THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA COLLEGE NURSING

Development of Psychometric tests of Cardiac Health Behavior Scale for Adults with Cardiovascular risks

Hyunkyoung Oh¹, RN, PhD candidate, Rhayun Song², RN, PhD, Sukhee Ahn², RN, PhD, Sue Moorhead¹, RN, PhD

- 1. University of Iowa College of Nursing
- 2. Chungnam National University College of Nursing

Introduction

- According to the World Health Organization (2012), cardiovascular diseases (CVDs), including heart attack and stroke, are the leading cause of death in the world
- •Many health institutes recommend that people with cardiovascular (CV) risks need to prevent progression of the disease and improve their health status by performing proper health behaviors

Purpose

•The purpose of this project was to develop a cardiac health behavior scale (CHB22) to measure perceived health behaviors of adults with CV risks and validate the psychometric properties of this scale.

Method

- Design
 - A methodological study for the instrument development
- Sample & Data Collection
 - A convenience sampling method
 - -Survey with 298 adults with CV risks in South Korea
- Instrument Development
 - -The Cardiac Health Behavior Scale (CHB)
 - -Extract health behaviors dimensions related to cardiovascular risk factors

Method (cont.)

- The Cardiac Health Behavior Scale (CHB)
 - -Resources:
 - Cardiac rehabilitation program by AHA (1994)
 - The Health-promoting lifestyle profile (excluding the dimensions of perception and relationship (Walker, 1987))
 - Literature review
 - -Five extracted dimensions
 - Health Responsibility (HR), Exercise (EX), Diet Habits (DH), Stress Management (SM), Smoking Cessation (SC)

Method (cont.)

The CHB

- **–Questionnaires**
 - Select 25 items out of 30 item pools based on content validity index from 5 nurses and researchers
 - Focus on cardiac risks related behaviors
- -Uses a 4-point response format
- -Higher scores for better performance of behaviors
- •Self-Efficacy for cardiac health behavior (the subscale of the motivation scale: Song & Lee, 2001)
 - -Used to verify concurrent validity of the CHB
 - -Consists of 6-item VAS scale in five dimensions matched up with the CHB22

Method (cont.)

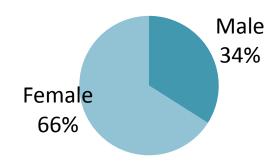
Data Analysis

- Descriptive statistics, correlation and exploratory factor analysis (EFA) were performed using SPSSWIN 20.0
- —Reliability was assessed by Cronbach's alpha using SPSSWIN 20.0
- -Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) was used to establish construct validity using AMOS 20.0, and maximum likelihood (ML) was applied

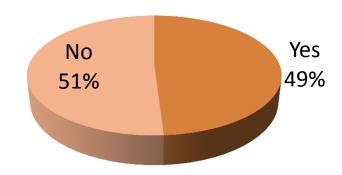
Demographic characteristics (N=298)

-Mean age: 67.85





Hospitalization (1 year)



- -Chronic disease:
 - with arthritis 40%
 - with hypertension/diabetes 73.5%

- Item analysis
 - Revised 25 items
 - 2 items of 25 were eliminated Violation of theoretical assumptions
 - Total 23 items were remained
- Factor analysis (EFA)
 - 1 item was eliminated Violation of internal consistency
 - Finally total 22 items were verified

Results - EFA

No	Item	1	2	3	4	5	6	Relia bility
1	Watch abnormal symptoms of my body.	.730						
2	Discuss my health with health professionals.	.717						
3	Watch TV programs or read the magazine for health.	.610						.73
4	Take physical checkup regularly715							
5	Know my blood pressure and heart rates	.441						
6	Walking rather than driving a car to short distance.		.619					
7	Take a walk in short distance.		.778					
8	Do vigorous exercise for 20-30 min 3/week765							.76
9	Do stretching exercise to relax the muscle.		.656					
10	Take a meal three times a day.			.819				
11	Have a breakfast.			.784				
12	Eat slowly and avoid overeat.			.577				
13	Prefer to cook my own meal rather than eating out.						.790	.71
14	Prefer natural ingredient for cooking rather than readymade meals.						.854	
15	Eat the five nutrients in food.			.561				

Results – EFA (cont.)

