

THE TURKISH ADAPTATION OF THE PRESSURE INJURY PREVENTION BARRIERS QUESTIONNAIRE: VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY STUDY

Background

Nurses are health professionals who have the most important role and responsibility in terms of preventing the development of pressure injuries. It is reported that nurses are not effective in preventing pressure injuries due to various barriers [1,2]. However, an assessment and measurement tool adapted to the Turkish population to identify pressure injury prevention barriers is not available.

Aim(s)

This study aimed to evaluate the validity and reliability of the Turkish version of the Pressure Injury Prevention Barriers Questionnaire.

Methods

A methodological study design was used. The research was conducted with a total of 600 nurses working in a university in Istanbul between 2021 and 2022. The instrument was translated into Turkish and back-translated into English. Internal consistency analyses were performed with Cronbach's alpha coefficients and item analyses, construct validity with confirmatory factor analysis (CFA), and content validity with content validity index (CVI) [3]. The ethics committee approval of the study was obtained (16.11.2021/272). In order to determine its invariance over time, the Pressure Injury Prevention Barriers Questionnaire was administered to 150 nurses with an interval of two weeks, the test-retest method was used and in-class correlations were calculated. The data were analyzed with the SPSS 22 and Lisrel 9.2 package programs. The number, percentage distributions, item-total score correlation, and consistency coefficient, intra-class correlation coefficient (ICC), Kappa coefficient test were used to evaluate the data.

Results

The content validity index of the questionnaire was calculated as 0.92. With the confirmatory factor analysis, it was determined that the fit index values were at an acceptable level and the model was suitable. As a result of factor analysis, the questionnaire was gathered under three factors. It was determined that Factor 1 was 0.93, Factor 2 was 0.85, and Factor 3 was 0.77, and these values were found to be reliable. After CFA, item-total score correlation values and factor loads were observed to be 0.30 and above in all sub-dimensions. According to Confirmatory Factor Analysis, the fit values were $NC=3.620$, $RMSEA=0.066$, $CFI=0.925$, $SRMR=0.091$, $GFI=0.922$, and $AGFI=0.857$. The questionnaire's general internal consistency coefficient (Cronbach's Alpha) coefficient was highly reliable with 0.914. When the correlation between the Pressure Injury Prevention Barriers Questionnaire sub-dimensions and total scores was examined, a high level and statistically significant correlation was found ($p<0.05$; $p<0.01$).

Discussion

It was demonstrated that the Pressure Injury Prevention Barriers Questionnaire was appropriate in terms of language and content validity. At the same time, it was found to be a reliable tool for intercultural studies revealing the nursing barriers in the prevention of pressure injuries. As a result, it was determined that the Turkish version of the Pressure Injury Prevention Barriers Questionnaire is a valid and reliable tool.

Implications and future perspectives

Bringing this measurement tool into Turkish will reveal the barriers to preventing pressure injuries of nurses and will determine the strategies for the solution [3].

References

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