

Impaired Parenting (00056) in Primiparous Mothers: Clinical Validation through Rasch Analysis

ABSTRACT

Introduction: A valid instrument is needed to establish a nursing diagnosis of impaired parenting and to conduct interventions. **Objective:** The purpose of this study is to validate the nursing diagnosis of impaired parenting using Rasch analysis with primiparous mothers up to 24 years of age, during the first year of child rearing, and to compare the results of the clinical validation of that diagnosis using Rasch analysis and Fehring's method to clinically validate nursing diagnosis. **Method:** This was a cross-sectional study based on Rasch analysis, pursuant to Messick's construct validity guidelines. **Results:** Twenty-seven items representing 18 parenting-defining characteristics showed content, structural, substantive and generalized validity. **Conclusion:** Clinically validating nursing diagnosis using Rasch analysis makes it possible to establish dimensional diagnoses with construct validity.

KEYWORDS

Mothers, parenting, validation studies, nursing diagnosis (Source: DeCS, Bireme).

DOI: 10.5294/aqui.2015.15.2.2

Para citar este artículo / To reference this article / Para citar este artigo

Orozco-Vargas LC, Villamizar-Carvajal B, Vargas-Porras C. Impaired Parenting in Primiparous Mothers: Clinical Validation through Rasch Analysis. *Aquichan*. 2015; 15 (2): 176-187. DOI: 10.5294/aqui.2015.15.2.2

- 1 MSc. Epidemiology. School of Nursing, Faculty of Health, Universidad Industrial de Santander, Bucaramanga, Colombia. lcorovar@uis.edu.co
- 2 PhD. Pediatric Nursing. School of Nursing, Faculty of Health, Universidad Industrial de Santander, Bucaramanga, Colombia. beatriz@uis.edu.co
- 3 MSc. Maternal Perinatal Nursing, School of Nursing, Faculty of Health, Universidad Industrial de Santander, Bucaramanga, Colombia. cvargasporras@yahoo.com, carvarpo@uis.edu.co

Received: 22 June 2014
Sent for peer review: 25 August 2014
Accepted by peers: 9 February 2015
Approved: 11 March 2015

Deterioro parental (00056) en madres primíparas: validación clínica a través del análisis de Rasch

RESUMEN

Introducción. Es necesario un instrumento válido que permita establecer el diagnóstico de enfermería Deterioro Parental (00056), y poder realizar intervenciones. **Objetivos.** -Validar el diagnóstico de enfermería "Deterioro Parental" mediante análisis Rasch en madres primíparas hasta los 24 años de edad, durante el primer año de crianza. -Comparar resultados de la validación clínica del diagnóstico entre el análisis Rasch y el método Fehring de validación clínica. **Métodos.** Estudio corte transversal. Análisis Rasch, según lineamientos de validación de constructo según Messick. Resultados. Veintisiete ítems que representan 18 características definitorias mostraron validez de contenido, estructural, sustantiva y generalización. **Conclusión.** Validar clínicamente diagnósticos de enfermería mediante análisis Rasch, permite establecer diagnósticos dimensionales con validez de constructo.

PALABRAS CLAVE

Madres, crianza del niño, estudios de validación, diagnóstico de enfermería (Fuente: DeCS, Bireme).

Deficiência na criação em mães primigestas: validação clínica por meio da Análise de Rasch

RESUMO

Introdução: é necessário um instrumento válido para ser capaz de estabelecer um diagnóstico de enfermagem da maternidade com deficiência e realizar intervenções. **Objetivo:** o objetivo do presente estudo é validar o diagnóstico da enfermagem na criação deficiente por meio da análise de Rasch em primigestas de até 24 anos de idade durante o primeiro ano da criação e para comparar os resultados da validação clínica desse diagnóstico usando a análise de Rasch e o método proposto por Fehring para a validação clínica do diagnóstico de enfermagem. **Método:** realizou-se um estudo transversal com base na análise de Rasch de acordo com as diretrizes de construto de Messick. **Resultados:** vinte e sete itens, que representam 18 características definidoras dos pais, mostraram uma validade de conteúdo, estrutural, substantiva e geral. **Conclusão:** Validar clinicamente diagnósticos de enfermagem por meio da análise de Rasch permite o estabelecimento de diagnósticos dimensionais com validade de construto.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE

Mães, criação dos filhos, estudos de validação, diagnóstico de enfermagem (Fonte: DeCS, Bireme).

