

Test-Retest Reliability of the Speech, Spatial and Qualities of Hearing Scale (SSQ) in Brazilian Portuguese

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Abstract

Introduction The Speech, Spatial and Qualities of Hearing Scale (SSQ) is a questionnaire designed to assess the auditory experience and quantify hearing disabilities in realistic communication situations, with particular attention to binaural hearing.

Objective To determine the test-retest reliability of the SSQ in Brazilian Portuguese.

Method A total of 35 individuals with mean age of 61 years and mean education of 7 years were interviewed. The mean auditory threshold was 44.29 dBNA in the best ear and 58.04 dBNA in the worst ear. The SSQ in Portuguese was applied at two time points, test and retest. An interval of 7 to 20 days between interviews was established. The level of significance adopted was 0.05, or 5%.

Results The analysis revealed a high Cronbach α coefficient for the three domains and for the general component of the scale, demonstrating good internal consistency between the items. In addition, a significant strong correlation was detected between test and retest of the SSQ on the analysis by domain and for the general component of the scale. A significant moderate-to-strong correlation between test and retest by question was found, except for question 2 of Part I.

Conclusion The test-retest reliability indicators showed good stability of the Portuguese version of the SSQ, indicating that the scale is suitable for use in the hearing-impaired population in Brazil.

Keywords

- ▶ reproducibility of results
- ▶ hearing
- ▶ surveys and questionnaires

Introduction

The Speech, Spatial and Qualities of Hearing Scale (SSQ) is a questionnaire designed to assess auditory experience and quantify hearing disabilities in realistic communication situations, with particular attention to binaural hearing. The questionnaire explores the main aspects of hearing through 49 items organized into three domains measuring: the capacity of the individual to listen to speech in different hearing contexts (Part 1—Speech Hearing); localization of sound events for different directions, distances and movement (Part 2—Spatial Hearing); and the listening experience in relation to segregating sounds, musical perception, clarity and naturalness of sounds, and listening effort; (Part 3—Qualities of Hearing).¹

The SSQ can be used to investigate small differences in binaural hearing ability and has the potential for revealing the effects of different rehabilitation strategies and technologies on auditory function. The original version of the SSQ 5.6 (49 items) in English, the modified versions for application in specific populations, and adaptations in different languages are available on a web site.²

The SSQ has been widely used in a host of different populations and languages with studies showing its validity in clinical practice.^{3–5} In Brazil, the scale has been translated and culturally adapted⁶ using a four-step methodology: translation, back-translation, appraisal by expert panel, and cultural adaptation.⁷

There is a growing demand by hearing rehabilitation professionals for more effective tools. Essential features of a valid scale include high reliability and generalization in different

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populations. Thus, to promote wider use of the Portuguese version of the SSQ, the test-retest reliability of the scale must be investigated in hearing-impaired individuals.

Therefore, the objective of the present study was to determine the test-retest reliability of the Brazilian Portuguese version of the SSQ in adults with hearing loss.

Method

A prospective, clinical study was conducted at a teaching hospital following approval by the local Research Ethics Committee (Permit CEP n° 273.023). The participants were volunteers and gave consent for all procedures involved in the study.

The study sample included 35 individuals fluent in Brazilian Portuguese, without apparent intellectual deficits and with acquired hearing loss. The group comprised 21 women and 14 men with a mean age of 61 (SD 12.64) years and average education of 7 years (SD 3.42). The mean hearing thresholds, based on the frequencies 500 Hz, 1 kHz, 2 kHz and 4 kHz, were 44.29 dB NA for the best ear and 58.04 dB NA for the worst ear. Of the participants, 71.4% exhibited sensorineural type and 28.6% mixed-type hearing loss, while there were no cases of conductive hearing loss. No significant differences in auditory thresholds were found between the best (44.29 dB) and worst (58.04 dB) ears.

The participants answered questions on aspects of their hearing and listening capacity and experience in different situations. The interviewer read each question out aloud, ensuring that the patients were able to hear and understand the questions. The participants rated their communication performance for each situation, assessed with a score of 0 to 10. It was explained to the subjects that 10 indicated they were able to perform the situation in the question perfectly, whereas 0 indicated they were completely unable to perform the situation. In addition, there was an option “not applicable” for cases in which the question did not represent an everyday situation for patients. The participants were then asked to explain why the question did not apply to them.

