The Nurse-Patient-Interaction Scale (NPIS) demonstrates sound psychometric properties among cognitively intact nursing-home patients

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Aim:
The NPIS was developed to identify important characteristics of nursing-home patients’ experiences of communicating and interacting with staff nurses, and covers domains that identify essential relational qualities stressed in the nursing care literature.

Methods:
A sample of 202 cognitively well-functioning nursing-home patients in Norway was selected to respond to the NPIS.

Results:
Exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis supported a one-dimensional structure. Confirmatory factor analysis revealed a good fit for the one-factor-model of the NPIS ($X^2=93.32, df=77, P<0.11, RMSEA=0.032, SRMR=0.045, NFI=0.97, NNFI/CFI=0.99/1.00, GFI/AGFI=0.90/0.86$). Standardized factor loadings were significant, ranges from 0.40-0.79. Also the $R^2$-values were good. Reliability examined by Chronbach’s alpha = .91 and composite reliability = .82 was strong.

Conclusion:
The NPIS demonstrated sound psychometric properties among cognitively intact nursing-home patients.

Recent studies applying the NPIS have shown significant influence of the nurse-patient-interaction on anxiety and depression (Haugan et al 2012a), self-transcendence (Haugan et al 2012b), and hope (Haugan et al 2012c) in cognitively intact nursing-home patients.