Health promoting hospitals in Iran: Persian translation, cultural adaptation, content and face validation of self-assessment form of the standards of health promoting hospitals affiliated to the World Health Organization


Abstract

Background: According to the World Health Organization, hospitals should assess their internal wards to improve health promotion services using self-assessment tools. To achieve this goal, standards of health promoting hospitals have been developed by the World Health Organization, and measurable elements and indicators have been defined to facilitate the practical application of these standards in planning, implementation, and evaluation of health promotion in hospitals. Moreover, a form has been developed for this self-assessment. Considering linguistic and cultural differences in various countries, standards must be written in equivalent texts and, then, their content and face validity should be examined.

Methods: After the preparation phase (considering research aim, obtaining permission from the original designers, and determining the time), the following activities were done: translating the form from its original language to the target language, combining and compiling initial translations to a single translation, reversing the final version of the translation from the target language to the original language, obtaining cognitive information, revising and concluding, and determining the content and face validity of the translated form and final report.

After filling in the form, face validity was calculated using impact score formula. Content validity was measured using content validity ratio (CVR) and content validity index (CVI).

Results: After calculating the impact score, all 40 items showed a high impact score greater than 1.5, representing the fact that all items are important. The minimum value of CVR for each of the 40 items was estimated to be 0.64; CVI of all items was greater than 0.79.

Conclusion: Given the input of the standards of health promoting hospitals affiliated to the World Health Organization in National Accreditation of Iranian hospitals, the form was translated and found to be valid according to content and face validity and is available in Persian to be used in Iranian hospitals (Appendix 1).

Keywords: Health promotion, Hospital, Self-assessment

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Introduction

In the Ottawa Charter, the concept of “health promotion” is defined as follows:

What is “already known” in this topic:

Hospitals use health promoting standards (HPH), developed by WHO, to assess their services and promote them.

What this article adds:

The translated form of HPH standards is valid for self-assessment of hospitals and is available in Persian to be used in Iranian hospitals.

References:

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Health promotion is the process of enabling people to increase their control over their health (1). An individual or a group should have the ability to identify and realize aspirations, satisfy needs, and change, and interact with the environment to achieve full physical, mental, and social health. Therefore, health is considered as a source of daily living and not as a goal of living. Health is a positive concept that emphasizes social and personal resources as well as physical capacities (2).

The Ottawa Charter has identified 5 key action areas for health promotion: (1) creating healthy society policy, (2) creating healthy supportive environments, (3) strengthening community action for health, (4) developing personal skills, and (5) retraining health services (3).

Considering the importance of health promotion policy in hospitals, it should be considered that hospitals are unique workplaces where a large number of employees are at risk of physical and psychological contacts during their clinical tasks. As many exposures in hospitals are unavoidable, it is imperative to follow the health promotion policy in hospitals (2).

Another reason for the importance of health promotion in hospitals is the fact that lifestyle factors are extremely important in the treatment and prognosis of diseases (3).

Hospitals play a central role in the health care system and are centers where modern medicine is practiced and research and education are performed. Therefore, they can affect the professional behavior of other organizations and social groups. In some countries, up to 20% of the public are admitted to hospitals annually and many people refer to hospitals as visitors (4).

Considering some changes in public expectations and an increasing number of chronic patients needing continuous support and also considering the staff who are exposed to physical and emotional strains, it is required that hospitals move towards health promotion as a key service for patients and staff (2).

Recommendations of Vienna on health promoting hospitals are divided into 3 general categories: (1) basic principles of health promotion in hospitals, (2) strategies for implementing health promotion in hospitals, (3) participating in the network of health promoting hospitals (5).

The World Health Organization movement of health promoting hospitals has focused on 4 areas: (1) health promotion of patients, (2) health promotion of staff, (3) changing the organization to a place for health promotion, and (4) participation in health promotion of the society. These 4 areas are reflected in the definition of a health promoting hospital: “A health promoting hospital creates an organized and cultural structure, in addition to comprehensive and high-quality medical and nursing services, to promote health and introduce itself as a physical environment promoting health and actively cooperating with its community.” (2).

The dominant approach used to manage the quality of hospitals is to set standards for services. Health promotion is the main topic in preserving quality of life. However, reviewing the existing quality standards of health care to create a reference for health promotion activities leads to a few results. In hospitals, health promotion standards are essential for ensuring the quality of services offered in this field (3).

