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examination, there was a minimal pain at the ulnar side. On the MRI, anatomy and intensity of TFCC were normal and no increased T2 signal of the radioulnar space noted.

CONCLUSION: Extracorporeal shock wave therapy as applied in this case was effective. More studies are needed to evaluate the effectiveness of ESWT for the treatment of TFCC.

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CROSS-CULTURAL ADAPTATION AND VALIDATION OF THE VISA-P QUESTIONNAIRE IN FRENCH

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INTRODUCTION: The Victorian Institute of Sports Assessment–Patellar (VISA-P), originally developed for English-speaking patients, assesses the severity of patellar tendinopathy symptoms. Although this questionnaire has already been translated into different languages, it has never been adapted for French-speaking patients, which is surprising. Indeed, French is not only spoken by most than 275 millions of people all around the world. The aim of our study was to validate a French version and verify its psychometric properties.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: The translation and cultural adaptation were performed according to international recommendations in six steps: initial translation, translation merging, back translation to the original language, expert committee review to test the pre-final version, and expert committee appraisal. Once the final French version (VISA-PF) was obtained, certain psychometric properties were assessed in 92 subjects were included and divided into three groups: pathological subjects (n = 28), asymptomatic subjects (n = 22) and sports-risk subjects (n = 42).

RESULTS: The different members of the expert committee agreed with the final version. The average scores of the VISA-PF obtained were 53 (\pm 17) for the pathological group, 99 (\pm 2) for the healthy group and 86 (\pm 14) for the sports-risk group. The test-retest reliability of the VISA-PF was excellent with an intra-class correlation coefficient of 0.99 and good internal consistency (α = 0.9). Correlations between the VISA-PF and diverging measures of the SF-36 were low and the correlation coefficient values measured between the VISA-PF scores and converged items of the SF-36 were higher.

CONCLUSION: The VISA-PF is understandable, reliable and suitable for French-speaking patients with patellar tendinopathy.

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VALIDATION OF THE FRENCH TRANSLATION OF THE VISA-A

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INTRODUCTION: The Victorian Institute of Sports Assessment–Achilles (VISA-A) was designed to