CULTURAL ADAPTATION OF THE ALCOHOL, ALCOHOLISM AND ALCOHOLIC ATTITUDE SCALE – SPANISH VERSION

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The alcohol use caused 6.2% of deaths among men and 1.1% of deaths among women. (OMS 2011)

This use is higher in Latin America than other countries in the world.

Global rate of deaths attributed to alcohol were 7.6% men and 4.0% for women (OMS 2014)
According to statistics, it is possible that nurses and health professionals in general, are more likely to have contact with alcoholics in their daily work. which should stimulate the study of the attitudes of these professionals facing the phenomenon since there is evidence that attitudes are precursors of both the quality and quantity of care provided.

(introduction)

(Rassool, Villar, Carraro 2006; Rassool, Rawaf 2008; Vargas 2011)
INTRODUCTION

Attitudes are formed by beliefs, experiences, and knowledge.

Attitudes are precursors to actions.

Actions influence in quality care and clinic practice.

This may influence in
There are few studies on the attitudes of health professionals in Spanish language because there is lack of instruments available in that language to measure attitudes.

For this reason the adaptation of tools that enable knowledge of the Spanish speaking nurses attitudes it’s necessary for the field of nursing in these regions.
**INTRODUCTION**

**Attitude scales available in Spanish:**

| Nursing Education in alcohol and Drug Education NEADA: Vasquez (2005) | Seaman Manello Nurses’ Attitudes Towards Alcohol and Alcoholism Scale: (Navarrete; Villar 2004). |
### SCALES DISADVANTAGES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NEADA:</th>
<th>SEAMAN MANELLO:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No publications on the methodological process of content validity.</td>
<td>There is no clarity on the technical procedures which do not meet international recommendations suggested for adaptation processes which compromises the validity and reliability of the instruments in Spanish language.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lack of published studies on the psychometric qualities.</td>
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Seeking a scale with evidence of a proper process of construction, was found the Scale of attitudes towards alcohol, alcoholism and alcohol addicts. (EAFAA)

Was built in 2005 in Brazil in order to cover the main groups of attitudes (moral, disease, etiologic and human factors)

- Initially was 225 items
  - It was submitted to a refining process
  - 165 items
    - It was made construct validation and reliability verification.
    - 96 items
      - Distributed in five factors
        - 50 items
          - Distributed in four factors
            - Again it was done construct validation and reliability verification.
GENERAL AIM

Verify the content validity of the scale of attitudes of nurses towards alcohol, alcoholism and alcoholics Spanish version.
The instrument was adapted to the Spanish language in Colombian culture as the six steps suggested (Beaton et al., 2000)

Translation, synthesis, back translation, evaluation version by a committee of judges, preparation of pre-test
METHODOLOGY

Stage I: Translation
- Two translations (T1 & T2)
- into target language
- informed + uninformed translator

Stage II: Synthesis
- synthesize T1 & T2 into T-12
- resolve any discrepancies with translators' reports

Stage III: Back translation
- two English first-language
- naive to outcome measurement
- work from T-12 version
- create 2 back translations BT1 & BT2

written report for each version (T1 & T2)
written report for each version (BT1 & BT2)

(Beaton, 2000)
METHODOLOGY

Stage IV: Expert committee review
- Review all reports
- Methodologist, developer, language professional, translators
- Reach consensus on discrepancies
- Produce Pre-final version

Stage V: Pretesting
- n=30-40
- Complete questionnaire
- Probe to get at understanding of item

(Beaton, 2000)
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Written report

(Beaton, 2000)
VALIDITY CONTENT

Expert committee review

**Qualitative evaluation**: Semantic, idiomatic, conceptual and experimental equivalence.

**Quantitative evaluation**: Validity content Index, Intraclass Correlation Coefficient (ICC) and Prevalence Adjusted Bias Adjusted Kappa (PABAK).
Study subjects
Were selected by convenience 30 Colombian nurses

Data collection instruments
Adapted version of EAFAA Questionnaire
sociodemographic data

Pre-test

Procedure for data collection
Nurses were contacted personally in the workplace
RESULTS

The total content validity index was 0.97

Items that have values less than 0.7 were considered for exclusion or adjustment.

92% of the items had values above 0.7.

8% corresponds to 4 items. Three of them needed adjustments and one item (I20) was deleted.

These results conde with the suggestions made by the experts.

Were evaluated:
- ✔ Item representativeness
- ✔ Clarity
- ✔ Theoretical dimension
# RESULTS

### Intraclass Correlation Coefficient

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Intraclass Correlation&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Interval</th>
<th>F Test</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lower Bound</td>
<td>Upper Bound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item representativeness</td>
<td>Single Measures</td>
<td>.205&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>.081</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average Measures</td>
<td>.928&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>.815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarity</td>
<td>Single Measures</td>
<td>.200&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>.078</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average Measures</td>
<td>.926&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>.810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theoretical dimension</td>
<td>Single Measures</td>
<td>.074&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>.020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average Measures</td>
<td>.800&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>.503</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The scale presented adequate correlation values above 0.8
RESULTS

Prevalence Adjusted Bias Adjusted Kappa (PABAK)

Less than zero = minimum agreement or inadequate
Higher than zero = strong agreement.

Item representativeness: 0.891.
Clarity : 0.877.
Theoretical dimension: 0.765.
To make modifications to the instrument were taken into consideration:

Analysis of the results obtained in the qualitative assessment (semantic, conceptual and idiomatic equivalence)

The results obtained through the applied statistical tests IVC, ICC and the adjusted kappa Index (PABAK)
The data obtained from responses were organized and analyzed in Microsoft Excel 2013 program, by calculating the frequency response of all the participants.

Resulting in 95% of comprehension of the items, which means that the instrument is easy to fill. These results indicate that the instrument is suitable to evaluation of its psychometric properties in upcoming research.
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