

NAPCRG 52nd Annual Meeting — Abstracts of Completed Research 2024.

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Title

Validation of a Patient-Reported Experience Measures (PREMs) Questionnaire in Prenatal Screening Among Pregnant Women

Priority 1 (Research Category)

Instrument development / psychometrics

Presenters

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Abstract

Context: Addressing patient experience is crucial. There is a gap in understanding the experiences of pregnant women undergoing prenatal screening, as no validated patient-reported experience measures (PREM) questionnaire exists for this purpose. Objective: Validate the PREM-PS by assessing its measurement properties, including structural validity, internal consistency, and cross-cultural validity in a population of pregnant women undergoing prenatal screening. Study Design and Analysis: This instrument development study is a secondary analysis using data from a prospective, open-label, multicenter randomized trial. Setting or Dataset: Data were collected in two Canadian provinces (QC and BC) from 2019 to 2022. Pregnant women received prenatal screening between 10 and 13 weeks of pregnancy and at 22 weeks, they were invited to complete the PREM-PS questionnaire. Population Studied: Pregnant women aged 19 and older. Intervention/Instrument: The questionnaire was adapted from an existing questionnaire addressing satisfaction with the delivery and organization of care among pregnant women (PreMaPEQ). The psychometric validation was conducted on a sample of pregnant women randomized 2:1 to first-tier non-invasive prenatal screening (NIPS) or traditional biochemical testing for chromosomal anomalies T21, T18 or T13. The administered questionnaire consists of 17 questions, 10 items being on a 5-point Likert scale. Exploratory factor analysis was conducted separately for the French and English questionnaires, by using half of the data to determine the structure of the underlying factors. A confirmatory factor analysis was carried out on the remaining data to evaluate the structural validity of the factors. Outcome Measures: Internal consistency was assessed using Cronbach's alpha. Results: The sample included 7815 pregnant women. 4313 responded in French and 3502 in English. The mean age was 31.0 (± 3.9). The overall response rate was 80% and the completion rate was

96%. Following factor analyses, 7 items were retained and grouped into two latent factors (i.e., human experience of the process and perception of the healthcare professional's technical competence). Cronbach alphas were higher than 0.88 for all factors, revealing excellent internal consistency. Conclusions: The PREM-PS is the first validated instrument to measure patient experience in prenatal screening and showed strong psychometric performance.

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