

Development and Testing of the Pain Opioid Analgesics

Beliefs Scale in Taiwanese Cancer Patients

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摘要

Abstract

The purpose of the study was to develop and preliminarily test the feasibility, validity, reliability, and factor structures of the Pain Opioid Analgesics Beliefs Scale – Cancer (POABS-CA) in hospitalized adults diagnosed with cancer in Taiwan. This scale was developed in three phases. In Phase I, item development was based on qualitative analysis as well as a review of the literature. Face validity, content validity, and feasibility were also evaluated. In Phase II, internal consistency reliability was further tested in 42 subjects with pain. In Phase III, test-retest reliability, internal consistency, and essential construct validity were further assessed in a sample of 361 hospitalized cancer patients with pain. The POABSCA evolved from testing as a 10-item 5-point Likert-type instrument. Higher scores indicated more negative beliefs regarding opioids and their use in managing pain. Satisfactory face validity and content validity were found. The POABS-CA was also shown to be a reliable and stable pain belief scale, with Cronbach's alpha and test-retest reliability of 0.70 and 0.94, respectively. Two factors, namely pain endurance beliefs and negative effect beliefs, were extracted from the principal component factor analysis to support the construct validity. In conclusion, preliminary evidence indicates the POABS-CA is a reliable, stable, valid and

easily applied scale for assessing beliefs regarding opioid use for cancer pain. Further studies

should test this scale in different populations to increase its applications in cancer pain management.