Validation of the Parental-Caregivers Perception Questionnaire (P-CPQ) in Croatia

Uhač M1, Zibar Belašić T2, Perković V1, Žigante M2, Špalj S2.

1 Klinički bolnički centar Rijeka, Klinika za dentalnu medicinu, Odjel za ortodonciju

Clinical hospital center Rijeka, Clinic for dental medicine, Department of orthodontics, Krešimirova 40, 51000 Rijeka, Croatia

2 Medicinski fakultet u Rijeci, Katedra za ortodonciju

Faculty of Medicine in Rijeka, Department of orthodontics, Krešimirova 40, 51000 Rijeka, Croatia

Aim: To perform the Croatian translation and validation of the Parental-Caregivers Perceptions Questionnaire.

Materials and Methods: Forward-backward translation of P-CPQ was made. The study included 233 participants (children aged 11-14 years; 55% female) and their parents (84% mothers) recruited at the Clinic of dental medicine of the Clinical hospital center Rijeka and Zagreb. The Child Perception Questionnaire (CPQ) and P-CPQ were self-administrated. Malocclusion severity was assessed using the Index of Orthodontic Treatment Need Dental Health Component (IOTN DHC). Factor analysis, Pearson correlation and t-test were used in the statistical analysis.

Results: Factor analysis of the P-CPQ indicated mixing of the Emotional Well-being (EW) and Social Well-being (SW) dimensions as well as the Oral Symptoms (OS) and Functional Limitations (FL) dimensions. The two-factor structure is more appropriate than the four-factor structure, explaining 43.3% of variability. EW+SW grouped together account for 25.2% of the variance, while OS+FL 18%. Internal consistency is better for EW+SW (Cronbach α=0.926; inter-item correlation r=0.438) than for OS+FL (α=0.833; r=0.283). OS+FL measures mainly alteration of oral health and treatment need (r=0.341 and 0.267; p<0.001) while SW+EW measures mainly well-being and satisfaction with appearance (r=0.256 and −0.339; p<0.001). The correlation between child and parental assessment was statistically significant but weak for both EW+SW and OS+FL (r=0.482 and 0.432; p<0.001). Instrument is able to detect differences between subjects with low and high caries severity and malocclusion severity.

Conclusion: P-CPQ is adequate for use in Croatia, but the two-dimensional structure is better than the original four-dimensional structure.

Key words: *Child; Oral health; Quality of life; Surveys and Questionnaires; Validation study*