

Reliability and Validity of the Inventory Scale of Daily Activities for Subacute Inpatients

Sachie Fukushima¹, Masayoshi Kobayashi¹, Sanae Murata², Noriko Tomioka³

¹*School of Health Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, Shinshu University, Matsumoto, Nagano, Japan,*

²*Shinshu University Hospital, Matsumoto, Nagano, Japan,* ³*School of Health Science, Bukkyo University, Kyoto, Kyoto, Japan*

The evidence based occupational therapy practice has been asked in the area of acute care for psychiatric inpatients to show an effective intervention in short-term hospitalization. We developed an Inventory Scale of Daily Activities for Subacute Inpatients (ISDA) to assess the patients' subjective experiences in the early stages of hospitalization. The aim of this study was to assess the factor structure, reliability and validity of the ISDA.

The inventory composed 26 simple questions that was assessed using a Visual analogue scale (0-100). There are 5 questions on sleeping (falling asleep, awakening feeling, feeling of sound sleep, non-wakefulness, use of sleeping pills); 6 questions on meals (appetite, feeling hungry, a sense of satiety, quantity of food intake, snacking, taste of food); 4 questions on self-care (grooming, changing clothes, bathing, appearance); and 11 questions on rhythms in daily living (feeling of daily familiarity, a sense of time, sensitivity of the five senses, physical mobility, comfortable feelings, concentration ability, endurance, confusion in thinking, efficiency, reluctance, motivation/volition). In addition, there are 3 questions on behavioural space (moving around, communicating with others, usage of spare time), and an opportunity for free comments on any matters of concern.

The participants were 494 patients diagnosed with schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders (n=214); mood disorders (n=130); behavioural syndromes associated with physiological disturbance and physical factors (n=40); neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders (n=37); disorders of adult personality and behaviour (n=27); and others (n=46).

Factor analysis suggested five main factors. These factors were labelled as occupational performance (Factor 1), sense of reality (Factor 2), meals (Factor 3), sleeping (Factor 4), and self-care (Factor 5). Moreover, seven items, i.e. non-wakefulness, use of sleeping pills, a sense of satiety, snacking, taste of food, bathing, and appearance, were removed, because of a low level of factor loadings. Cronbach's alpha coefficients of the 5 subscales were high (0.73-0.92).

The profile of the ISDA represented features of each disease. Therefore, ISDA is a reliable and valid measure in occupational therapy practice.