

Cultural and linguistic assessment of PROMIS short forms for Dutch people with a migration background

L. Stikvoort^{1,3}, E.B.M. Elsmann^{1,2,3} (presenting), O.C. Damman^{3,4}, C.B. Terwee^{2,3}, L. Haverman^{1,3}

1. Amsterdam UMC, University of Amsterdam, Emma Children's Hospital, Pediatric Psychiatry & Psychosocial Care
2. Amsterdam UMC, University of Amsterdam, Epidemiology and Data Science

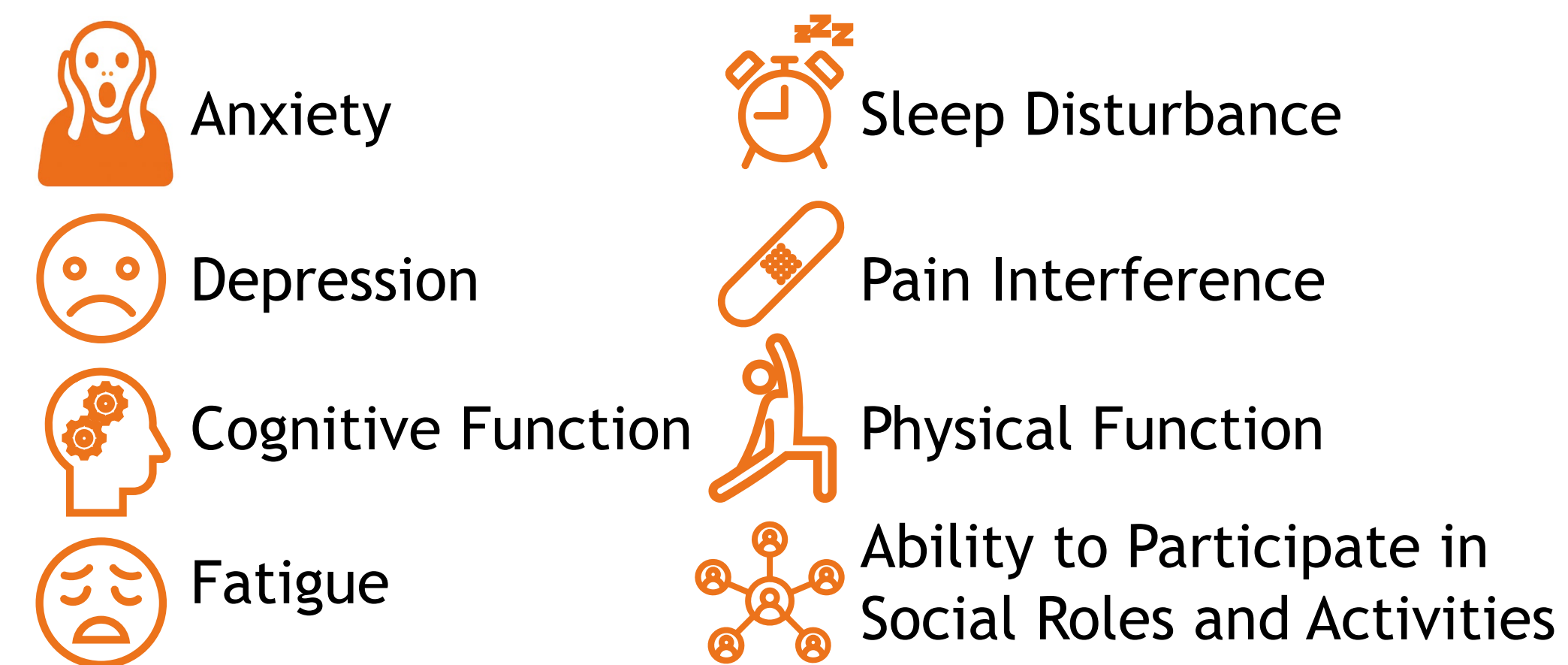
3. Amsterdam Public Health Research Institute
4. Amsterdam UMC, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Department of Public & Occupational Health

1. Background

In the Netherlands, **27.8%** of the population has a **migration background**, with many being **non-native Dutch speakers**. For them, **translated PROMs** are available. However, these PROMs are validated in countries where the language is native and may not fully fit the **Dutch context**. This could lead to **missing or inaccurate data**, limiting personalized clinical care and representation in PROM research.

Aim: to evaluate *translated* PROMIS short forms with native speakers for use in the Netherlands

2. PROMIS short forms



3. Methods

Qualitative assessment






- Cultural relevance and comprehensibility assessment**
 - Cognitive interviews with ≥ 5 native speakers of all 6 PROM languages living in the Netherlands
 - Interpreter available upon request
- Cognitive interview data analysis**
 - Tourangeau's 4 cognitive stages of survey response
 - Comprehension, Retrieval, Judgement, Response
- Draft PROMs development**
 - Expert consensus meeting (n=10)
 - Comprehensiveness evaluation
 - Creating alternative translations

4. Preliminary findings

- Cultural barriers:** translated PROMIS short forms show **no major cultural mismatches** when evaluated for use in the Netherlands
- Linguistic barriers:** some minor concerns were identified related to **comprehensibility** (e.g., the use of formal or outdated language), particularly affecting participants with lower educational backgrounds

Examples of linguistic issues identified in cognitive interviews:

Item	Issue
 <p>Translation: Şu anda sağlığınız yerleri fırçalamak veya ağır mobilyaları kaldırmak veya yerinden oynatmak gibi ağır ev işleri yapmanızı kısıtlıyor mu?</p> <p>Original: Does your health now limit you in doing heavy work around the house like scrubbing floors, or lifting or moving heavy furniture?</p>	<p>The word used for 'scrubbing' [fırçalamak] is mostly used in the context of brushing your teeth. Given that most Turkish homes have carpeted rather than hard floors, floor scrubbing is not a typical household activity, resulting in the absence of a precise translation for this cleaning method.</p>
 <p>Translation: Mein Schlaf war erfrischend.</p> <p>Original: My sleep was refreshing.</p>	<p>The word for 'refreshing' [erfrischend] is mostly used in the context on having a cold drink on a sunny day.</p>
 <p>Translation: شعرت بالعصبية</p> <p>Original: I felt nervous.</p>	<p>Multiple respondents interpreted the word used for 'nervous' [بالعصبية] as 'furious'.</p>

5. Discussion

✓ **No significant issues related to cultural relevance** were found across English, French, German, Spanish, Turkish, and Modern Standard Arabic PROMIS short forms for use in the Netherlands.

→ **Next step:** Large-scale field testing (n \geq 200 per language), including testing of alternative translations to address the **comprehensibility issues** observed during cognitive interviews

CONTENT VALIDITY		
(Cultural) relevance	Comprehensibility	Comprehensiveness
Is all content relevant to the construct and patient population?	Is the content understood by the population as intended?	Is everything included and nothing missing?



For more information, please contact **Lisa Stikvoort** at l.stikvoort@amsterdamumc.nl

