conclusion Portuguese versions of the LFESSQ and NCFDC for the Portuguese population with FM have clarity and understanding, construct validity and good levels of reproducibility. The instruments also showed sensitivity and specificity.



A7.1 Cultural adaptation and validation of instruments the london fibromyalgia epidemiology study screening questionnaire and fibromyalgia new clinical diagnostic criteria for the portuguese population with fibromyalgia

Cristina Mesquita, Sofia Lopes, Filipa Araújo, Alice Vitorino, Inês Neves, Daniela Silva, Patrícia Lopes, Excelsa Moreira and Ana Carneiro

Ann Rheum Dis 2014 73: A74

doi: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2013-205124.169

Updated information and services can be found at:
http://ard.bmj.com/content/73/Suppl_1/A74.1

Email alerting service

These include:

Receive free email alerts when new articles cite this article. Sign up in the box at the top right corner of the online article.

Topic Collections

Articles on similar topics can be found in the following collections

[Fibromyalgia](#) (42)
[Muscle disease](#) (152)
[Musculoskeletal syndromes](#) (4599)
[Epidemiology](#) (1285)
[Clinical diagnostic tests](#) (1205)

Notes

To request permissions go to:
<http://group.bmj.com/group/rights-licensing/permissions>

To order reprints go to:
<http://journals.bmj.com/cgi/reprintform>

To subscribe to BMJ go to:
<http://group.bmj.com/subscribe/>