



Pediatric Pain Management Knowledge Scale for Nursing Students: Assessment of the Psychometric Properties

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ABSTRACT

Aim: This study was designed to determine the psychometric properties of the scale developed to evaluate the pediatric pain management knowledge (PPMK) and the skills of nursing students.

Materials and Methods: This is a methodological study conducted to develop the PPMK scale for nursing students. A 29-item scale was administered to a total of 343 nursing students who were in their 3rd year taking the pediatric nursing course or in their 4th year carrying out their internship training at a state university. The scale items were selected through item-total score correlation analysis, and the sensitivity and specificity of the scale were evaluated using receiver operating characteristic analysis.

Results: The students' mean age was 21.92±1.150 years and 76.2% were female. As a result of explanatory factor analysis, the scale consisting of six subscales was found to explain 50.30% of the total variance. The fit indexes of confirmatory factor analysis were calculated to be root mean square error of approximation 0.063, goodness of fit index 0.85, comparative fit index 0.93, incremental fit index 0.93, relative fit index 0.86, normed fit index 0.88, and Tucker-Lewis index 0.92. The Cronbach alpha coefficient of the entire scale was determined to be 0.864. The correlations of the scale items with the scale total score ranged between 0.285 and 0.625.

Conclusion: In this study, it was determined that the PPMK scale was a valid and reliable tool for nursing students. It is recommended that after the students' knowledge level is determined using the current measurement tool for PPMK, the nursing curriculum should be revised and enriched, and further studies should be conducted on this topic.

Keywords: Nurse, student, pediatrics, pain, knowledge

Introduction

One of the most common symptoms in childhood, pain is an important problem affecting children's growth, healing, mental health, and life quality. In cases where pain cannot be controlled, children, their families, and the community may suffer physiologically, psychosocially, and

economically (1). Successful pain management can provide an increase in children's life quality and satisfaction, early mobilization, a shortening of in hospital stay, a decrease economically in treatment costs, and an acceleration in the healing process (2-4).

It is known that children are more sensitive to pain that stems from illness, surgery, and medical procedures

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Received: 15.11.2019 Accepted: 13.02.2020

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The Journal of Pediatric Research, published by Galenos Publishing House.

(5,6). However, it is extremely difficult to recognize, diagnose, and evaluate pain in children, which challenges the healthcare staff most. Studies in the literature show that nurses working with the pediatric group experience various difficulties and inadequacies in this regard (7-11). It is emphasized in the World Health Organization's 2012 report that pediatric pain is not sufficiently recognized or even ignored by healthcare professionals (12). Therefore, nurses have an important role in the evaluation and management of children's pain during hospitalization. Nurses' knowledge about pain, their behaviors, and self-efficacy in pain management affect nursing care (6). Nursing education is important in making correct pain assessments and follow-ups. It is vital for student nurses to take an inclusive education about pain before their professional life (13-15). In studies evaluating the knowledge and attitudes of nursing students taking pediatrics courses about pediatric pain, it has been determined that students had poor knowledge about pain assessment, and pharmacological and non-pharmacological pain management (6,9,14-17).

It is possible to improve and develop the existing curriculum and teaching methods used in nursing schools by evaluating the quality of education and monitoring the students' level of pain knowledge. Strengthening the pediatric pain management (PPM) education in this regard can lead to successful practices in professional life (6,15,18). In the literature, there are scales developed or adapted to measure nurses' and student nurses' knowledge and attitudes regarding PPM. It has been found that there are very few measurement tools for the evaluation of pediatric pain management knowledge (PPMK) and competencies of student nurses in particular. One of them is the Pediatric Nurses' Knowledge and Attitude Survey Regarding Pain (PNKAS) developed by Manworren (19), which is the modified form of the Nurses' Knowledge and Attitude Survey Regarding Pain created by McCaffery and Ferrell (1997). PNKAS has been used for nursing students in various studies after it was adapted for pediatric nurses (9,16).

