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## Towards the development of a checklist to control the quality of the translations of patient-reported outcomes (PRO) instruments

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## Outline

## Context

- Field? Who? What?
- Translation Guidelines / Classification System

## Checklist to assess/control the quality of the translation of PRO instruments

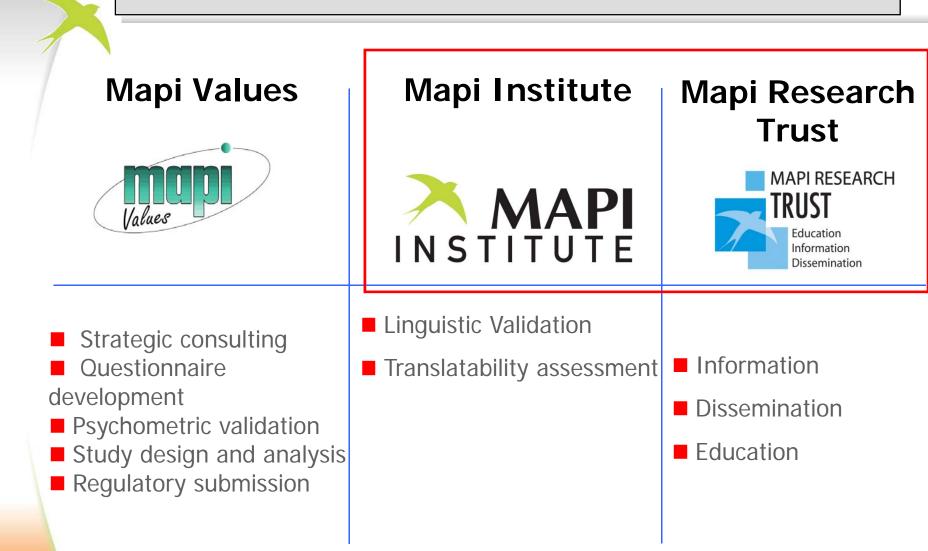


### **Patient-Reported Outcomes Instruments**

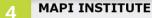
« A patient-reported outcome (PRO) is a measurement of any aspect of a patient's health status that comes directly from the patient, without the interpretation of the patient's responses by a physician or anyone else. » (FDA)



## In the Field of PROs... Who are we?



A global team of 185 dedicated staff and a network of 250 experts.



## **Cross-cultural aspects**

To allow international pooling and comparison of data, translations should be established according to a rigorous methodology



## **Linguistic Validation**





## Definitions

### **Linguistic Validation**

### Passage of the questionnaire from the "source" language to the "target" language

#### **Two requirements**

Conceptual equivalence between "source" and "target" versions

Use of a language accessible to everybody

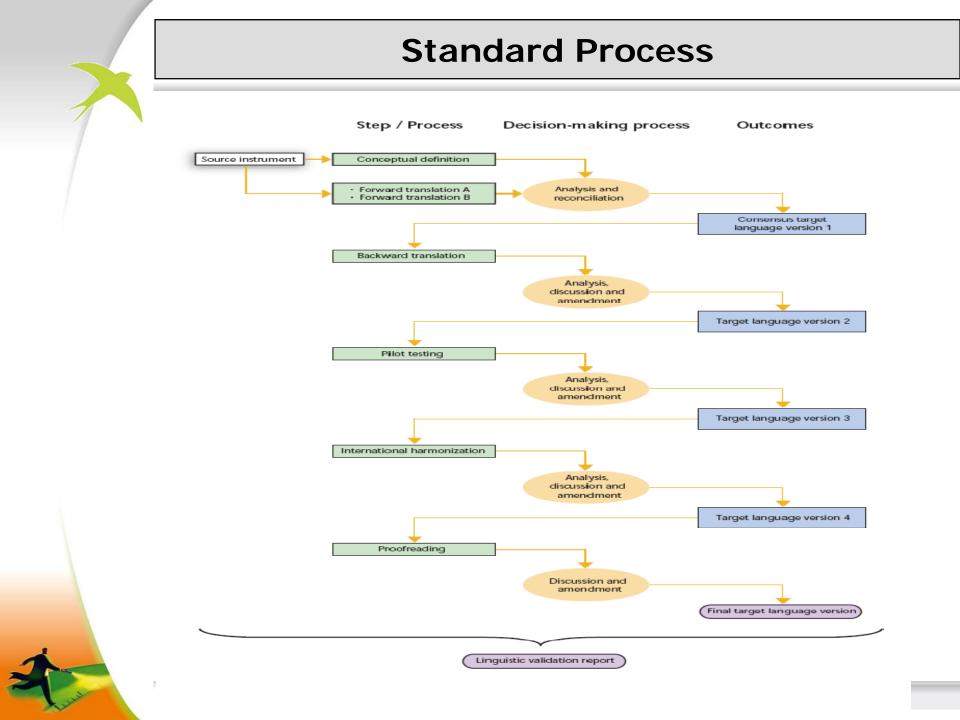
#### **Five Steps**

- Forward Translation
- Backward Translation
- Test
- International Harmonisation
- Proof-reading

