

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

VALIDATION OF A SERIAL ALBUM ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN FOR PRIMARY CARE NURSES*

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ABSTRACT

Objective: to validate the content and appearance of a serial album on domestic violence against women for primary care nurses.

Method: a methodological study, of appearance and content validation, developed in Teresina, Piauí, Brazil, in 2018. The data were collected by sending the evaluation instruments via e-mail to selected specialists on the Lattes Platform. In the analysis, the Content Validity Index was used with an established value of 0.78.

Results: 15 specialists participated, with experience in educational technologies and/or violence against women, most of them have doctorates and nursing degrees. Regarding structure and presentation, objectives and relevance, all items were considered validated by experts. The global Content Validity Index of the educational technology was 0.93. **Conclusion:** The serial album has been validated for content and appearance, suggesting that this educational technology enables health education actions performed by nurses of Basic Care.

DESCRIPTORS: Violence Against Women; Health Education; Validation Studies; Nursing; Public Health.


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VALIDAÇÃO DE ÁLBUM SERIADO PARA ENFERMEIROS DA ATENÇÃO BÁSICA SOBRE VIOLÊNCIA DOMÉSTICA CONTRA A MULHER

RESUMO

Objetivo: validar o conteúdo e a aparência de um álbum seriado para enfermeiros da atenção básica sobre violência doméstica contra a mulher.

Método: estudo metodológico, de validação de aparência e conteúdo, desenvolvido em Teresina, Piauí, Brasil, no ano de 2018. Coletou-se os dados pelo envio dos instrumentos de avaliação via e-mail para especialistas selecionados na Plataforma Lattes. Na análise utilizou-se o Índice de Validade de Conteúdo com valor estabelecido de 0,78.

Resultados: participaram 15 especialistas, com experiência em tecnologias educativas e/ou violência contra mulher, a maioria com doutorado e graduado em enfermagem. Quanto à estrutura e apresentação, objetivos e relevância, todos os itens foram considerados validados pelos especialistas. O Índice de Validade de Conteúdo global da tecnologia educativa foi 0,93.

Conclusão: o álbum seriado foi validado quanto ao conteúdo e aparência, sugerindo que esta tecnologia educativa possibilita ações de educação em saúde realizadas por enfermeiros da Atenção Básica.

DESCRITORES: Violência Contra a Mulher; Educação em Saúde; Estudos de Validação; Enfermagem; Saúde Pública.

VALIDACIÓN DE ÁLBUM SERIADO PARA ENFERMEROS DE ATENCIÓN PRIMARIA SOBRE VIOLENCIA DOMÉSTICA CONTRA LA MUJER

RESUMEN:

Objetivo: validar el contenido y la apariencia de un álbum seriado para los enfermeros de atención primaria sobre violencia doméstica contra la mujer.

Método: estudio metodológico, para validación de apariencia y contenido, desarrollado en Teresina, Piauí, Brasil, en el año 2018. La recolección de datos se realizó a través del envío de los instrumentos de evaluación a los especialistas seleccionados en la Plataforma Lattes, por vía de correo electrónico. El valor del índice de validez de contenido establecido para el análisis fue de 0,78.

Resultados: participaron 15 especialistas, con experiencia en tecnologías educativas y / o violencia contra las mujeres, la mayoría, con doctorados o graduados en enfermería o En cuanto a los ítems estructura, presentación, objetivos y relevancia, todos se consideraron validados por los expertos. El índice de validez de contenido global para la tecnología educativa fue de 0,93.

Conclusión: el álbum seriado fue validado en términos de contenido y apariencia, lo que sugiere que esta tecnología educativa permite acciones de educación en salud realizadas por enfermeros de atención primaria.

DESCRIPTORES: Violencia contra la mujer; Educación en salud; Estudios de validación; Enfermería; Salud pública.