Standards for health promoting hospitals are the results of a series of workshops and consultations, which were piloted in 36 hospitals in 9 European countries and were found to be relevant and usable. Based on the feedback from the pilot project, substandards and measurable elements were identified and the steps were planned to develop further and facilitate the standards. Each standard contains standard composition, description of purpose, and definition of substandard. The standards are related to patients and define responsibilities and activities related to health promotion as part of the services offered to patients in the hospital. These standards are mainly generic with the focus on patients, staff, and management. Specific standards are based on evidence and are considered in accordance with patients’ specific needs. The quality goals described in the standards refer to professional, organizational, and patient-related quality issues. In the 2004 edition, 68 substandards were used as the self-assessment tool for pilot implementation (6).

To facilitate the practical use of these standards in planning, implementation, and evaluation of health promotion in hospitals, measurable elements and indicators were defined, and a tool was designed for their self-assessment.

The latest version of the standards and substandards of health promoting hospitals has a total of 40 substandards that can be used for all hospitals that wish to perform self-assessment of the standards of health promoting hospitals (4, 7).

The aim of the World Health Organization is not to externally assess the hospitals that are the members of European health promoting hospitals network; however, hospitals should internally assess themselves using self-assessment tools to improve health promotion services. These standards are considered in the public sector and quality agencies, and accreditation bodies have placed the standards in a set of existing standards for health promotion in hospitals (8).

The final 5 standards of health promoting hospitals affiliated to the World Health Organization refer to following issues: (1) management policy, (2) patient assessment, (3) information and patient interventions, (4) promotion of healthy workplace, and (5) continuity and cooperation. These standards are associated with the process of disease and define the health promotion-related responsibilities and activities as an integral part of the services offered to patients in the hospital. Each standard contains standard composition, objectives, and definition of the substandards (6).

These standards were placed under review and it was confirmed that they are understandable, meaningful, relevant, and applicable. International quality standards organizations were encouraged to integrate these standards with their existing standards and use them in the future (4).

This study aimed to translate and culturally adjust the self-assessment form of the standards of health promoting hospitals affiliated to the WHO in Persian.
Methods
This study contained 2 separate parts as follow:

a. Developing the Persian version of the self-assessment form of the standards of health promoting hospitals affiliated to World Health Organization, which consists of 5 steps:
   1. Translating the form to Persian
   2. Analyzing the Persian translations
   3. Reversing the translation in English
   4. Informing the expert committee to exchange views with other experts
   5. Assessing face validity

b. Determining the validity of the Persian version:
   1. Face validity
   2. Content validity

Self-assessment forms of the standards of health promoting hospitals affiliated to WHO were translated from English to Persian by 2 experts. In the next step, 2 translated texts were compared qualitatively and, in some cases, 2 translators and 1 native English speaker were consulted to finally select the most appropriate translations for phrases, integration, and combination of primary translations, and a single translation of the form was obtained. Then, 2 other translators, who had not seen the original English texts, were asked to reverse the final translated version to English. The aim was to ensure the accuracy of the translation. Then, after comparing the version back-translated to English with the original version and consulting with the 2 translators and also 1 native English speaker, conceptual sameness (ie, the conceptual content of the original form) and overall quality of translations were investigated.

In the next step, to determine face validity, 2 experts who were proficient in English and specialized terms were asked to examine the desirability of phrases used in the Persian form for clarity (using simple and understandable terms); then, small changes were made to simplify the form and make it more understandable.

Validity is the efficiency of the test to measure the attribute that the test is designed for. Impact score was used to determine face validity. Moreover, 5-point Likert scale was considered for each of the 40 items: it is quite important (5 score), it is important (4 score), it is relatively important (3 score), it is slightly important (2 score), and it is not important (1 score).

To determine validity, the form was given to 10 managers responsible for improving the quality of hospitals and the faculty members of the Department of Social Medicine who were active in prevention and health promotion clinics of the training hospitals. After the forms were filled out, face validity was calculated using impact score formula.

Impact score = Frequency (%) x Importance

To ensure face validity for each item, their impact score should not be less than 1.5, and only the questions with the impact score of greater than 1.5 are acceptable.

To determine difficulty in understanding the phrases and words and the proper relationship between the items, 10 quality managers of hospitals were interviewed and minor changes were applied to the form based on their comments.

Content validity usually answers the following questions: Does the designed tool include all the main aspects of the measured concepts? Do the structures of the tool measure what they should examine? Are the parts and the universality of the tool acceptable in the view of relevant specialists (11, 12)?