#### Certificate







## **Concepts: MOS SF-36**

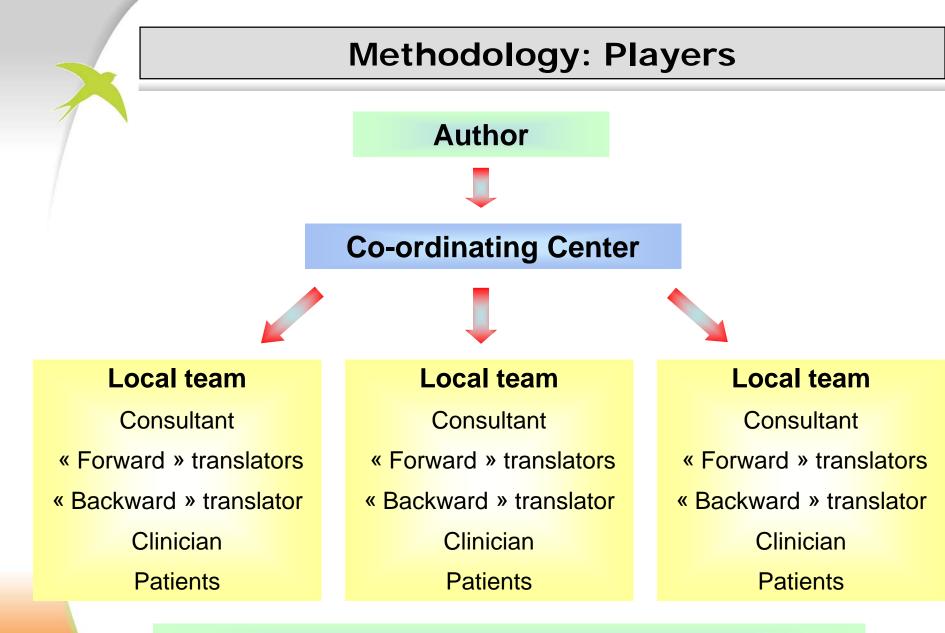
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CONCEPTS LIST

WORDING OF ORIGINAL	TERM	CONCEPT	TRANSLATION TIPS	POSSIBLE ALTERNATIVES
Moderate activities, such as moving a table, pushing a vacuum cleaner, bowling, or playing golf		Regular physical activities requiring some, but not a lot of effort (requiring less exertion than "vigorous activities").	refer to 4 activities as in the original.	activities requiring /demanding/involving moderate/average physical effort
	•	•	Translations must refer to a culturally appropriate activity that would adequately capture the overall energy expenditure	
		•	Translations must refer to a culturally appropriate activity that would adequately capture the overall energy expenditure	







15 participants per language version

Lyon	France	World-wide				
100 full time employees	239 translators	314 consultants (+ their team)				
<ul> <li>Linguists</li> <li>Native speakers of : <ul> <li>French</li> <li>English</li> <li>German</li> <li>Spanish</li> <li>Italian</li> <li>Croatian</li> <li>South African English</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Native speakers of 102 languages from:         <ul> <li>72 countries</li> <li>North America</li> <li>South America</li> <li>Europe</li> <li>Asia</li> <li>Middle East</li> <li>Africa</li> <li>Oceania</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Native speakers living in :</li> <li>92 countries</li> <li>North America</li> <li>South America</li> <li>Europe</li> <li>Asia</li> <li>Middle East</li> <li>Africa</li> <li>Oceania</li> </ul>				
<ul> <li>Co-ordination</li> <li>Quality control</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>International harmonisation meeting</li> <li>Proof-reading</li> <li>Quality control</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Forward translations</li> <li>Backward translations</li> <li>Cognitive debriefing interviews</li> </ul>				

## **OVER 500 QUESTIONNAIRES**



## **Official guideline: FDA Guidance on PROs**

« The FDA recommends that sponsors provide evidence that the methods and results of the translation process were adequate to ensure that the validity of the responses is not affected. [. . .] Sponsors should consider whether generally accepted standards for translation and cultural adaptation have been used to support the validity of data from a translated/adapted PRO instrument ».