Introduction

Adoption of the maternal role, according to Ramona Mercer, (1) is "an interactive process of continual evolution whereby the mother senses a bond developing between her and her child, acquires skills to provide the care associated with her role, and experiences pleasure and gratification in that role." Mercer's theory (2) has four phases that occur during the first year of motherhood: a physical recovery phase that goes from birth to the end of the first month, a consecutive phase that goes from the second to the fifth month after birth, a disorganization phase between the sixth and eighth month, and, finally, a reorganization phase that starts in the eighth month and remains ongoing by the time the child is a year old.

According to the results of the series of demographic and health surveys applied in Colombia, the incidence of teen pregnancies in 2010 was 19.5%. This figure is evidence of a severe problem, considering that pregnancies during adolescence and young adulthood (15 to 24 years of age, according to the United Nations) are generally neither planned nor desired, and have a negative impact on the physical and mental state of these young women for their adoption of motherhood. (3)

After the child is born the mother faces a series of tasks when taking care of her child, while experiencing at the same time a range of hormonal and biological changes related to stages of increased psychological vulnerability, coupled with the changes particular to young women's lives. (4)

Young primiparous mothers living with their parents (5) evidence the lowest levels of adoption of the maternal role. This is due, in part, to overprotection by the parents, which prevents these mothers from carrying out the activities needed for appropriate adoption of the maternal role, thus creating an uncertain future for the "mother-child" relationship and formation of the family nucleus.

An impaired maternal role can affect child development, resulting in a higher frequency of abuse, infectious diseases, non-compliance with appropriate immunization schemes, and a decrease in exclusive breastfeeding. These aspects may even influence child mortality during the first year of life. (6)

Studies (7, 8, 9) in psychology and nursing have been conducted to measure parental competency, (10) parental efficacy, (11,

12) and perceptions about motherhood.(13) Moreover, based on standardized language, nursing has proposed diagnoses of the parental role from the standpoint of both risk and well-being, such as Risk of Impaired Parenting (00057), Readiness to Enhance the Parental Role (00164) Conflict with the Parental Role (00064) and Impaired Parenting(00056).

This last diagnosis: Impaired Parenting (00056: NANDA, 2009-2011) (14), approved in 1978 and reviewed most recently in 1998, does not appear in the literature and lacks evidence. Our review of the scientific literature yielded one study conducted in 2005 to determine the factors associated with impaired parenting. (15)

Taking into account that nurses can carry out interventions that favor adoption of the maternal role, a valid instrument is needed for them to establish these diagnoses and to plan and conduct interventions for this vulnerable group, thereby favoring maternal and child health and wellbeing.

The methods currently used to validate nursing diagnoses are based on the four models proposed by Fehring.(16) The one most commonly used is the expert content validation model; the least commonly used is the clinical validation model. However, Fehring's models do not allow for the diagnosis-defining construct to be validated. Validation of a unidimensional construct to obtain a dimensional nursing diagnosis that may easily become a categorical diagnosis is possible only with the methodology proposed by Rasch. (17)

When the items on a questionnaire, in our case diagnosis-defining characteristics, fit the Rasch model, a common interval level measure is obtained for both the items and the individuals. More than 20 papers published in nursing journals between 1985 and 2012 have recommended the use of Rasch analysis to validate different constructs used in nursing. (28)

Taking the foregoing into account, this study focuses on validation of the nursing diagnosis of "Impaired Parenting" using Rasch analysis in primiparous mothers 24 years of age and younger, during the first year of child rearing.

Objectives

Validate the nursing diagnosis of "Impaired Parenting" using Rasch analysis in primiparous mothers 24 years of age and younger, during the first year of child rearing.

