Validation of a Patient-Completed Caprini Risk Assessment Tool for Spanish, Arabic, and Polish Speakers

Clinical and Applied Thrombosis/Hemostasis 2018, Vol. 24(3) 502-512 © The Author(s) 2017 Reprints and permission: sagepub.com/journalsPermissions.nav DOI: 10.1177/1076029617746505 journals.sagepub.com/home/cat

Luis H. Paz Rios, MD¹, Harry E. Fuentes, MD¹, Diana M. Oramas, MD², Xavier A. Andrade, MD¹, Ahmed Al-Ogaili, MD¹, Mina Iskander, MD¹, Fady Iskander, MD¹, Amir Nagui Abdalla Iskandar, MD³, Wictoria Kowacz, MD¹, Adam Iwanski, MD¹, Christine Acob, MD¹, Luis Diaz Quintero, MD⁴, Juan Pablo Salazar-Adum, MD⁴, Alfonso Tafur, MD⁵, and Joseph A. Caprini, MD⁶

Abstract

Targeted prophylaxis for venous thromboembolism (VTE) using the Caprini risk score (CRS) is effective reducing postoperative VTE. Despite its availability as preventive strategy, risk scoring remains underutilized. Critics to the CRS contend the time it takes to complete, and its limitation to English language. Aim is to create and validate patient-completed CRS tools for Spanish, Arabic, and Polish speakers. We translated the first patient-completed CRS to Spanish, Arabic, and Polish. We conducted a pilot study followed by the validation study. Using PASS version 11, we determined that a sample size of 37 achieved a power of 80%, to detect a difference of 0.1 between the null hypothesis correlation of 0.5 and the alternative hypothesis correlation of 0.7 using a 2-sided hypothesis test, significance level of .05. We tabulated and categorized scores using SPSS version 23 to estimate κ , linear correlation, and Bland Altman test. κ value >0.8 was defined as "almost perfect agreement." From 129 recruited patients, 50 (39%) spoke Spanish, 40 (31%) spoke Arabic, and 39 (30%) spoke Polish; average age 51 (16.69) years, 58 (45%) were men, with less than college education (67%). Mean (standard deviation) CRS was 5 (3.90), the majority (63%) above moderate VTE risk. We report excellent agreement comparing physician and patient results ($\kappa = 0.93$) and high correlation 0.97 (P < .01) for the overall score. Bland Altman did not show trend for extreme values. We created and validated the first Spanish, Arabic, and Polish versions of the patient-completed CRS, with excellent correlation and agreement when compared to CRS-trained physician-completed form. Based on these results, the physician needs to calculate the body mass index. Completing the form was not time-consuming.

Keywords

Caprini risk assessment, venous thromboembolism, risk assessment model, thrombosis prophylaxis, patient-completed, language validation

Introduction

Venous thromboembolism (VTE), comprising deep vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism (PE), is a largely preventable global cause of morbidity and mortality. It represents the second most common postoperative complication and the third most common cause of excess mortality and cost in perioperative patients.¹ Nonfatal VTE events are responsible for one-third of disability-adjusted life years.^{2,3} Hence, VTE prevention is the most important strategy for improving hospitalized patients' safety and reducing VTE-related complications.^{4,5} Surprisingly, despite the available strategies for VTE prevention, adequate target prophylaxis remains underutilized.⁶⁻⁸

The need and timing of thromboprophylaxis are based upon balancing both patient and procedure-specific risks for bleeding

- ¹ Department of Internal Medicine, John H. Stroger Jr, Hospital of Cook County, Chicago, IL, USA
- ² Department of Pathology, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL, USA
- ³ Department of Surgery, Ain Shams University Hospital, Cairo, Egypt
- ⁴ Department of Internal Medicine, Northshore University Healthsystem, Evanston, IL, USA
- ⁵ Department of Cardiology-Vascular Medicine, Northshore University Healthsystem, Evanston, IL, USA
- ⁶ Pritzker School of Medicine, NorthShore University HealthSystem, IL, USA

Corresponding Author:

Luis H. Paz Rios, Department of Internal Medicine, John Stroger Jr. Hospital of Cook County, 1900 West Polk Street, Chicago, IL 60612, USA. Email: lpazrios@cookcountyhhs.org

