

Revised MISSCARE-Austria: using the TRAPD method to translate the revised MISSCARE Survey from English into German



Authors: Ana Cartaxo, MSc (Dr. Cand.)^{1,2,3}, Prof. Inge Eberl, BScN, MScN⁴, Univ.-Prof. Mag. Dr. Hanna Mayer^{1,2}
¹ Karl Landsteiner University of Health Sciences, Department of General Health Studies, Division Nursing Science with focus on Person-Centred Care Research
² Doctoral Fellowship Programme of the Austrian Academy of Sciences, ³ Vienna Doctoral School of Sciences, Universität Wien, ⁴ Catholic University of Eichstätt-Ingolstadt, Faculty of Social Work, Eichstätt, Germany

Background

- Questionnaire translations in German-speaking nursing science consistently rely on methods using first- and back-translation techniques, despite increasing criticism.
- In contrast, the TRAPD method is recognized as best practice in intercultural social research [1]. However, experience with the application of this method in German-speaking nursing science is lacking.

Aim

- 1) To describe the utilization of the TRAPD method using the example of the translation of the revised MISSCARE Survey [2] from English into German 2) and to discuss possible necessary adaptations, advantages and limitations of this approach.

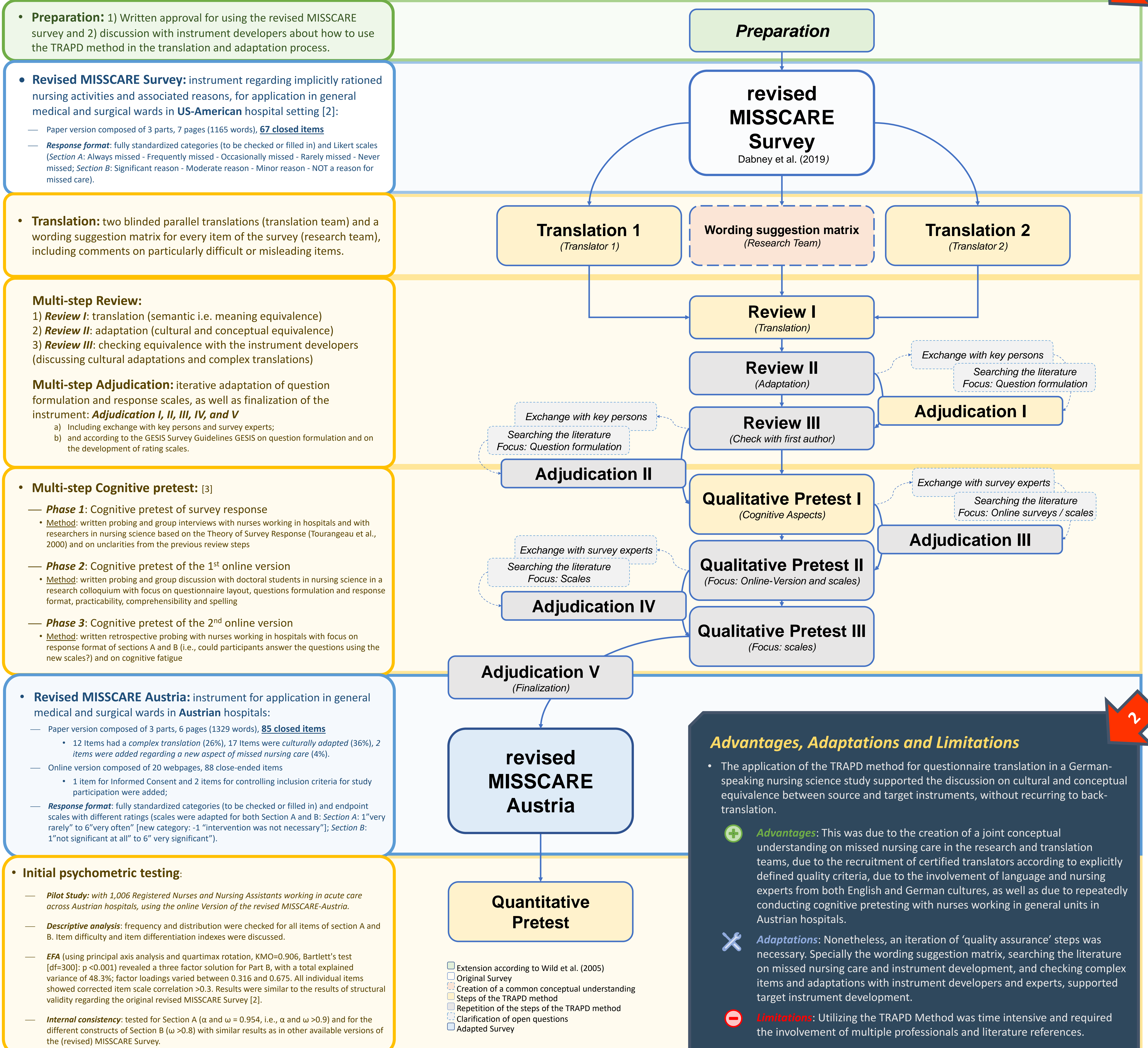
Method

- An adapted version of the multi-step and team-based translation method TRAPD through the steps: preparation, translation, review, adjudication, pretest and documentation, grounded on the GESIS guidelines for intercultural questionnaire translation [1].

Results

- The translation of the revised MISSCARE Survey took place between August 2020 and May 2021 and involved approximately 420 hours of work, a research team (the three authors) and a translation team (two translators). The application of the TRAPD method required an iterative approach consisting of a total of 15 partially repeated steps, which were supplemented by literature research and by exchange with key persons with knowledge on missed nursing care and survey expertise.
- The new revised MISSCARE Austria instrument consists of 85 items. For their majority, equivalent German terms were found, that allowed for straightforward translation. Complex translations were needed and consisted in cultural- (for 17 items), measurement- (for all items) and construct (for two items) -related adaptations. These were checked with instrument developers and underwent cognitive pretesting with nurses working in direct patient care in general units in Austrian hospitals.

Applying the TRAPD method



Contact: Ana R. Valente dos Santos Cartaxo, MSc
 Email: ana.cartaxo@kl.ac.at, ana.cartaxo@univie.ac.at



Sources: [1] Behr, D., Braun, M., & Dorer, B. (2015): Messinstrumente in internationalen Studien. Mannheim, GESIS – Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften (GESIS Survey Guidelines); [2] Dabney, B. W., Kalisch, B. J., & Clark, M. (2019). A revised MISSCARE survey: Results from pilot testing. Applied Nursing Research, 50, 151202.

Conclusions

- Our study strengthens the reasoning that the TRAPD method is appropriate for the translation of questionnaires in German-speaking nursing science.
- However, this example shows that further experience with this method is necessary for its further application in our discipline.