

Quantitative Myasthenia Gravis Score: a Brazilian multicenter study for translation, cultural adaptation and validation

Teste Quantitativo para Miastenia Gravis: estudo multicêntrico brasileiro para tradução, adaptação cultural e validação

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To perform the translation, cross-cultural adaptation and validation of the Quantitative Myasthenia Gravis Score (QMGS) to Brazilian Portuguese in accordance with international ethical standards. **Methods:** The following steps were taken: (1) implementation of the translation protocol and transcultural adaptation, (2) validation of the adapted content, and (3) assessment of reliability. To check intra- and inter-observer reproducibility, each patient underwent two interviews with interviewer-A and one with B. The QMGS was compared to the Myasthenia Gravis Composite Scale and Myasthenia-specific Quality of Life Questionnaire. **Results:** Our study group consisted of 30 patients, with a mean age of 47.6 ± 11.4 years and a mean duration of illness of 11.33 ± 8.49 years. Correlation between the QMGS and MGC was very strong ($r = 0.928$; $p < 0.001$) and substantial between the QMGS and MG-QOL 15 ($r = 0.737$; $p < 0.001$). **Conclusion:** The Brazilian Portuguese translation, and validation of the QMGS was successfully performed.

Keywords: myasthenia gravis; cross-cultural comparison; translations; validation studies.

RESUMO

Objetivo: O objetivo foi realizar a tradução e validação do teste quantitativo para Miastenia Gravis (QMGS) para Português do Brasil, de acordo com as diretrizes internacionais. **Métodos:** Foram realizadas as etapas de implementação do protocolo de tradução e adaptação transcultural, validação do conteúdo adaptado e avaliação da confiabilidade. Para verificar a reprodutibilidade intra e inter-observador cada paciente foi submetido a duas entrevistas por um entrevistador-A e um B. O QMGS foi comparado ao MG Composite Scale e Myasthenia-specific Quality of Life Questionnaire. **Resultados:** O estudo inclui 30 pacientes, com a média de idade de $47,6 \pm 11,4$ anos e tempo médio de doença de $11,33 \pm 8,49$ anos. A correlação entre QMGS e MGC apresentou-se muito forte ($r = 0,928$; $p < 0,001$) e substancial entre QMGS e MG-QOL 15 ($r = 0,737$; $p < 0,001$). **Conclusão:** A tradução, e validação do QMGS para o português do Brasil foi realizada com sucesso.

Palavras-chave: miastenia gravis; comparação transcultural; traduções; estudos de validação.

Myasthenia gravis (MG) is a chronic autoimmune neuromuscular disorder characterized by weakness of the skeletal muscles¹. In approximately 85% to 90% of patients with MG, antibodies against nicotinic acetylcholine receptors are

identified in the neuromuscular junctions, with a smaller group of patients having autoantibodies against muscle-specific kinase², low-density lipoprotein-related protein 4, and even against agrin^{3,4}.

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The incidence and prevalence rates of MG vary greatly from country to country, making it difficult to generalize the data. Nonetheless, crude estimates are possible using the combination of pooled estimates and the range of observed frequencies. The incidence of all MG is: 5.3 per million person-years (C.I.: 4.41, 6.12), range: 1.7 - 21.3, and prevalence: 77.67 cases per million (C.I.: 63.98, 94.30), range: 15 - 179⁵.

The Myasthenia Gravis Foundation of America recommends that the Quantitative Myasthenia Gravis Score (QMGS) be used in all prospective clinical trials on MG^{6,7}. The QMGS was developed by Besinger et al. in 1983 as a clinical scoring system to assess clinical outcomes in patients with MG⁸. The original scale comprised eight items, graded from 0 to 3, where 3 is indicative of a higher severity of impairment. In 1987, Tindall et al. modified the scale, increasing the number of items from eight to 13 to improve the responsiveness of the scale in evaluating outcomes of treatment interventions for MG^{9,10}.