Think happy things to avoid worries before going to bed.			.547				
Identify what is giving me stress.			.490			.56	
Express my feeling and thoughts to others657							
Use several ways to release stress and tension741							
Recognize the harm of smoking.			•	589			
Avoid smoking area.			•	824		.70	
Try smoking cessation.			•	870			
Eigenvalue	4.87 2.22	1.66	1.54	.26	1.16		
Variance	22.2 10.3	7.58	7.02 5	5.77	5.29		
Cumulative variance	22.2 32.3	39.8	46.8 5	52.5	57.8	.84	

Model Fit Indices

Goodness	X ²	df	X ² /df	p	SRMR	CFI	RMSEA
Criteria			<3	>0.05	≥0.08	≥0.90	≤0.05
Proposed model	361.95	195	1.86	<.001	.06	.90	.05 (.45~.62)

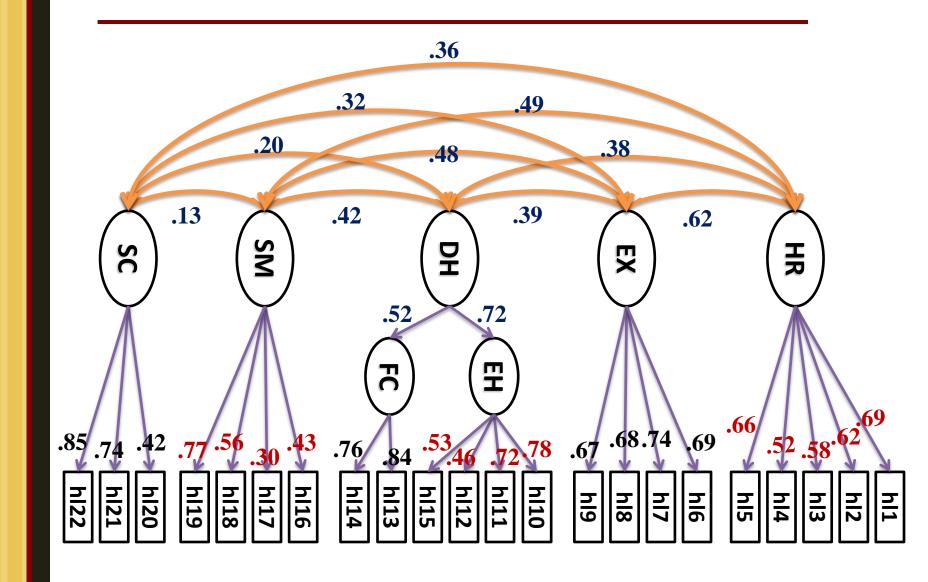
df: degree of freedom

SRMR: standard root mean square residual

CFI: comparative fit index

RMSEA: root-mean-square error of approximation

Results - CFA



Correlation between CHB22 and Self-Efficacy

Footors	HR	EX	D	Н	CM	SC	
Factors	ПК		EΗ	FC	- SIVI		
Coefficients	.45	.50	.05	.13	.42	.45	
P value	<.001	<.001	.40	.02	<.001	<.001	

Conclusion

- The CHB22 has acceptable construct validity and reliability, suggesting its utility in assessing cardiac health behaviors of Korean population with coronary heart disease or cardiovascular risks.
- Future work will generalize usefulness of the CHB22 to assess health behaviors of various population with cardiovascular risks.

References

- Cardiac rehabilitation programs. A statement for healthcare professionals from the American Heart Association. (1994). *Circulation*, 90(3), 1602-1610.
- Song, R. & Lee, H. (2001). Managing health habits for myocardial infarction (MI) patients. *International Journal of Nursing Studies*. 38, 375-380
- Walker, S.N., Sechrist, K.R., and Pender, N.J. (1987). The health promoting lifestyle profile: development and psychometric characteristics. *Nursing Research*. 36, 76-81.
- World Health Organization. (2012). Cardiovascular disease (CVDs).
 Retrieved January 28, 2013 from
 http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs317/en/index.html





Hyunkyoung Oh, RN, MSN, PhD candidate
The University of Iowa College of Nursing
Iowa City, Iowa 52242 USA
Hyunkyoung-oh@uiowa.edu