

Background

- ❖ At the end of the 90's, lack of "ideal tool" for the palliative care outcomes (Irene Higginson)
- ❖ In 1999, development of the Palliative care Outcome Scale (POS), a holistic instrument for use in both research and clinic
- Several adaptations of the POS over the last 20 years (countries, cultures and specific diseases).
- The IPOS is the result of these different adaptations







Please write clearly, one letter or digit per box. Your answers will help us to keep improving your care and the care of others. Thank you. Q1. What have been your main problems or concerns over the past 3 days? 1. 2. Q2. Below is a list of symptoms, which you may or may not have experienced. For each symptom, please tick one box that best describes how it has affected you over the past 3 days. Severely Overwhelmingly Moderately Slightly Not at all Pain Shortness of breath Weakness or lack of energy Nausea (feeling like you are going to be sick) Vomiting (being sick) Poor appetite Constipation Sore or dry mouth Drowsiness Poor mobility Please list any other symptoms not mentioned above, and tick one box to show how they have affected you over the past 3 days.

Over the past 3 days:						
		Not at all	Occasionall	y Sometimes	Most of the time	A/ways
Q3. Have you been feeling anxiou worried about your illness or treatment?	IS OF	0 🗆	1 🗆	2	3 🗌	4
Q4. Have any of your family or fri- been anxious or worried abou you?	ends ıt	0 🗆	1 🗆	2	3	4
Q5. Have you been feeling depressed?		0 🔲	1 🗌	2 🗌	3 🗌	4
		Always	Most of the time	Sometimes	Occasionally	Not at all
Q6. Have you felt at peace?		0 🗌	1 🗌	2 🗌	3	4 🗌
Q7. Have you been able to share you are feeling with your fam friends as much as you wante	ily or	0 🗌	1 🗆	2 🗌	3	4 🗌
Q8. Have you had as much information as you wanted?		0 🗌	1 🗌	2 🗌	3	4 🗌
00	addr	blems essed/ roblems a	Problems mostly addressed	Problems partly addressed -	Problems hardly addressed	Problems not addressed
Q9. Have any practical problems resulting from your illness been addressed? (such as financial or personal)			1 🗌	2 🗌	3 🗌	4 🗌
	On my own		ny own			elp from a per of staff
Q10 How did you complete this questionnaire?						

Aims

- Phase 1: transcultural adaptation
- Phase 2: psychometric validity







Phase I: transcultural adaptation

Achieving conceptual equivalence



Forward translation



Backward translation



Expert review



Cognitive interviewing with palliative care patients and staff



Final review and validation with the creators of IPOS







Achieving conceptual equivalence

Step 1. Literature review of existing French translations in recognized questionnaires regarding palliative care

Results:

Multiples translations for one item:

« Shortness of breath »: essoufflement (QUAL-E), souffle court (EORTC), peine à respirer (ESAS)

Step 2. Investigation of key underlying concepts in the IPOS items through semi-structured interviews with palliative care staff and patients.





Blind forward and backward translations

« Forward » translation : translation of the original version (L1) towards the new language version (L2)

« Backward » translation : translation of L2 toward L1

Translators

- Bilingual
- One «naive» and one expert

Technique

- parallel
- Translation diary

Discussion between the researchers and the translators when disagreements arose

Main points: tense of the verbs, dissimilar translations, gender vocabulary





Cognitive debriefing

Individual cognitive interviews with 5 patients and 5 professionals

Patients

Focus on specific depression symptoms

Professionnels

- Reflexivity about one's own practice
 - « Do you think s/he has felt at peace »
- **⇒** Face and content validity





Phase II: psychometric validity

1. Reliability

- ✓ Internal structure (factorial analyses)
- ✓ Internal consistence (alpha de Cronbach)
- ✓ Inter-rater agreement (correlations between staff and patient versions)
- Construct validity (correlation with the patients' quality of life assessed by the MQOL-R)
- 3. Sensitivity to change (by considering the evolution of the subjective patients' clinical condition)
- 4. Clinical acceptability (time completion)





Procedure

Patients recruited in 7 palliative care units and 5 mobile palliative care teams

Time pt 1

- A) patient IPOS + patient clinical condition + MQOL-R
- B) staff IPOS (nurse or physician referent)

Time pt 2 (3 days or more after)

- A) as T1
- B) as T1





Characteristics of the patients

➤T1: 173 patients

➤T2: 108 patients

- > 82% from palliative care units
- > 68.8 years old (mean age)
- > 53% women
- > 85 % with a cancer diagnosis







Reliability (internal structure)

- Physical symptoms subscale?
- psychological existential subscale?
- Problems and communication subscale

Conclusion:

The original structure with 3 subscales was not confirmed in neither the patient or the staff versions

FACTOR 1

Weakness
Dry mouth
Drowsiness
Poor mobility

FACTOR 2

Nausea Vomiting

FACTOR 3

Pain Constipation

FACTOR 4

Shorteness of breath

FACTOR 5

Anxiety
Family anxiety
Depressed
At peace

FACTOR 6

To share with family Access to information Practical problems





Sensitivity to change

	IPOS total Mean T1 (SD)	IPOS total Mean T2 (SD)	Z	р
Stable (n=26)	22.8 (7.4)	21.2 (8.7)	-1.467	.142
Improvement (n=41)	22.2 (8.8)	19.5 (7.1)	-2.326	.020
Deterioration (n=36)	21.8 (7.8)	22.8 (7.8)	947	.344







(Wilcoxon non-parametric test)







Clinical acceptability

- ✓ Completed in less than 20 minutes
- ✓ With help of a staff in 50%
- ✓ difficulties for mobile teams (right moment, intervention in critical moments, less background information)

Feedback from patients (n=45)

- ✓ «useful», «pertinent», «clear»
- ✓ Fluctuating symptoms make it difficult to respond accurately

Feedback from professionals (n=27)

- ✓ Question formulation not always appropriate («Do you think s/he has felt at peace?», «practical problems»)
- √ Time to complete questionnaire
- ✓ Helpful in order to encompass all areas of the patient's life





What we learnt

- Cross-cultural adaptation is essential:
 - > to reflect on the underlying concepts of the questions
 - to understand the way that patients understand questions
- The time required for the cross-cultural adaptation is not to underestimate
- ❖ The support of several recruitment sites was necessary since we needed to recruit 170 patient. There must be a guarantee that each one benefits from the study (authorship, financial compensation)
- Well planned and effective coordination of multiple sites is essential
- Do not under-estimate the attrition phenomenon, especially when using a longitudinal design in palliative care.
- Time for implementation now!





References

- Sterie, A.C., Borasio, G.D., Bernard M. and IPOS consortium (2019).
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- 2. Sterie, A.C. & Bernard M. (2019). "Challenges in a six-phase process of questionnaire adaptation: findings from the French translation of the Integrated Palliative care Outcome Scale". *BMC Palliative Care* 18, https://doi.org/10.1186/s12904-019-0422-9





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