In 1992, Tindall et al.¹⁰ used the modified QMGS to evaluate the effectiveness of a six-month treatment with cyclosporine (5 mg/kg per body weight) compared to a placebo group. Thirty-nine patients were randomized to the cyclosporine or the placebo group, with outcome measures evaluated monthly. Outcome measures included: the QMGS, anti-human acetylcholine receptor antibody titer, and dose of corticosteroid medication. At the six-month end-point, patients in the cyclosporine group exhibited significant increases in strength ($p = 0.004$) and reduction in antireceptor antibody titer ($p = 0.01$), compared to those in the placebo group. Subsequently, the QMGS scale underwent further modification by Barohn et al.¹¹

In its current format, the QMGS is a 13-item measurement tool used to quantify disease severity in patients with MG, including ocular, bulbar, respiratory, and limb function, with a total score range of 0 to 39, where a higher score is indicative of greater disease severity. The reliability and longitudinal validity of the QMGS have been demonstrated in several studies^{12,13}.

From a clinical perspective, the QMGS provides an easy-to-use outcome measure that requires minimal equipment. Moreover, a change of 3.5 points in the total score is considered a clinically meaningful improvement for patients with MG. Therefore, the aim of this study was to perform the translation, cultural adaptation, and validation of the QMGS to extend its application in clinical practice and research with patients with MG in the Portuguese community of Brazil. According to our knowledge, this is the first translation and cultural adaptation of QMGS for another language.

METHODS

A search of the literature was performed to identify previous research on the adaptation and use of the QMGS for the Brazilian Portuguese population. The following

databases were searched using the combination keywords “Quantitative Myasthenia Gravis Score and Portuguese validation”: Medline, PubMed, Scientific Electronic Library Online, and Scientific and Technical Literature of Latin America and the Caribbean. No published information was identified.

Four neuromuscular disease research centers collaborated in our study. All methods and procedures were performed in accordance with the ethical standards established in the 1964 Declaration of Helsinki (as revised in Hong Kong in 1989 and Edinburgh, Scotland in 2000). Our study complied with the Regulatory Guidelines and Norms for Research Involving Human Subjects of the National Health Board of the Brazilian Health Ministry, issued in December 2012. Our study is part of a previously-published research protocol¹⁴, approved by the Human Research Ethics Committee of Nove de Julho University (Brazil) under process no. 360.488 and registered with the World Health Organization under Universal Trial Number (UTN) U1111-1147-7853 and the Brazilian Registry of Clinical Trials (REBEC) RBR -7ckpdd.

Written informed consent was obtained prior to enrollment and participants were allowed to withdraw from the study, at any time, without consequence. Our eligibility criteria were as follows: a clinical diagnosis of MG according to the Myasthenia Gravis Foundation of America (MGFA) criteria; 18 to 75 years of age; both sexes; clinically stable patients; and capable of and willing to provide informed consent. Excluded from our study were patients with other neuromuscular, cardiovascular, and respiratory diseases, episodes of clinical decompensation of their disease in the two months prior to the study, a prior stroke, history of mental disease, or abuse of drugs and/or alcohol. We undertook the process of translation, cultural adaptation, and validation of the QMGS based on previously-published standardized rules^{15,16}. A flowchart of the study is shown in Figure 1.

First stage

The original version of the QMGS was translated from English to Brazilian Portuguese by three bilingual translators, a physical therapist; a neurologist, and a certified professional translator, all of whom were blinded to the purpose of our study. The three translated versions were evaluated, compared, and merged into an initial Brazilian Portuguese draft version.

Second stage

Two native English-speaking translators, a certified professional translator, and a neurologist with no knowledge of the QMGS or of our research aim independently performed a back-translation of the final draft version from Brazilian-Portuguese to English. The back-translated English version was compared to the original English version with adjustments made to the Brazilian-Portuguese version to correct identified discrepancies.

