



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

# Cross-cultural adaptation and validation of the Karitane Parenting Confidence Scale of maternal confidence assessment for use in Brazil<sup>☆</sup>



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## KEYWORDS

Validation studies;  
Confidence;  
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## Abstract

**Objectives:** To transculturally adapt and validate the Karitane Parenting Confidence Scale to the Brazilian Portuguese language and culture and verify the combination of the results with the maternal sociodemographic characteristics.

**Methodology:** This is a validation and transcultural adaptation nestled in a longitudinal and observational study in Porto Alegre, RS, Brazil, assessing mother–infant pairs from different gestational and perinatal environments. The original authors authorized the translation into Brazilian Portuguese, unified version creation, back-translation, analysis by specialists, final version implementation, and acceptance. Cronbach's alpha analysis was performed. The Kruskal–Wallis test with post-hoc Dunn's test was used to compare the study groups. Socioeconomic and demographic characteristics, obtained through a questionnaire in the first 24–48 h of the newborns' life, were associated with maternal results by the Brazilian version of the scale, using Spearman's correlation and Mann–Whitney's test.

**Results:** The sample consisted of 251 postpartum women, with the confidence maternal questionnaire being applied at 15 days postpartum. The median score of the mothers' confidence was 40.00 (37.00–43.00). The protocol obtained a Cronbach's alpha of 0.717. There were significant weak positive correlations between maternal confidence and age ( $p=0.013$ ,  $r=0.157$ )

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**PALAVRAS-CHAVE**

Estudos de validação;  
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and between maternal confidence and schooling ( $p=0.048$ ,  $r=0.125$ ). Additionally, a significant association was observed between maternal confidence and parity ( $p=0.030$ ).

**Conclusion:** The transcultural adaptation and validation of the confidence maternal questionnaire into Brazilian Portuguese language and culture showed good reliability for this sample. The results of its use demonstrated that maternal confidence was associated with schooling, age and parity.

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### Adaptação transcultural e validação da *Karitane Parenting Confidence Scale* para avaliação da confiança materna para uso no Brasil

**Resumo**

**Objetivos:** Adaptar transculturalmente e validar a ferramenta *Karitane Parenting Confidence Scale* para a língua portuguesa e cultura brasileira além de verificar a associação de seus resultados com as características sociodemográficas maternas.

**Metodologia:** Trata-se da validação e adaptação transcultural aninhada a estudo observacional longitudinal realizado em Porto Alegre (RS), contendo puérperas com diferentes condições gestacionais e perinatais. Os processos ocorreram mediante autorização dos autores originais da escala *Karitane Parenting Confidence Scale* para a tradução para o português brasileiro, montagem de versão unificada, retradução, análise por *experts*, aplicação da versão final e validação. Realizou-se a análise *Alpha* de *Cronbach*. Para a comparabilidade entre os grupos do estudo utilizou-se o teste *Kruskal-Wallis* com *post hoc* de *Dunn*. As características socioeconômicas e demográficas das puérperas, obtidas através de questionário estruturado nas 24-48 h pós-parto, foram relacionadas com a confiança materna obtida através da aplicação da escala, utilizando-se a correlação de *Spearman* e o teste *Mann-Whitney*.

**Resultados:** A amostra foi composta por 251 puérperas, com a aplicação do questionário sobre confiança materna aos 15 dias pós-parto. A mediana da pontuação de confiança materna foi 40,00 [37,00-43,00]. O protocolo obteve valor de *Alpha* de *Cronbach* de 0,717. Houve correlações fracas significativas positivas entre confiança e idade materna ( $p=0,013$ ;  $r=0,157$ ) e entre confiança e escolaridade materna ( $p=0,048$ ;  $r=0,125$ ). Além disso, houve associação significativa entre a confiança materna e a paridade ( $p=0,030$ ).

**Conclusão:** A adaptação transcultural e validação da ferramenta sobre a confiança materna para o português brasileiro mostrou boa confiabilidade. Os resultados de sua aplicação demonstraram que a confiança materna esteve associada à escolaridade, à idade e à paridade.

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**Introduction**

Maternal confidence is a very important characteristic for adequate growth and development of infants. Its absence in the beginning of the postnatal period can negatively influence the mother's ability to care for her child. Parental confidence contributes to the child-mother relationship, to the mother's commitment and energy demanded in teaching, playing with, and relating to her child, as well as in many other aspects of child development.<sup>1</sup>

The feelings of maternal confidence and self-efficacy are determined by a number of different factors, including contextual characteristics such as social support, infant behavior styles, and maternal mental alterations.<sup>2</sup> Additionally, higher levels of maternal confidence have been indicated as a protection factor against maternal depression, relationship difficulties, parental competence, stress, and child development impairment.<sup>3</sup>

Given this context, effective measures are required to estimate the feeling of maternal confidence and, in

Brazil, there are still scarce tools available for this purpose. The Breastfeeding Self-Efficacy Scale (BSES), a scale that measures the woman's confidence in her breastfeeding potential,<sup>4</sup> and the Postpartum Bonding Questionnaire (PBQ), which aims to assess disturbances in the relationship between parents and their children,<sup>5</sup> comprise the national scenario of scales aimed at evaluating the relationship between parents and their infants.

Thus, content validation allows the researcher to verify whether the scale and the questions that constitute it are adequate predictors of the subject it is intended to assess.<sup>6</sup> Moreover, when questionnaires validated in different languages are used, they allow reliable data collection and facilitate the comparison and discussion of the results of several studies, including international ones.<sup>7</sup>

Considering this context, the use of a tool that can assess maternal confidence can be useful, contributing to the child's healthy development. In this sense, the *Karitane Parenting Confidence Scale* (KPCS),<sup>8,9</sup> designed to measure parental self-efficacy in parents of children between 0 and

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