3rd Euro Nursing & Medicare Summit

July 27-29, 2015   Valencia, Spain

The validity and reliability study of the awareness scale regarding the Turkish adaptation for the cervical cancer and HPV infection among the women in fertility age

Sezer Kısa
Gaziantep University, Turkey

Objective: The research has been conducted methodologically with the aim of determination the validity and reliability of the "cervical cancer and HPV infection awareness scale" among the women in fertility age (15-49 years old)by adapting the scale into the Turkish language.

Methods: The research has been made in the three Family Health Centers (FHC) (Şahinbey Binevler FHC, Şehitkamil Central FHC Number 4 and Şahinbey Kavaklık Rotary Klüp FHC), which have the highest number for the women in fertility age (15-49 years old) in the counties Şehitkamil and Şahinbey located within the borders of the Municipality of Gaziantep between the dates of 5 January 25 June, which based on the data recordings from the public health office of the province, Gaziantep in 2013. Before the start of the research, the necessary permissions have been granted by the province public health directorate and ethics committee. The partial census (sample) of the research has been calculated based on the number of items of the scale of 5-10 times. "The Cervical Cancer and HPV Infection Awareness Scale" consists of 36 contents. In this research, 360 women in their fertility age (15-49 years old) have been considered as the samples by the enrolling of the scale of 10 times. As the data collecting method with the questionnaire form "Cervical Cancer and HPV infection awareness scale" (Cronbach Alpha Reliability Coefficient 0.91) has been utilized. The questionnaire form consists of two chapters. In the first chapter there are the socio-demographic features of the women in their fertility age (15-49 years old); and in the second chapter there are questions regarding the risk factors of cervical cancer among the women in fertility age (15-49 years old).With the questionnaire form "the Cervical Cancer and HPV Infection Awareness Scale" has been performed between 15 February and 10 June of 2014. The result data from the survey has been evaluated via the computer program "SPSS for Windows 18" (Statistical Package For Social Sciences) with average, standard deviation, percentage numbers with minimum and maximum values, the language in the validity-reliability analysis and content validity, explanatory and confirmatory factor analysis and cronbach alpha coefficient.

Results: The language validity has been ensured with the translation and re-translation of the "the Cervical Cancer and HPV Infection Awareness Scale" and the according to the expert suggestions the required adjustments have been applied with the purpose of content validity. The pretreatment has been implemented to the 36 women in their fertility age (15-49 years old) with the aim of determination the comprehensibility of the questions in the scale in Şahinbey Kavaklık Rotary Klüp Family Health Center between the dates of 1 February and 15 February. The confirmatory factor analysis has been fulfilled for the definition of the structure validity of the "Cervical Cancer and HPV Infection Awareness Scale". The concinnity index values relating to the results of the confirmatory factor analysis have been calculated as: RMSEA; 0.095, GFI; 0.90, AGFI; 0.83, SRMR; 0.07, CFI; 0.94, IFI; 0.94, NFI; 0.92, NNFI;0.91, $\chi^2/df = 4.25$. Examining of the concinnity indexes, the sample generally pertains with scale accordingly. In the internal consistency analysis, the coefficient, which is used for the calculation of the reliability of the tests with correct-false answers, has been calculated as 0.60 regarding the info test in the first chapter, where the total points of the item correlation has been found sufficient. The Cronbach Alpha Reliability Coefficient, which is calculated for the "Likert scale type" measurement in the second chapter, has been detected as 0.61.

Conclusions: As a result, the Cervical Cancer and HPV Infection Awareness Scale, which is adapted into Turkish, has been found as a valid and reliable measurement method. The scale considering the end results of this research, which has been studied for its validity and reliability, might be recommended to be researched its stableness and immutability by implementing to the other groups with different socio-economic levels and areas.

Notes:

Biography

Sezer Kısa, MSN, PhD, is in associated professor at Gazi University Faculty of Health Sciences Department of Nursing, Ankara, and an associated professor at the University of Gazi.

J Nurs Care 2015
ISSN: 2167-1168, JNC an open access journal

Euro Nursing-2015
July 27-29, 2015

Volume 4, Issue 4

Page 72