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Deutsche Gesellschaft für Pflegewissenschaft e.V.
German Society of Nursing Science
Prof. Dr. Renate Stemmer
Bürgerstraße 47
47057 Duisburg
Germany
Phone: +49 (0)203-356793
Fax: +49 (0)203-3634710
Email: info@dg-pflegewissenschaft.de

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Cultural adaptation and evidence of validity of the demands of illness in cancer patients

Ana Lucia Siqueira Costa Calache, Sonia Betzabeth Ticoma Benavente
School of Nursing, University of Sao Paulo

Background: Cancer affects the quality of life of the patient. There is a lack of instrument in Brazilian Portuguese that could identify the demands, concerns and needs of cancer patients.

Purpose: To culturally adapt and to evaluate the psychometric properties of the Demands of Illness Inventory (DOI) in cancer patients in Brazilian Portuguese language.

Methods: Methodological study; develop in two stages, cultural adaptation and psychometric evaluation of the instrument. To analyze the properties of the instrument it has been evaluated in 658 cancer patients in chemotherapy treatment of a large public hospital in São Paulo, Brazil. The Content Validity Index (CVI) and the Kappa coefficient have been used. The Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) have been performed and the correlation analysis has been performed with the Distress Thermometer instrument. The reliability has been tested by Cronbach's alpha and McDonald's omega coefficients.

Results: All the stages of cultural adaptation have been satisfactorily confirmed. The CVI and Kappa have presented values higher than 0.75 and 0.72, respectively. The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin measurement have been obtained 0.930 and Bartlett's χ^2 of Bartlett 2414.1, $p \leq 0.001$. The EFA account for 46.5% of the total variance. For Cronbach's alpha was 0.961 and McDonald's omega was 0.952.

Conclusions: The DOI in the patient with cancer has culturally adapted in Brazilian context, presenting evidence of content validity, construct and reliability

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Evaluation using a mixed-methods design: experiences from the EvaSIS-study to evaluate a new nursing documentation

Christin Richter¹, Maria Hanf¹, Gero Langer¹, Heike Aichinger², Tanja Bratan², Dirk Peschke³, Kathrin Seibert³, Karin Wolf-Ostermann³
¹Martin-Luther-University Halle-Wittenberg, Medical Faculty, Institute of Health and Nursing Science
²Fraunhofer Institute for Systems and Innovation Research ISI
³Institute of Public Health and Nursing Research, University of Bremen

Background and Purpose: Mixed-methods designs help to approach a complex research topic from different methodological perspectives. Such a design was used to evaluate the efficiency of a newly established nursing documentation system (structural model). We explored the importance of using different methods in evaluation research.

Methods: In a formative process evaluation standardized surveys, focus groups, interviews and a document analysis were conducted. Target groups were nurses in inpatient and outpatient care facilities throughout Germany. Patients and their relatives as well as external auditors were also involved.

Results: In total 1.485 nurses from 1.146 care facilities as well as 292 auditors participated in online and paper-based surveys. 54 participants took part in the focus groups and 13 interviews were conducted with patients and their relatives. Additionally, 104 nursing records were analysed. Different methods sometimes yielded contradictory results: Despite individual care objectives not being part of the structural model and focus group participants welcoming this fact, they were still included in almost half of records. Also, while about 80% of participants in the online survey described the different elements of the structural model as transparent and comprehensible, the same elements were sometimes described as confusing when discussed in the focus groups.

Conclusions: To gain balanced results in the evaluation of complex subjects, a mixed methods approach and data triangulation can counter the weaknesses of individual methods. For example, supplementary document analysis can help to identify socially desirable responses in surveys or interviews.

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