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Mathilde Perray, Lucas Riegel, Djenebou Traore, Daniela Rojas Castro, Bruno Spire, Marion Mora, Adam Yattassaye, Marie Préau

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The role of interpreter during qualitative data set collection in the context of the evaluation of the Gundo-So program

Perray, M.¹, Traore, D.², Riegel, L.,³ Rojas Castro, D. ^{3,4}, Spire, B.⁴, Mora, M. ⁴, Yattassaye, A.², Préau, M.¹ ¹ GRePS, Lyon 2 University, Lyon, France; ² ARCAD Santé Plus, Bamako, Mali; ³ Laboratoire de recherche communautaire, Coalition PLUS, Paris, France; ⁴ Aix Marseille Université, Inserm, IRD, SESSTIM, Marseille, France mathilde.perray@univ-lyon2.fr

Context

- The Gundo-So program is an intervention that aims to empower Malian women living with HIV (WLHIV) through supporting them in their decision-making process to disclose their serological status or not.
- The French study ANRS 12373 Gundo So is an evaluation of the impact of the Gundo-So program, which takes place from 2019 to 2021.
- To understand the effects of participating in the study, qualitative data for WLHIV were collected through semi-structured interviews.

Methods

- Interviews were performed by French-speaking researchers
- A Bambara interpreter was present during interviews to enable participants to adequately express themselves as many women did not speak French fluently.
- The interpreter's work during the interviews was observed.
- Interviews were fully retranscribed and her interventions were analysed.

Results

The interpreter's work filled different functions during the interviews:





She played a role in the meaning she communicated to the researchers of participants' discourses. She translates and adapted the questions to be understand

She also proved to be a source of new information. In particular, she enhanced some participant responses with explanations about Malian cultural traditions, and changed some words to improve comprehension.

She was also sources of some bias during the interviews: asked some questions, guided the answer etc. She omitted or summarized some information depending on what she felt was important or not to communicate.

Conclusion

- ⇒Interpreters plays a key role in the comprehension and interpretation of patients' discourses. They are necessary in some contexts.
- ⇒They are also an advantage, as they bring greater cultural awareness and therefore greater understanding of the different issues at stake on the ground.
- ⇒ But they may be perceived as bringing bias to scientific studies.

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