Creative Commons Non commercial CC BY-NC: This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 License (http://www.creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/) which permits non-commercial use, reproduction and distribution of the work without further permission provided the original work is attributed as specified on the SAGE and Open Access pages (https:// us.sagepub.com/en-us/nam/open-access-at-sage). and thrombosis, and the use of VTE prediction tool is recommended to aid on this decision. Among the existent VTE risk assessment models, the 2005 Caprini risk score (CRS) is the most widely used and validated model.⁹⁻¹⁵ It weights independent risk factors for the individual, summing up a total score that correlates with the risk of postoperative VTE.¹⁶ Implementation of the CRS has lowered the incidence of postoperative VTE; in fact, the 9th American College of Chest Physician (ACCP) guidelines recommend the use of this model for risk stratification in nonorthopedic surgical patients.¹⁷ However, critiques to the CRS include relative complexity for reliable use, interpreter dependence, limited to one language, and time-consuming for health-care providers.¹⁸

There is a known association between low health literacy and worse medical outcomes.^{19,20} This, combined with limited English proficiency, constitutes an even greater barrier to health care, comprising a vulnerable group with high prevalence of poor health status in the nonnative speaker population.^{21,22} Our study was designed taking advantage of the patient-centered communication²³⁻²⁵ and focused on the subject of VTE prevention. Moreover, we expanded our reach to 3 widely spoken languages worldwide (Spanish, Polish, and Arabic).²⁶⁻²⁸ In the absence of patient-centered VTE risk assessment instruments, we aim to create and validate patient-completed versions of the CRS in these 3 languages.

Methods

Patients and Methods

We prospectively recruited consecutive Spanish, Arabic, and Polish native-speaking patients and their relatives (>18 years old) at John H. Stroger Hospital from October 2016 through March 2017. We included patients admitted to a medical or a surgical unit and excluded patients with inability to read or write, altered mental status, visual disorders, and acquired/congenital cognition impairment. A 3 step methodology was used for creation and validation on each language.

Step 1: Standardized translation. We recently designed and validated the first patient-completed CRS with almost perfect agreement compared to a physician-completed score.²⁹ Considering body mass index (BMI) was ineffectively estimated by patients, this should be calculated by the physician to obtain the final score.

We translated the patient-completed CRS from English to Spanish, Arabic, and Polish following a standardized process. First, 3 language-native authors independently translated each form into Spanish (L.H.P., D.O., and X.A.), Arabic (A.A., M.I., and A.I.), and Polish (W.K., A.L., and L.P.). Then, a fourth author created a unified version for Spanish (H.F.), Arabic (F.I.), and Polish (A.I.). Finally, all translators for each language reviewed the last form for accuracy. (Appendix)

Step 2: Pilot study. We conducted a pilot study to identify additional challenges specific to each language. In this phase, we conducted a standardized interview on hospitalized patients and their family members. During the first part of the interview, patients calculated their CRS using the form in their native language. Subsequently, a native-speaker physician blinded to the patient's answers, scored the CRS for the same patient. At the end of the interview, we tabulated both forms for analysis.

Step 3: Validation. In a 15-week process, we prospectively enrolled patients admitted to the medical and surgical units. Patients were interviewed following the standardized process detailed above. Each rater received a training session on the CRS by one of the senior authors prior to starting the validation process. The local institutional review board approved this study and waived signed consent.

Statistical Analysis

We categorized CRS into very low, low, moderate, and high risk, as proposed in the 9th edition of the ACCP Evidence–Based Clinical Practice Guidelines,¹⁸ and measured agreement level using Cohen κ . Using PASS version 11, we determined that a sample size of 37 achieved a power of 80%, to detect difference of 0.1 between the null hypothesis correlation of 0.5 and the alternative hypothesis correlation of 0.7 using a 2-sided hypothesis test with a significance level of .05. κ statistic values of 0.4 or less are considered as poor, 0.41-0.60 as moderate, 0.61-0.80 as substantial (good), and 0.81-1 as almost perfect (excellent) agreement.³⁰ We calculated Spearman correlation coefficient to assess validity and correlation of the overall scores. Also, to quantify agreement between patient–physician cumulative CRS, we used the Bland Altman method. All statistical analysis was conducted in SPSS, version 22 (IBM Corp, Armonk, New York)

Results

In the pilot phase, we recruited a total of 83 patients, 33 (40%) spoke Spanish, 15 (18%) spoke Arabic, and 35 (42%) spoke Polish. Patients found difficulties adding up each item to obtain the cumulative score. However, in the interim analysis, this mathematical error did not affect the agreement level between physician- and patient-completed CRS. Therefore, no changes were made to the forms prior to the validation phase.

In the validation phase, we enrolled a total of 129 patients, 50 (39%) spoke Spanish, 40 (31%) spoke Arabic, and 39 (30%) spoke Polish. The Spanish-speaking group (n = 50) had a mean (standard deviation [SD]) age of 48 (15.8) years; 22 (44%) were men, with less than college education in its majority (76%). The Arabic-speaking group (n = 39) had a mean (SD) age of 43(15.6) years; 20 (50%) were men, with less than college education (50%). The Polish-speaking group (n = 39) had a mean (SD) age of 62(12.7) years; 16 (41%) were men, with less than college education (74%). The mean (SD) CRS calculated by the physician were 5 (4.37), 4(3.85), and 4 (3.12) for Spanish, Arabic, and Polish, respectively. When combined, the majority (63%) were classified above moderate risk of VTE based on the CRS (Table 1). Patients spent a median of 6 minutes (3-8) filling the form.