INTRODUCTION

Violence against women is a violation of human rights and a public health problem. In Brazil, the analysis of 512 appointment cases revealed that physical violence was the most frequent (65.0%), followed by psychological (60.4%), moral (17%), patrimonial (10.4%) and sexual (6.1%) violence⁽¹⁾. As far as the international scene is concerned, a study carried out in Haryana, India, showed that 37% of Indian women have ever suffered domestic violence in their lives and 28.9% reported that they suffer domestic violence⁽²⁾. This phenomenon has been gaining visibility, becoming the target of debates and stimulating the emergence of specific legislation, such as Federal Law 10.778/2003, which determines compulsory notification in situations of violence against women in health services, and Law 11.340/2006, known as Maria da Penha Law, which advocates means to combat domestic and family violence against women⁽³⁻⁶⁾.

The Maria da Penha Law describes domestic violence against women as any act or conduct based on gender that causes death, injury or physical, sexual, psychological, moral or patrimonial suffering within the scope of the domestic, family unit or in any intimate affective relationship in which the aggressor lives or has lived with the woman, regardless of cohabitation⁽⁵⁾.

Researches show that women who have suffered violence are more likely to seek care in health services, where they can break the silence about the situation of the domestic violence experienced. Thus, the Basic Health Units are the "gateway" and great possibility for the identification of this type of violence and welcoming women^(4,7).

As a multifactorial phenomenon, violence against women has required the creation of policies and programs in several areas, such as legal, security and health. Among the prevention and combat strategies, the elaboration and dissemination of educational materials related to the theme translate relevant strategies for the promotion of information, debate, and confrontation of violence against women, as they can contribute to the enlightenment of society and give visibility to the problem⁽³⁾.

However, there is still a lack of studies on the development of educational materials on the prevention of domestic violence against women, which may be linked with the recent implementation of these strategies and the objective conditions for the production of information in the field of prevention⁽³⁾. Thus, the elaboration of the serial album is justified given the lack of educational material on domestic violence against women in the literature and also because it is an important educational technology that can contribute as a tool for the nurses of Basic Care in the actions of education focused on women's health.

In this context, we stress the importance of stimulating the elaboration and use of educational technologies capable of mediating the dialogue between nurses and women, in search of the joint production of knowledge on the topic of domestic violence. In addition, these technologies are considered to be materials that contribute to the expansion of the possibilities of Basic Care nurses in the practices directed to the care of women victims of domestic violence^(8,9).

Given the above, this study aimed to validate the content and appearance of a serial album on domestic violence against women for nurses, with a view to an educational intervention that contributes to the actions of nurses in the scope of Basic Care in the care of women, which enables reflection on the training and the development of best practices for women's health.

METHOD

A methodological study of the preparation of educational material and validation of

appearance and content, based on Pasquali's model of construction of educational materials, composed of theoretical, empirical and analytical procedures⁽¹⁰⁾, carried out between February and August 2018. The content related itself to the whole technical construction, the objective, and the serial album's relevance. The ordering of the content, the textual complexity and the extent of the material has been associated with the appearance⁽¹¹⁾.

For the elaboration, an integrative literature review was carried out⁽¹²⁾, for the collection of available evidence in the scientific literature on nurse-made educational interventions in the promotion of health for women victims of violence, in Basic Care, which were used to support the theoretical knowledge described in the material. The results of the review were analyzed by the Maria da Penha Law⁽³⁾ and composed the initial content of the serial album.

Following this, with the help of a graphic designer, the artwork of the serial album was elaborated, by confection of figures, formatting, configuration and diagramming of the pages. The designer developed the illustrations based on real figures and on the description of the researcher, who aimed to accurately portray the information obtained in the integrative review raised in the literature on violence against women.

The illustrations and the diagramming were done in the Adobe Illustrator® and Photoshop® programs. As the professional were producing the illustrations, they got sent for approval or possible changes by the researcher, until the first version of the serial album was achieved.

In the empirical phase, a group of experts was selected to validate the serial album. The search to perform the eligibility analysis of participants for the role of specialists was conducted through the Lattes Platform of the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq) Portal and the Thesis Bank of the Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Level Personnel (Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior, CAPES).

For the expert inclusion occur, they should have scored at least five points, in line with the validated expert classification and scoring system and by snowball type sampling, in which the selected participant indicates or suggests other participants, a technique widely used when the population is composed of people with characteristics that are difficult to find^(13,14).