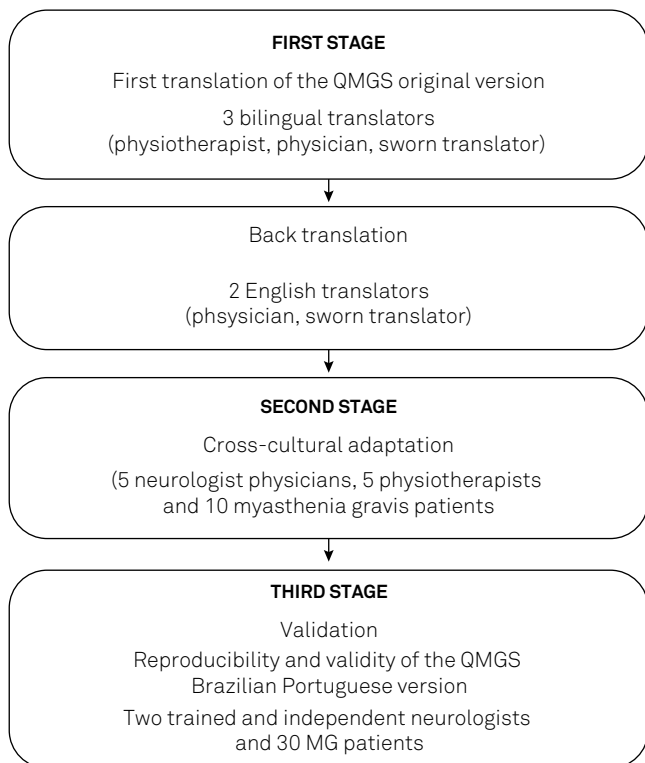


Figure 1. Flowchart of the study.

Third stage

A cultural adaptation of the Brazilian-Portuguese version of the QMGS, updated after the back-translation process, was subsequently undertaken, enrolling 10 patients with MG from the four neuromuscular disease research centers collaborating in our study. We added the phrase “difficult to understand” as a response option in the Brazilian-Portuguese version. Initially, we established an understanding of each item by 90% of healthcare professionals for the Brazilian-Portuguese translation to be acceptable, with the translation process to be repeated if this threshold was not achieved.

Five neurologists and five physiotherapists were recruited to verify the clarity of clinical terminology for the translated QMGS version. Again, a threshold of $\geq 90\%$ was used for the translation to be deemed acceptable for clinical practice. In completing their review, the healthcare professionals also commented on the overall clarity of the QMGS. Ambiguous terms were discussed and replaced by alternative terms having semantic equivalence and appropriate to the Brazilian culture. A final version of the Brazilian Portuguese QMGS was consolidated without compromising the intended meaning of the original version (Figure 2).

Comprometimento	Nenhum	Leve	Moderado	Grave	Pontos
Gradação	0	1	2	3	
Visão dupla (olhar fixo lateral) (segundos)	60	11-59	1-10	Espontâneo	
Ptose (olhar fixo para cima) (segundos)	60	11-59	1-10	Espontâneo	
Músculos faciais	Fechamento normal das pálpebras.	Fechamento completo. Resistência fraca.	Fechamento completo. Sem resistência	Fechamento incompleto.	
Deglutição (120 ml água)	Normal	Tosse mínima ou Limpar a garganta	Tosse intensa, engasgo ou regurgitação nasal	Não consegue engolir Teste não realizado.	
Contar em voz alta de 1 a 50. (início da disartria)	Nenhum sinal até 50	Disartria entre 30-49	Disartria entre 10-29	Disartria até 9	
Braço direito estendido (90° sentado) (segundos)	240	90-239	10-89	0-9	
Braço esquerdo estendido (90° sentado) (segundos)	240	90-239	10-89	0-9	
Capacidade Vital Forçada (% do predito)	$\geq 80\%$	65-79%	50-64%	$<50\%$	
Preensão palmar direita (kg)					
Homem	≥ 45	15-44	5-14	0-4	
Mulher	≥ 30	10-29	5-9	0-4	
Preensão palmar esquerda (kg)					
Homem	≥ 35	15-34	5-14	0-4	
Mulher	≥ 25	10-24	5-9	0-4	
Em supino, manter a cabeça erguida em 45 graus. (segundos)	120	30-119	1-29	0	
Perna direita estendida 45 a 50° (supino) (segundos)	100	31-99	1-30	0	
Perna esquerda estendida 45 a 50° (supino) (segundos)	100	31-99	1-30	0	

Figure 2. Quantitative tests for myasthenia gravis in Brazilian Portuguese.

Reliability and validity of the QMGS Brazilian Portuguese version

A sample of convenience of 30 patients, with a confirmed clinical diagnosis of MG based on the criteria of the MGFA and confirmed by the neurologists, was recruited to evaluate the reliability and validity of the Brazilian-Portuguese version of the QMGS. The 10 patients who participated in *Phase III*, cultural adaptation, were included in the validation component of our study.

Two trained neurologists (observer A and B) evaluated the QMGS at three time points. To assess inter-observer reliability, neurologists completed the QMGS, independently, within a two-hour interval. To assess intra-observer reliability, observer A completed the QMGS evaluation at one-week intervals, with interviews conducted at the same time of day.