Variables	Cohort
n	129
Language	n (%)
Spanish	50 (39.00)
Arabic	40 (31.00)
Polish	39 (30).00
Age (SD); range	51(16.7); 17-91
Spanish	48(15.8); 18-88
Årabic	43(15.6); 17-82
Polish	62(12.7); 29-91
Gender	
Women	71 (55.00)
Men	58 (45.00)
Education level	()
No education	3 (2.3)
Elementary	40 (31)
High School	44 (34.1)
College	40 (31)
Postgraduate	2 (1.6)
Patient-completed score, mean (range)	5.00 (0-18)
Physician-completed score, mean (range)	5.00 (0-18)

Abbreviation: SD, standard deviation.

The agreement level was excellent when the CRS was categorized following the ACCP guideline recommendations ($\kappa =$ 0.93). Similar results were obtained when we stratified the analysis by languages, there was an excellent agreement level for Spanish ($\kappa = 1.00$), Arabic ($\kappa = 0.93$), and Polish ($\kappa = 0.85$) forms. Spearman correlation coefficients between patient- and physician-completed forms were 0.97 (P < .01) for the entire cohort (Figure 1), 0.98 (P < .01) for Spanish, 0.95 (P < .01) for Polish, and 0.99 (P < .01) for Arabic. The Bland Altman plot did not show any trend for extreme values (Figure 2).

Discussion

We have created and validated the first Spanish, Arabic, and Polish versions of a patient-completed CRS, the most widely used perioperative VTE risk assessment model resulting not only in excellent correlation but also in excellent agreement when compared to CRS-trained physician-completed form. Our results may facilitate the implementation of a patientdriven risk assessment for Spanish-, Arabic-, and Polishspeaking communities in the world.

Patient-reported questionnaires have been found useful, valid, and well suited when health issues of complexity are explored in medical and surgical patients.^{31,32} Jolly et al validated a self-reported instrument to assess disease impact named The Lupus Impact Tracker³³; capturing unique information prior to the medical encounter and incorporating patient's perspective for disease management. The incorporation of a patient-completed CRS is in line with this approach.

Providing a good estimate of the risk of thrombosis may positively influence physicians in the selection of appropriate prophylaxis and aid in reducing the burden of VTE. Although the individualized risk assessment approach might be currently

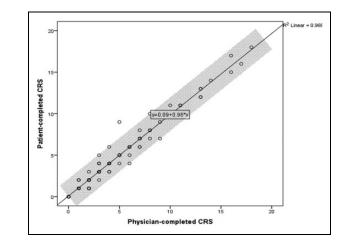


Figure 1. Spearman correlation.

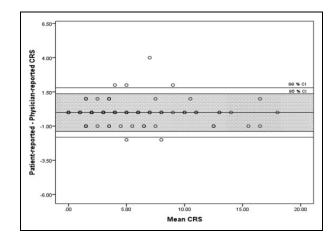


Figure 2. Bland Altman.

time consuming, it is effective and more importantly strongly advocated.^{34,35,18}

The 2005 Caprini Risk Assessment Model (RAM)¹⁷ has been extensively validated in terms of its predictive value for VTE posthospitalizations, enabling adequate extended postdischarge prophylaxis when warranted.^{10,11,36,37} It is the most widely used RAM and currently serves as the guideline for thromboprophylaxis decision-making in nonorthopedic surgical patients.¹⁸ However, the scoring for VTE risk stratification using CRS has been obtained by the physician or care provider since its inception. Cassidy et al successfully implemented a thromboprophylaxis protocol based on the CRS in surgical patients. This protocol aimed to dictate the type and duration of VTE prophylaxis by incorporating recommendations to the electronic medical records. Using this protocol, patients with scores less than 5 efficiently received a mechanical thromboprophylaxis avoiding bleeding complications. There was a proven decrement of PE rate at 30 days (1.1%)-0.5%).³⁸ Similar results were observed in a recent meta-analysis of 13 studies by Pannucci et al. Among 14 776 patients, those with scores less than 6 did not get any significant VTE reduction by using pharmacological thromboprophylaxis, indicating that these patients can be safely spared from pharmacological prophylaxis.³⁹

Strengths of our study include the lower average level of education in the patients assessed, which may enhance the external validity of our results. In addition, our methodology included a rigorous standardized translation process. The availability of the patient-completed CRS in 3 commonly spoken languages in the globe strengthens its potential reach and applicability. Moreover, despite the criticized cumbersome nature of the score,¹⁹ in our study patients required an average of 6 minutes to fill the form with an excellent agreement level.