Compare the results of clinical validation of the diagnosis using Rasch analysis and the results using Fehring's clinical validation method.

Methods

Study Design. A cross-sectional study was conducted. The inclusion criteria were: being a primiparous mother of a term newborn with no health issues, being 24 years of age or younger, and being in the first year of child rearing. The exclusion criteria were: communication impairment, mental abnormalities, and use of psychoactive substances. The study population included primiparous mothers, 24 years of age and younger, who were in their first year of child rearing and resided in the urban area of Bucaramanga (Santander).

Sample: The sample was composed of 301 mothers who met all the inclusion criteria and gave their informed consent.

Instrument: The study employed part of an instrument used previously, where the operational definitions of the diagnosis-defining characteristics were validated by six expert nurses (15). It is composed of 28 dichotomous items representing the 19 parenting-defining characteristics of the nursing diagnosis of "Impaired Parenting" (00056), as defined by NANDA (2009-2011). Three of those items are to be completed based on observations made by the researcher; the others are to be completed based on responses given by the mothers. The primary outcome was the inability of the primary caretaker to create, maintain, or regain an environment that promotes the child's optimum growth and development. The variables (items) were 18 parenting-defining characteristics (Table 1). Additional variables were taken into account, such as the mother's age, the age of the child, and the mother's socioeconomic status and occupation.

Data Collection Procedure: All the study subjects, who gave their informed consent to participate, were from a third-level hospital. The database was created and doubly digitized into Epi Info 6.04d software to compare the data with the VALIDATE subprogram. The data were reviewed using the STATA v10 program, followed by Rasch analysis using Winsteps (19) for the items used to assess the nursing diagnosis-defining characteristics.

Analysis: Rasch analysis was used. Its basic equation for dichotomous items states that a positive response for an item

depends on both the ability of the individual and the difficulty of the item. Its mathematical expression is: $\ln(P/1-P) = B_n - D_i$. With certain modifications in the equation, the model can be used with items rated as ordinals, such as Likert scales. The Rasch model is a probabilistic form of the conjoint measurement (20) that turns ordinal observations into interval measures; i.e., logits, which are the natural logarithm of the odds of a positive response. They can be transformed into scales that are easier for the user to comprehend, such as 0 to 100 scales. The model fit employs two statistics: the infit and the outfit, which are expressed both as mean-squares and as Z values. The unidimensionality of the construct is obtained with an analysis of the principal components of the residuals resulting from a comparison between the expected and observed values. The marginal values obtained from the data matrix are used to calculate the difficulty of the items and the ability of the individuals, because these statistics are sufficient for estimating them. Accordingly, the difficulty of the items and the ability of the individuals can be obtained independent of one another and in the same logit scale. Unlike factor analysis and item-response theory, when one uses the Rasch methodology the question is not: What model fits my data? but Does my data fit the Rasch model? (21, 22, 23) Messick's construct validation guidelines, (24) structured into the Rasch methodology by Wolfe Smith, (25) were followed for this study. The aspects mentioned by Messick concerning validity are presented as follows. **Substantive Validity:** Consistency should be >40% (measures imply categories and categories imply measures). The study subjects' standardized outfit should be within $\pm 3Z$. **Content Validity:** The outfit mean square (MNSQ) of the items should be between 0.5 and 1.5. These are the most productive limits to obtain the measure 25.31; the ideal value is 1. The correlation between items and measures should be >0.3, although for criterion measurements it may be any positive value. (26) **Structural Validity:** Analysis of the principal components of the residuals is done to establish unidimensionality. These components should not show any specific pattern; the variance explained by the measures preferably should be >50% and the variance explained by the first contrast, <5.0%. In eigen values, the first contrast should be below two, and the loading ideally should be between -0.4 and +0.4. **Generalization Validity:** The separation (S) between individuals and items should be above 0.7, and the invariance should be demonstrated by the absence of differential functioning of the items (DIF) when their measures are compared between mothers ≤ 19 years and ≥ 20 years of age, and the measures of the items between the individuals rated high and low in the original scale and any

other variable that is deemed relevant. The value to determine a uniform DIF is a difference of more than 0.5 between the two groups in absolute values and with a p-value < 0.05 . Multiple comparisons preferably should be made using the Benjamini-Hochberg technique. (27)

Fehring-Rasch Comparison: Assuming perfect reproducibility of the presence of the nursing diagnosis-defining characteristics, their prevalence was used as the Fehring clinical validity index, and a correlation analysis was conducted with Spearman's rho, drawing a histogram with the measures obtained using Rasch analysis for the items.

