

The Consolidated Criteria for Reporting Qualitative Studies (COREQ) Questionnaire: A Canadian French Version

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Background and Purpose



- There is a need for valid and reliable evidence based tools for physiotherapists to use to assess the quality of research, many are now available in Canadian French such as the Assessment of Multiple Systematic Reviews (**AMSTAR**)- Brosseau et al (2017) and, Physiotherapy Evidence Database (**PEDro**) Scale- Brosseau et al (2015) and the “STrengthening the Reporting of OBservational studies in Epidemiology” (**STROBE**) – Brosseau et al (in press).
- But tools used in qualitative research, such as the Consolidated Criteria for Reporting Qualitative Studies (**COREQ**): a 32-item checklist for interviews and focus groups (Tong, 2007), have up until now not been available in Canadian French.
- The purpose of this study was to prepare a Canadian French translation of the COREQ questionnaire and to examine the reliability and validity of its content.



Methods



A modified version of the Vallerand (1989) method was used to translate the COREQ checklist into Canadian French. It is a parallel method of reverse translation that involves 4 steps:

- 1) preparation of draft versions of the translated checklist by a professional translator and a bilingual content expert translator,
- 2) an evaluation of the draft versions and a preparation of an experimental version by an expert committee of 5 bilingual health care professionals,
- 3) an evaluation of the experimental version by a second expert committee of 5 bilingual health care professionals,
- 4) preparation / development of the pre-final version. At this stage, the second experimental version of the COREQ checklist was evaluated by 28 students from the francophone component of a master's degree in physiotherapy, using a 7-point ambiguity scale for items (1 = very clear to 7 = very ambiguous), and suggested final modifications.
- 5) The fifth step was a reverse translation into English of the pre-final version of the COREQ. This was an additional step inspired by the methodology of Beaton et al. (2000).

Participants completed a consent form and a demographic form prior to participating in the study.

Results

- For the different items of the final version of the COREQ scale, the averages on the ambiguity scale varied between 1.04 and 2.56.
- These low values demonstrated a high level of clarity for the elements of the Canadian French version COREQ. Compared to the total score of the COREQ scale, the inter-rater reliability was considered moderate to excellent for 62.5% of the individual elements according to the kappa values obtained.

Examples of Checklist Items			
Participant selection (Tong, 2007)		Sélection des participants	
Sampling	How were participants selected? <i>E.g. purposive, convenience, consecutive, snowball</i>	Échantillonnage	Comment les participants ont-ils été sélectionnés? <i>Par ex., échantillonnage intentionnel, de convenance, séquentiel, boule de neige</i>
Method of approach	How were participants approached? <i>E.g. face-to-face, telephone, mail, email</i>	Recrutement des participants	Comment les participants ont-ils été recrutés? <i>Par ex., en personne, par téléphone, par la poste, par courriel</i>
Sample size	How many participants were in the study?	Taille de l'échantillon	Combien de participants ont fait partie de l'étude?



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