

developers of the questionnaire should be in close contact with this committee. The committee will review all translations and reach an agreement on any inconsistency.

This expert report committee is making critical decisions; therefore a written report should be made of the issues and the proposed decision about them. A decision will need to be made by the committee in order to achieve equivalence between the source and target version of the questionnaire in four areas:⁷

- Semantic: this means do the words give the same meaning to a given item; also it includes grammatical difficulties in the translation.
- Idiomatic: the committee may have to formulate an equivalent expression in the final version.
- Experiential: the questionnaire item should be replaced by a similar item that is in fact experienced in the target culture.
- Conceptual: the concept explored should be valid in the target culture. The committee should examine the source and back translated questionnaires for all these equivalences. Items, instructions and response options must be measured.

Pre-test

This stage is to check the equivalence in the source and final version. Ideally, 30–40 individuals should be tested. Each participant should complete the questionnaire and be interviewed about the meaning of each item. The distribution of responses should be examined to check the proportion of any missing items. This stage will provide an evaluation of the content validity.

Abstract

PLEASE CONSIDER THIS VERY, VERY SENSIBLE EDITORIAL!

Endodontics versus single-tooth implants. Editorial. Richard Hermann. *Int J Periodont Rest Dent* 2010; **30**: 5

I have not written a summary of an editorial before, but this one just begged to be shared far more widely. Over recent years there has been a significant move among practitioners to assume that a root-filled tooth has a poorer prognosis than an implant, and many teeth have been extracted that could have been preserved with correct and proper endodontic treatment. Many papers have been published

Co-ordinating committee for appraisal of the adaptation process

The final stage in the adaptation process is submission of all reports and forms to the developer of the instrument or the committee keeping track of the translated version. This is a process to ensure that all steps have been performed and fully documented.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the adaptation of an existing questionnaire to a different culture, as described above, has several advantages:

- It provides a common measure for investigation of HRQOL within different cultures;
- It offers a standard measure for use in international studies;
- It allows one to compare between different groups on a standard measure;
- It allows the inclusion of immigrants, avoiding the frequent bias of representing only the dominant culture; and
- It is less costly and time-consuming than generating a new measure.

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to support this thesis, for example from the American Academy of Implant Dentistry in Chicago, a press release entitled ‘Why save bad teeth? Dental heroics unnecessary and failure prone.’

Richard Hermann presents a brief but compelling review of the evidence to show quite clearly that the statistics used are at best misleading and at worst untrue. Recent advances in root canal treatment, such as the surgical operating microscope, rotary NiTi instrumentation, ultrasonics, MTA, bioceramics and microsurgical instrumentation, have led to a position whereby the prognosis for both treatment modalities is the same,

whereas implants require more postoperative treatment than endodontically-treated teeth. Furthermore, a misplaced implant may result in an aesthetic outcome that would never happen with a naturally placed root treated tooth. He concludes ‘The preservation and treatment of periapical disease is paramount to saving an endodontically compromised tooth, whereas implants simply replace missing teeth.’

Don’t allow misinformation to instigate the possibility of patient mistreatment.

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