To delimit the number of specialists, we adopted the recommendation of an odd number between 6 and 20, to avoid a tie of opinions^(15,16). In this phase, a group formed by 19 specialists, with experience in educational technologies and/or violence against women, was selected to evaluate the serial album in terms of objectives, presentation and structure, and relevance.

A deadline of seven days was established for the return of the filled evaluation instruments and a Term of Free and Informed Consent signed. For the specialists who did not meet this deadline, a new contact was made and the deadline was extended for more seven days. Four experts who did not respond by the second deadline were excluded from the survey. Therefore, 15 experts participated in this study.

The data collection was online, by e-mail, using two adapted instruments: one for characterization of the specialists and the other for evaluation of the serial album⁽¹⁷⁾. The experts evaluated the serial album according to the following sections⁽¹⁸⁾: objectives - purposes, goals or related that one wishes to achieve with the use of the album; structure and presentation - way of presenting the guidelines, general organization, structure, presentation strategy, coherence and formatting; and relevance - a characteristic that evaluates the significant degree of the educational material presented. The answers were obtained in the form of a Likert-type scale, electronic version, with a gradual score from 1 to 4, where 1 = inadequate, 2 = partially adequate, 3 = adequate and 4 = totally adequate.

For the analytical procedure, we used the validity measurement of the items analyzed

by the experts, performed based on the Content Validity Index (CVI) higher or equal to 0.78⁽¹⁹⁾. After receiving the completed instruments, the analysis of the information began. To calculate the CVI per item, we made the sum of the number of responses "3" or "4" and divided by the total number of responses. For the overall evaluation of the serial album, the calculation was used employing the mean of the item values calculated separately, by adding up all the IVCs calculated separately, divided by the number of items considered in the evaluation⁽¹⁹⁾. The results were presented in tables from the blocks: "Objectives", "Structure and Presentation", and "Relevance".

The research project received approval from the Research Ethics Committee, under the opinion no. 2,516,799, dated February 27, 2017.

RESULTS

The 15 participating specialists were from the Northeast and Southeast regions of Brazil, most of them, 14 (93.3%), were female, 10 (66.7%) nurses and eight (53.3%) had a Ph.D. degree. The age group between 30 and 50 years old was predominant, 11 (73.3%) (Table 1).

Table 1 - Characterization of the content experts who validated the serial album. Teresina, PI, Brazil, 2018 (continues)

Variables	N	%
Gender		
Female	14	93.3
Male	1	6.7
Educational Background		
Nursing	10	66.7
Others	5	33.3
Age		
< 30 years	2	13.3
30 – 50 years	11	73.3
> 50 years	2	13.3
Time of Training		
< 10 years	5	33.3
10 – 15 years	6	40
> 16 years	4	26.7
Degree		
Doctor's degree	8	53.3
Master's degree	7	47.7
Published research on related topics		
Violence against women	8	42.1
Educational technologies	6	31.6

Instrument Validation	5	26.3
Experience as a teacher in one of the areas of interest*		
Yes	11	73.3
No	4	27.7
Previous experience with validation of educational materials		
Yes	9	60
No	6	40
Experience in health education		
Yes	12	80
No	3	20

*Violence against women, educational technologies and instrument validation.

Regarding the evaluation of the objectives, purposes or goals to be achieved with the use of the serial album, the most frequent classification of the instrument items was totally adequate, which translated the idea of validating the material. The mean CVI of this evaluation was 0.89 (Table 2).

Table 2 - Content Validity Index (CVI) and experts' evaluation (n=15) of the objectives to be achieved using the serial album. Teresina, PI, Brazil, 2018

Objectives	Partially adequate	Adequate	Totally adequate	CVI
They are consistent with the needs of nurses and the attitudes they should have in caring for women who are victims of domestic violence	2	5	8	0.87
Promotes change in behavior and attitudes	2	4	9	0.87
It can circulate in the scientific environment in the area of domestic violence against women	1	4	10	0.93
Mean CVI				0.89

Items related to structure and presentation were also evaluated, as shown in Table 3. It was found that six items out of a total of 10 reached the CVI up to the maximum value (1.0), so the album was also successfully validated for structure and presentation. The mean CVI achieved in this evaluation was 0.95 (Table 3).