Another measurement tool is "The Knowledge and Attitudes of Pain Management Questionnaire" consisting of scenarios and questions about pediatric pain, which was developed by MacLaren et al. (20) to determine the effectiveness of an education program. When both measurement tools were assessed, it was observed that the scales were not up to date, the main focus to control pain was on the use of cognitive-behavioral strategies, the pharmacological dose questions were not suitable for student nurses who had no clinical experience, and that non-pharmacological pain control methods using current

technologies such as virtual reality were not addressed (19,20). Therefore, the necessity of developing a scale for all components of PPM including pain awareness, pain pathophysiology, pain management barriers, diagnosis, evaluation, and control of pain has arisen. This scale was designed under the current literature and guidelines, to fit the growth and development characteristics of children, and to cover all the bases of parents and family (12,19-23).

The tools developed for student nurses can measure the knowledge and skills of PPM and evaluate the effectiveness of the basic PPM education and the quality of pain management in practice. However, there is no valid and reliable measurement tool to evaluate the PPMK of student nurses in our country. In the light of the findings of current studies, it was determined that there was a need to develop a valid and reliable scale to evaluate the knowledge and qualifications of students and cover all types of pain and pediatric care areas in children to eliminate the educational shortcomings of nursing students in PPM.

The aim of this study was to develop a valid and reliable measurement tool to assess the knowledge and qualifications of student nurses in PPM. The research question of this study is as follows:

Is the PPM scale for nursing students a valid and reliable tool in determining the student nurses' pain management knowledge level of children?

Materials and Methods

Study Design, Sampling, and the Population

This study used a methodological, descriptive, and cross-sectional design to develop "the PPM scale for nursing students" and carry out its validity and reliability studies.

While the sampling size is determined in validity and reliability studies, three rules, namely the 5s, 10s, and 100s rules, are mentioned in the literature. It is emphasized that the researcher should recruit at least five people per item when carrying out factor analysis (24). In the literature, it has been reported that a sampling size less than 100 is considered as insufficient for developing a scale, 100-200 as medium, 200-300 as good, 300-500 as very good, and 500-1.000 as excellent (25,26). This study was conducted with 3rd year students taking a pediatric nursing course and 4th year students carrying out their internship training in the field of pediatric nursing in the spring semester of the 2017-2018 academic year at the Nursing Faculty of a state university. A total of 344 students who agreed to participate in the study voluntarily and filled in the forms were included in the study.

Socio-demographic Characteristics

The mean age of the students participating in the study was 21.92 years (± 1.150 , range=19-26). 76.2% of the participants were female and 76.7% of them had a medium grade point average (50-79). 59.6% of the participants had not had education in PPM prior to the study. 96.6% of those who had received PPM education stated they had received it at school as part of the curriculum. It was identified that the majority of the participants (98.8%) had graduated from a non-health high school (Table I).

Data Collection Tools

• **Demographic Data Form:** This is an 8-item form that includes the students' grade point average, age, gender, marital status, the high school which they graduated from, previous PPM training, and type of training if taken and current level of PPM.

• **Pediatric Pain Management Knowledge Scale for Nursing Students:** This 5-point Likert type scale aiming to measure the PPMK of student nurses was developed by the researchers in light of the related literature (8,23,27-37). The

scale consists of 29 items that address the six dimensions of PPM. The scale consists of six subscales for assessing student nurses' knowledge levels and qualifications for pain awareness, pain physiopathology, barriers to pain management, pain diagnosis, assessment, and control of pain. The subscales, items, and answers are as follows. The first subscale addresses pain awareness and it has six items (M1, M2, M5, M6, M7, M50) such as "Babies can't perceive pain." (Correct response: I strongly disagree). The second subscale deals with pain physiopathology and it has four items (M8, M9, M44, M45) such as "Attention, emotion, and memory affect the transmission of pain." (Correct response: I strongly agree). The third subscale is "barriers to pain management" and it has eleven items (M10, M11, M12, M13, M14, M15, M16, M17, M19, M21, M22) such as "The child who maintains his/her activity has no pain." (Correct response: I strongly disagree). The fourth subscale addresses pain diagnosis and it has two items (M24, M25) such as "If the child or his/her mother/caregiver says they have pain, then they have pain." (Correct response: I strongly agree). The fifth subscale is about pain assessment and it has two items