The concurrent validity of the Brazilian Portuguese version of the QMGS was evaluated against the Portuguese version of the Myasthenia Gravis Composite Scale (MGC)¹⁷ and the Portuguese version of the 15-item Myasthenia-specific Quality of Life Questionnaire (MG-QOL 15)¹⁸ in a group of 30 patients with MG. The same evaluator applied the MGC and QMGS. The MGC is a 10-item scale designed to evaluate the function of patients with MG, with the response scale for each MGC items weighted in terms of the impact of the item on overall function. For example, ptosis scores 3 points, hip flexion weakness scores 5 points, and severity of respiratory symptoms for ventilator-dependent patients scores 9 points. The maximum possible score on the MGC is 50 points, with a higher score reflecting a more severe disease state. The validity and reliability of the MGC has been established, both in the United States and Europe, with a 3-point reduction in total score being indicative of a clinically meaningful improvement in the function of a patient with MG^{19,20}.

The 15-item MG-QOL is an easy-to-use instrument that evaluates three dimensions of health-related quality of life. The 15 items are scored on a scale of 0 to 4, with the score on each item summed to provide the total score. A clinically meaningful cutoff is not available for the MG-QOL. Therefore, the total score is interpreted along a continuum, with a higher score being indicative of a perception of an increasingly poorer quality of life. Both the MGC and MG-QOL are widely used to evaluate the physical, social, and psychological aspects of life of patients with MG and are used to derive an overall evaluation of the health-related quality of life in this clinical population^{18,21}.

Lung function tests were performed on the day following the clinical evaluation, using the KoKo[®] Sx 1000 system (nSpire Health Inc., Longmont, CO, USA), based on the guidelines of the Brazilian Society of Pneumology²². Peak forced expiratory volume (measured over a 1-s expiration) and forced vital capacity were used for analysis, regardless of the form of the curve (i.e., peak values were not necessarily obtained from the best expiratory curves).

Handgrip strength was assessed using the JAMAR hydraulic hand dynamometer device (Lafayette Instrument Company, Inc., Lafayette, IN, USA), which is widely used to provide a simple measure of hand strength in clinical populations with neuromuscular diseases. The JAMAR hand dynamometer is adjustable to the size of a patient's hand²³. Handgrip strength was evaluated with patients in a sitting position, with the shoulder in 180° of forward flexion and the elbow in full extension.

Statistical analysis

Prior to data analysis, normality of data distribution was evaluated using the Shapiro-Wilk test. For parametric data, including anthropometric and demographic measures, the mean and standard deviation values were calculated.

Intra- and inter-observer reliability was assessed using Pearson's correlation coefficient and the intra-class correlation coefficient with two-way mixed effects model where people effects are random and measures effects are fixed. The intra- and inter-observer reliability was also evaluated for each item of the QMGS using Cohen's kappa test, with the following interpretation of the kappa index: < 0, no agreement; 0–0.20, slight agreement; 0.21–0.40, fair agreement; 0.41–0.60, moderate agreement; 0.61–0.80, substantial agreement; and 0.81–1, excellent agreement.

Spearman's rank correlation coefficient was used to evaluate agreement between the score on the items of the QMGS and the MGC and MG-QOL. For all analyses, a p value < 0.01 was considered significant. Statistical analysis was performed with StatView 5.0 (SAS Institute, Cary, N.C., USA), and SPSS software (version 23.0, SPSS Inc. Chicago, IL, USA).

RESULTS

Demographic data

Thirty-six patients (25 women), with a confirmed diagnosis of MG using the criteria of the MGFA, were identified from the four neuromuscular clinics involved in our study: the Neuromuscular Diseases Research department of the Universidade Federal de São Paulo; the Department of Neurology of the Faculty of Sciences, physicians from Santa Casa de São Paulo; the Department of Neurology of the Hospital do Servidor Público Estadual; and the Child Neurology Clinic of the Hospital das Clínicas, Faculdade de Medicina, Universidade de São Paulo. Six patients did not meet our eligibility criteria and, therefore, were not enrolled in our study.

The demographic, clinical data, and classification of disease severity for our final study groups are shown in Table 1. Of the 30 patients forming our study group, 24 were women, with a mean age of 47.6 ± 11.4 years (range, 32–74 years), and a mean duration of illness of 11.33 ± 8.49 years. The distribution of MGFA classification was as follows: four patients, Class I; 17 patients, Class II; eight patients, Class III; no patients in Class IV or V. Among the patients in our study group, 96%

were using cholinesterase inhibitors and 36% were using immunosuppressant drugs.

