短型多軸向疲倦測量表中文版之信效度檢定

Reliability and Validity of the Chinese Version of the Multidimentional Fatigue Symptom Inventory-Short Form

中文摘要

本研究在發展中文版短型多軸向疲倦測量表（MFSI-SF-C），並檢定其信效度，瞭解臨床上癌症患者的疲倦程度。本研究爲橫斷式的描述性研究設計，採結構式問卷進行調查，以立意取樣的方式於中部區域教學醫院以上住院之癌症個案及門診憂鬱症個案爲對象，共收集住院癌症個案 107 位及門診憂鬱症個案 175 位共 282 位個案資料。研究工具有：中文版短型多軸向疲倦測量表、中文版疲倦症狀量表（FSI）、貝氏憂鬱量表（BDI-II）、台灣版生活品質評估量表(SF-36-Taiwan Form)。

中文版短型多軸向疲倦測量表信度檢定採內在一致性 Cronbach’s α 及再測信度，效度檢定採建構效度、專家內容效度、效標關連效度，並以接受化療前後之病患重複測量來檢定量表對改變之敏感性。

結果顯示，中文版短型多軸向疲倦測量表內在一致性 Cronbach’s α 各次量表介於.83 到.92 之間，再測信度 r=.39 到.66 之間，中文版短型多軸向疲倦測量表有良好的建構效度、專家內容效度、效標關連效度及對疲倦改變之敏感性。大部分癌症患者均有疲倦之感受，並且疲倦隨治療與時間的經過而有所改變，量表也可區辨癌症與憂鬱症個案之群體疲倦軸向之不同。本研究發展的中文版短型多軸向疲倦測量表（MFSI-SF-C）能提供癌症照護人員快速、確實、敏感的評估癌症個案疲倦的程度與軸向，以提供適當的照護措施，提升癌症個案的生活品質。

英文摘要

In this study is to development the Multidimensional Fatigue Symptom Inventory-Short Form Chinese Version（MFSI-SF-C）and examine its reliability and validity to evaluate the severity of fatigue of cancer patient. This is a cross-sectional descriptive design study through structured questionnaires. We included 282 patients (107 cancer patients in wards and 175 depressive patients at outpatient department) at regional teaching hospitals in middle Taiwan by purposive sampling. The tools included MFSI-SF-C, fatigue symptoms inventory Chinese version (FSI), Beck depression inventory (BDI-II), and SF-36-Taiwan Form.

To examine reliability and validity of MFSI-SF-C, it uses internal consistency Cronbach’s α and rest-retest reliability, construct validity, content validity index（CVI）, and criterion-related validity. to check the sensitivity to change of the MFSI-SF-C , We retesting the cancer patients before and after their chemotherapy was performed.

The result revealed the internal consistency Cronbach’s α of Chinese short form multidimensional fatigue inventory falls between .83 to .92; the test-retest validity r falls between .39 to .66. There were good construct validity, content validity, criterion-related validity and the sensitivity to the fatigue change. Most cancer patients have feeling of fatigue with fluctuation with time and treatment. The MFSI-SF-C could differentiate the dimensions from cancer patients to depressive patients. The MFSI-SF-C we afford in this study could provide the caregivers and clinic staffs a quick, effective, and sensitive device for evaluating the severity and dimensions of fatigue in cancer patients. We hope to provide a proper care and improve quality of life in cancer patients.