Psychometric Testing of the Support and Control in Birth Scale

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Purpose: A successful birth experience gives a woman a sense of fulfillment and helps her to develop a good concept of herself and her ability to successfully develop into a mother in the future. Nursing support and control during birth are both crucial factors influencing whether a woman has a satisfying birth experience. The SCIB scale was measurement of women's support and control feelings in the labor and birth process, and then understand the labor and birth experience of women, expect this scale can be applied to explore the psychological aspects of postpartum women in the future.

METHODS: In this study, the Support and Control in Birth Scale (SCIB) was translated into Chinese by adopting the Brislin's translation model revised by Jones et al. (2001). The researcher tested the reliability and validity of this Chinese version of the SCIB (SCIB). We surveyed 240 women undergoing natural childbirth using a questionnaire within 48 hours after giving birth. The content of the Chinese version of the SCIB was implemented clinically after its expert validity and content validity were tested. The reliability was tested for internal consistency and reliability using Cronbach’s α and test-retest reliability; the validity was tested through criterion-related validity (predictive validity and concurrent validity) and construct validity.

RESULTS: CSCIB consists of three subscales: internal control (10 items), external control (11 items), and support (12 items) adapted from the CFA. The assessed goodness-of-fit index (GFI = .92, AGFI = .88, NFI = .79) indicate the model fit the data well based upon the CFA. The results were as follows: 1. content validity of the CSCIB was tested using I-CVI and S-CVI. that showed the I-CVI was .99, the S-CVI was .99. 2. Reliability of the CSCIB was .846; its test-retest reliability was .96. 3. Criterion-related validity of the CSCIB was tested through a scale of women's views on birth experience. The test results showed that there was a significant correlation between the CSCIB and the scale of women's views on birth experience (r = .31, p < .01). There was a low correlation between the scale of women's views on birth experience and all aspects of the CSCIB, including internal control (r = .15, p < .05), external control (r = .30, p < .01), and support (r = .21, p < .01). Concurrent validity of the CSCIB was tested through the Bryanton Adaptation of the Nursing Supporting Labor Questionnaire (BANSILQ) and the control in birth scale. The test results showed that there was a moderate correlation between the BANSILQ and the support aspect (r = .50, p < .01); the control in birth scale had a low to moderate correlation between the aspects of internal control (r = .44, p < .01) and external control (r = .30, p < .01).

CONCLUSION: This study confirms the validity of the CSCIB and suggests this instrument is able to reliably assess the women’s control and support feeling in labor and birth.

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Keywords:
Chinese version of Support and Control in Birth scale, confirmatory factor analysis and reliability and validity test

References:


Abstract Summary:
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Content Outline:

section I induction

section II methods

1. study design

2. setting and sample

3. Data collection

4. Data analysis

section III Results

section VI Discussion and Conclusions

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