

SC118. Translation and Validation of the Child and Adolescent HARDSHIP (Headache-Attributed Restriction, Disability, Social Handicap and Impaired Participation) Questionnaire into the Brazilian Portuguese Language.

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Background

Headache disorders are among the most prevalent and disabling conditions worldwide, affecting many people throughout their lifetimes. Data regarding headache in children and adolescents are relatively scarce, and published studies have important methodological differences, compromising comparability and hindering informed health policies. The present study is part of the Global Campaign Against Headache, Lifting The Burden (LTB), which aims to map the headache problem worldwide using a standardized methodology.

Objectives

Translate the Child and Adolescent HARDSHIP (Headache-Attributed Restriction, Disability, Social Handicap, and Impaired Participation) Questionnaire into Brazilian Portuguese language, and validate it through a pilot study.

Methods

The translation process was conducted in consonance with LTB's guidelines, and the pilot survey followed the generic protocol for the global study. A cross-sectional schools-based pilot study was conducted in two public schools of the city of Brodowski, Brazil. Children and adolescents between 7-17 years answered the self-reported questionnaire. Headache diagnoses were based on ICHD-3 criteria. A 24-hour-interval retest was performed to assess diagnosis concordance, which used the Cohen's Kappa test. Internal consistency was assessed using Cronbach's Alpha. An exploratory factor analysis of the quality-of-life (QoL) domain was performed to assess interrelations among its items. To assess construct validity, QoL summed score was compared using Kruskal-Wallis Rank Sum test in 5 separate analyses, according to headache a) intensity; b) duration; c) frequency; d) between participants with and without headache; and e) among specific headache diagnosis.

Results

No important concerns were raised along the translation process. Of 340 eligible participants for the pilot survey, 279 had analyzable data (48% female; 44% children aged 7-12 years; 56% adolescents aged 13-17 years). Participation rate was 82.1%, with no discernable bias from non-participation. The Cronbach's alpha for internal consistency found for the whole questionnaire was 0.82 (CI: 0.78-0.85). 48 students performed the 24-hour-interval retest. Test-retest reliability yielded a Kappa of 0.603 ($p < 0.001$). Exploratory factor analysis of the QoL scale identified two significantly different dimensions (spearman correlation = -0.35). Within each dimension, items were significantly correlated (correlation coefficients all above 0.50). QoL analyses showed significant worse scores for children and adolescents with higher frequencies ($p < 0.001$), duration ($p = 0.004$) and worse intensities ($p < 0.001$) of headache. Furthermore, participants with any headache diagnosis had worse QoL summed score than those without headache ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusions

The Brazilian Portuguese version of the ChildAd-HARDSHIP is a reliable instrument, yielding notable parameters of internal consistency, concordance analysis and stability. Furthermore, the instrument had a remarkable performance in distinguishing QoL between no headache participants and headache sufferers.