Ethical Aspects: Colombian Resolution 008430 on health-related research and research-related aspects of Law 911 was taken into account. The study was approved by the Ethics Committee and was rated as risk-free research.

Findings

The sample included 301 mothers. Their mean age was 19 (in a range of 13-24). The mean age of their children was 6 months (in a range of 0.2-12). They came from socioeconomic brackets 1 (29%), 2 (52%) and 3 (19%). The most common occupation was housewife (87%).

Substantive Validity: The consistency of the ratings was high, with the lowest value being 40%. Only 0.9% (3 in 301) of the individuals exhibited a standardized outfit < -3 or > 3 . **Content Validity:** Item adjustment (oufit MNSQ) was between 1.32 and 0.57. All the item correlations measured were positive (Table 2). **Structural Validity:** The analysis of the residuals with principal components showed the measures account for 9.8 eigen values, which represent 27%. The first contrast represents 2.6 eigen values. The load balancing graph failed to exhibit any clustering, and most values are between ± 0.5 . **Generalization Validity:** Separation is 1.30 for individuals and 5.84 for items. The separation of the individuals would allow for the formation of two strata. The "interaction deficit" item exhibited differential functioning when the sample was divided into two age groups: ≤ 19 years and ≥ 20 years. For younger mothers, this item exhibited a -0.75 difficulty, whereas it was 0.74 for mothers age 19 and older, thus resulting in a DIF of -1.49 with $p = 0.0007$ using Mantel-Hanzel, and $p = 0.00003$ using Welch's test. Benjamini-Hochberg's critical value was $p = 0.00089$. This item was removed. The Wright map

showed the scale formed by the items is between -2.77 and +3.24 logits. The mothers obtained measures between -3.97 and +0.88; eight mothers with rates -5.26 were removed, as they were believed to pertain to a 2.7% floor phenomenon (Figure 1).

Fehring-Rasch Comparison: Spearman's rho was -1.0, and Figure 2 shows there would be no primary nursing diagnosis-defining characteristics and only three of them would be secondary, should the validation be carried out using Fehring's method.

Discussion

NANDA mentions 24 parenting-defining characteristics that have not changed in the last three editions. Five of these parenting-defining characteristics were not included in this study; namely, "Child Abandonment and Child Abuse," as it is difficult to measure in a single interview; "Inconsistent Behavior Management," because it is contained in the parenting-defining characteristic of "Inconsistent Care;" "Poor Parent-Child Interaction" and "Parent-Child Interaction Deficit," as these are contained in the parenting-defining characteristic of "Mother-Child Interaction Deficit," which was evaluated.

All of the 18 characteristics studied are parenting-defined. Those pertaining to the infant/child were not taken into account, because most are a consequence of the "Impaired Parenting" nursing diagnosis.

Therefore, having clinically validated diagnoses strengthens scientific evidence for their use. If, moreover, there is a dimensional diagnosis, the study of that particular diagnosis and its associated factors is facilitated.

The results of the aspects mentioned by Messick; namely, substantive, content, structural, and generalization validities, are highly adequate. Notwithstanding the above, the generalization validity of the items needs to be empirically confirmed with mothers 24 years of age and older who are multiparous and from different countries.

There is no explanation for the finding concerning differential functioning with respect to the "Impaired Mother-Child Interaction" item, and no publications were found on this particular subject. The structural aspect showed the measures only account for a 27% variance, somewhat below the recommended figure; however, one has to recognize that there is no consensus on this aspect.

