Turkish adaptation and validity-reliability study of the cancer information overload scale

Aim: The aim is to adapt the cancer information overload scale to Turkish and to establish its validity and reliability.

Material & Methods: The study is a methodological one. The sample consists of 144 women aged between 18 and 49 years registered to a family health center between March and July, 2015. The center is affiliated to the Denizli Provincial Health Center. The data were collected using the sociodemographic characteristics questionnaire, breast cancer health belief model, cancer information overload scale. Language equivalence and content validity of the scale were established.

Results: In the reliability analysis, the internal consistency coefficient was $\alpha=0.77$, which suggested that the scale was quite reliable, the item-total correlations of the scale varied between 0.38 and 0.52. In the exploratory factor analysis, the factor loadings were between 0.51 and 0.67 and the explained variance (38.35%) was considered sufficient. In the confirmatory factor analysis, the ratio of the post-modification of the chi-squared test to the degrees of freedom was 2.04. Other compliance indices (RMSEA 0.085, GFI 0.94, AGFI 0.88, CFI 0.95, NFI 0.91, NNFI 0.92) were found to be at the desired level.

Conclusion: It was determined that the validity and reliability of the cancer information overload scale was established and it could be used in the Turkish society.

Biography
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