Table 3 - Content Validity Index (CVI) and experts' evaluation (n=15) of the structure and presentation of the serial album. Teresina, PI, Brazil, 2018

Structure and Presentation	Partially adequate	Adequate	Totally adequate	CVI
This educational material is appropriate for the care and guidance of women in domestic violence situations	0	7	8	1
The presented information is scientifically correct	0	3	12	1
There is a logical sequence of the proposed content	2	3	10	0.87
The material is appropriate for the sociocultural level of the target audience*	1	3	11	0.93
The information is well structured in agreement and spelling	2	4	9	0.87
The writing style corresponds to the level of knowledge of the target audience*	0	2	13	1
Information on the cover, back cover, acknowledgments and/or presentation are coherent	0	4	11	1
The illustrations are expressive and sufficient	2	4	9	0.87
The number of pages is adequate	0	4	11	1
The size of the title and topics is adequate	0	3	12	1
Mean CVI				0.95

*target audience: primary care nurses

In Table 4, it was possible to highlight the evaluation regarding the relevance of the educational technology, i.e., the significance degree of the serial album. The mean CVI of this evaluation was 0.89 (Table 4).

Table 4 - Content Validity Index (CVI) and experts' evaluation (n=15) of the significance degree of the serial album (relevance). Teresina, PI, Brazil, 2018

Relevance	Partially adequate	Adequate	Totally adequate	CVI
The themes portray the key aspects (types of violence, prevention and how to act on an aggression situation) that should be strengthened	1	7	7	0.93
The material proposes to the FHS nurses to acquire knowledge that will help them with clinical practices in the care of women victims of domestic violence	3	6	6	0.80
The material addresses the issues needed to prevent and confront the domestic violence against women	1	6	8	0.93
Mean CVI				0.89

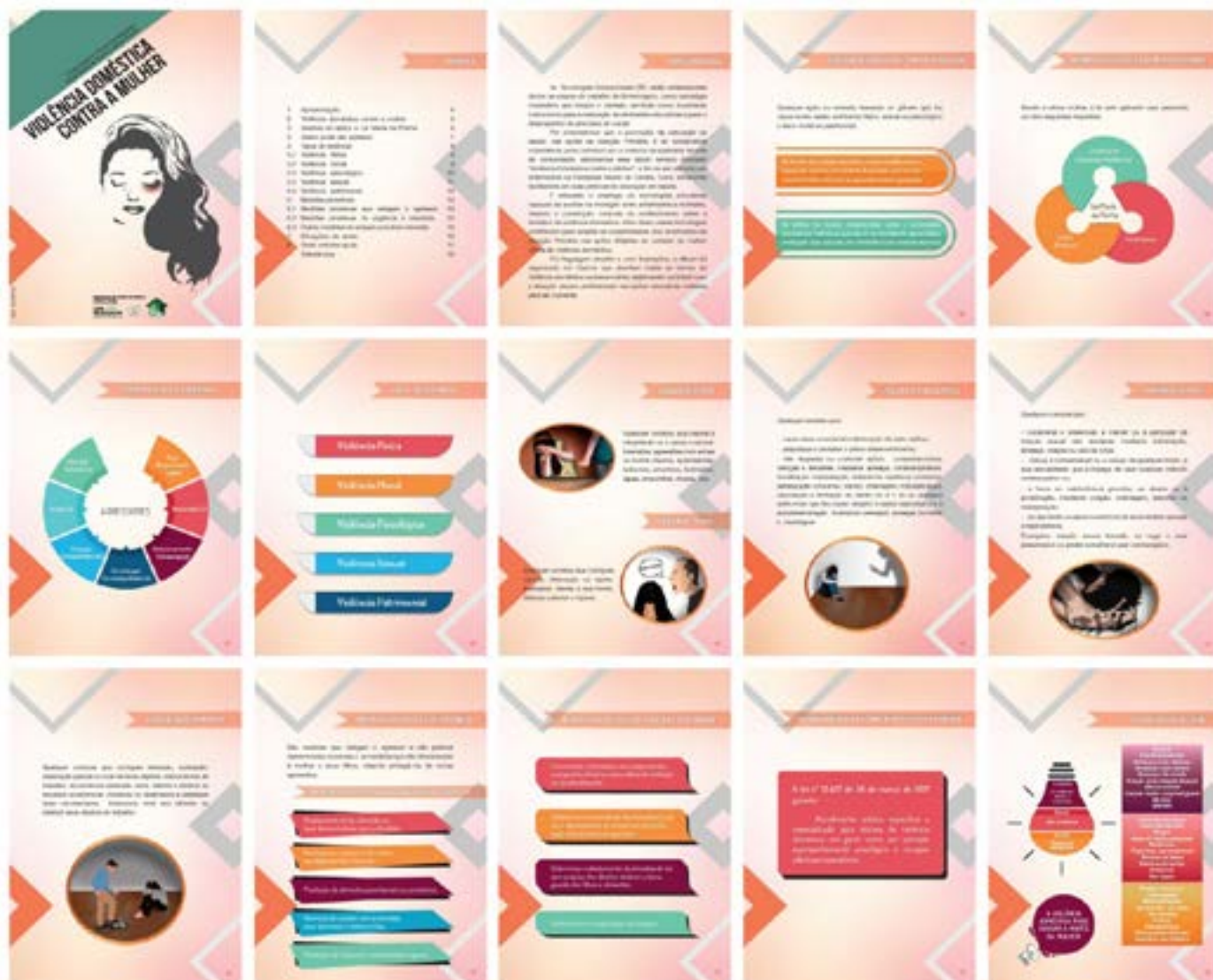
The global CVI of the serial album was 0.93, which ratified the validation of content