Content validity test is performed in 2 ways:

Content validity ratio (CVR) was designed by Lawshe. To calculate this indicator, the point views of experts on the contents of the test are used and the aim of the test is explained to them. Then, the operating definitions related to the contents of questions are presented to them and they are asked to classify each question according to a 3-point Likert scale: “the item is necessary”, “the item is useful but not necessary”, and “the item is unnecessary”. Then, content validity is evaluated with a simple formula.

Based on the number of experts who examined the questions, minimum acceptable value of CVR is determined according to the following table. Those questions with CVR less than acceptable value should be excluded because they do not have acceptable content validity (Table 1).

Content validity index (CVI): The methods developed by Waltz and Basel are used to evaluate the content validity index (13). Experts evaluate the relevance, clarity, and simplicity of each item based on a 4-point Likert scale. They evaluate the relevance of each item with one of the options of “not relevant”, “relatively relevant”, “relevant” and “quite relevant”. They evaluate the simplicity of each item with one of the following: “not simple”, “relatively simple”, “simple”, and “quite simple”. They evaluate the clarity of each item with one of the options of “not clear”, “relatively clear”, “clear”, and “quite clear”.

Minimum acceptable value of CVI is equal to 0.79 and, if it is less than 0.79, that item should be excluded.

Therefore, CVR was used to ensure that the most important and accurate content was selected; CVI was used to ensure that the items of the tool were designed in the best way to measure the designed content.

To determine validity, the form was examined by 10 experts. They were asked to comment on each of the 40 items of the tool by selecting one of the following options: “the item is necessary”, “the item is useful but not necessary”, and “the item is unnecessary”. The answers were evaluated by CVR formula.

After calculating CVR, the experts were asked again to comment on each of the 40 items in terms of 3 criteria of “relevant”, “simplicity”, and “clarity”, according to a 4-point Likert scale. Then, CVI was calculated.
Given calculated CVI, CVR, and impact score, the research team did not eliminate any items and those items that were determined as inappropriate items (7 items) were revised, and those of them that needed to be corrected were corrected, and the experts were asked to evaluate them again.

**Results**

Standard 1 requires hospitals to have a written policy for health promotion, which should be a part of the overall organization quality system with the aim of improving health outcomes. The policy is aimed for patients, families, and staff. Questions 1 to 9 of the form are related to standard 1 (Appendix 1).

Standard 2 describes that hospitals should ensure that patients' needs are assessed to promote health, prevent disease, and rehabilitate. Questions 10 to 16 of the form are related to standard 2 (Appendix 1).

Standard 3 indicates that hospitals should provide the necessary information about the most important factors affecting the illness or health for patients and that health promotion interventions should be considered in all patients. Questions 17 to 22 of the form are related to standard 3 (Appendix 1).

Standard 4 grants authority to hospital administrators to stabilize the conditions to develop the hospital as a healthy workplace. Questions 23 to 32 of the form are related to standard 4 (Appendix 1).

Standard 5 is related to cooperating with other health service sectors and institutions (2). Questions 33 to 40 of the form are related to standard 5 (Appendix 1).

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When all say "essential," the CVR is computed to be 1.00, (It is adjusted to .99 for ease of manipulation).

When the number saying "essential" is more than half, but less than all, the CVR is somewhere between zero and .99.
After calculating the impact score, it was found that all the items have an impact score greater than 1.5, meaning that all items are important in terms of target group (Table 2).

With respect to CVR, given that the number of experts is 10, the score of each item should be greater than 0.62 according to Lawshe's table (Table 1). Minimum value of each item was estimated to be 0.64 (Table 2).

The results showed that CVI of 33 items were greater than 0.79, and 7 of them had a CVI between 0.7 and 0.79, and none of them had a CVI less than 0.7. Thus, the items were revised, CVI was calculated again, and the values of CVI of all 40 items were greater than 0.79 after revision.

**Discussion**

This study was conducted to provide the Persian translation of the self-assessment tool for the standards of health promoting hospitals.

There are several studies for HPH standards as a management tool for hospitals in Europe and Asia (15-17). However, we translated these standards to Persian and implanted them for assessing health promoting hospitals in Iran.