Table I. Demographic data of the nursing students (n=344)

Demographic data	n	%	M	SD
Grade point average			2.23	0.423
50-79	264	76.7		
80-100	80	23.3		
Age			21.92	1.150
19-22	254	73.9		
23 and over	90	26.1		
Gender			-	0.427
Female	262	76.2		
Male	82	23.8		
Marital status			-	0.54
Married	1	0.3		
Single	343	99.7		
High school			-	0.107
Health vocational high school	4	1.2		
Other	340	98.8		
Previous pain education			-	0.497
Yes	139	40.4		
No	205	59.6		
Type of the education			-	1.486
Course	0	0.0		
Seminar	3	2.1		
Lesson	141	96.6		
Congress	2	1.3		

SD: Standard deviation

(M28, M29) such as “For patients who cannot communicate verbally, physiological and/or behavioral pain assessment scales could be used.” (Correct response: I strongly agree). The sixth subscale is pain control and it has four items (M30, M33, M46, M47) such as “The treatment of pain is a patient right.” (Correct response: I strongly agree). The scale items were rated using a 5-point Likert scale ranging from 1 to 5 (1: Strongly disagree; 2: Disagree; 3: Undecided; 4: Agree; 5: Strongly agree). The lowest score that can be obtained from the scale is 29, and the highest score is 145. An increase in scores indicates that the students have more information about PPM.

Ethics Approval

To conduct this research, approval of the Non-invasive Research Ethics Committee of the University from the Nursing Faculty (IRB: 3970-GOA/2018/11-18) and the nursing faculty, and the written and verbal informed consent of the participants were taken. At the beginning of the study, the aim and procedures were stated to the participants by the researcher, their approval was obtained and they were assured that their knowledge scores would not affect their school grade points. It was stated that the participation of the students in the study was on a voluntary basis and they would be allowed to leave without stating a reason at any stage of the study.

Study Procedure

All the students included in the study were attending the nursing faculty of a university. They were taking a pediatric nursing course (3rd grades) or carrying out their internship training (4th grades). After the students were informed in a classroom by the researcher at the end of the semester, they were asked to fill in the required forms. These forms which took approximately 30-40 minutes to complete were collected by the researcher.

Data Collection and Statistical Analysis

The development stages of the PPM Scale for nursing students were as follows.

- **Determination of Draft Scale Items:** A literature review was conducted to develop the PPM Scale for Nursing Students. A draft scale item pool consisting of 51 items was formed using relevant databases and the literature.

- **Obtaining Expert Opinions:** Content validity refers to the extent to which the scale as a whole and each item in the scale serve the purpose. Gözüm and Aksayan (38) stated that the draft prepared for the content validity should be submitted to the opinions of at least three

experts and that these experts should come together to present their opinions after making an independent evaluation. After this process, items that fall below the minimum consistency limit should be removed from the scale or rearranged (38). In this study, the draft scale was submitted to expert opinion for content validity. The expert group consisted of 12 faculty members working in pediatric nursing departments of various universities in our country. The scale was sent to these experts via e-mail and they were asked to score each item between 1 and 5 (1: Not appropriate - 5: Fully appropriate) to assess the eligibility of the items. The consistency between the experts participating in the evaluation process was assessed by the content validity index (CVI).

