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THE CROATIAN ADAPTATION OF CAMBRIDGE PULMONARY HYPERTENSION OUTCOME REVIEW (CAMPHOR)

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AIM: To validate first questionnaire for pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH) in Croatian language which could help us in disease evaluation and improving patient's quality of life.

Pulmonary arterial hypertension is chronic disease which severely impair quality of life. The Cambridge pulmonary Hypertension Outcome Review (Camphor) is the first pulmonary hypertension specific tool to assess patient reported symptoms, functioning and quality of life (QoL) in PAH. Till today there is no disease- specific questionnaire for PAH validated in Croatian language.

METHODS: Translation (employing bilingual and lay panels), cognitive debriefing interviews with patients and validation (assessment of the adaptation's psychometric properties) are the three main adaptation stages. The

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psychometric evaluation included 50 patients with precapillary pulmonary hypertension from one centre in Croatia.

RESULTS: During translation process there was no major problems and most items were easily rendered into acceptable Croatian translation. Patients thought that questionnaire was relevant and easy to understand and complete during the cognitive debriefing stage. Psychometric analysis showed that adaptation was successful. All three scales of the CAMPHOR questionnaire showed good test-retest reliability correlation (Symptoms = 0.91; Activity limitations = 0.95; QoL = 0.91) and internal consistency (Symptoms = 0.93; Activity limitations = 0.94; QoL = 0.92). Predicted correlations with the SF-36 scales provided evidence of the construct validity of the CAMPHOR scales. The CAMPHOR adaptation also showed known group validity in its ability to distinguish between participants based on perceived general health, perceived disease severity.

CONCLUSION: The results showed that the adaptation of the CAMPHOR for use with Croatian speaking participants was successful. Croatian version showed good internal consistency, convergent validity and known group validity. The Croatian version of the CAMPHOR demonstrated good psychometric properties. All scales in the CAMPHOR had good internal consistency and reproducibility. Croatian CAMPHOR shown its ability to distinguish between groups known to differ by perceived disease severity and general health which is another proof of its validity. The results of the present study indicate that the newly developed Croatian versions of the CAMPHOR represent valid and reliable tool for measuring HRQoL in Croatian patients with PAH.