Cognitive Debriefing Findings on the English-Korean Translation of the Shortened Perception of Aggression Scale (POAS-S)

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Purpose: The aim of this study was to report translation and transcultural adaption of the traditional Korean versions of the perception of workplace violence questionnaire and shortened perception of aggression scale (POAS-S) among nurses by using cognitive debriefing to measure culturally sensitive perceptions of workplace violence and attitudes toward patient aggression properly.

Methods: For translation and cross-cultural adaptation, the perception of workplace violence questionnaire and POAS-S were translated by two native Koreans for forward translation, and the consensus version was translated back into English by a bilingual Korean for backward translation. After confirmation of English consistency from a native English Korean, the discrepancy to resolve was modified. Five Korean nurses and experts tested the instrument, underwent cognitive debriefing via face-to-face interviews, and evaluated the completion time, length, relevance, clarity, and comfort.

We conducted a pretest on 10 Korean nurses to ensure administration feasibility by having the university license the online survey as a pilot test. Eventually, the final versions of the instruments after modification and refinement were notarized by the Consulate General of the Republic of Korea in Hong Kong.

Results: A total of 10 clinical nurses participated, who were female, with a mean total clinical period of 109.30 months (SD = 56.882), and a mean age of 33.90 (range 26 to 42). Regarding education level, all of the respondents had a bachelor’s degree (40%) or higher (60%). Half of the registered nurses worked in general hospitals and tertiary care hospitals, and half of the registered nurses were staff nurses and charge nurses, respectively. As for working type, 80% of the nurses were three-shift workers and 20% of the nurses were fixed workers. In terms of working unit, 3 nurses (30%) worked in the surgical ward and emergency room, and only 1 nurse (10%) worked in an internal medicine ward, medical intensive care unit, neonatal intensive care unit, and examination room.

After an evaluation of clarity and relevance, we achieved appropriate conceptual and content equivalence by approaching the sensitive topic through the lens of clinical nurses with international standard of cross-cultural translation and validation of patient reported outcome (PRO) measures. Cronbach’s alpha was used to assess the reliability of the English-Korean translations of perception of workplace violence questionnaire and POAS-S. In this study, Cronbach’s alpha for the three items on the
perception of workplace violence questionnaire was .719, and Cronbach’s alpha for the 12 items on the POAS-S was .897.

**Conclusion:** The findings of this study suggested that the English-Korean translations of the perception of workplace violence questionnaire and POAS-S can be adapted for the Korean context. Further studies are needed to test and validate these instruments to assess culturally sensitive perceptions and attitudes toward workplace violence in Korean nurses. This study can contribute to cultural comparison studies investigating perceptions and attitudes toward workplace violence by employing reliable and valid measurements to develop a tailored intervention for prevention and to improve working environments locally and globally.

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**Keywords:**
Cognitive debriefing, Nurses and shortened Perception of Aggression Scale (POAS-S)

**Abstract Summary:**
This study is about cognitive debriefing findings on the English-Korean translation of perception of workplace violence questionnaire and shortened perception of aggression scale. For translation and transcultural adaptation, we used forward translation, backward translation, confirmation for English consistency, cognitive debriefing by nurses and experts, and pilot testing in nurses.

**References:**
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