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TRANSLATION AND CROSS-CULTURAL ADAPTATION OF THE SCORED PATIENT-GENERATED SUBJECTIVE GLOBAL ASSESSMENT (PG-SGA) TO THE THAI SETTING

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Rationale: The Scored Patient-Generated Subjective Global Assessment (PG-SGA) is a multidimensional tool to assess malnutrition and risk factors. We aimed to translate and cross-culturally adapt the original PG-SGA for the Thai setting and test its linguistic validity and intra-rater reliability in cancer patients.

Methods: The Thai version of the PG-SGA was developed according to the Principles of Good Practice for the Translation and Cultural Adaptation Process for the Patient Reported Outcomes by the International Society for Pharmacoeconomics and Outcomes Research (ISPOR). In 50 cancer patients and 50 healthcare professionals, linguistic validity of the Thai PG-SGA was assessed by Scale Comprehensibility Index (S-CI) and Scale Difficulty Index (S-DI)), using a 4-point scale. Relevance was assessed in professionals only, by Scale Content Validity Index (S-CVI). In addition, intra-rater reliability (test-retest within 72 hours of admission; Intraclass Correlation Coefficient (ICC) and weighted kappa (κ)) were assessed.

Results: The Thai PG-SGA showed excellent comprehensibility (S-CI=0.99) and difficulty (S-DI=0.95) as perceived by patients. It also showed excellent comprehensibility (S-CI= 0.92) and borderline acceptable difficulty (S-DI=0.79) as perceived by professionals. Relevance of the Thai PG-SGA in assessing malnutrition was considered excellent (S-CVI=0.95). Agreement between numerical scores was good to excellent (ICC=0.95) and agreement between PG-SGA categories was very good (weighted κ=0.95).

Conclusion: The Thai version of the PG-SGA was considered very easy to complete by patients. Professionals evaluated it as very comprehensible, relevant, and borderline acceptable in difficulty to complete. It is a reliable tool for assessment of malnutrition and risk factors in cancer patients.

Keywords: PG-SGA, Translation