

Abstract

Psychometric properties and evaluation of validity and reliability of persian version of Ostomy-Q questionnaire

Background: Clinical evidence including observational studies and clinical trials have shown that people with ostomy have many physical and psychological challenges to live with. Ostomy surgery for the treatment of underlying problems such as colon / rectal cancer, Crohn's disease and trauma often leads to its use for the rest of the patient's life and presents many challenges. New innovations in ostomy treatment have led to benefits for users. These innovations include: light weight, anti-odor and easy maintenance with less wear time and prevent skin inflammation. In studies, the effect of various ostomy complications, including skin irritation, on a person's quality of life has been investigated. According to the results, skin irritation, leakage and incompatibility with ostomy have been factors affecting the quality of life. Due to advances in technology, people have different experiences of living with ostomy than in the past, and therefore previous questionnaires, such as the Ostomy adjustment scale, are less indicative of people's experiences because some of the previous problems do not exist now.

Aim: The aim of this study was to translate and culturally adapt the Ostomy-Q questionnaire and to evaluate the validity and reliability of its Persian version to evaluate the consequences of ostomy use and living with it.

Materials & Methods: 230 patients with ostomy bags referred to Fatemi Hospital in Ardabil were selected as the sample. Demographic and clinical characteristics were determined and then a specific Ostomy-Q questionnaire was completed. Formal validity, content validity with CVI and CVR indices and construct validity were evaluated using confirmatory factor analysis. The internal validity of the questionnaire was assessed using Cronbach's alpha coefficient. Validity was also assessed by test-retest method for questionnaire variables.

Results: 110 patients (47.8%) were male. The mean age of participants in the study was 62.91 years with a standard deviation of 13.20 years. 101 patients (43.9% of participants) were unemployed or retired, but 43 patients (18.7%) were employed and 86 Patients (37.4%) were self-employed. 193 patients (83.9%) had undergraduate and postgraduate education. The duration of ostomy bag use was 7.68 years with a standard deviation of 3.09 years. 75 patients (32.6%) had colostomy and 155 patients (67.4%) had ileostomy. 159 patients (69.1%) had a history of ostomy bag replacement. The mean CVR score of the whole questionnaire was 1 and the mean value of the total CVI was 0.99. Considering that the main version of this questionnaire consisted of 4 structures, in the present study, confirmatory factor analysis was used to examine the affiliation of 23 questionnaire questions to these 4 domains and the results showed that the theoretical structure of the questionnaire and the affiliation of questions to these 4 domains in The study population is acceptable. To evaluate the validity of the tool retest, the questions of the questionnaire were completed as a pilot by

100 patients with borderline personality and the same people completed this questionnaire at intervals of 1 week and the validity coefficient by calculating the in-class correlation coefficient for the entire questionnaire and Structures were calculated, for which the retest validity for the whole questionnaire was 0.747. Validity was calculated by internal consistency method using Cronbach's alpha coefficient for the whole questionnaire of 0.781.

Conclusion: Based on the results, the psychometric properties of Ostomy-Q questionnaire, which included content validity, retest validity, face validity, content validity and construct validity, were evaluated as acceptable.

Keywords: Ostomy-validity-reliability-internal consistency