**US Food and Drug Administration**. Guidance for Industry: Patient-Reported Outcome Measures: Use in Medical Product Development to Support Labeling Claims. Available from: http://www.Fda.Gov/Cder/Guidance/5460dft.Pdf [Accessed May 4, 2007]. Federal Register: February 3, 2006, Vol. 71. Number 23) Docket no. 2006D-0044



Recommendations drafted by ISPOR Task Force, ERIQA (in collaboration with Mapi Institute)

Use a rigorous and a multistep processed method with centralized review procedures

Document each step

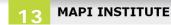


## **Translation Guidelines?**

Wild D, Grove A, Martin M, Eremenco S, McElroy S, Verjee-Lorenz A, Erikson P; **ISPOR** Task Force for Translation and Cultural Adaptation. Principles of Good Practice for the Translation and Cultural Adaptation Process for Patient-Reported Outcomes (PRO) Measures: report of the ISPOR Task Force for Translation and Cultural Adaptation. Value Health. 2005 Mar-Apr;8(2):94-104.

Wild D, Eremenco S, Mear I, Martin M, Houchin C, Gawlicki M, Hareendran A, Wiklund I, Chong LY, von Maltzahn R, Cohen L, Olsen E. Multinational Trials-Recommendations on the Translations Required, Approaches to Using the Same Language in Different Countries, and the Approaches to Support Pooling the Data: The **ISPOR** Patient-Reported Outcomes Translation and Linguistic Validation Good Research Practices Task Force Report. Value Health. 2008 Nov 12. [Epub ahead of print]

Acquadro C, Conway K, Hareendran A, Aaronson N; European Regulatory Issues and Quality of Life Assessment (**ERIQA**) Group. Literature review of methods to translate health-related quality of life questionnaires for use in multinational clinical trials. Value Health. 2008 May-Jun; 11(3): 509-21.



Context: Use of PRO instruments in Multinational **Clinical Trials** 

- **Objective:** Give a "value" to translations
  - Method: 1.review of literature to find existing classifications 2. develop one if needed



## **Review of Existing Translation Classification Systems**

## Three Classifications retrieved:

- Maneesriwongul W, Dixon JK (2004)
- St George Respiratory Questionnaire Classification System (Mapi Institute – 2006)
- Operational guideline for a Pharmaceutical Company (2006)



#### Maneesriwongul W, Dixon JK

#### Six categories based on two criteria:

- "method of translation" (forward with and without back translation);
- "method of testing" (monolingual subjects and/or bilingual subjects);

Category (N°)	Descriptions
1. Forward-only translation	Translation of questionnaire from source language (SL) into the target
	language (TL) without using back translation technique
2. Forward translation with	Category 1 plus a test of the TL version
testing	
3. Back translation after Forward	Translation from SL to TL, TL version back translated to SL and
translation	comparison of the two source language versions
4. Forward, Back translation and	Category 3 plus test of the TL version among monolingual (TL) subjects
monolingual test	
5. Forward, Back translation and	Category 3 plus test of the SL and TL versions among bilingual subjects
bilingual test	
6. Forward, Back translation and	Category 3 plus test of the TL version among monolingual subjects, and
monolingual + bilingual tests	test of SL and TL versions among bilingual subjects
*According to Maneesriwongul	and Dison

#### Table 1: Description of questionnaire translation categories\*

Accoraing to Maneesriwongul and Dixon



Maneesriwongul W, Dixon JK. Instrument translation process: a methods review. J Adv Nurs. 2004;48(2):175-86.



### St George Respiratory Questionnaire Classification System

Grading system of the 64 translations of the St George's Respiratory Questionnaire (SGRQ);

4 categories to indicate the acceptability of the translations as evaluated against the process recommended by the MAPI Institute:

- Grade A: use of the full linguistic validation process, recommended by Mapi Institute
- ➔ Translation = official version;
- Grade D: total lack of information  $\rightarrow$  Not acceptable version due to its low standard;

		Grades				
Linguistic validation Method	Grade A	Grade B	Grade C	Grade D		
Documentation of all steps	+	+	+	-		
Forward Translation (FT)	+	+	+	?		
(Two forward translations and their reconciliation)						
Back Translation (BT)	+	+	+	?		
(Translation of reconciled version back to source						
language, comparison with original)						
Comprehension Test (CT)	+	+	-	?		
(Test of reconciled version on monolingual subjects)						
International Harmonization (IH)	+	-	-	?		
(International Comparison of translations)						
	Official version	Acceptable	Acceptable	Not		
Conclusion		Best available	Not optimal	acceptable		
		version				
Recommendations	No further work	Do IH	Do CT + IH	Do BT,		
				CT and IH		

 Table 2: SGRQ Translation Classification System

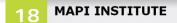


### **Operational guideline of a Pharmaceutical Company**

## This system includes four grades:

- Grade A all the steps recommended by this system,
- Grade D only two documented forward translations and a consensus version.

