**BACKGROUND**

Incontinence associated dermatitis (IAD) is an inflammation of the skin that occurs when urine or stools have prolonged contact with perineal skin (Gray et al., 2007). It is also referred to as moisture lesions, perineal dermatitis or diaper dermatitis (Donat and Allen, 2010). In acute care it presents as red skin with or without weeping (exudate), and sometimes appears as blisters (Junkin and Sekedis, 2007). Beckman et al., 2011). Or loss of superficial skin layers (Zimmaro et al., 2007). The prevalence of IAD in the acute care setting has been estimated to be between 20-27% (Heywood and Halloway, 2010). The link between increased risk of pressure ulcers in the presence of IAD is becoming more recognised.

**AIM**

This research was designed to adapt the Incontinence Associated Dermatitis Assessment Scale to Turkish and to show the usability of the scale in Turkey.

**RESULTS**

The content validity index of the scale was determined as 1. It was found that the average of age of the nurses who participated in the research was 32.5±5.80, 87.7% of them had an occupational experience of 3 years and above, and 86.2% of them did not receive any training for the development of incontinence associated dermatitis. In the assessment made by the nurses using the sample image, the average of the point they get from the scale was 23.94±3.92. The inter-observer intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC: 0.867, p=0.001) of the scale was found high (p<0.01).

**REFERENCES**


**METHOD**

The study which was planned in the type of methodological research was carried out in two stages. In the first stage, the language equivalence of the scale was performed using translation-back translation techniques, it was submitted for the opinions of 5 faculty members who are experts in their fields to assess the Content validity, and the expert opinions obtained were assessed by the Content Validity Index. Then, nurses were asked to give points in accordance with the instructions of the scale by showing an image demonstrating the dermatitis development at different levels. This second stage was carried out with 65 nurses working in the neurology, neurosurgery, physical therapy and rehabilitation clinics of two university hospitals. ICC: Intraclass Correlation Coefficient was used in the inter-observer reliability assessment. The significance was assessed at the p<0.05 level.

**Table-1: Interobserver Reliability Assessment of Incontinence Associated Dermatitis Assessment Scale**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>IADAS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICC</td>
<td>0.867</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>%95 CI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower limit</td>
<td>0.738</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Upper limit</td>
<td>0.950</td>
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<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>0.001**</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**CONCLUSIONS**

In line with these results, it can be said that the inter-observer compliance of the incontinence associated dermatitis Assessment Scale (IADAS) is high, it can be used effectively in determining and assessing the dermatitis in incontinence patients with high dermatitis development in our country.