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TÍTULO/TITLE:

Cultural adaptation and validation of Ostomy Skin Tool to the Brazilian Portuguese language

Peristomal skin complications are a common problem for persons with an ostomy and may have a negative impact on patient quality of life. Keeping the peristomal skin healthy is a challenge for the patients, their caregivers and health care teams. Applying an efficient tool for peristomal skin disorders assessment would help healthcare professionals to evaluate the effect of their assistance between consultations. Ostomy Skin Tool (OST) is a standardised tool to assess the peristomal skin condition. OST includes two sections. The first one aims to describe the extent and severity of peristomal skin disorders by three skin aspects: Discolouration, Erosion and Tissue overgrowth - DET score. The second section is a guide named AIM (Assessment, Intervention and Monitoring) Guide for Peristomal Skin Care. It is used to categorise peristomal skin disorders according to their cause. Aims: This study aimed to adapt and validate the Ostomy Skin Tool for Brazilian culture. Methods: The adaptation process included: translation (two bilingual fluent translators), evaluation by an Expert Committee (five enterostomal therapy nurses – ET and two health professionals with knowledge on methodology of cultural adaptation of measurement instruments), backtranslation (other two bilingual fluent translators); and submission of back translated versions to the original authors. Content validity was tested in this stage. The Content Validity Index (CVI) was applied for AIM's guide and DET Score analysis. In the second stage, the psychometric properties of the adapted version was analyzed: interobserver agreement (assessing standardized photos and patients in clinical practice), construct convergent validity (correlating peristomal skin complication severity with pain) and construct discriminant validity (according to ostomy type, retraction, time since ostomy surgery and stoma demarcation). Interobserver agreement was calculated by Linear Weighting Kappa test; Pearson's correlation coefficients for convergent validation´s analysis and t-Test for construct discriminant validity. Sample was composed by 109 participants with ostomies and peristomal skin complications, being 59 (54,1%) male, 48 (44,0%) retired, 43 (39,5%) with ileostomies 65 (59,6%) with stoma retraction and 79 (72,5%) with peristomal moisture-associated skin damage. Results: The CVI of AIM Guide was 0,60 and the DET Score was 0,83. A moderate agreement (k=0,314) between nurses' observations when they assessed peristomal skin complications using stadardized photographs; and there was a moderate to almost perfect agreement (K=0,48 – 0,93) when nurses evaluated patients in clinical practice. The domains was calculated separetly. Positive correlation between DET Score and visual analogue scale confirmed the tool´s convergent validity. Statistically significant differences between patients with ileostomies and colostomies (p=0.0344) confirmed the discriminant validity. In conclusion, this study confirmed OST as the first reliable and valid adapted tool for application in Brazil. It will provide a valuable contribution to the assessment and intervention of peristomal skin condition performed by health professionals in all settings.

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