Limitations to our study include that this was a single-center study and that we did not plan to determine correlation with VTE incidence. Conversely, the demographics at our institution allowed for a diverse nationality enabling us to use native speakers of each of the languages from both the patient and the physician standpoint. The new score needs confirmation of the BMI by the treating physician. There is substantial evidence reporting inappropriate obesity estimation when BMI calculation is based on patient-reported height and weight.⁴⁰ Because such data would be readily available in the medical records and are necessary to define the intensity of prevention, we do not think this should extinguish the applicability of our score.

We believe that implementing a patient-completed RAM would be a favorable way to promote self-advocacy in collaboration with the hospital team and provide the appropriate prophylaxis with a less time-consuming decision process. Taking advantage of a selfcompleted questionnaire, the incorporation of the patient CRS may precede the patient–physician encounter, and the results as well as interpretation be discussed during the patient–physician interaction. This strategy may apply for hospitalized patients as well as ambulatory encounters during perioperative risk evaluations.

The patient CRS is not meant to supplant the final physician's oversight for the intensity and duration of thromboprophylaxis, but to assist in simplifying the risk stratification of patients, accounting for BMI and bleeding risk.

Appendix

Spanish Questionnaire

	Estas en riesgo de trombosis?	
Sólo su médico puede determinar si usted está en riesgo de trombosis venosa profunda (TVP), un coágulo de sangre que se forma en una de las venas profundas de l pierna. Una revisión de su historia personal y salud actual puede determinar si usted está en riesgo de desarrollar esta condición. Tome un momento para completar est cuestionario para usted (o complételo para un ser querido). Luego hable con su medico sobre su riesgo de TVP y pregúntele que puede hacer para protegerse.		
	1. Seleccione su <u>EDAD</u>	
	0 - 40 años de edad (0 puntos) 41 - 60 años de edad (1 punto) 61 - 74 años de edad (2 puntos) 75 años o mayor (3 puntos)	
	Puntaje:	
2. A	grega <u>1 PUNTO</u> por cada frase que aplique	
	En el último mes, ha tenido una cirugía que requiera anestesia general por más de 45 minutos? En el último mes, piernas hinchadas por cualquier causa? En el último mes, piernas hinchadas por cualquier causa? En el último mes, ha tenido una infección severa o grave (por ejemplo neumonía / pulmonía) Historia de enfermedad inflamatoria intestinal (incluye Crohn o colitis ulcerativa) Insuficiencia cardiaca congestiva Enfermedad crónica pulmonar que no sea asma (Enfermedad pulmonar obstructiva crónica) Reposo en cama por MENOS DE tres días, incluyendo caminatas de MENOS de 10 metros de distancia	
	Puntaje:	
	olo PARA MUJERES, agregue 1 PUNTO por cada frase que aplique	
	Planificación familiar con hormonas (Pastillas anticonceptivas, dispositivos implantables en piel, parches) o terapia de remplazo hormonal? Esta embarazada o dio a luz durante el último mes? Historia de feto nacido sin vida, MAS DE TRES abortos (a repetición), parto prematuro con preeclampsia, o bebe nacido pequeño para la edad de gestación (bajo peso al nacer)	
	Puntaje:	
1. A	grega <u>2 PUNTOS</u> por cada frase que aplique	
	Alguna vez su medico le ha dicho que tiene cáncer, leucemia, linfoma o melanoma? En el último mes, ha tenido yeso o inmovilizador que lo ha mantenido sin moverse? En el ultimo mes, ha tenido un catèter en una vena del cuello o del pecho que proporcione medicamentos (ejemplo: línea venosa central, catèter de diálisis o para quimioterapia) Reposo en cama por MÁS DE tres días, incluyendo caminatas de MENOS de 10 metros de distancia	
	Puntaje:	
5. A	grega <u>3 PUNTOS</u> por cada frase que aplique	
	Ha tenido alguna vez un coágulo de sangre en sus piernas o pulmones? Sus padres hermanos o hijos han tenido alguna vez un coágulo de sangre en sus piernas o pulmones? Usted o algún familiar tiene una enfermedad de la sangre relacionada con la formación de coágulos en la sangre.	
	Puntaje:	
maine	ntimiento informado: por partopar en nuestra encuesta, su respuesta es importante para nosotros. No llenar el ouestonario NO afectara en absoluto el servicio o cuidado que recibirá en CCI-H-IS de vesiónes madicos. El propósito de este cuestionario es únicamente con fines académicos y ayutará al investigador medir la completidad/simplicidad en entender los factores de catamente veluntara. Al tiener este cuestionario nos permitra evantar su historial medico y comprobar la ha tendo un formido (cadgulo de sangre) en el pasado. La información tata no contender díatos personales y los resultados se mantendrían estiticamente confisionadas.	