This is the first clinical validation study of the “Impaired Parenting” (00056) nursing diagnosis to establish construct validity measures using Rasch analysis. It demonstrates that 27 items pertaining to 18 parenting-defining characteristics fit the Rasch model and, therefore, are linear unidimensional interval measurements of the nursing diagnosis.

Several other nursing diagnosis validation studies using Rasch analysis have been conducted in Colombia: “Caregiver Role Strain” (00061), (28) “Risk to Other-directed Violence” (00138),(18)

and “Anxiety” (00146) (29). As with this study, they yielded results that are contrary to Fehring’s analysis.

Finally, the reader is urged to continue validating nursing diagnoses using Rasch analysis, which allows for dimensional diagnoses with construct validity. For a more detailed explanation of the Rasch measurement model, the reader may consult and cite two references (30, 31): the *Journal of Nursing Measurement* and the *International Journal of Nursing Studies*.

References

1. Mercer R. Becoming a mother versus maternal role attainment. *Journal of Nursing Scholarships*, 2004; 36(3): 226-232.
2. Mercer R. First-time motherhood: experiences from teens to forties. Springer. New York, 1986; 299-314.
3. Observatorio Asuntos de Género. Seguimiento a la política social del gobierno e indicadores poblacionales, con enfoque de género. Salud sexual y reproductiva. Bogotá, 2011.
4. Farkas-Klein CH. Escala de evaluación parental (EEP): Desarrollo, propiedades psicométricas y aplicaciones. Univ. Psychol. Bogotá, 2008; 7(2): 457-467.
5. Garrido M, Marchán M. Adopción del rol materno en madres adolescentes primerizas según grupo de convivencia. *Rev. Psicol. Trujillo. Perú*, 2011; 13(1): 11-28.
6. Ruiz Y, Cárdenas MH. Lactancia materna encaje perfecto en la aceptación del rol materno en la adolescente embarazada. Biblioteca Lascasas, 2009; 5(6). Available from <http://www.indexf.com/lascasas/documentos/lc0495.php>
7. Porter CL, Hsu HC. First-time mothers' perceptions of efficacy during the transition to motherhood: Links to infant temperament. *Journal of Family Psychology*, 2003; 17(1): 54.
8. Jones TL, Prinz RJ. Potential roles of parental self-efficacy in parent and child adjustment: A review. *Clinical Psychology Review*, 2005; 25(3): 341-363.
9. Hess CR, Teti DM, Hussey-Gardner B. Self-efficacy and parenting of high-risk infants: The moderating role of parent knowledge of infant development. *Journal of Applied Developmental Psychology*, 2004; 25(4): 423-437.
10. Ngai FW, Chan SW, Ip WY. Predictors and correlates of maternal role competence and satisfaction. *Nursing Research*, 2010; 59(3): 185-193.
11. Salonen AH, Kaunonen M, Åstedt-Kurki P, Järvenpää AL, Isoaho H, Tarkka MT. Parenting self-efficacy after childbirth. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 2009; 65(11): 2324-2336.
12. Bryanton J, Gagnon AJ, Hatem M, Johnston C. Predictors of early parenting self-efficacy: Results of a prospective cohort study. *Nursing Research*, 2008; 57(4): 252-259.
13. Montigny F, Lacharité C. Perceived parental efficacy: Concept analysis. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 2005; 49(4): 387-396.
14. Herdman TH. NANDA Internacional: definiciones y clasificación, 2009-2011. Oxford: Blackwell Wiley, 2010.
15. Orozco LC, et al., Factores asociados con el diagnóstico de enfermedad deterioro parental en madres hasta los 24 años de edad, durante el primer año de crianza”. *Colomb Med*, 2007; 38 (Supl 2): 79-88.
16. Fehring R. Methods to validate nursing diagnoses. *Heart & Lung*, 1987;16 (5): 625-629.

