Translation and Validation of the "Communicative Activities Checklist"

Science of Aphasia

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Introduction & Aims

The Communicative Activities Checklist (COMACT) (1, 2) serves as an example of an assessment tool designed to indicate the real life impact of aphasia. This tool assists speech-language therapists (SLT) in devising intervention plans that are tailored to people with aphasia (PWA) and their caregivers. It measures the type and frequency of communicative activities and how aphasia limits their realisation. It comprises 45 items across the following categories: Talking, Listening, Reading, Writing. COMACT is one of the assessment tools **Portuguese SLT would like to use in their clinical practice** (3).

This study aimed to translate the COMACT to European Portuguese (EP) and analyse its validity and reliability with a sample of

Portuguese PWA and neurologically healthy people (NHP).

Method (4)



Test the **portuguese COMACT in** a **sample** of **Portuguese PWA** (7) men; 8 women; mean age: 58.46±14.43) and NHP (13 men; 17 women; mean age: 58.60±15.24).

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS:

Concurrent validity (Spearman's correlation) using the Communication Disability Profile (CDP) EP - activity subscale. Internal consistency (Cronbach's α)

- **Test-retest stability** (Wilcoxon test)
- > T-test and Chi-square test to compare groups.

Results and Discussion

CONTENT VALIDATION:

CONCURRENT VALIDITY:

- **5 items altered** upon **feedback** from **PWA**.
- > CVI obtained was excellent (μ =0.97) (5).

Overall weak correlation between instruments. "Listening" category was where a stronger positive correlation was found, possibly due to similarity of items & what they assess.

RELIABILITY ANALYSIS:

Test-retest: results revealed stability, with exception of one item. ("Read maps and directions": Z=-2.200; p=0.039). It is possible that this item was not fully understood. Internal Consistency: generally low for PWA and NHP. Reading category presented the **highest Cronbach's** α value for both groups, indicating that the responses were consistent (PWA=0.806; NHP=0.663).

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GROUPS:

PWA didn't participate as much in some activities: 1) PWA face numerous communicational and physical barriers; 2) communication partners might not have the appropriate tools to facilitate expression and comprehension.

Conclusions

Data obtained indicates the **importance of developing future studies** to improve reliability results.

- It's necessary to include a larger sample of PWA with greater ethnic, geographic and cultural representation, as well as with different types of aphasia.
- > Further adaptation of the items is needed to update items that do not reflect current society and to make them clearer in what they mean and aim to evaluate.

References

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