

Psychometric properties of the Indonesia version religious health fatalism questionnaire in diabetic foot ulcer outpatients

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Abstract

Background: Religious health fatalism belief that health outcome is only determined by God without seeking treatment. Tools are needed to measure fatalism among patients with chronic disease, especially diabetic foot ulcer (DFU) patients. The aim of this study was to conduct psychometric test of religious health fatalism questionnaire (RHFQ) including translation, validation, reliability, and cut-off point among DFU out-patients.

Design and methods: This study employed cross sectional design, using self-report questionnaire. Data were collected from diabetes clinic in five hospitals, Indonesia. The inclusion criteria were patients who had history of DFU more than 2 years. Total sample in this study was 184 patients. This study was conducted from April to June 2021. Permission to use the RHFQ was permitted by the original author. We conducted translation and adaptation questionnaire to Bahasa. We employed reliability test with internal consistency, construct validity, and convergent validity. Construct validity was evaluated using exploratory factor analysis (EFA). Cut-off point RHS was analyzed using receiver operating characteristic (ROC). ROC was evaluated using correlation score between total score RHFQ and CDRISC-25 Indonesia version. Previous study mentioned that resilience is a predictor of religious. The Cronbach's alpha for RHFQ Indonesia version was adequate.

Results: EFA showed adequate with Kaiser–Meyer–Olkin (KMO) value of 0.72 and the Bartlett's test of sphericity was significant. According to ROC curve analysis, the cut-off point at a score 67.5 indicated the best sensitivity and specificity.

Conclusions: RHFQ Indonesia version had reliability and validity for screening religious health fatalism among DFU outpatients.

Keywords

Questionnaire, religious health fatalism, diabetes