

BACKGROUND

- A severe feeding/ swallowing disorder not only affects the child's overall health and development, but also impacts the parent/ child relationship, and can generate emotional distress and impact on the quality of life of caregivers and family members.
- The Feeding/ Swallowing Impact Survey (FS-IS) is an instrument that can measure quality of life and identify caregiver concerns of children with feeding/ swallowing disorders.

SPECIFIC AIM

- The purpose of this study was to translate and adapt the Feeding/Swallowing Impact Survey (FS-IS) into Brazilian Portuguese and provide a validated instrument for caregivers of children with feeding/swallowing disorders.

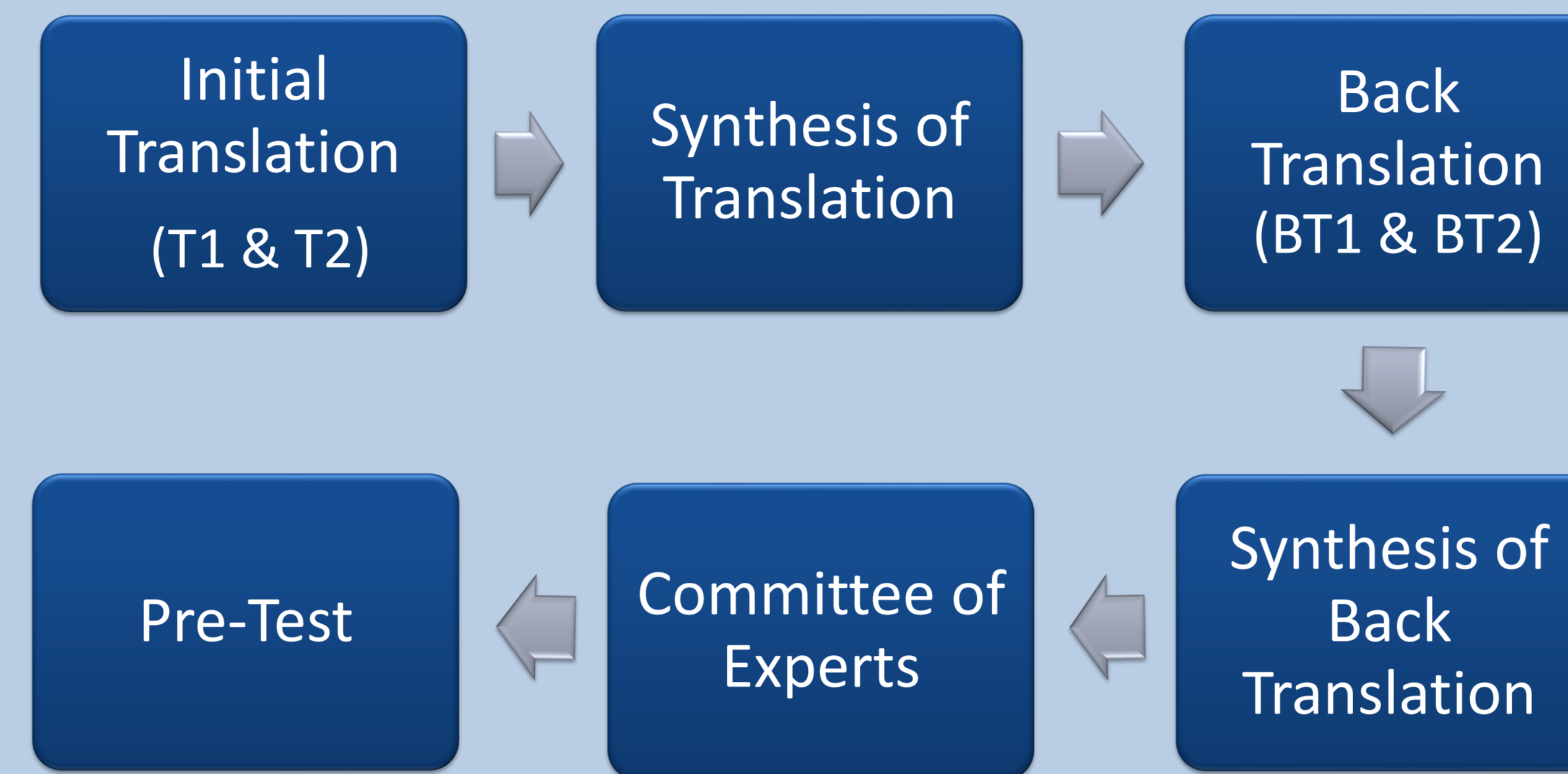
METHODS

- This cross-cultural study involved: initial translation of the FS-IS, synthesis of translations, back-translation, Committee of Experts and pre-test.
- Evidence of validity based on test content, response processes, internal structure and the relations to other variables was investigated. Internal consistency, test-retest, exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis were performed, in addition to the correlation with PedsQL™ FIM .
- Patients were classified according to the Pediatric Dysphagia Evaluation Protocol (PDEP) protocol in: mild, moderate-severe or profound dysphagia.⁵
- For discriminant validity the sample was divided into two groups: Group 1 - caregivers of children with mild and moderate-severe dysphagia (with oral feeding) and Group 2 - caregivers of children with profound dysphagia.(without oral feeding).

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

- Quantitative variables were described as mean and standard deviation or median and interquartile range, according to their distributions, and qualitative variables in absolute and relative frequencies.
- To analyze internal consistency, Cronbach's Alpha coefficient analysis was performed. Test-retest Intraclass Correlation Coefficient (ICC) value with 95% confidence intervals (two-way mixed-effects model) was used.
- For the Exploratory Factor Analysis, the Promax rotation method of extraction was used.
- In the Confirmatory Factor Analysis, the adjustment indices considered were: RMSEA, CFI, TLI and the ratio between chi-square and degrees of freedom.

RESULTS



- The translation process obtained idiomatic, semantic, experimental, and conceptual equivalences to the original version of FS-IS, which provided the evidence based on test content.