- **The Pilot Test of the Draft Scale:** It is recommended that after expert opinions are obtained, the scale should be administered to a group of about 10-20 people who have similar characteristics with the subjects of the study but will not be included in the sampling of the study (24,39). The draft scale, which was revised based on expert opinion, was administered to 10 students who met the characteristics of the study sample. At the end of the pilot test, no negative feedback was received regarding the comprehensibility of the items, therefore the researchers decided to use the scale without any modification.

- **Reliability Calculations:** Pearson correlation analysis was used for the item total score analysis of the scales and subscales, and inappropriate items were removed from the scale by considering the correlation value 0.20 (24,39). 14 items including M20, M26, M31, M32, M34, M35, M36, M37, M39, M40, M41, M42, M48, and M51 were removed from the scale. Cronbach's alpha coefficient was calculated to determine the internal consistency of the scale and subscales (24,38-40).

- **Validity Calculations:** Explanatory factor analysis was used to determine the item-factor relationship, and confirmatory factor analysis was employed to see whether the items and subscales explained the original structure of the scale. The items whose factor loads were below 0.30 were removed from the scale (24,38-40). After implementing the explanatory factor analysis, 8 items including M3, M4, M18, M23, M27, M38, M43, and M49 were removed from the scale. Time-invariance was analyzed by t-test and Pearson correlation analysis in dependent groups.

Statistical Analysis

The following calculations, tests, and analyses were employed in the study: percentage and mean calculations for descriptive statistics; Shapiro-Wilk normality test for

determining if the data conform to normal distribution; CVI for consistency analysis of the expert opinions; Pearson correlation analysis for item-total score analysis of the scale and subscales; Cronbach's alpha coefficient for determining the internal consistency of the scale and subscales; explanatory factor analysis for determining item-factor relationship; confirmatory factor analysis to determine whether the items and subscales explain the original structure of the scale; t-test for known group comparison; Pearson correlation analysis for determining the relationship between the factors of the scale; and paired sample t-test and Pearson correlation analysis for evaluating test/retest. In the evaluation of the data, the error margin was taken as $p=0.05$.

Results

Content Validity

The CVI was determined to be between 0.99 and 1.00 on the item-based content validity index (I-CVI) and 0.99 on the scale-based content validity index (S-CVI).

Explanatory Factor Analysis (EFA)

As a result of the EFA, the Kaiser-Meyer Olkin (KMO) coefficient was found to be 0.858, the Bartlett test X^2 value as 2,715.733, and $p=0.000$. As a result of EFA, it was determined that the scale consisted of six subscales. The scale explained 50.30% of the total variance. The first subscale (awareness) of the scale was found to explain 23.042% of the total variance, the second subscale (physiopathology) 8.420%, the third subscale (barriers) 5.643%, the fourth subscale (diagnosis) 4.914%, the fifth subscale (assessment) 4.496%, and the sixth subscale (control) 3.785%. Table II shows the EFA results of the scale.

The factor loadings of the "awareness" subscale were between 0.402-0.516; those of the "physiopathology" subscale were between 0.363-0.535, those of the "barriers" subscale were between 0.300-0.540, those of the "diagnosis" subscale were between 0.368-0.471, those of the "assessment" subscale were between 0.557-0.622, and those of "control" subscale were between 0.552-0.687 (Table II).

Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA)

The calculated chi-square value of the six-factor model was found to be 844.06, the degree of freedom was 356, and $p=0.000$. The X^2 /standard deviation section was determined to be 2.370. The fit indexes were calculated to be root mean square error of approximation (RMSEA)=0.063, goodness

of fit index (GFI)=0.85, comparative fit index (CFI)=0.93, incremental fit index (IFI)=0.93, relative fit index (RFI)=0.86, normed fit index (NFI)=0.88, and TLI=0.92 (Table III).

As a result of the CFA, the factor loadings of the "awareness" subscale was found to be between 0.35-0.52, those of the "physiopathology" subscale were between 0.26-0.51, those of the "barriers" subscale were between 0.27-0.59, those of the "diagnosis" subscale were between 0.46-0.62, those of the "assessment" subscale were between 0.46-0.54, and those of the "control" subscale were between 0.58-0.70 (Figure 1).

