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Religiosity in nursing: The translation, validation and cultural adoption of the centrality of religiosity scale – 10 in Greek language.

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Introduction: Religion has an important role in today's society. Understanding religious perception and aspects of a person is a very complex process and could reflect one's moral values, cultural background and tradition. Many nurses around the world are religious and some religious motivations often prompt becoming a nurse.

Aim of the study was the translation of the centrality of religiosity scale (CRS-10) in Greek language and the validation of the scale for the Greek population

scriptive statistics of sample characteristics (n=318)		
aracteristics	n (%)	
Sex	Male	77 (24.2)
	Female	241 (75.8)
Age	Mean ± St. Dev.	43.01 ± 7.6
	Min – Max	23 - 61
Centrality of religiosity scale-10	Mean ± St. Dev.	2.90 ± 1.00
	Min – Max	1-5
Marital Status	Single	82 (25.8)
	Married	204 (64.2)
	Divorced	27 (8.5)
	Widowed	5 (1.6)
Educational Status	Primary school	3 (0.9)
	Junior High school	9 (2.8)
	High school	118 (37.1)
	University degree	139 (43.7)
Profession	Postgraduate degree	49 (15.4)
	Nurse	186 (48.5)
Years in the profession	Nurse assistant	132 (41.5)
	Mean ± St. Dev.	17.31 ± 9.0
Religion	Min – Max	1 - 37
	Christian orthodox	308 (96.9)
	Christian catholic	2 (0.6)
	Muslim	2 (0.6)
	Other	6 (1.9)

Material and Methods: The CRS-10 questionnaire is an anonymous self-administered questionnaire that contains ten, five point Likert scale, closed questions (ranging 1-5). The questionnaire was translated into Greek language and then back translated in the English in order to be checked for any inconsistencies. The sample of the study was 318 nurses and nurse assistants. Exploratory factor analysis, with principal components analysis was performed for checking the construct validity of the questionnaire. The test-retest reliability and the internal consistency were also examined. Statistical analysis performed by the use of SPSS 21.0. Statistical significance level was set at p=0.05.

Results: The final Greek version of the questionnaire includes all of the ten questions. The mean age of the participants was 43.01±7.6. One factor exported from the statistical analysis. The Cronbach-a coefficient was 0.919 for the total questionnaire. **Conclusions:** The CRS-10, is a valuable and reliable questionnaire that can be used for assessing religiosity in Greek population.

References: Taylor, E., Mamier, I., Bahjri, K., Anton, T., & Petersen, F. (2009). Efficacy of a self-study programme to teach spiritual care. *Journal Of Clinical Nursing*, 18(8), 1131-1140. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2702.2008.02526.x>

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Items loadings in Factor Analysis of Centrality of Religiosity – 10 scale (n=318)	
Item	Factor 1
CRS-1	0.698
CRS-2	0.711
CRS-3	0.796
CRS-4	0.808
CRS-5	0.825
CRS-6	0.816
CRS-7	0.707
CRS-8	0.799
CRS-9	0.792
CRS-10	0.668
Eigenvalue	5.839
% Variance	58.39
KMO=0.924	
Bartlett's test: $\chi^2(45)=1859.717$ p<0.001	
Principal Component Analysis	