Abstract

The Psychometric Properties of the Preparedness Scale of the Family Care Inventory: The Turkish Version

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Abstract

Objectives: The family members do not feel ready to provide care for their patient relatives at home, and that they need information, skills and support on many issues. The aim of this study was therefore to translate, adapt and psychometrically evaluate the Preparedness for Caregiving Scale for use in the Turkish context.

Methods: Data were collected via two different instruments: The "Introduction Form of the Caregiver" and "Preparedness Scale of the Family Care Inventory". The testing of the scale inluded: (1) translation and adaptation of The Preparedness for Caregiving Scale (PCS); (2) construct analysis by an expert group; and (3) pre-test and psychometric evaluation (factor analysis, reliability coefficient and inter-item correlations).

Results: The scales were translated into Turkish and were assessed by the authors and an expert group and a final version was formed. Pearson Correlation analysis of the results showed a significant positive relationship between test–retest scores of the scale (r= .775, p<0.001; t: .781, p: .439). Cronbach alpha coefficient was α=.88 and standardized α value was 0.89.For the total score correlations obtained over 8 items, the Pearson Product-Moment Correlation ranged between .62 and .83 and was statistically significant (p<0.001). The Kendall W value of the scale was found to be 0.182 and the p value was 0.068. Factor analysis showed that the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin coefficient (KMO) was .88 and the Barlett test results was $X^2 = 343.672$, p<0.001. The scale explains the 56% of total variance.

Conclusion: The scales were found to be valid and useful in a population of family members of patients with cancer in Turkey.

Key Words: Psychometric Properties, Preparedness Scale of the Family Care Inventory, Turkish language.