into Brazilian Portuguese language following international methodological recom-
mendations. Because of language and cultural differences we performed cultural,
structural, conceptual, and semantic adaptation on the P-QOL, so that patients
were capable to completely understand the questions. All patients answered P-QOL twice
on two different dates, an interval of 30 minutes, applied in face-to-face interviews by
two different interviewers. After 7 to 15 days, by phone interview, P-QOL was applied
again. The reliability assessed using Cronbach alpha and validity was assessed
comparing symptom scores between affected and asymptomatic women and compar-
ing symptom scores with objective prolapse stages. RESULTS: The results showed that
the Brazilian Portuguese version of P-QOL has very good psychometrics properties.
The total scores for each P-QOL domain were significantly different between sym-
ptomat and asymptomatic women (p < 0.001). All items achieved a Cronbach alpha
greater than 0.70 showing moderate to good inter-observer reliability. The test-retest
reliability confirmed a highly significant correlation between the total scores for each
domain. CONCLUSIONS: P-QOL was cross-culturally adapted and validated for
Brazilian women with genital prolapse, showing good reliability and validity. The
Brazilian Portuguese version of P-QOL is a good option for Brazilian researchers to
evaluate the quality of life in women with pelvic organ prolapse.