Spanish Questionnaire

Estas en riesgo de trombosis?
6. Agregue <u>5 PUNTOS</u> por cada frase que aplique
 En el último mes, ha tenido cirugía de reemplazo de cadera ó rodilla? En el último mes, ha tenido fractura de cadera, pelvis o pierna? En el último mes, ha tenido trauma severo? (múltiples huesos fracturados debido a caída o accidente de tránsito) En el último mes, ha tenido daño o accidente en la columna vertebral que resulte en parálisis del cuerpo?
En el último mes, ha tenido un coágulo en el cerebro o un sangrado en el cerebro? Puntaje:
7. Si tiene una CIRUGÍA PLANEADA EN LOS SIGUIENTES DIAS, seleccione una de las opciones.
 En los siguientes días, tiene planeada una cirugía bajo anestesia general MENOR a 45 minutos? (1 punto) En los siguientes días, tiene planeada una cirugía bajo anestesia general por MÁS de 45 minutos, incluyendo laparoscopica o cirugía artroscopica?(2 puntos)
Puntaje:
adress
PUNTAJE TOTAL
Nivel de educación: No educación Básico Secundaria Universitario Post universitario
Consentimiento informado: Gracias por participar en nuestra encuesta, su respuesta es importante para nosotros. No llenar el cuestionario NO afectara en absoluto el servicio o cuidado que recibirá en CCHHS de sus proveedores medicos. El propósito de este cuestionario es únicamente con fines académicos y ayudará al investigador medir la complejidadisimplicidad en entender los factores de riesgo asociados con trombosis (coágulos de sangre) en nuestra población en general. Anticipamos que no tendrá riesgos o inconvenientes al llenar este cuestionario y su participación es estrictamente voluntaria. Al llenar este cuestionario nos permitirá revisar su

Polish Questionnaire

dolnych. Wgląd w his chwilę na osobiste wy	rz może stwierdzić zay rzeczywiście grozi Grzekzepica żył głybokich, stan chorobowy polegający na powstaniu zakrzepu w układzie żył głybokich, na storię osobiał oraz aktuałły stan zdrowia ma ograme zanzenie i może decydować o tym czy znajdujesz się w grunje osób z nyzykem rozwoju tej nypełnienie poniższego formularzu (możesz również wypełnić go w imieniu bilskiej Gi osoby). Dołóż starań by skonsultować się ze swoim lekarzem ab poradzić się co możesz zróbić by zapobiec ewentualnemu rozwojowi tego schorzenia	choroby. Palwi	
	1. Proszę wybierz odpowiednią ilość punktów w zależności od twojego wieku		
	0 - 40 lat (0 punktów)		
	41 - 60 lat (1 punkt)		
	 61 - 74 lat (2 punkty) 75 lat i wzwyż(3 punkty) 		
	Wynik:		
2. Dodaj 1 punk	kt za każde oświadczenie które dotyczy twojej osoby w przeciągu ostatniego miesiąca		
	oważna operacja wymagająca znieczulenia ogólnego trwająca ponad 45 minut		
Zylaki Spuchnięte nogi z jakiejkolwiek przyczyny			
Zawał serca			
	nfekcja (na przykład zapalenie płuc) jelit (dotyczy również choroby Crohna lub wrzodziejącego zapalenia jelita grubego)		
Niewydolne			
Choroba p	duc włącznie z POChP; przewlekła obturacyjna choroba płuc (nie dotyczy astmy)		
	Wynik:		
3. Tylko dla kok	biet , dodaj <u>1 punkt</u> za każde oświadczenie które dotyczy twojej osoby		
Aktualne/b	pierzące stosowanie hormonalnej antykoncepcji (doustne tabletki antykoncepcyjne, antykoncepcyjne implanty po	odskórne,	
	ykoncepcyjne) lub prowadzona terapia hormonalna		
	połóg; krócej niż miesiąc od daty porodu i w skanowa kana starowa kana starowa kana starowa za starowa starowa je za starowa je je je je je je je je je j		
	iewytłumaczalne wewnątrzmaciczne obumarcie płodu, powtarzające się poronienia (więcej niż 3), przedwczesny j zdrzucawkowym (toksemia) lub wydanie na świat bardzo małego dziecka (poniżej normy wagi urodzeniowej)	porod w	
	Wynik:		
. Dodaj 2 punk	🗱 za każde z poniższych oświadczeń które dotyczą twojej osoby lub odpowiedź na ich pytanie brzmi TAK		
Jeśli kiedyk	kolwiek zdiagnozowano u Ciebie raka, białaczkę, chłoniaki lub czerniaka złośliwego (nie dotyczy innych skórnych	schorzeń	
Proteza lub	wycn) 9 gips który uniemożliwiał ci poruszanie nogą w trakcie ostatniego miesiąca		
	ana rurka w naczyniach krwionośnych na szyi lub klatce piersiowej która dostarcza krew lub lekarstwa do serca (w	kłucie cen	
traine, went	flon, albo port naczyniowy)		
	Wynik:		
5. Dodaj 3 punk	👥 za każde z poniższych oświadczeń które dotyczą twojej osoby lub odpowiedź na ich pytanie brzmi TAK		
	olwiek miałeś zakrzep krwi (zakrzepica żył głębokich, zatorowość płucną)		
Czy kiedyke	and a second sec		
Osoby blisk	kie na pierwszej linii pokrewieństwa u których stwierdzono zakrzep krwi (rodzice, rodzeństwo lub dzieci) kogoś z rodziny pozytywny wynik testów krwi wskazujący na wysokie ryzyko występowania zakrzepów krwi		

