Lorestan University of Medical Sciences
Midwifery Faculty of Khorramabad Nursing &

A Thesis
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Degree of Master of Sciences (MSC)
In Medical-Surgical Nursing

Title:
Psychometric Properties of Positions on Nursing Diagnosis Scale

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Abstract

Introduction: Nursing as the diagnosis and treatment of human responses to real or potential health problems or life processes, focuses on the nursing process. Nursing diagnosis is a term that indicates the current state of health of the patient and his / her concerns in a way that can be solved by the nursing action. Nursing diagnosis is used more effectively when nurses' attitudes toward nursing diagnosis are positive. However, there is no suitable tool to measure nursing attitudes in Iran. The present study was designed to translate and culturally adapt the "Positions on Nursing Diagnosis" scale and evaluate its psychometric properties.

Methods: This study is based on a methodological process that was performed in two stages of translation and psychometrics. The translation was based on the Wilde 2005 model. In the psychometric phase, qualitative face validity and quantitative and qualitative content validity were assessed using the opinions of experts. Exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis were used to evaluate the construct validity and the dimensions of the instrument were determined. In confirmatory factor analysis, various model fit indices were calculated. In the reliability study, stability, test-retest with a one-week interval was performed and intra-cluster correlation were calculated. Cronbach's alpha coefficient was calculated to examine internal consistency. SPSS software version 21 and STATA software version 22 were used for data analysis.

Findings: Conceptual equivalence was performed well in the translation phase. In the psychometric phase, the instrument had good face validity. The content validity index of the items on the scale was above 0.76. In the exploratory factor analysis, four components were identified. Indicators in confirmatory factor analysis [RMR = 0.053, GFI = 0.913, AGFI = 0.879, NFI = 0.911, TLT = 0.945, CFI = 956, FIFI = 0.957 and RMSE = 0.052] indicate a good fit. Cronbach's alpha coefficient for the whole instrument was 0.86.

Conclusion: The Persian version has good validity and reliability and can lead to the production of valid and reliable data in research.

Keywords: Psychometrics; attitude scale, nursing diagnoses, nursing process