17. Rasch G. Probabilistic Models for Some Intelligence and Attainment Tests. Copenhagen: Danmarks Paedagogiske Institut; reprint, with Foreword and Afterword by B. D. Wright. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1980.
18. Pinilla E, Orozco LC, Camargo FA, Berrío JA, Medina LX. Bullying en adolescentes escolarizados: Validación del diagnóstico de enfermería 'riesgo de violencia dirigida a otros'. *Hacia la Promoción de la Salud*, 2012; 45-58.
19. Linacre JM. WINSTEPS® Rasch measurement computer program. Version 3.73 Chicago: Winsteps.com, 2010.
20. Fisher WP, Wright BD. Introduction to probabilistic conjoint measurement theory and applications, *International Journal of Educational Research*, 1994; 21(6): 559-568.
21. Smith EV, Smith RM. Introduction to Rasch Measurement: Theory, Models, and Applications. Maple Grove, MN: JAM Press, 2004.
22. Bezruczko N. Rasch measurement in health sciences. Maple Grove, MN: JAM Press, 2005.
23. Bond TG, Fox CM. Applying the Rasch model: Fundamental measurement in the human sciences. 2nd Ed. Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Publishers, 2007.
24. Messick S. Validity of psychological assessment. Validation of inferences from person's responses and performances as scientific inquiry into score meaning. *American Psychologist*, 1995; 50(9): 741-749.
25. Wolfe EW, Smith EV, Instrument development tools and activities for measure validation using Rasch models: Part I and Part II -Instrument development tools. In Smith EV, Smith RM, editors. Rasch measurement: advanced and specialized applications. Maple Grove: JAM Press, 2007; 202-290.
26. Frisbie DA. Measurement 101: Some Fundamentals Revisited. *Educational Measurement: Issues and Practice*. Fall, 2005; 21-28.
27. Thissen D, Steinberg L, Kuang D. Quick and Easy Implementation of the Benjamini-Hochberg Procedure for Controlling the False Positive Rate in Multiple Comparisons. *Journal of Educational and Behavioral Statistics*, 2002; 27(1): 77- 83.
28. Orozco LC. Diagnósticos, Rasch y algo más. Memorias del Congreso. Speaking the same language: An international initiative for nursing diagnosis. Sao Paulo. Brasil, 2011.
29. Orozco LC. Métodos para Validação de Diagnósticos de Enfermagem - Modelo Rasch. In: NANDA Internacional Inc. PRO-NANDA: Programa de Atualização em Diagnóstico de Enfermagem. Porto Alegre: Artmed Panamericana, 2013.
30. Smith EV, Conrad KM, Chang K, Piazza J. An Introduction to Rasch Measurement for Scale Development and Person Assessment. *Journal of Nursing Measurement*, 2002; 10(3): 189-206.
31. Hagquist C, Bruce M, Gustavsson JP. Using the Rasch model in nursing research: An introduction and illustrative example. *International Journal of Nursing Studies*, 2009, 46: 380-393.

Table 1. Defining Characteristics (DC) and their Operational Definitions (OD) of the “Parenting: Impaired” Nursing Diagnosis

Defining Characteristics	ITEM #
DC: Inadequate Attachment OD: The mother expresses emotional bond alteration, for example the inability to play with her child.	18
DC: Little Cuddling OD: Lack of expression of the mother’s affection manifested in caresses, kisses, hugs, words, and actions.	14,15,16,17
DC: Maternal-Child Interaction Deficit OD: The mother has no initiative to contact his child and ignores or avoids communication with him.	19
DC: Negative Statements about Child OD: The mother shows bad feelings toward the child.	13
DC: Reports Frustration of Role Inadequacy OD: The mother expressed disappointment of what she hoped to be in her role as a mother	1
DC: Child Neglect OD: Child neglect is observed by the child not being vaccinated, not being served his/her physical or emotional needs, or lack of response to child's signals.	28
DC: Frequently Punitive OD: The mother expresses physical measures of repression to correct misconduct of the child, by frequently hitting him or her.	21
DC: Hostility to Child OD: The mother manifests aggressive feelings toward her child in the form of emotional violence, as is upset by everything the child does.	20
DC: Rejection of Child OD: The mother avoids being with the child and attending to his/her care.	22
DC: Inadequate Child Health Maintenance OD: The mother does not provide the necessary child care for a good health such as immunizations, breastfeeding, and attending growth and development support programs.	8,9,10
DC: Reports Inability to Control Child OD: The mother states that the child cannot be controlled; the child does not follow instructions.	3
DC: Inappropriate Child Care Arrangements OD: The mother states that caring for her child does not give her any pleasure.	7
DC: Inappropriate Caretaking Skills OD: The mother does not acquire the skills to provide appropriate care to the child, such as feeding, bathing and dressing, or soothing a crying child.	4,5,6