In Table IV, the mean total score of the upper group, which accounted for 27% of the group, was 132.98+4.35, while it was 104.60+8.16 for the lower group. The difference between the mean scores of the groups was statistically significant ($p=0.000$).

Hotelling's T squared test was used to reveal whether there was a response bias and the values for the test were found to be 1626.983, $F=53.533$ and $p=0.000$. As a result of this test, it was determined that there was no response bias in the scale. The additivity feature of the scale was analyzed using Tukey additivity analysis and it was determined to be $F=3.077$ and $p=0.079$. Therefore, the scale was found to be summable.

Cronbach's alpha coefficient of the entire scale was 0.864. The alpha values of the subscales were 0.635 for the "awareness" subscale, 0.425 for the "physiopathology" subscale, 0.734 for the "barriers" subscale, 0.445 for the "diagnosis" subscale, 0.394 for the "assessment" subscale, and 0.766 for the "control" subscale. As a result of the split-half analysis, the Cronbach's alpha value of the first half was 0.791 and that of the second half was 0.746. The Spearman-Brown coefficient was 0.825. The Guttman-split-half coefficient was 0.822. The correlation coefficient between the two halves was found to be 0.703. There was no floor effect for the entire scale and there was a ceiling effect at the limits in the assessment and control subscales. These values are given in Table V.

The correlations of the scale items with a total score of the scale ranged between 0.285 and 0.625. The item-subscale total score correlations were between 0.450-0.632 for the "awareness" subscale, 0.557-0.622 for the "physiopathology" subscale, 0.383-0.645 for the "barriers" subscale, 0.745-0.852 for the "diagnosis" subscale, 0.708-0.858 for the "assessment" subscale, and 0.700-0.807 for the "control" subscale (Table VI).

Items	Factor loads of the subscales					
	Awareness	Physiopathology	Barriers	Diagnosis	Assessment	Control
M1	0.451					
M2	0.453					
M5	0.402					
M6	0.516					
M7	0.465					
M50	0.499					
M8		0.363				
M9		0.535				
M44		0.497				
M45		0.371				
M10			0.364			
M11			0.455			
M12			0.473			
M13			0.359			
M14			0.540			
M15			0.300			
M16			0.357			
M17			0.406			
M19			0.433			
M21			0.300			
M22			0.450			
M24				0.471		
M25				0.368		
M28					0.557	
M29					0.622	
M30						0.663
M33						0.552
M46						0.583
M47						0.687
Explained variance (%)	23.042	8.420	5.643	4.914	4.496	3.785
Overall explained variance (%)	50.30					
Eigenvalue	6.682	2.442	1.637	1.425	1.304	1.098
KMO	0.858					
Bartlett X² (p)	2715.733 (0.000)					

KMO: Kaiser-meyer olkin

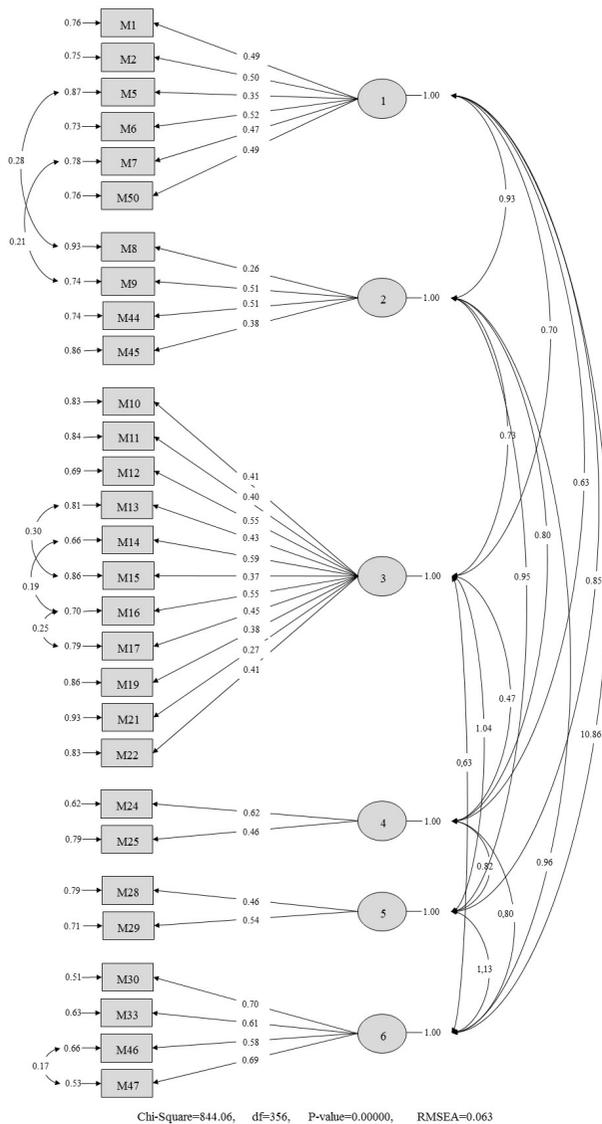


Figure 1. Confirmatory factor analysis
RMSEA: Root mean square error of approximation

Discussion

It was observed that the CVIS were over 0.80 on the I-CVI and S-CVI, there was a high level of fit among the experts, and that the items represented the desired field adequately (41,42). These results were found to support the content validity of the scale.

Construct Validity of the Scale

It was reported in the literature that to do a factor analysis, the Barlett Sphericity test value should be statistically significant and the KMO value should be at least 0.60 (41,42). In this study, the value of the Barlett Sphericity test was $p < 0.05$ and the KMO value was greater than 0.60 ($p = 0.000$, KMO value = 0.858). These results indicated that the data of the study were adequate and appropriate for factor analysis (41-44).

In the EFA, the eigenvalue was accepted as 1 or above in determining the factor number (43). It was determined that the scale consisted of six subscales. The six subscales explained 50.30% of the total variance. The total explained variance in this study was more than 50% and this revealed that the scale was a valid measurement tool. These results also supported the construct validity of the scale. When determining under which factor the items would fall within, it is emphasized in the literature that the minimum factor load should be 0.30 or above and that those items below this value should be removed (41-44). In this study, it was determined that the factor loadings of the items in the "awareness", "assessment", and "control" subscales were greater than 0.40, those of the "physiopathology" and "diagnosis" subscales were greater than 0.36, and that the factor loadings of the items in the "barriers" subscale were greater than 0.30. In this study, the total explained variance was greater than 50% and the factor loadings were greater

Table III. Fit indexes of the model

	χ^2	SD ^a	χ^2/SD	RMSEA ^b	GFI ^c	CFI ^d	IFI ^e	RFI ^f	NFI ^g	TLI ^h
Six-factor model	844.06	356	2.370	0.063	0.85	0.93	0.93	0.86	0.88	0.92

SD: Standard deviation, RMSEA: Root mean square error of approximation, GFI: Goodness of fit index, CFI: Comparative fit index, IFI: Incremental fit index, RFI: Relative fit index, NFI: Normed fit index, TLI (NNFI): Trucker-Lewis index

Table IV. Comparison of the upper and lower groups, each of which represented 27% (n=344)

Class	n	M	SD	t	p
27% Upper group	93	132.98	4.35	29.589	0.000
27% Lower group	93	104.60	8.16		

SD: Standard deviation

Table V. The reliability analysis results of the scale and subscales (n=344)

