Abstract:

OBJECTIVE: To translate the assessment item sets of the Canadian version of the quality of life assessment, venous device-port for breast cancer patients with chest and arm ports (i.e. different implanting sites) into Chinese version, and to conduct a test of reliability and validity for it.

METHODS: According to the Brislin translation model, quality of life assessment, venous device-port underwent literal and back translations, and the Chinese version of quality of life assessment, venous device-port was preliminarily revised by consulting an expert and a preliminary test. A total of 270 cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy were assessed during the use of ports, and the reliability and the validity of the Chinese version of quality of life assessment, venous device-port scale were then tested.

RESULTS: The scale consisted of 23 yes/no items and seven numerical rating scales. The total Cronbach’s α coefficient of the scale was 0.829, and each item ranged from 0.812 to 0.845. The item-level content validity index was 0.67-1.00, and the scale-level content validity index/average and the scale-level content validity index/universal agreement were 0.98 and 0.90, respectively. The correlation coefficient of the repeated measurement results of the scale was 0.554 (p < 0.01). Exploratory factor analysis showed that the cumulative explained variance of five common factors was 64.197%.

CONCLUSION: The Chinese version of quality of life assessment, venous device-port scale is an effective assessment tool for quality of life with good reliability and validity in breast cancer patients with different implantation sites for totally implanted venous access devices in northern China.

Reference: