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**Literature search results**

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<td>Search completed by:</td>
<td>Lesley Firth</td>
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**Search details**
The use of confidence scales in nurses (particularly stoma care nurses).

**Resources searched**
NICE Evidence; TRIP Database; Cochrane Library; AMED; CINAHL; EMBASE; MEDLINE; Google Scholar;

**Database search terms:**
confiden*, (assess* OR measure* OR scale*), nurs*, (stoma* OR gastro* OR colorectal)

**Evidence / Google Scholar search string(s):**
(confidence OR confident) (assess OR assessment OR measure OR measurement OR scale) (nursing OR nurse OR nurses)

**Guidelines and Policy**
Nothing found

**Evidence Reviews**
Nothing found
Published Research – Databases

Psychometric properties of the Clinical Decision-Making Self-Confidence Scale.

**Author(s):** Hart, Patricia L., Spiva, LeeAnna, Mareno, Nicole

**Citation:** Journal of Nursing Measurement, Jan 2014, vol. 22, no. 2, p. 312-322, 1061-3749 (2014)

**Publication Date:** January 2014

**Abstract:** Background and Purpose: Nurses' self-confidence in handling acute patient deterioration events may influence decision-making capabilities and implementation of lifesaving interventions during such events. The study purpose is to provide further psychometric testing of the Clinical Decision-Making Self-Confidence Scale (CDMSCS). Methods: The psychometric properties and factor structure of the CDMSCS was examined. Results: A two-factor solution was discovered for the CDMSCS. Construct validity was further supported by statistically significant differences between registered nurses and nursing students' self-confidence level in handling deterioration events. Cronbach's alpha coefficients were acceptable for the subscales and instrument. Conclusion: The CDMSCS is a valid and reliable instrument. Future studies should focus on establishing test-retest reliability and to determine factor loadings of subscale items to retain or delete cross-loading items. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Source:** PsycINFO

Available in fulltext from Journal of Nursing Measurement at ProQuest

Creation and validation of the evidence-based practice confidence scale for health care professionals.

**Author(s):** Salbach, Nancy M., Jaglal, Susan B.

**Citation:** Journal of Evaluation in Clinical Practice, Aug 2011, vol. 17, no. 4, p. 794-800, 1356-1294 (Aug 2011)

**Publication Date:** August 2011

**Abstract:** Rationale: Self-efficacy beliefs may provide a means to influence health care professionals’ (HCPs) engagement in evidence-based practice (EBP) but no standardized measure of this construct exists. Objectives: To create and evaluate the validity and comprehensibility of a scale measuring belief in ability to implement EBP, known as EBP self-efficacy, among HCPs. Methods: Items describing the steps of EBP outlined in the literature were generated. Fourteen content experts reviewed the scale for face and content validity. A purposive sample of 10 HCPs from medicine, nursing, physical and occupational therapy and speech language pathology provided feedback on the clarity and meaning of scale wording in telephone interviews. Results: Progressive refinement yielded an 11-item self-report scale. Each item describes an activity that is part of the process of implementing EBP, such as formulating a question to guide a literature search and asking your patient or client about his/her needs, values and treatment preferences. To complete the scale, HCPs rate their level of confidence on an 11-point scale ranging from 0% (no confidence) to 100% (completely confident) in their ability to perform each activity. Item-level responses are averaged to obtain a summary score that can range from 0% to 100%. Conclusion: The newly created scale, named the EPIC (evidence-based practice confidence) scale, provides an opportunity to evaluate HCPs’ beliefs in their ability to implement EBP and the effects of interventions on these beliefs. Psychometric evaluation of the test-retest reliability and construct validity of the scale is necessary prior to its widespread use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Source:** PsycINFO

Available in fulltext from Journal of Evaluation in Clinical Practice at EBSCOhost

Development and validation of a self-confidence scale.
Abstract: Describes the development and validation of an 18-item self-confidence scale in French. 191 White undergraduate students completed the self-confidence scale, a self-esteem scale (M. Rosenberg, 1965), a self-monitoring scale (M. Snyder, 1974), a desire for control scale (J. M. Burger et al, 1979), and the social desirability scale, including an index of positive self-evaluation and impression management (J. P. Robinson et al, 1991). An exploratory factor analysis was carried out. Results show that there were 2 distinct factors: A general cognitive aspect of self-confidence; and a more specific self-confidence in one's abilities and opinions. Internal consistency of the scale was satisfactory (Pearson correlation of .84). Intercorrelations with other related measures were significant, and in the expressed direction. It is suggested that the scale may be used to assess individual differences in self-confidence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Source: PsycINFO

Google Scholar


Clinical decision making (CDM) is a cornerstone skill for nurses. Self-confidence and anxiety affect the learning and adeptness of CDM. This study aimed to develop and test a quantitative tool to assess undergraduate nursing students' self-confidence and anxiety during CDM. The 27-item Nursing Anxiety and Self-Confidence with Clinical Decision Making (NASC-CDM) scale is a 6-point, Likert-type tool with two subscales. Two samples of prelicensure associate and baccalaureate nursing students participated in the pilot (n = 303) and main testing (n = 242) phases of the study. Construct validity assessment, using exploratory factor analysis, produced a stable three-dimensional scale. Convergent validity assessment produced positive, moderate, and statistically significant correlations of the tool sub-scales with two existing instruments. Internal consistency reliability was assessed for each subscale (self-confidence, α = .97; anxiety, α = .96). The NASC-CDM scale may be a useful assessment tool for nurse educators to help novice clinicians improve CDM skills.

The confidence scale: development and psychometric characteristics


by SE Grundy - 1993

Developing confidence is an important component of clinical nursing practice, yet nurse educators do not have a valid and reliable instrument to measure confidence for tracking the development of this phenomenon or studying the factors that influence the level of confidence. The author discusses the C-Scale as a valid and reliable instrument to measure confidence.