Subscales	Cronbach's α	First half cronbach α	Second half cronbach α	Spearman-brown	Guttman split-half	Correlation between the two halves	M	SD	Floor effect %	Ceiling effect %
Entire scale	0.864	0.791	0.746	0.825	0.822	0.703	118.90	11.84	0.0	0.6
Awareness	0.635	-	-	-	-	-	26.41	2.84	0.0	10.8
Physiopathology	0.425	-	-	-	-	-	16.04	2.20	0.3	7.0
Obstacles	0.734	-	-	-	-	-	42.50	5.69	0.0	0.9
Diagnosis	0.445	-	-	-	-	-	8.02	1.47	0.0	20.0
Assessment	0.394	-	-	-	-	-	8.31	1.33	0.6	22.4
Control	0.766	-	-	-	-	-	17.59	2.11	0.0	25.3

SD: Standard deviation

Table VI. Total score correlations for the item-scale and the item-subscale (n=344)

Subscales	Items	Item-scale total score correlations (r)*	Item-subscale score correlations (r)*
Awareness	M1	0.443	0.632
	M2	0.427	0.613
	M5	0.452	0.631
	M6	0.489	0.588
	M7	0.441	0.626
	M50	0.436	0.450
Physiopathology	M8	0.441	0.622
	M9	0.503	0.557
	M44	0.454	0.602
	M45	0.358	0.611
Barriers	M10	0.441	0.531
	M11	0.473	0.419
	M12	0.523	0.621
	M13	0.424	0.571
	M14	0.561	0.645
	M15	0.381	0.565
	M16	0.557	0.629
	M17	0.441	0.562
	M19	0.430	0.403
	M21	0.285	0.383
	M22	0.446	0.431
Diagnosis	M24	0.437	0.745
	M25	0.379	0.852
Assessment	M28	0.584	0.858
	M29	0.563	0.708
Control	M30	0.591	0.700
	M33	0.479	0.769
	M46	0.525	0.787
	M47	0.625	0.807

*Significant at p<0.001

than 0.30, which indicated that the scale had the necessary capacity to measure the pain knowledge correctly and that the scale had strong construct validity.

As a result of CFA, it was found that the factor loadings of all six subscales other than two items were greater than 0.30, whereas the factor loadings of items 8 and 15 were 0.26, 0.27, respectively (Figure 1). The explanatory factor loadings of these two items were greater than 0.30 and they had a good correlation with the item total and subscale total score, which suggested that the scale was entirely correlated. As a result, they were not removed from the scale as it indicated that the scale was adequate in measuring the pain concept. When the fit indexes of the scale were analyzed, it was determined that the fit indexes were greater than 0.85 (GFI=0.85, IFI=0.93, NFI=0.88, CFI=0.93), RMSEA value was 0.063 and X^2/df was 2.370 (Table III). According to the literature, fit indexes greater than 0.85, RMSEA values less than 0.08, and X^2/df less than 5 confirm the factor structure of a scale. The DFA results showed that the scale confirmed the six-factor structure, the subscales were correlated with the scale, and that the items in each subscale defined their own factor sufficiently (41-43).

The results of the explanatory and confirmatory factor analysis in this study supported the construct validity of the scale and proved that the scale was a valid tool.

Reliability of the Scale

Internal Consistency Analysis of the Scale and Subscales

A Cronbach's alpha coefficient value of lower than 0.60 indicates low reliability for a scale, a value between 0.60 and 0.80 indicates the scale is quite reliable, and a value between 0.80 and 1.00 shows the scale is highly reliable (45,46). In this study, the Cronbach's alpha coefficient was found to be 0.864 for the entire scale. It was determined that the Cronbach's alpha coefficient of the "awareness", "barriers", and "control" subscales were greater than 0.60 and that the coefficient was less than 0.60 for "physiopathology", "diagnosis" and "assessment" subscales. The reliability levels were found to be quite high for the entire scale and three of the subscales, whereas it was found to be lower for the other three subscales. However, when the entire scale was considered, the most important evidence that indicated items of the scale made up a whole was the Cronbach's alpha value which was calculated for the entire scale. The Cronbach's alpha value for the entire scale was 0.86 and it was a highly reliable value. Therefore, it was concluded

