

DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF AN ASSESSMENT TOOL CATHETERS FOR CLEAN INTERMITTENT CATHETERIZATION USER.

Hypothesis / aims of study

Clean intermittent catheterization (CIC) is the gold standard for prevention of complications of bladder disorders of neurological origin (DVON), research is needed to assess the satisfaction of the user who performs, as your satisfaction is key to its accession to the technique. This study aimed to develop and validate a tool that allowed the user to evaluate attributes of a catheter for clean intermittent catheterization, because there is not, in the consulted literature, materials prepared for this purpose ¹⁻².

Study design, materials and methods

The developed instrument was submitted to the judges, the issues with less than 80% agreement were appropriate. Comprehension assessment was performed with users, the wording has been redrafted based on the difficulties encountered. The final version of the instrument consisted of 11 questions, which sought review from unpacking, handling the catheter, ease of insertion and removal, slip on your urethra, safety with their use, time spent on the procedure, overall grade for the catheter and the score generated by the sum of the items, responses were given on a Likert scale that ranged from very bad to very good or very difficult or very easy. The tool was applied to 59 people with spinal cord injury and DVON, rehabilitation centers three states of Brazil, who were using clean intermittent catheterization as a means of bladder emptying. The participants evaluated three different catheters. To permit evaluation of convergent validity of the tool, the participants used, in addition to the survey instrument, an adapted scale of customer delight ³, containing general questions regarding satisfaction after consumption of a product, as its performance, quality, meet the expectations and propensity to display the product. To test the convergent validity of the tool Spearman coefficients were estimated and internal consistency coefficients were calculated Cronbach's alpha.

Results

With few exceptions, easily understood, the data showed that there was significant convergence between the issues of satisfaction tool and instrument adapted charming, indicating that when the user evaluated positively by a catheter of the instruments evaluated in the same way by another. Evaluations of hydrophilic catheter, for example, only two of the 56 crosses were not statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). The results in the evaluation of PVC catheter with external lubrication of glycerin and attached collection bag, there was statistical significance for all cross issues between instruments, with p ranging from < 0.001 to 0.04 and Spearman correlation coefficient between 0.55 to 0.28 . At the junction between the instruments used for the assessment of PVC catheter without lubrication, the variables showed a different behavior. As expected, note and score showed a strong correlation with the items of the instrument adapted charming, but the remaining 42 crosses, only 12 had statistical significance. The values of Cronbach's alpha coefficient was 0.793 for the hydrophilic catheter, 0.862 for PVC catheter without lubrication and 0.911 for PVC catheter lubricated with glycerin and attached collection bag, which demonstrated strong internal consistency, indicating that the from the response to an item is possible to predict with some accuracy the response of the other items.

Interpretation of results

The values about the PVC catheter is understood that the result quoted was due to the specificity of the instrument of enchantment. The enchantment is defined by the authors of the instrument, as the experience of a profoundly positive towards the purchase or consumption experience emotional state. The catheter was mentioned already used by participants for at least three months and is not likely to cause such an impact of surprise, which was made possible with the other catheters, which meant new consumer experiences.

Concluding message

The clinical experience of the researchers with the object of study was of fundamental importance for the initial drafting stage of the instrument, as well as user evaluation as to the clarity of the instrument and the knowledge of the judges for technical assistance. Demonstrated the convergent validity of the instrument and its internal consistency with good performance. Considers an appropriate instrument to assess the user perception on attributes of different catheters for CIL. With the completion of this study will be possible to provide a valid and consistent tool for staff involved in the care of the user bladder catheters, in order to guide decisions by the same user perception, thus ensuring their adherence to technique, prevention of complications related abandonment thereof, and improved quality of life.

References

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Disclosures

Funding: there was not. **Clinical Trial:** No **Subjects:** HUMAN **Ethics Committee:** Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Paraná **Helsinki:** Yes **Informed Consent:** Yes