Defining Characteristics	ITEM #
<p>DC: Inappropriate Stimulation (Visual, Tactile, Auditory) OD: The mother does not perform actions that promote her child's proper auditory, tactile and visual development.</p>	23,24,25
<p>DC: Inconsistent and Incoherent Care OD: The care provided by the mother is not commensurate to the child's needs.</p>	26,27
<p>DC: Unsafe Home Environment OD: The mother states that the place where the child lives or the surrounding him/her can endanger safety, for example stairs, slippery floors, balconies without railings, electric outlets easily accessible to children, among others.</p>	12
<p>DC: Inflexibility in Meeting the Needs of the Child OD: The mother expresses that she is unable to cope with the changes that arise in meeting the child's needs, such as giving the child a bath at a time that is not the regular time.</p>	11
<p>DC: Statements of Inability to Meet Child'S Needs OD: The mother verbalizes that she cannot respond to the needs of the child, for example, she does not know why the child cries.</p>	2

Source: Authors.

Table 2. Measurement Items and Values, Outfit MNSW, Item-Measure Correlation

Number	Item	Measure (SE)	Outfit MNSQ	Item-measure correlation
13	Negative statements about child	3.24 (0.58)	1.25	0.04
8	Inadequate child health maintenance (vaccination)	2.52 (0.42)	0.98	0.13
22	Rejection of child	1.39 (0.26)	0.94	0.18
7	Inappropriate child care arrangements	1.32 (0.25)	0.71	0.23
18	Inadequate attachment	1.04 (0.23)	0.82	0.25
4	Inappropriate caretaking skills, feeding	0.64(0.20)	0.84	0.29
27	Inconsistent care	0.64 (0.20)	0.64	0.38
1	Reports frustration or role inadequacy	0.53 (0.19)	0.78	0.32
24	Inappropriate stimulation (tactile)	0.53(0.19)	0.57	0.43
5	Inappropriate caretaking skills (bathing, dressing)	0.36 (0.18)	0.72	0.36
9	Inadequate child health maintenance (breastfeeding)	0.30 (0.18)	1.04	0.24
23	Inappropriate stimulation (auditory)	0.23 (0.17)	0.61	0.46
14	Little cuddling (caresses)	0.20 (0.17)	0.93	0.32
15	Little cuddling(kisses)	0.01 (0.16)	0.75	0.39
25	Inappropriate stimulation (visual)	-0.04 (0.16)	0.70	0.45
28	Child neglect	-0.10 (0.16)	0.89	0.37
16	Little cuddling (words)	-0.36(0.15)	1.01	0.32
26	Incoherent care	-0.36(0.15)	1.21	0.28
21	Frequently punitive	-0.38 (0.15)	0.80	0.42
10	Inadequate child health maintenance (control)	-0.45 (0.15)	0.97	0.33
17	Little cuddling (hugs)	-0.57 (0.14)	0.98	0.34
20	Hostility to child	-1.14 (0.13)	1.05	0.34
6	Inappropriate caretaking skills (soothing)	-1.27 (0.13)	1.12	0.37
11	Inflexibility in meeting needs of child	-1.27(0.13)	1.32	0.21
2	Statements of inability to meet child 's needs	-2.05 (0.13)	1.15	0.36
3	Reports inability to control child	-2.19 (0.13)	0.96	0.46
12	Unsafe home environment	-2.77 (0.14)	1.24	0.34

Source: Authors.