that these subscales could be used on the scale, too. Moreover, both the explanatory and confirmatory factor analysis constituted a good correlation matrix for the entire subscales and between the subscales, which indicated that the scale and its subscales could be used. When the literature was reviewed, the Cronbach's alpha value and Kuder-Richardson-20 value were found to be 0.64 and 0.69, respectively, for the measurement tool developed in the study of Salanterä and Lauri (17), in which they studied the knowledge and views of nursing students about pediatric pain. The Cronbach's alpha value found by Manworren (19) for the scale adapted for pediatric nurses was 0.72. The Cronbach's alpha value of the Norwegian version of the same scale was 0.71 (47). The Cronbach's alpha value of another scale, which was developed to measure the pain management beliefs of nurses, was 0.83 from the pretest and 0.85 from the posttest (11). The internal consistency values obtained in this study and the values of other scales were similar. The results of this study indicated that the scale could be used reliably for nursing students. In this study, the Cronbach's alpha values found as a result of the split-half method and Spearman-Brown and Guttman-split-half coefficients were found to be greater than 0.70, indicating a strong and significant relationship between the two halves. These results were important evidence supporting the reliability of the scale. These results revealed that each item was highly correlated with the entire scale and the subscales, the items represented the areas to be measured adequately, the scale measured the PPMK level of the nursing students satisfactorily, and that the scale and the subscales had high reliability.

Item-total Score Analysis of the Scale and Subscales

It is recommended that the item-total score and the item-subscale total score correlations should be greater than 0.20 and as close to 1 as possible, and positive (24). It was determined in this study that the total scores of the items and the total scores of the subscales and their correlations were found to be mainly over 0.25 (Table VI). With these results, it was observed that each item was highly correlated with both the entire scale and the subscales, they represented the areas to be measured adequately, the scale measured the PPMK level of the nursing students satisfactorily, and that the item reliability of the scale and the subscales were high.

It is predicted that the scale developed to measure PPMK of nursing students will contribute to the literature in evaluating the qualification and efficacy of pediatric pain education in nursing students. Additionally, it is

thought that increasing the awareness of nursing students in PPM in their future lives by improving their skills will contribute to helping students gain sufficient knowledge of physiopathology, better pain diagnosis, assessment, control, and the effective management of barriers that can be encountered in pain management in practice.

Study Limitations

There are some limitations in the study despite having many strengths. The first limitation is the use of a convenience sampling method. This may affect the generalizability of the study. However, this study can provide insights about the importance of revision to the nursing curricula and improving it to improve knowledge of PPM. Further research is required to confirm the current research findings and to investigate all practice areas of nursing students for PPM.

Conclusion

As a result of this study, it was found that the scale was valid and reliable in evaluating nursing students' qualifications in PPM. With this study, the literature has gained an objective measurement tool for the assessment of the PPM knowledge level of nursing students. Using this scale, students' knowledge levels can be determined. The scale can be used for validity and reliability studies of both nurses and other health workers. It may lead to the spread of the scale to other nursing areas, the planning of further studies on these areas, and the assessment of the effectiveness of the current education.

Ethics

Ethics Committee Approval: To conduct this research, approval of the Non-invasive Research Ethics Committee of the University from the Nursing Faculty (IRB: 3970-GOA/2018/11-18).

Informed Consent: The written and verbal informed consent of the participants were taken.

Peer-review: Externally and internally peer-reviewed.

Authorship Contributions

Concept: M.B., B.A., Design: M.B., B.A., Data Collection or Processing: M.B., B.A., Analysis or Interpretation: M.B., Writing: B.A.

Conflict of Interest: No conflict of interest was declared by the authors.

Financial Disclosure: The authors declared that this study received no financial support.

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