

Validation of a Spanish version of the ADCT (Atopic Dermatitis Control Tool) questionnaire for the assessment of disease control in patients with atopic dermatitis

Angles Maria Valeria (1), Caviedes Mariana Paula (1), Luna Paula Carolina (2), Terrasa Sergio (1), Vazquez Peña Fernando (1), Cristina Echeverría (3), Larralde Margarita (2), Mazzuocolo Luis Daniel (1).

(1) Hospital Italiano de Buenos Aires, Argentina

(2) Hospital Aleman de Buenos Aires, Argentina

(3) IREP. Instituto de Reahabilitación Psicofísica, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Abstract:

Introduction:

Atopic dermatitis (AD) is a chronic inflammatory skin disease characterized by intense itching as a cardinal symptom that, in patients with moderate to severe conditions, affects multiple aspects of daily life.

There are currently questionnaires that allow the holistic assessment of disease control in a simple, rapid, and self-administered way. The ADCT (Atopic Dermatitis Control Tool) is one of them. Translating, transculturally adapting, and validating this tool into Spanish is a necessity so that it can be used both in the clinic and in research work. There are no transcultural translations and validations into other languages of this measurement tool published so far, which makes this work the first of its kind. The objective of this study is to obtain a Spanish version of the ADCT questionnaire through the process of translation and transcultural adaptation and its subsequent validation in a population of adult patients with AD.

Material and Methods:

In the first instance, the translation and transcultural adaptation of the questionnaire into Spanish was carried out, from its original version in English, in a process that required 7 steps. Then, its validation was carried out in 66 patients with AD who answered both the ADCT and the POEM and DLQI as external criteria variables.

Results:

The steps of the translation into Spanish were carried out without presenting difficulties. During the transcultural adaptation, the wording of question 3 was modified, since when it was translated it was confusing, adopting the term “fastidiado” as a synonym for “bothered” in English, without presenting problems of interpretation at the time of filling in the questionnaires.

From the responses of 66 completed questionnaires, we documented a good correlation between the ADCT index scores and the POEM (Spearman's Rho = 0.8540; $p < 0.0001$) and DLQI (0.8055; $p < 0.0001$) indices. Confirming the resulting version from the translation and cross-cultural adaptation process was adequately understood. The unifactoriality of the scale was confirmed, highlighting the optimal result of the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin sample adequacy measure (0.895), the statistical significance of Bartlett's test of sphericity

($p=0.001$) and the obtaining of a first eigenvalue of 4.32, followed by a second one of only 0.57 (Kaiser's criterion). Internal consistency was adequate (Cronbach's Alpha coefficient: 0.917).

Discussion

We consider that the ADCT questionnaire translated and adapted into Spanish, presents appropriate psychometric characteristics, and can be validly used in Spanish-speaking countries, being an excellent tool to highlight the control of the disease, facilitating decision-making in the therapeutic staging. It is also an invaluable resource in the rest of the world to counteract the communication deficit between professionals who do not speak Spanish and Spanish-speaking patients.