Polish Questionnaire

Czy grozi Ci zakrzepica żyt głębokich (potocznie tromboza)?		
6. Wybrać odpowiednie punkty		
 Przymusowy dłuższy pobyt w łóżku lub ograniczona mobilność, dotyczy również wymiennej ortezy założonej w przeciągu ostatn godzin (1 punkt) Jeśli twoja obecna sytuacja zdrowotna sprawia że jesteś zmuszony do pobytu w łóżku na 72 godziny lub dłużej (2 punkty) 	nich 72	
Wynik:		
7. Dodaj 5 punktów za każde oświadczenie które dotyczy twojej osoby w przeciagu ostatniego miesiąca		
 Sztuczne biodro lub operacja wymiany stawu kolanowego Złamane biodro, miednica lub noga Poważne, traumatyczne przejścia (np. Duża ilość złamań z powodu upadku lub wypadku samochodowego) Uszkodzony rdzeń kręgowy powodujący paraliż Przebyty zawał (dotyczy również udaru mózgu, przemijającego ataku niedokrwiennego (TIA], krwotoku śródmózgowego) 		
Wynik:		
8. Wybierz odpowiednią ilość punktów w zależności od długości czasu trwania twojej nadchodzącej operacji (jeśli w ogóle)		
 Planowana mniej poważna operacja wymagająca znieczulenia ogólnego trwającego krócej niż 45 minut (1 punkt) Planowana poważna operacja wymagająca znieczulenia ogólnego trwającego dłużej niż 45 minut, dotyczy również operacji laparoskopowej oraz Artroskopii (2 punkty) 		
Wynik:		
SUMA WSZYSTKICH PUNKTÓW		
Świadoma zgoda na udział w badaniu: Dziękujemy za wypełnienie powyższej ankiety, twoja opinia jest dla nas bardzo ważna. Niewypełnienie owej ankiety w żaden sposób nie wpłynie ne na jakość opieki jaką otrzymasz w CCHHS. Ankieta jest realizowana tylko i wyłącznie na potrzeby ćwiczeń akademickich i ma na celu pomóc bu zmierzyć problematyczność w rozumieniu czynników ryzyka związanych z Trombozą, z jakimi ma do czynienia dzisiejsza populacja. Wypełnienie an wiąże się z żadnym ryzykiem i jest zupełnie dobrowojne. Jeśli jednak zdecydujesz się na jej wypełnienie dajesz nam możliwość na lepszy wgłąd historię medyczną, oraz możliwość zoreintowania się czy Tromboza dotyczyła Twojej osoby w przeszłości. Ponadto prywatne i osobiste informacje i pacjenta nie bedą wymagane, a wyniki badania bedą poułne.	adającyn nkiety ni 1 w twoj	

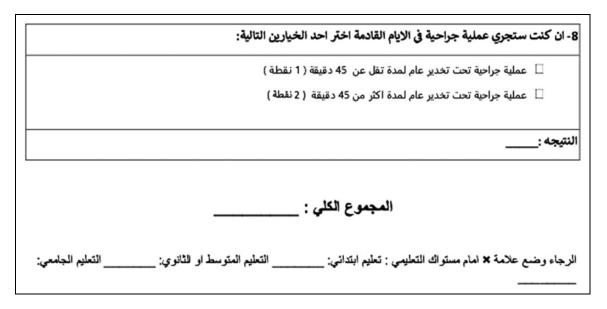
Arabic Questionnaire



Arabic Questionnaire



Arabic Questionnaire



Acknowledgment

The authors thank the patients of the DVT support group and Anna Liz and Lukasz Poborca for their contribution with the Polish translation.

