Last Updated: March 20, 2020

Reviewer	ID: Emily Procter/Nicole E	lfring/Bryce	Jay/Gita	n Manhas/Risa Fox		
Type of O Scale (KC		edge, Comfo	ort, Appro	oach and Attitudes towards Sexuality	Total articles: 3	
Author ID Year		Setting		Population (sample size, age) and Group		
Kendall et 2003	al. Tool development	Queensland SCI service, Australia		N=90 Staff groups: 58 nursing, 5 medical, 2 socassistant, 3 OT, 1 OT assistant, 7 transitiand 8 spinal outreach team staff.		
Fronek et a 2005	al. Randomized controlled trial	Queensland SCI service, Australia		N=89 (44 treatment participants, 45 control Treatment group: 31 nurses, 1 medical p staff, 6 community staff Control group: 32 nurses, 2 medical practant 6 community staff members	ractitioner, 6 allied health	
Rahman e al. 2016	t Tool Development	General Hospital (Kuala Lu Sungai B Hospital, Universiti Kebangsi Malaysia Medical (Malaysia	mbar, uloh and i aan Center,	N=549 Staff groups: 48 medical doctors, 278 number therapists, and 109 physiotherapists	rses, 109 occupational	
1. R	ELIABILITY	Ivialayola		I		
Author	Internal Consistency		Test-re	Test-retest, Inter-rater, Intra-rater		
Kendall, et al. 2003	Internal consistency was calculated using Cronbach's alpha and the values for the four factors (knowledge, comfort, attitudes and approach) were 0.926, 0.977, 0.835 and 0.802, respectively.		No data	a available		
Fronek et al. 2005	Composite score: α=0.962 Knowledge: α=0.929 Comfort: α=0.972 Approach: α=0.865 Attitude: α=0.641		No data available			
Rahman et al. 2016	Internal consistency was calculated using Cronbach's alpha and it determined that the extracted variables were acceptable reliable. The values for attitude, approach, comfort, and knowledge were 0.852, 0.785, 0.966, and 0.905 respectively.		No data	a available		
2. VALIDI						
Author ID	Validity					
Kendall	A draft questionnaire was	s developed	l from a r	review of the literature and previous specifi	c work. Initially, there	

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et al.		were 16, 32 and 14 items in the areas of staff knowledge, staff comfort and staff attitudes towards sexuality,								
2003	respectively.									
	Drive in all common outs feeten analysis with various waterion was little in a five feeten colution	/lengueladas appelant								
	Principal components factor analysis with varimax rotation resulted in a five factor solution									
	attitudes, approach and appropriateness), which accounted for 66% of the variance. The la	asi iacioi was								
	discarded.	discarded.								
	Item analysis:									
	Item subscale scores (SS) were generally higher than item total scores (TS) and all were s	Item analysis:								
	p<0.01 level.									
	Knowledge – Item Subscale Score=0.547 to 0.804; Item Total Score=0.306 to 0.691									
	Comfort – Subscale Score =0.609 to 0.903; Item Total Score =0.573 to 0.865									
	Approach – Subscale Score =0.707 to 0.817; Item Total Score =0.341 to 0.607									
	Attitude – Subscale Score =0.730 to 0.821; Item Total Score =0.382 (P<.01) and 0.240 (P	<.05).								
	*Only 2 of 5 items were significant.									
	Correlations were higher between a subscale and the composite scores of the remaining 3 subscales compared									
		to between 2 individual subscales.								
	Subscale-total correlations:									
	Knowledge-total=0.757									
		Comfort-total=0.938								
	Approach-total=0.676									
	Attitude-total=0.297									
	The authors stress that the low correlations between individual subscales are important when	nen it comes to staff								
		The authors stress that the low correlations between individual subscales are important when it comes to staff								
	subscales and a holistic approach is needed.	training programs, in that focusing on one of these subscales may not help assuage issues of the other								
Rahman		d from the								
et al.	measurements were 56.35%. The 42-42 items exceeded the threshold 0.40 of factor loading for indicating a									
2016	practically significant and valid, whereas two items were removed from this analysis due to									
	<0.40. The communalities value for the items remains in this analysis also above 0.30 (rail	nge: 0.316-0.843)								
	indicating the acceptable share variance among the items.									
	Kaiser-Meyer-Okin (KMO) value index >0.50 was used to determine that the data was suit	able for an exploratory								
	factor analysis (EFA).									
3. RESPO	PONSIVENESS									
Author	r Responsiveness	Responsiveness								
ID										
Fronek		showed significant								
et al.		change at P<.001.								
2005	Pre and 3 month follow-up subscale scores (knowledge, comfort, approach, and attitude) showed significant									
	change at P<.001, except attitude at P<.01.									
4 FLOOP	OR/CEILING EFFECT – no data available									
	ERPRETABILITY									
Author ID										
Kendall et	• • •									
al. 2003										
2 2000	Knowledge 34.31 (7.01) 17-53									
	Comfort 69.30 (15.00) 26-84									
	Approach 10.86 (3.31) 5-20									
	Attitude 17.58 (2.32) 5-20									
	Total 132.06 (22.30) 67-171									
Fronek et		groups at 3 data								
al. 2005	collection points:									
	Port of the second seco									

Subscale & Group:	Prior to Education:	Following Education:	3 month follow- up:
Knowledge			
Treatment	34.00 (7.50)	42.00 (7.00)**	42.00 (6.50)**
Control	35.50 (5.75)	37.50 (7.50)	36.00 (7.00)
Comfort			
Treatment	69.00 (24.50)	76.00 (18.00)**	77.00 (19.00)**
Control	78.50 (16.50)	77.50 (18.75)	73.50 (21.25)
Approach			
Treatment	11.00 (6.00)	14.00 (5.00) **	13.00 (4.00)**
Control	12.50 (6.50)	13.50 (5.00)	12.00 (5.50)
Attitude			
Treatment	17.00 (3.00)	19.00 (2.50) **	18.00 (3.00)**
Control	18.00 (3.25)	18.00 (3.25)	17.50 (3.00)

^{**} significantly different to pre-education score at P<.01