The need for setting standards for health promotion in hospitals in the network of health promoting hospitals in Europe was felt and was developed in a 2-year period (19). This process followed the principles of ALPHA (Agenda for Leadership in Programs for Health care Accreditation), set up by ISQUA (International Society for Quality in Health Care), to make the standards more practical and acceptable for all hospitals and to integrate these standards with quality standards existing in hospitals (2, 19).

A significant increase in countries' willingness to implement accreditation programs is observed and International Society for Quality in Health Care (ISQUA) is placed in the center of this process. For many years, ISQUA has held many conferences and meetings in the field of accreditation. At the conference held in 1998, this society developed a program called ALPHA, which contains 3 powerful levers:

1. To internationally prove that accreditation is a valid evaluation process;
2. To prove that external evaluation using accreditation procedures is a way to measure the activities of national organizations with a single meaning on the run;
3. To be responsive to the international needs of accreditation and be able to share knowledge and experiences in the field of accreditation (12).

Therefore, since the principles of the ALPHA program have been met in the standards of health promoting hospitals, these standards can also be used in planning the national accreditation of hospitals, including in Iran.

In the management and leadership heading of the standards of accreditation of Iran hospitals in 2010, the following phrase was mentioned to encourage hospitals to meet the standards of health promoting hospitals: "To ensure the implementation of the planned actions towards prevention and health promotion in 4 areas of service recipients, employees, hospital environment, and society by collaborating with senior officials of the society" (19).

In the management and leadership part of the third edition of the national accreditation standards for hospitals in Iran in 2016, it was indicated that "Hospitals will act for prevention and health promotion." and the following 2 measures were considered:

- Measure 1: Participating in prevention and health promotion within the patient domain;
- Measure 2: Participating in prevention and health promotion within the staff domain (20).

Health promoting hospitals should consider health promotion standards in 4 domains: patients, staffs, hospital environment, and interacting with the community. In 2 domains of patients and staffs, the last edition of accreditation of hospitals in Iran has been considered for all hospitals. Two domains of hospital environment and interacting with community are considered for superlative hospitals (2, 21).

After calculating the impact score, it was found that all the 40 items had an impact score greater than 1.5, meaning that all items are important in terms of target group. The lowest impact score was 3.6 and related to item 7 (There are facilities and structures required for health promotion, including resources, space, and equipment, in our hospital.). The highest impact score was 4.8 and related to item 20 (Educational information related to public health is available in our hospital, including printed information (pamphlets, brochures, magazines) and online resources (websites, etc.).)

About CVR, given that the number of experts is 10, the score of each item should be greater than 0.62, according to Lawshe's table (13). Minimum value of each item was estimated to be 0.64.

The results indicated that CVI of 33 items was greater than 0.79, and 7 of them had a CVI between 0.7 and 0.79, and none of them had a CVI less than 0.7. Thus, the items were revised, CVI was calculated again, and the values of CVI of all 40 items were greater than 0.79 after revision.

The present study was performed to provide translation, cultural adaptation, and evaluation of content and face validity of self-assessment form of the standards of health promoting hospitals affiliated to World Health Organization in Persian to provide a reliable form for Iranian hospitals. This form is reliable according to face and content validity and is now available in Persian for Iranian hospitals (Appendix 1).

**Limitations**

This study had several limitations. First, the translation, cultural adaptation as well as content and face validity of the form were conducted in university hospitals of large cities, and thus small towns or non-academic hospitals may have difficulty using it.

Second, the form was evaluated and its content and face validity was examined by the managers responsible for improving the quality of hospitals and the faculty members of the Department of Social Medicine who were active in prevention and health promotion clinics of these training hospitals. However, experts from small hospitals in small towns were not involved.

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According to the correspondence we had with Dr. Olivier Groene, the first author of these standards, we hope to put the next edition of the form at the disposal of hospitals in Iran after publishing this work in English and overcoming these limitations.

Conclusion
Considering the presence of nearly 1000 hospitals around the country and the need for a policy covering patients and staff domains in all hospitals, the availability of authentic translation of the standards of health promoting hospitals is of utmost importance.

This study was conducted to help Iranian hospitals achieve a reliable form. Based on the face and content validity, the form is consistent with the English version and is available to Iranian hospitals in Persian and is attached to this article. Hospitals in Iran can use this tool, with 40 substandards available in 5 main standards of health promoting hospitals, to self-assess their hospital and examine their progress in observing these standards over time.

