

Adecuación semántica de la Escala de Cuidado Profesional (CPS) [

Universidad de La Sabana: Facultad de Enfermería, 2013

text (article)

Analítica

Objective: To forward how semantics are adapted for the Spanish version of Dr. Kristen Swanson (CPS) 2.000's scale of professional care. Method: Using the pre-test or field survey technique, a methodological study with a quantitative approach was undertaken to explore the clarity and comprehension of the statement for each item in the scale and how they are measured from the perspective of pregnant women. The sample was represented by 60 pregnant women to whom the Spanish version of the scale was applied; additionally, it was represented by 50 more pregnant women to whom the semantically adapted scale was applied. Results: Only 3 of the items in the scale (1, 7, 14) attained a 100 % or close to 100 % clarity and understanding rate; as a result, these statements did not require semantic adaptation. Semantic adaptation was necessary in items with clarity and understanding rates between 60 and 80 %; the items attaining less than 60 % in understanding and clarity rates, underwent a process of radical semantic adaptation; this means linguistic signs (words) were changed completely in order to make them more understandable and clear but without affecting their conceptual equivalence or interpretability. Conclusion: To conclude, in any semantic adaptation process many items can vary to make the wording clearer and more understandable, but researchers must have the ability to make these changes while ensuring that contents are faithfully reproduced (conceptual equivalency) and easily interpreted. In semantic adaptation processes for a scale, it is necessary to determine how acceptable the wording and changes are; this will ensure that the adaptation will not become a semantic barrier that can lead to interpretation mistakes

Objective: To forward how semantics are adapted for the Spanish version of Dr. Kristen Swanson (CPS) 2.000's scale of professional care. Method: Using the pre-test or field survey technique, a methodological study with a quantitative approach was undertaken to explore the clarity and comprehension of the statement for each item in the scale and how they are measured from the perspective of pregnant women. The sample was represented by 60 pregnant women to whom the Spanish version of the scale was applied; additionally, it was represented by 50 more pregnant women to whom the semantically adapted scale was applied. Results: Only 3 of the items in the scale (1, 7, 14) attained a 100 % or close to 100 % clarity and understanding rate; as a result, these statements did not require semantic adaptation. Semantic adaptation was necessary in items with clarity and understanding rates between 60 and 80 %; the items attaining less than 60 % in understanding and clarity rates, underwent a process of radical semantic adaptation; this means linguistic signs (words) were changed completely in order to make them more understandable and clear but without affecting their conceptual equivalence or interpretability. Conclusion: To conclude, in any semantic adaptation process many items can vary to make the wording clearer and more understandable, but researchers must have the ability to make these changes while ensuring that contents are faithfully reproduced (conceptual equivalency) and easily interpreted.

In semantic adaptation processes for a scale, it is necessary to determine how acceptable the wording and changes are; this will ensure that the adaptation will not become a semantic barrier that can lead to interpretation mistakes

Objective: To forward how semantics are adapted for the Spanish version of Dr. Kristen Swanson (CPS) 2.000's scale of professional care. Method: Using the pre-test or field survey technique, a methodological study with a quantitative approach was undertaken to explore the clarity and comprehension of the statement for each item in the scale and how they are measured from the perspective of pregnant women. The sample was represented by 60 pregnant women to whom the Spanish version of the scale was applied; additionally, it was represented by 50 more pregnant women to whom the semantically adapted scale was applied. Results: Only 3 of the items in the scale (1, 7, 14) attained a 100 % or close to 100 % clarity and understanding rate; as a result, these statements did not require semantic adaptation. Semantic adaptation was necessary in items with clarity and understanding rates between 60 and 80 %; the items attaining less than 60 % in understanding and clarity rates, underwent a process of radical semantic adaptation; this means linguistic signs (words) were changed completely in order to make them more understandable and clear but without affecting their conceptual equivalence or interpretability. Conclusion: To conclude, in any semantic adaptation process many items can vary to make the wording clearer and more understandable, but researchers must have the ability to make these changes while ensuring that contents are faithfully reproduced (conceptual equivalency) and easily interpreted. In semantic adaptation processes for a scale, it is necessary to determine how acceptable the wording and changes are; this will ensure that the adaptation will not become a semantic barrier that can lead to interpretation mistakes

Título: Adecuación semántica de la Escala de Cuidado Profesional (CPS) electronic resource]

Editorial: Universidad de La Sabana: Facultad de Enfermería 2013

Tipo Audiovisual: Semántica atención prenatal cuidado de enfermería comparación transcultural Semantics prenatal care nursing care cross-cultural comparison Semântica cuidados de enfermagem cuidado pré-natal comparação transcultural

Documento fuente: Aquichan, ISSN 1657-5997, Vol. 13, Nº. 1, 2013, pags. 104-117

Nota general: application/pdf

Restricciones de acceso: Open access content. Open access content star

Condiciones de uso y reproducción: LICENCIA DE USO: Los documentos a texto completo incluidos en Dialnet son de acceso libre y propiedad de sus autores y/o editores. Por tanto, cualquier acto de reproducción, distribución, comunicación pública y/o transformación total o parcial requiere el consentimiento expreso y escrito de aquéllos. Cualquier enlace al texto completo de estos documentos deberá hacerse a través de la URL oficial de éstos en Dialnet. Más información: https://dialnet.unirioja.es/info/derechosOAI | INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS STATEMENT: Full text documents hosted by Dialnet are protected by copyright and/or related rights. This digital object is accessible without charge, but its use is subject to the licensing conditions set by its authors or editors. Unless expressly stated otherwise in the licensing conditions, you are free to linking, browsing, printing and making a copy for your own personal purposes. All other acts of reproduction and communication to the public are subject to the licensing conditions expressed by editors and authors and require consent from them. Any link to this document should be made using its official URL in Dialnet. More info: https://dialnet.unirioja.es/info/derechosOAI

Lengua: Spanish

Enlace a fuente de información: Aquichan, ISSN 1657-5997, Vol. 13, Nº. 1, 2013, pags. 104-117

- Gran Vía, 59 28013 Madrid
- (+34) 91 456 03 60
- informa@baratz.es