Declaration of Conflicting Interests

The author(s) declared no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

Funding

The author(s) received no financial support for the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

References

- 1. Zhan C, Miller MR. Excess length of stay, charges, and mortality attributable to medical injuries during hospitalization. *JAMA*. 2003;290(14):1868-1874.
- Jha AK, Larizgoitia I, Audera-Lopez C, Prasopa-Plaizier N, Waters H, Bates DW. The global burden of unsafe medical care: analytic modelling of observational studies. *BMJ Qual Saf.* 2013; 22(10):809-815.
- Raskob GE, Angchaisuksiri P, Blanco AN, et al; ISTH Steering Committee for World Thrombosis Day. Thrombosis: a major contributor to global disease burden. *Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol*. 2014;34(11):2363-2371.
- Shojania KG, Duncan BW, McDonald KM, Wachter RM, Markowitz AJ. Making health care safer: a critical analysis of patient safety practices. *Evid Rep Technol Assess (Summ)*. 2001;(43):i-x, 1-668. Retrieved from https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/ NBK26966/
- Guyatt GH, Eikelboom JW, Gould MK, et al. Approach to outcome measurement in the prevention of thrombosis in surgical and medical patients: antithrombotic therapy and prevention of thrombosis, 9th ed: American College Of Chest Physicians

evidence-based clinical practice guidelines. *Chest.* 2012; 141(suppl 2):e185S-e194S.

- Caprini JA, Hyers TM. Compliance with antithrombotic guidelines. *Manag Care*. 2006;15(9):49-50, 3-60, 6.
- 7. Cohen AT, Tapson VF, Bergmann JF, et al; ENDORSE Investigators. Venous thromboembolism risk and prophylaxis in the acute hospital care setting (ENDORSE study): a multinational cross-sectional study. *Lancet*. 2008;371(9610): 387-394.
- Hohmann C, Eickhoff C, Kaemmerer W, Schulz M. Compliance with antithrombotic guidelines in surgery patients in German hospitals: a multicenter study involving pharmacy interns. *Clin Appl Thromb Hemost.* 2012;18(3):299-304.
- Bahl V, Hu HM, Henke PK, Wakefield TW, Campbell DA Jr, Caprini JA. A validation study of a retrospective venous thromboembolism risk scoring method. *Ann Surg.* 2010;251(2): 344-350.
- Pannucci CJ, Bailey SH, Dreszer G, et al. Validation of the Caprini risk assessment model in plastic and reconstructive surgery patients. *J Am Coll Surg.* 2011;212(1):105-112.
- Shuman AG, Hu HM, Pannucci CJ, Jackson CR, Bradford CR, Bahl V. Stratifying the risk of venous thromboembolism in otolaryngology. *Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg.* 2012;146(5): 719-724.
- Stroud W, Whitworth JM, Miklic M, et al. Validation of a venous thromboembolism risk assessment model in gynecologic oncology. *Gynecolo Oncol.* 2014;134(1):160-163.
- Hewes PD, Hachey KJ, Zhang XW, et al. Evaluation of the Caprini model for venothrombo embolism in esophagectomy patients. *Ann Thorac Surg.* 2015;100(6):2072-2078.
- Weber B, Seal A, McGirr J, Fielding K. Case series of elective instrumented posterior lumbar spinal fusions demonstrating a low incidence of venous thromboembolism. *ANZ J Surg.* 2016; 86(10):796-800.

