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Development and psychometric testing of a new theory-based tool to measure self-care of diabetes: the Self-Care of Diabetes Inventory®

Davide Ausili*¹, Claudio Barbaranelli², Emanuela Rossi¹, Paola Rebora¹, Stefania Di Mauro¹, Barbara Riegel³

¹Department of Medicine and Surgery, University of Milan-Bicocca, Monza, ²Department of Psychology, University La Sapienza, Roma, Italy, ³University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States

Abstract Content: Background. Self-care is vital for patients with diabetes mellitus (DM). Instruments measuring diabetes self-care present limitations and are not based on theory.

Aim. To develop a new *Self-Care of Diabetes Inventory* (SCODI) and to test its psychometric properties.

Methods. 40 items were developed based on clinical recommendations and grouped into 4 dimensions: self-care maintenance, monitoring, management, and confidence, based on the Middle-range theory of self-care of chronic illness. Content validity was assessed by a multidisciplinary panel of experts. A multi-centre cross-sectional study was conducted in a consecutive sample of 200 diabetes patients. Dimensionality was evaluated by explorative factor analysis. Multidimensional model based reliability was estimated. Multiple regression models estimating associations between SCODI scores and glycated haemoglobin (HbA1c), body mass index (BMI), and presence of diabetes complications, were used for construct validity. Test-retest reliability was assessed.

Results. Content validity ratio was 100%. A multidimensional structure emerged for the 4 scales. Multidimensional model based reliabilities were >0.80 for the 4 scales. Significant associations were found between self-care maintenance and HbA1c ($p = 0.02$) and between self-care monitoring and diabetes complications ($p = 0.04$). Self-care management was associated with BMI ($p = 0.004$) and diabetes complications ($p = 0.03$). Self-care confidence predicted self-care maintenance, monitoring and management (all $p < 0.0001$) confirming theory. Intra-class correlation coefficient was > 0.9 for each of the scales.

Conclusion. The SCODI is a valid and reliable theory-based tool to measure self-care in diabetes. Its use can innovate the approach to diabetes self-care in clinical practice and research.

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Yes

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Name of member: Davide Ausili

Presenting Author Bio 1: Davide Ausili, RN, MSc, PhD. Research Fellow in Nursing Science, Department of Medicine and Surgery, University of Milan-Bicocca, Monza, Italy.

Author biography 2: Claudio Barbaranelli, PhD. Professor of Psychometrics, Department of Psychology, University La Sapienza, Rome, Italy.

Author biography 3: Emanuela Rossi, PhD. Research Fellow in Medical Statistics, Centre of Biostatistics for Clinical Epidemiology, Department of Medicine and Surgery, University of Milan-Bicocca, Monza, Italy.

Author biography 4: Paola Rebora, PhD. Assistant Professor in Medical Statistics, Centre of Biostatistics for Clinical Epidemiology, Department of Medicine and Surgery, University of Milan-Bicocca, Monza, Italy.

Author biography 5: Stefania Di Mauro, RN, MSc. Associate Professor in Nursing Science, Department of Medicine and Surgery, University of Milan-Bicocca, Monza, Italy.

Author biography 6: Barbara Riegel, RN, FAHA, FAAN, PhD. Professor of Nursing, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States of America.

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