LINGUISTIC VALIDATION CERTIFICATE
PAPER VERSION OF THE FAMILY DERMATOLOGY LIFE QUALITY INDEX QUESTIONNAIRE (FDLQI)

This is to certify that Mapi conducted the linguistic validation of the paper version of the **Family Dermatology Life Quality Index (FDLQI)** into the languages on the following page.

The aim of a linguistic validation is to obtain translations that are:
- conceptually equivalent to the original and comparable across languages;
- culturally relevant to the context of the target country;
- easily understood by the people to whom the translated instrument is administered.

This is achieved using a rigorous methodology[1] involving:
- a process which comprises several steps (see diagram on the last page of this document);
- the collaboration of the instrument's developer and a skilled team recruited by Mapi in the target country which is headed by a consultant with knowledge of and experience in the field of Patient-Reported Outcomes;
- a centralized review process coordinated by Mapi.

The specific methodology used to produce these versions of the **FDLQI** is summarized in the table on the following page. For each language, the linguistic validation process was coordinated and supervised by a consultant in the target country under the guidance of Mapi who performed a quality control and discussed the translation decisions with the consultant at each step of the process.

Throughout the process, Mapi's project team focused on cross-cultural harmonisation in order to ensure common understanding of the instrument's concepts by all participants and achieve conceptual equivalence across languages.

Professor Andrew Y. Finlay **Cardiff University School of Medicine** **Department of Dermatology** Signature: _____ Date: _____	Ana Bayles Managing Director **Mapi – Language Services** Mapi SAS SAS au capital de 434 700 euros 27 rue de la Villette 69003 LYON Tél. 04 72 13 66 67 - Fax 04 72 13 69 50 RCS Lyon 378 472 872 - TVA n° FR 66 378 472 872 Date: 21 August 2015

[1] **References:**
- Acquadro C., Jambon B., Ellis D. and Marquis P. Language and translation issues. In Spilker B, ed. Quality of Life and Pharmacoeconomics in Clinical Trials. Philadelphia: Lippincott-Raven Publishers, 1996: 575-585.
- Linguistic Validation Manual for Health Outcomes Assessments. Acquadro C, Conway K, Giroudet C, Mear I. Second Edition - MAPI Institute, Lyon, France, January 2012 - ISBN: 2-9522021-0-9

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LINGUISTIC VALIDATION STEPS / COUNTRIES	LANGUAGES	Forward Translation Step (2 translations by qualified translators ➔ reconciliation)	Backward Translation Step (1 translation by a qualified translator)	Adaptation Step (Review and adaptation of the mother language version to context of the target country)	Clinician's Review Step (Sponsor-appointed clinician)	Cognitive Interviews Step (on 5 individuals from the general population **5**)
Australia	**English** (based on the English for the United Kingdom original)	N/A	N/A	☑	☑	☐
Austria	**German** (based on the German version for Germany)	N/A	N/A	☑	☑	☐
France	**French**	☑	☑	N/A	☑	☐
Germany	**German**	☑	☑	N/A	☑	☐
Italy	**Italian**	☐	☑ **(1)**	N/A	☑	☐
The Netherlands	**Dutch**	☑	☑ **(2)**	N/A	☐	☑
Romania	**Romanian**	☑	☑ **(2)**	N/A	☐	☑
United Kingdom	**English**		**Original**	**Instrument**		

N/A: Not applicable ☑: Step performed ☐: Step not performed

(1) Quality check through a backward translation of an existing version provided by the Developer, to ensure conceptual equivalence with the original instrument.

(2) The Backward translation step was composed of 2 translations performed by 2 qualified translators and included a review by the Developer.

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The linguistic validation process

* For some languages that are close to one another (e.g. British and American English; French for France and Belgium), the complete standard linguistic validation process outlined above with *forward* and *backward* translation steps may not be appropriate. For such cases, an **adjusted** linguistic validation process has been established. The *forward* and *backward* translation steps are replaced by a review and adaptation step, where the work is based on a version considered as the "mother language" version. The subsequent steps are identical to those used in the standard linguistic validation process.

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