## Hindi Translation and Validation of Anterior Knee Pain Scale: A Study Protocol

Md Rafe Ansari, Postgraduate Student, Department of Physiotherapy, Maharishi Markendeshwar Institute of Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation, Maharishi Markendeshwar (Deemed to be University), Mullana, Ambala, Haryana, India.

Gurjant Singh, Assistant Professor, Department of Physiotherapy, Maharishi Markendeshwar Institute of Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation, Maharishi Markendeshwar (Deemed to be University), Mullana, Ambala, Haryana, India.

## NAME, ADDRESS, E-MAIL ID OF THE CORRESPONDING AUTHOR:

Dr. Gurjant Singh,

Assistant Professor, Department of Physiotherapy, Maharishi Markendeshwar Institute of Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation, Maharishi Markendeshwar (Deemed to be University), Mullana, Ambala, Haryana, India.

E-mail: gurjant.singh@mmumullana.org.

Introduction: Patellofemoral pain is a prevalent condition often assessed using the Kujala score a reliable scoring system for anterior knee pain. Although this score has been translated in to multiple languages, no Hindi version exists for the population that primarily communicates in Hindi. A validated and culturally appropriate Hindi version is essential for accurate evaluation and meaningful patient feedback.

**Aim:** To plan a protocol to translate and evaluate each translated domains of the Anterior Knee Pain Scale to see its reliability and content validation to be utilised in patients with patellofemoral pain syndrome in Hindi language.

Materials and Methods: The study method will incorporate the Beaton guidelines which will include the translation of the Anterior

Knee Pain Scale in Hindi language from English by two translators i.e. T1 and T2 from medical and non-medical background, respectively. The recording observer then will take a seat to create a T12 version of the translated questionnaire. The reverse translation from theT12 form to the previous form will be done then. Then, an expert panel analyses all the stages and all of the questionnaire tems that the translated form of the questionnaire is free of errors, allowing it to be field tested. Evaluation of content's validity is done. The pre-final form is then fully tested on patients, and the scale's validity is reported. Finally, the translated questionnaire version will be analysed by the ethical committee.

**Keywords:** Cross-sectional study, Pain, Patellofemoral pain syndrome, Surveys and questionnaires