Table 3: Grading of translations for Clinical Trial 1	GRADE A	GRADE B	GRADE C	GRADE D
Consultation with developer	+	+	+	+
Report / Certificate	+	+	+	+
Forward (2) and 1 consensus version Two independent forward translations and	+	+	+	+
reconciliation to obtain a consensus version.				
Backward	+	+	+	
One Translation of the forward translation version				
into the source language				
Reconciled version	+	+	+	
Comparison of the source questionnaire with the				
"back" translation to result in revised target language				
version.				
Pilot test / cognitive debriefing	+	+		
Test in patients/users to assess comprehensibility and				
cognitive equivalence				
International harmonisation	+			
Harmonization of all new translations with each				
other and the source version to ensure consistency of				
translation decisions				



## No formal evidence of the added value of any one of the steps

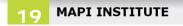
e.g. of the back translation over the comprehension test and of the comprehension test over the international harmonization. One way of supporting the added value of one step over another might be the investigation into the number of errors that can be avoided by each step (ISOQOL TCA SIG <u>www.isoqol.org</u>, SIG section).

## Important issues that can contribute to the quality of a translation not addressed

i.e. the number of translators or their qualification, or the nature of the comprehension test/pilot test (patients/healthy subjects, monolingual/bilingual subjects)

Infer that the use of the optimal methodology leads to a translation of optimal quality without providing direct methods of translation quality assessment (TQA)





# Premature (useless?) to create a grading of translations

In the absence of a clear consensus of guidelines for translating PRO instruments

### Better move towards an internal Quality Control Process

Development of a Checklist to control the quality of the translations produced by Mapi Institute



This checklist reviews all the steps of the translation of PRO instruments, including the preparatory work with the developer of the instrument

- The evaluation is based on the availability (or not) of <u>evidence</u> backing each step
- For each step, the evidence concerns the team involved (people), the methodology used (process) and the translation (end product)



### Example

#### Collaboration with the developer of the PRO Instrument

	Availabilty		oilty
Written evidence of collaboration with the developer This indicates that the developer of the PRO instrument is aware of the translation and that it is authorized.	Yes No		Not done
Evidence of written contact with the developer			
<ul> <li>First contact to request permission to translate:</li> <li>e-mail    fax    mailed letter   </li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Permission from developer to translate:</li> <li>e-mail          fax          mailed letter     </li> </ul>			
List of definitions of concepts to be measured: concepts defined by developer or MI and agreed upon by developer			
List of translation alternatives approved by the developer (if questionnaire already translated in other languages)			
Total Yes/No/Not done			





### Example

#### Forward Translation Step

			A	vailabili	ty
1	Evidence of e	establishment of forward translation (FT)	Yes	No	Not done
а	Team				
	Translator 1	Evidence of background information: CV			
		<ul> <li>Should specify mother tongue</li> </ul>			
		<ul> <li>Should specify that translator lives in target country</li> </ul>			
		<ul> <li>Should specify diploma or experience in translation</li> </ul>			
		<b>Evidence of briefing</b> (what are the objectives of a linguistic validation and the requirements of a forward translation)			
		- Proof that briefing package has been sent : e-mail □ fax □			
		- Proof that briefing package has been received: e-mail □ fax □			
		- Proof that briefing package has been understood: e-mail □ fax □			





### Example

#### Forward Translation Step (cont')

			Availability		bility
1	Evidence of e	stablishment of forward translation (FT)	Yes	No	Not done
b	Methodology	Translation + analysis and reconciliation process			
		Evidence of forward translations performed			
		- Indication of number of FT: 2 □, >2 □			
		<ul> <li>Copy of the translations</li> </ul>			
		Evidence of analysis and written report specifying:			
		<ul> <li>Difficulties encountered</li> </ul>			
		<ul> <li>Final decisions leading to reconciled version</li> </ul>			
с	Version 1				
		Copy of reconciled version			
Тс	otal Yes/No/No	ot done			

