# التحقق من صحة مقياس ادراك الطفل لجودة صحة الفم للأطفال الناطقين باللغة العربية من عمر ٨ الى ١٠ سنوات

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الخلفية العلمية: ترجمة صحة مقياس ادراك الطفل لجودة صحة الفم للأطفال هو استبيان وضع لتقييم جودة الحياة و تأثر ها بسبب صحة الفم و الأسنان.

الهدف من الدراسة: هو ترجمة مقياس ادر اك الطفل لجودة صحة فم الأطفال و التحقق من صحة المقياس للأطفال الناطقيين باللغة العربية من عمر ٨ الى ١٠ سنوات

المواد المنهجية: أجاب ١٧٥ طفل على الاستبيان ، ثم تم تقسيم الأطفال إلى ٣ مجموعات و فحص أسنانهم . و تم قياس كل من موثوقية الإستبيان و اعادة الإستبيان من قبل ٦٦ طفل

نتائج الدراسة: ترابط إيجابي بين كل من المجموع الكلي للإستبيان و مقدار تسوس الأسنان و المجموع الكلي للإستبيان و سوء إطباق الأسنان و كانت نتائج قياس موثوقية الإستبيان واعادة الإستبيان و معامل الاتساق الداخلي كرونباخ الفا ممتازه.

الخلاصة: النسخة العربية من استبيان التحقق من صحة مقياس ادر اك الطفل لجودة صحة الفم و الأسنان موثوقة و صحيحة لمختلف مجموعات الأطفال الناطقين باللغة العربية.

## Validity and Reliability of the Arabic Version of the Child

# Perceptions Questionnaire (CPQ<sub>8-10</sub>) for 8-10-Year Old Children

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#### **ABSTRACT**

**Background:** The Child Perceptions Questionnaire (CPQ <sub>8-10</sub>) is a self-reported questionnaire developed to measure oral health-related quality of life in children between the ages of 8 to 10 years.

The CPQ helps to describe and represent the children's oral health, while considering the significance of the psychological features in the concept of health.

**Aim:** To develop an Arabic version of the  $CPQ_{8-10}$  and test the validity and reliability of its translation for the use with Arabic speaking children aged 8-10 years.

#### **Materials and Methods:**

After translation of the original  $CPQ_{8-10}$  into Arabic, a sample of 175 children between the ages of 8-10 years old were recruited from the Pediatric Dental Clinics. They were divided into 3 groups. Group I (n=120) included patients seeking dental care, group II (n=25) included children with cleft lip and palate, group III (n=30) included orthodontic patients. Convergent and discriminate validity, internal consistency and test-retest reliability were assessed. All children were examined clinically for the presence of dental caries using the World Health Organization (WHO) criteria and malocclusion using the Dental Aesthetic Index (DAI) criteria.

**Results:** There was a positive, moderate and significant correlation between the Arabic  $CPQ_{8-10}$  score and the oral health global rating and overall well-being rating (r=0.5 and r=0.6, respectively) at <0.001 level. The mean CPQ scores were the highest in the cleft lip and palate group, followed by the group seeking dental care, followed by the orthodontic group (34.2, 18.7 and 10.5 respectively) and P<0.001. The overall mean CPQ scores were significantly higher in children affected with caries than caries free children (23.3 vs 11.6, respectively) at <0.001 level.

Children with highly desirable/mandatory orthodontic treatment needs had a higher overall score than children with little- no/ elective orthodontic treatment needs (mean score=29.5 vs 18.1) and P<0.001.

The Cronbach's alpha was 0.95 indicating a very high internal consistency and the intraclass correlation coefficients was 0.97 indicating excellent test re-test reliability.

**Conclusion:** The Arabic version of  $CPQ_{8-10}$  showed good construct (convergent) validity, discriminate validity, internal consistency, and test retest reliability. Therefore, it can readily be used with Arabic speaking children in this age group.