The Brazilian Portuguese version of the SSQ was applied by the same interviewer at two time points, called test (1st interview) and retest (2nd interview), with both applications made

in the morning. The interval between assessments averaged 11 days.

The reproducibility of version 5.6 of the SSQ in Brazilian Portuguese was assessed using Spearman non-parametric correlation. The correlation determined by this statistical method denotes the degree of relationship between the test and retest of the scale in the range 0 to 1. Internal consistency of the SSQ was measured by analyzing the mean correlations among items based on Cronbach α coefficient. A significance level of 0.05, or 5%, was adopted.

Results

The mean values for the two applications of the questionnaire differed only slightly.

The mean scores on the questionnaires showed a significant moderate-to-strong correlation between test and retest. No significant correlation was detected between test and retest for question 2 of Part I (► **Tables 1, 2**).

A significant strong correlation between test and retest of the SSQ was observed. The responses of the participants for the three domains showed high reliability, indicating that respondents provided similar answers at the two application time points (► **Table 3**).

A significant strong correlation was found among all domains and for the 49 questions (► **Table 4**).

Discussion

The analysis of SSQ scores revealed a similar result to those reported in other studies in the literature for the hearing-impaired population.^{1,8} By contrast, normal-hearing individuals tend to have higher scores ranging from 7.1 to 9.4.^{6,9-11} Previous studies have shown a decline in SSQ scores with increasing hearing thresholds by 0.43 to 0.69 points per 10 dB of hearing loss.^{8,12} These findings suggest that the use of this instrument can reveal the problems caused by hearing loss and screen individuals with or without hearing deficits.

A difference in performance was evident among the hearing domains assessed by the scale, with lower mean scores on the speech-related domain (Part I) than on the spatial (Part II) and qualities of hearing (part III) domains.

Table 1 Descriptive analysis of indicators for the three domains (Parts I, II and III) and general component of the SSQ at test and retest

| Application | SSQ | Mean | Median | SD | Minimum | Maximum |
|-------------|----------|------|--------|------|---------|---------|
| Test | Part I | 4.12 | 4.00 | 0.32 | 0 | 10 |
| | Part II | 4.92 | 5.00 | 0.26 | 0 | 10 |
| | Part III | 5.98 | 6.50 | 0.25 | 0 | 10 |
| | General | 5.01 | 4.65 | 0.04 | 0 | 10 |
| Retest | Part I | 4.25 | 4.50 | 0.16 | 0 | 10 |
| | Part II | 4.92 | 5.00 | 0.26 | 0 | 10 |
| | Part III | 5.98 | 6.60 | 0.25 | 0 | 10 |
| | General | 5.05 | 5.00 | 0.06 | 0 | 10 |

Abbreviation: SD, standard deviation; SSQ, speech, spatial and qualities of hearing scale.

Table 2 Test-retest correlation by question on the Brazilian Portuguese version of the SSQ scale (Spearman correlation)