Figure 1. Wright Map for Rasch analysis: Difficulty Item/Attributes Individuals

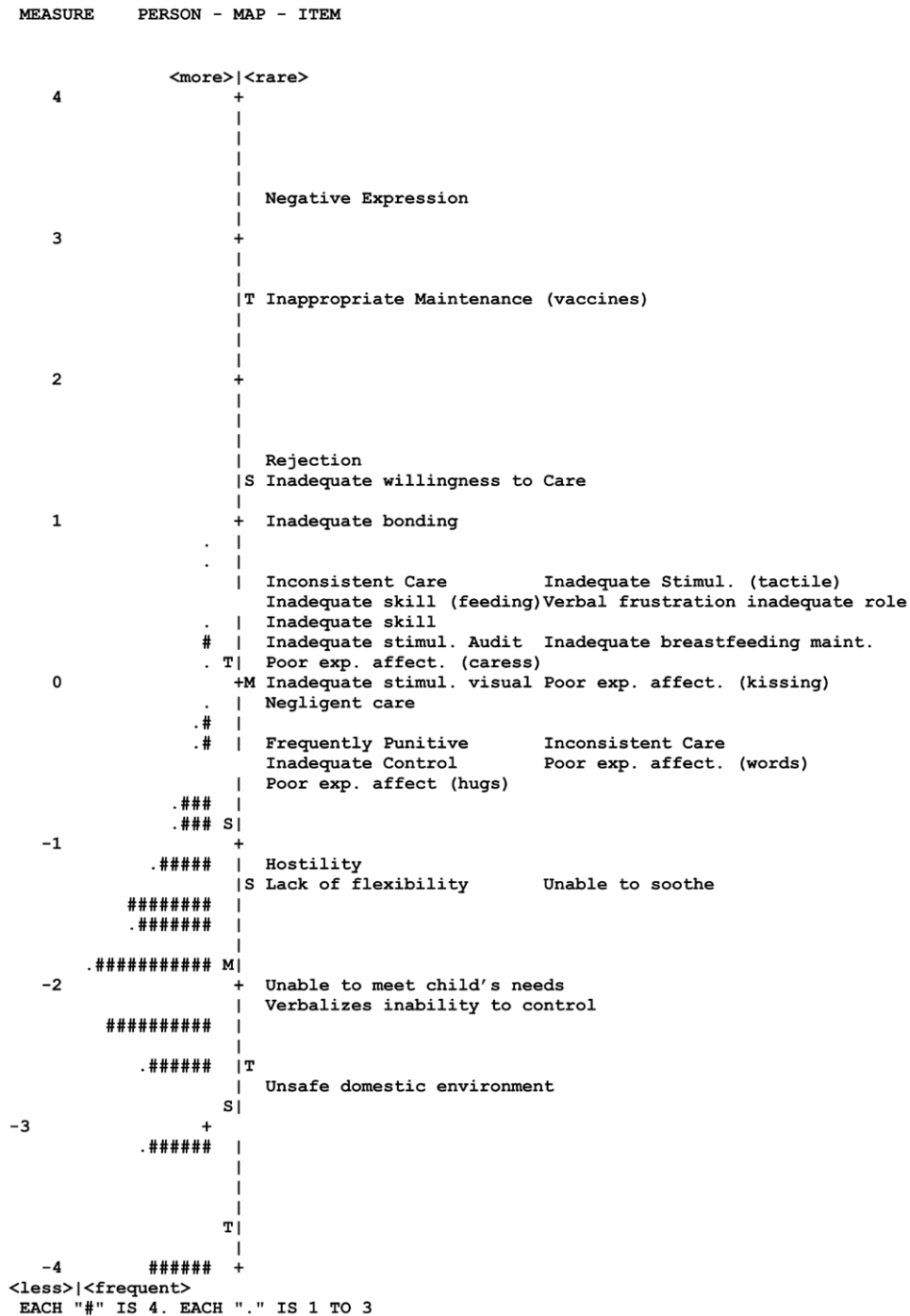


Figure 2. Comparison of Rasch Measures and Fehring Clinical Diagnostic Validity (CDV)