On average, the QMGS was completed in 32 minutes, with an additional 18 minutes required for assessment of forced vital capacity by spirometry and eight minutes for hand grip strength. The kappa index of inter- and intra-observer reliability for each item of the QMGS is reported in Table 2, with all kappa values ≥ 0.81 , indicative of an excellent reliability for all items. Overall inter- and intra-observer reliability was confirmed by the intra-class correlation coefficient

and Pearson's correlation coefficient reported in Table 3. Correlation between the QMGS and MGC was very strong ($R = 0.928$; $p < 0.001$) and substantial between the QMGS and MG-QOL15 ($R = 0.737$; $p < 0.001$) as shown in Figure 3.

DISCUSSION

The use of common assessment tools is advocated by the Task Force of the Medical Scientific Advisory Council,

Table 1. Baseline clinical and demographic variables.

Variables	Patients (n = 30)	(%)
Female/Male	24/6	-
Age (years)	47.6 \pm 11.4	-
Body Mass Index	27.5 \pm 5.4	-
MGFA		
I	2	6.6
IIA	17	56.6
IIB	2	6.6
IIIA	5	16.6
IIIB	4	13.3
QMGS	11.4 \pm 5.7	-
MGC	12.93 \pm 7	-
MG QOL - 15 score	21.6 \pm 12	-

Note: Values shown are number (%), or mean \pm SD. MGFA: Myasthenia Gravis Foundation of America Clinical classification. QMGS: Quantitative Myasthenia Gravis Score; MGC: Myasthenia Gravis Composite Scale; MG-QOL: Questionnaire of Life Quality Specific for Myasthenia Gravis - 15 items.

Table 2. Assessment of intra- and inter-interviewer reproducibility of Quantitative Myasthenia Gravis score (QMGS) with Cohen's kappa.

QMGS items	Intra-interviewer	Inter-interviewer
Double vision	0.896	0.897
Ptosis	0.890	0.721
Facial muscles	0.947	0.893
Swallowing	0.710	0.815
Speech following counting aloud from 1-50	1.000	0.930
Right arm outstretched	0.862	0.761
Left arm outstretched	0.841	0.792
Forced vital capacity	1.000	0.762
Right hand grip	1.000	0.826
Left hand grip	0.939	0.876
Head lifted	0.772	0.854
Right leg outstretched	0.875	0.875
Left leg outstretched	0.890	0.890

Table 3. Analysis of the reproducibility by means of the Pearson's correlation coefficient and of the intra-class correlation coefficient values for the total score.

Coefficient	Intra-interviewer	Inter-interviewer	mean \pm SD QMGS-A	mean \pm SD QMGS-B	mean \pm SD QMGS-A2
Pearson's	0.998*	0.991*	11.43 \pm 5.7	11.50 \pm 5.2	11.37 \pm 5.6
Intra-class	0.999**	0.994***			

* $p < 0.001$; **CI = 95% (0.998-1.000); ***CI: 95% (0.987-0.997). SD: Standard Deviation; QMGS-A: Quantitative Myasthenia Gravis score interviewer A; QMGS-B: Quantitative Myasthenia Gravis interviewer B; Quantitative Myasthenia Gravis score interviewer A2 (second interview).