| Part I | | | Part II | | | Part III | | |
|----------|-------|---------|----------|-------|---------|----------|-------|---------|
| Question | r | p-value | Question | r | p-value | Question | r | p-value |
| Q1 | 0.679 | 0.001 | Q1 | 0.777 | 0.001 | Q1 | 0.625 | 0.001 |
| Q2 | 0.464 | 0.060 | Q2 | 0.684 | 0.001 | Q2 | 0.679 | 0.001 |
| Q3 | 0.797 | 0.001 | Q3 | 0.839 | 0.001 | Q3 | 0.767 | 0.001 |
| Q4 | 0.796 | 0.001 | Q4 | 0.670 | 0.001 | Q4 | 0.666 | 0.001 |
| Q5 | 0.784 | 0.001 | Q5 | 0.871 | 0.001 | Q5 | 0.605 | 0.001 |
| Q6 | 0.830 | 0.001 | Q6 | 0.773 | 0.001 | Q6 | 0.590 | 0.001 |
| Q7 | 0.618 | 0.001 | Q7 | 0.832 | 0.001 | Q7 | 0.635 | 0.001 |
| Q8 | 0.745 | 0.001 | Q8 | 0.721 | 0.001 | Q8 | 0.622 | 0.001 |
| Q9 | 0.577 | 0.001 | Q9 | 0.731 | 0.001 | Q9 | 0.812 | 0.001 |
| Q10 | 0.813 | 0.001 | Q10 | 0.806 | 0.001 | Q10 | 0.401 | 0.031 |
| Q11 | 0.829 | 0.001 | Q11 | 0.835 | 0.001 | Q11 | 0.548 | 0.001 |
| Q12 | 0.808 | 0.001 | Q12 | 0.744 | 0.001 | Q12 | 0.729 | 0.001 |
| Q13 | 0.809 | 0.001 | Q13 | 0.799 | 0.001 | Q13 | 0.847 | 0.001 |
| Q14 | 0.889 | 0.001 | Q14 | 0.541 | 0.001 | Q14 | 0.878 | 0.001 |
| | | | Q15 | 0.705 | 0.001 | Q15 | 0.693 | 0.001 |
| | | | Q16 | 0.644 | 0.001 | Q16 | 0.882 | 0.001 |
| | | | Q17 | 0.771 | 0.001 | Q17 | 0.876 | 0.001 |
| | | | | | | Q18 | 0.657 | 0.001 |

Abbreviation: r, correlation; SSQ, speech, spatial and qualities of hearing scale.

Table 3 Spearman correlation for test-retest by domain and general component of the SSQ

| SSQ | No. of Items | Correlation | p-value |
|----------|--------------|-------------|---------|
| Part I | 14 | 0.930 | < 0.001 |
| Part II | 17 | 0.913 | < 0.001 |
| Part III | 18 | 0.893 | < 0.001 |
| General | 49 | 0.932 | < 0.001 |

Abbreviations: Part I, speech hearing; Part II, spatial hearing; Part III, qualities of hearing; SSQ, speech, spatial and qualities of hearing scale.

Table 4 Cronbach α correlation by domain

| SSQ | No. of Items | Correlation | p-value |
|----------|--------------|-------------|---------|
| Part I | 14 | 0.952 | < 0.001 |
| Part II | 17 | 0.945 | < 0.001 |
| Part III | 18 | 0.822 | < 0.001 |
| General | 49 | 0.932 | < 0.001 |

Abbreviations: Part I, speech hearing; Part II, spatial hearing; Part III, qualities of hearing; SSQ, speech, spatial and qualities of hearing scale.

Score disparities among the subscales may be useful for assessing specific aspects of hearing disability.

In the present study, a significant correlation was detected between the different items of the scale, with a high Cronbach α (0.932). The scales are self-report instruments

susceptible to random errors inherent to subjective assessments. The lower the occurrence of such errors and the greater the stability of responses among items, the higher the accuracy of the measurements and, consequently, the greater the reliability of the instrument. Akin to results reported for normal-hearing subjects (0.946),⁶ the Brazilian Portuguese SSQ showed good internal consistency in the hearing-impaired population.

Two of the objectives of the present study were to examine the test-retest properties of the Brazilian Portuguese SSQ and to determine the reliability of the instrument. The results suggest that, for this sample, irrespective of the application time point, the responses did not differ significantly for the three domains and general component of the SSQ, evidencing good stability for responses. Analysis of the mean response scores at test and retest by question (49 questions) revealed the occurrence of slight differences in answers. Of all questions, only question 2 of Part I failed to exhibit a significant correlation between test and retest, indicating greater variability in responses between applications. The word “acarpitado” in Brazilian Portuguese is believed to have attributed to the variation in answers on this question, given this vocabulary is not commonly used in Brazil.

Cognitive aspects, age and educational level need to be further investigated in Brazil, since these may influence the understanding of the questions and performance on the SSQ, as previously reported in the international literature.^{1,13–16}

Conclusion

The reliability indicators (test-retest and internal consistency) suggest good stability of the Portuguese version of the SSQ, showing that the scale is suitable for use in the hearing-impaired population in Brazil.

Note

Study performed at the School of Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology and Professional Master's in Health for Human Communication at Faculdade de Ciências Médicas da Santa Casa São Paulo–São Paulo (SP), Brazil.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors have no conflicts of interest to report.

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