Financial and ethical issues
This was the result of the approved research article, with the ethical code of RHC.AC.IR.REC.1396.21, in a meeting dated 2017.10.6, with a research code of 9619 of the Research Council of Rajaie Cardiovascular, Medical, and Research Center.

Conflict of Interests
The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

References
## نشان‌دهنده آماره‌های مختلف

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به عنوان یک پرسیده برای ارزیابی سلامتی بهتر، در مراکز درمانی، از مدیران و فراکسیون‌های نظارت بر راه‌اندازی پلیگون‌های ماهیت‌پذیر سلامت به بهترین شکل ممکن استفاده می‌شود. این پرسیده شامل دو بخش می‌باشد: ۱) ارزیابی بر اساس شاخص‌های سالم و ۲) ارزیابی بر اساس ارزش‌های مربوط به خدمات و خدمات پیاده‌سازی شده. در ادامه، به بررسی شاخص‌های این پرسیده و توصیف کامل ارزیابی و فعالیت سلامت در این پرسیده می‌پردازیم.

### شاخص‌های ارزیابی

#### 1. شاخص اقتصادی

- شاخص‌های مربوط به مالیات، سرمایه‌گذاری و کسب و کار
- شاخص‌های مربوط به مالیات و سرمایه‌گذاری به سطح منطقه
- شاخص‌های مربوط به سرمایه‌گذاری به سطح منطقه

#### 2. شاخص‌های تولیدی

- شاخص‌های مربوط به تولید استاندارد و منابع
- شاخص‌های مربوط به تولید استاندارد و منابع به سطح منطقه
- شاخص‌های مربوط به تولید استاندارد و منابع به سطح منطقه

#### 3. شاخص‌های سیاستی

- شاخص‌های مربوط به سیاست‌های استاندارد و منابع
- شاخص‌های مربوط به سیاست‌های استاندارد و منابع به سطح منطقه
- شاخص‌های مربوط به سیاست‌های استاندارد و منابع به سطح منطقه

#### 4. شاخص‌های اجتماعی

- شاخص‌های مربوط به اجتماعی و سیاست‌های استاندارد و منابع
- شاخص‌های مربوط به اجتماعی و سیاست‌های استاندارد و منابع به سطح منطقه
- شاخص‌های مربوط به اجتماعی و سیاست‌های استاندارد و منابع به سطح منطقه

#### 5. شاخص‌های فرهنگی

- شاخص‌های مربوط به فرهنگی و سیاست‌های استاندارد و منابع
- شاخص‌های مربوط به فرهنگی و سیاست‌های استاندارد و منابع به سطح منطقه
- شاخص‌های مربوط به فرهنگی و سیاست‌های استاندارد و منابع به سطح منطقه

### توصیف کامل ارزیابی

#### 1. ارزیابی طبقه‌بندی

- ارزیابی و تحلیل شاخص‌های طبقه‌بندی به سطح منطقه
- ارزیابی و تحلیل شاخص‌های طبقه‌بندی به سطح منطقه

#### 2. ارزیابی سیاست‌های استاندارد و منابع

- ارزیابی و تحلیل شاخص‌های سیاست‌های استاندارد و منابع به سطح منطقه
- ارزیابی و تحلیل شاخص‌های سیاست‌های استاندارد و منابع به سطح منطقه

#### 3. ارزیابی اجتماعی و سیاست‌های استاندارد و منابع

- ارزیابی و تحلیل شاخص‌های اجتماعی و سیاست‌های استاندارد و منابع به سطح منطقه
- ارزیابی و تحلیل شاخص‌های اجتماعی و سیاست‌های استاندارد و منابع به سطح منطقه

#### 4. ارزیابی فرهنگی و سیاست‌های استاندارد و منابع

- ارزیابی و تحلیل شاخص‌های فرهنگی و سیاست‌های استاندارد و منابع به سطح منطقه
- ارزیابی و تحلیل شاخص‌های فرهنگی و سیاست‌های استاندارد و منابع به سطح منطقه

### نتایج و نتایج

نتایج نشان می‌دهد که ارزیابی طبقه‌بندی به سطح منطقه، ارزیابی سیاست‌های استاندارد و منابع به سطح منطقه، ارزیابی اجتماعی و سیاست‌های استاندارد و منابع به سطح منطقه و ارزیابی فرهنگی و سیاست‌های استاندارد و منابع به سطح منطقه منابع دارای اهمیت بالا در بهبود سلامتی بهتر و افزایش کیفیت سلامتی در این منطقه می‌باشند.