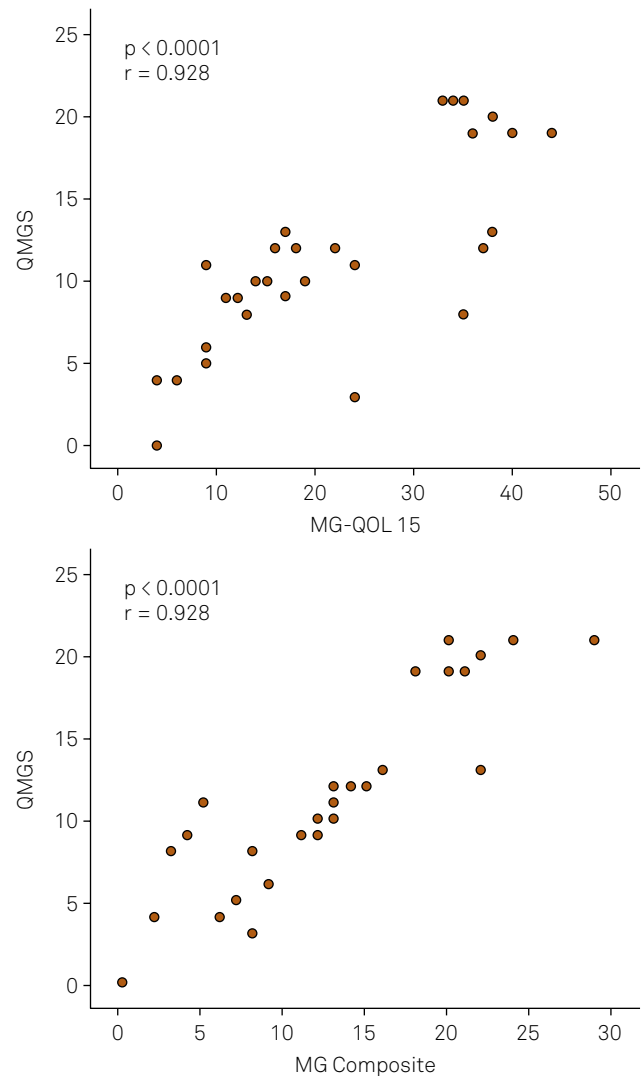


Figure 3. Correlation between the QMGS and MGC and between the QMGS and MG-QOL15.

with the MGFA proposing a series of classification systems and definitions of response to therapy for MG patients⁷, to achieve greater uniformity in the recording and reporting of clinical trials for MG. The QMGS is among the recommended assessment tools. However, to be applicable to different ethnic groups, patient-report assessments, such as the QMGS, require translation and validation for each population. A rigorous process of translation and cultural adaptation is required to ensure congruity with the original version of the measurement tool, facilitate uptake of the translated version, and eliminate the risk of systematic bias of results. For these reasons, we performed the translation and cultural adaptation of the original English version of the QMGS for use with patients with MG of Portuguese ethnicity in Brazil according to published international standards^{15,16}.

The excellent intra- and inter-observer reliability and clinically acceptable concurrent validity of the QMGS that we report in our study are comparable to values previously reported. Sharshar et al.¹² evaluated the inter-observer reliability and concurrent validity of the QMGS against the Myasthenia Muscle Score. Among a group of 22 patients with MG, including 13 men and nine women, with a mean age of 63 years (range, 25 to 80 years), they reported high inter-observer agreement and a high correlation in score between the QMGS and Myasthenia Muscle Score. Therefore, we propose that our translated version of the QMGS has the reliability required for its use in clinical trials and in practice.

The longitudinal construct validity of the QMGS was confirmed by Bedlack et al. in a prospective study with 53 patients with MG¹³. In this study, the authors demonstrated the correlation between the QMGS and manual muscle testing, as well as providing evidence of the responsiveness of the QMGS to

differentiate change in disease severity between two visits as: unchanged, improved, or worse.

In our study, we found a very strong correlation between the QMGS and the MGC, as well as between the QMGS and the 15-item MG-QOL. Our results are comparable to those reported by Barnett et al.²⁴ who observed a good association between the 15-item MG-QOL and the QMGS. We also confirmed the concordance between the QMGS and the MGFA classification of disease severity, Class I to III. It is important to acknowledge that our study group did not include patients in the MGFA Class IV and V. Barnett et al.²⁵ similarly confirmed the sensitivity of the QMGS to differentiate disease severity among patients with MG, as well as to quantify treatment effectiveness. In particular, Barnett et al. provided evidence of the discriminative value of the timed items of the QMGS, evaluating upper and lower limb function and neck endurance.

In the process of validating the Brazilian Portuguese version of the QMGS, patients in our study group reported excellent understanding and applicability of the QMGS, with health professionals confirming the clinical applicability of the translated QMGS. Moreover, reliability measures (inter- and intra-observer reliability) for the translated QMGS were excellent, meeting the international standards for the clinical and research use of a translated and culturally-adapted measurement tool.

In conclusion, based on our results, we can affirm that the Brazilian Portuguese translation, cultural adaptation, and validation of the QMGS was successfully performed. We believe that the use of our Brazilian Portuguese version of the QMGS will improve care of patients with MG, including more precise monitoring of the clinical rehabilitation process, as well as a more effective comparison of clinical status.

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