- Macht R, Gardner I, Talutis S, Rosenkranz P, Doherty G, McAneny D. Evaluation of a standardized risk-based venous thromboembolism prophylaxis protocol in the setting of thyroid and parathyroid surgery. J Am Coll Surg. 2017;224(6): 1029-1035.
- Caprini JA. Thrombosis risk assessment as a guide to quality patient care. *Dis Mon.* 2005;51(2-3):70-78.
- Gould MK, Garcia DA, Wren SM, et al. Prevention of VTE in nonorthopedic surgical patients: Antithrombotic Therapy and Prevention of Thrombosis, 9th ed: American College of Chest Physicians Evidence-Based Clinical Practice Guidelines. *Chest*. 2012;141(2 Suppl): e227S-e277S.
- Maynard G, Stein J. Designing and implementing effective venous thromboembolism prevention protocols: lessons from collaborative efforts. *J Thromb Thrombolysis*. 2010;29(2):159-66.
- Nielsen-Bohlman L. Health literacy: a prescription to end confusion. In: Nielsen-Bohlman L, Panzer AM, Kindig DA, eds. *Health Literacy: A Prescription to End Confusion*. Washington, DC; 2004, National Academies Press (US). Available from: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK216032/doi: 10.17226/10883.
- Berkman ND, Sheridan SL, Donahue KE, et al. Health literacy interventions and outcomes: an updated systematic review. *Evid Rep Technol Assess (Full Rep)*. 2011(199):1-941.
- Pippins JR, Alegria M, Haas JS. Association between language proficiency and the quality of primary care among a national sample of insured Latinos. *Med Care*. 2007;45(11):1020-1025.
- Sentell T, Braun KL. Low health literacy, limited English proficiency, and health status in Asians, Latinos, and other racial/ethnic groups in California. *J Health Commun.* 2012;17(suppl 3): 82-99.
- Andersen MR, Urban N. Involvement in decision-making and breast cancer survivor quality of life. *Ann Behav Med.* 1999; 21(3):201-209.
- Epstein RM, Fiscella K, Lesser CS, Stange KC. Why the nation needs a policy push on patient-centered health care. *Health Aff* (*Millwood*). 2010;29(8):1489-1495.
- McCormack LA, Treiman K, Rupert D, et al. Measuring patientcentered communication in cancer care: a literature review and the development of a systematic approach. *Soc Sci Med.* 2011; 72(7):1085-1095.
- Comrie B. *The World's Major Languages*. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press. 1990.
- Dalby A. Dictionary of Languages: The Definitive Reference to More Than 400 Languages. New York, NY: Columbia University Press; 2004.
- 28. Vitores DF. *El español: una lengua viva. Informe 2016*. Dirección Académica del Instituto Cervantes; 2016. Departamento de

comunicación digital del Instituto Cervantes.Retrieved from Ihttp://www.cervantes.es/imagenes/File/prensa/EspanolLen guaVnstitute of Cervantes Spain: iva16.pdf

- 29. Fuentes HE PL, Al-Ogaili A, Acob C, Tafur A, Caprini J. Abstracts. Research and practice in thrombosis and haemostasis. *RPTH*. 2017;1(2475-0379):324-5.
- Landis JR, Koch GG. The measurement of observer agreement for categorical data. *Biometrics*. 1977;33(1):159-174.
- Gerbert B BA, Pantilat S, McPhee S, Allerton M, Moe J. When asked, patients tell: disclosure of sensitive health-risk behaviors. *Med Care*. 1999;37(1):104-111.
- Goodhart IM, Andrzejowski JC, Jones GL, et al. Patientcompleted, preoperative web-based anaesthetic assessment questionnaire (electronic personal assessment questionnaire preoperative): development and validation. *Eur J Anaesthesiol*. 2017;34(4):221-228.
- 33. Jolly M, Kosinski M, Garris CP, Oglesby AK. Prospective validation of the lupus impact tracker: a patient-completed tool for clinical practice to evaluate the impact of systemic lupus erythematosus. *Arthritis Rheumatol*. 2016;68(6):1422-1431.
- Caprini JA, Arcelus JI, Reyna JJ. Effective risk stratification of surgical and nonsurgical patients for venous thromboembolic disease. *Semin Hematol.* 2001;38(2 suppl 5):12-19.
- Cohen AT, Alikhan R, Arcelus JI, et al. Assessment of venous thromboembolism risk and the benefits of thromboprophylaxis in medical patients. *Thromb Haemost*. 2005; 94(4):750-759.
- Zhou HX, Peng LQ, Yan Y, et al. Validation of the Caprini risk assessment model in Chinese hospitalized patients with venous thromboembolism. *Thromb Res.* 2012;130(5):735-740.
- Hachey KJ, Hewes PD, Porter LP, et al. Caprini venous thromboembolism risk assessment permits selection for postdischarge prophylactic anticoagulation in patients with resectable lung cancer. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg.* 2016;151(1): 37-44 e1.
- Cassidy MR, Rosenkranz P, McAneny D. Reducing postoperative venous thromboembolism complications with a standardized riskstratified prophylaxis protocol and mobilization program. *J Am Coll Surg.* 2014;218(6):1095-1104.
- Pannucci CJ, Swistun L, MacDonald JK, Henke PK, Brooke BS. Individualized venous thromboembolism risk stratification using the 2005 Caprini score to identify the benefits and harms of chemoprophylaxis in surgical patients: a meta-analysis. *Ann Surg.* 2017;265(6):1094-1103.
- McAdams MA, Van Dam RM, Hu FB. Comparison of selfreported and measured BMI as correlates of disease markers in U.S. Adults. *Obesity (Silver Spring)*. 2007;15(1):188-196.