- The version translated into Brazilian Portuguese did not present any difficulties in understanding by the caregivers who participated in the pre-test, and did not change, obtaining evidence based on response processes.
- The sample consisted of 95 primary caregivers of children with feeding/swallowing disorders classified by PDEP in mild (n=9), moderate-severe (n=40) or profound (n=46) dysphagia.

Caregivers		Total		
Gender, female, n (%)		91 (95.8)		
Age (years), mean (SD ^a)		31.99 (8.11)		
Settings, n (%)				
Outpatient Clinic		45 (47.4)		
Hospitalization		50 (52.6)		
Patients		Total		
Gender, n (%)				
Male		62 (65.3)		
Female		33 (34.7)		
Age (months), median [IQQb]		30 [11-76]		
Settings, n (%)	Total	Mild	Moderate-Severe	Profound
Outpatient Clinic	45 (47.4)	8 (17.8)	23 (51.1)	14 (31.1)
Hospitalization	50 (52.6)	1 (2)	16 (32)	33 (66)

RESULTS

- The evidence based on internal structure was provided by:
- The Brazilian version Pt-Br-FS-IS presented Cronbach's Alpha of 0.83.
- Exploratory Factor Analysis verified that the instrument would not be unifactorial (KMO= 0.74 and Barlett's sphericity test p<0.001) and
- Confirmatory Factor Analysis confirmed the original model in three subscales with $\chi^2/df = 1.23$, CFI= 0.92, TLI= 0.90, RMSEA (90% CI)= 0.049 (0.011-0.073) adjustment indexes.
- The ICC was excellent in all subscales and total score.
- The correlation with PedsQL™ was significant in the total score and subscales for convergent construct validity.

	Average Total (SD)	GROUP 1 Mean (SD)	GROUP 2 Mean (SD)	p-value*
Pt -Br-FS-IS	n = 95	n = 49	n = 46	
Daily activities	3.41 (1.1)	3.56 (1.1)	3.28 (1.0)	0.196
Worry	3.82 (0.8)	3.89 (0.7)	3.77 (0.8)	0.410
Feeding Difficulties	2.05 (1.0)	2.33 (1.0)	1.79 (0.8)	0.007*
Total	3.12 (0.7)	3.28 (0.7)	2.97 (0.7)	0.043*
Group 1 = Mild and Moderate-severe dysphagia Group 2 = Profound dysphagia				

- The Pt-Br-FS-IS was able to discriminate between the caregivers of children with and without oral feeding, with groups in Total Score and Feeding Difficulties subscale.

CONCLUSION

- This study successfully translated and cross-culturally adapted the FS-IS instrument to the Brazilian Portuguese language and the investigation of its validity evidence suggests that the Pt-Br-FS-IS is a reliable and valid tool to measure the impact of feeding/swallowing disorders on the quality of life of caregivers of affected children.

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