and appearance. The final version of the album was composed of 22 pages: cover, technical sheet, summary, presentation, pages with information on the types of violence against women, protective measures, measures to support the offended woman, alert situations, help page and references. Figure 1 shows the QR code for easy access to the serial album. For this, one can use any QR code reader and open the PDF. The link available at the end of the paragraph directs the reader to a platform where the serial album can be downloaded in PDF format, <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1pM9QyLsi8beFZEKq1y5GAS34LtSIDZjq/view?usp=sharing>.



Figure 1 – QR Code of the validated version of the serial album. Teresina, PI, Brazil, 2018

Figure 2 shows some illustrations of the serial album's validated version.



*Left to right page sequence: Cover. Summary. Presentation. Page 5 (Domestic violence against Women). Page 6 (When the Maria da Penha Law applies). Page 7 (Who may be an aggressor). Page 8 (Types of violence). Page 9 (Physical Violence and Moral Violence). Page 10 (Psychological violence). Page 11 (Sexual violence). Page 12 (Patrimonial violence). Page 13 (Urgent protective measures and Protective measures that force the aggressor). Page 14 (Urgent protective measures to the offended). Page 15 (Other measures to support the offended woman). Page 16 (Alert situations).

Figure 2 – Illustrative representation of the serial album’s validated version. Teresina, PI, Brazil, 2018

DISCUSSION

In Brazil, the Family Health Strategy (FHS) has favored the approximation between health professionals and women in violence situations, since, in the scope of Basic Care, the FHS constitutes a space of materialization of the National Policy of Attention to Women’s Health. Therefore, it is a privileged place to reveal problems that previously remained in the misinformation of services, such as violence against women⁽²⁰⁾.

Research developed in a Basic Health Unit (Unidade Básica de Saúde, UBS), located in the district of Capão Redondo, in São Paulo-SP, a region with high rates of violence, whose data was collected through interviews with 22 health professionals who were part of the multi-professional teams and with 13 women who used the service, showed that violence is an “invisible” phenomenon as demand in these services. It also noted that FHS professional practices aimed at women are still deficient, since professionals are not

prepared to face the situation of violence experienced by women, for they understand that violence is a social problem, whose confrontation is a matter for other areas and not for health. Thus, as far as women's health is concerned, most of the time the care is restricted specifically to biological and reproductive aspects⁽²⁰⁾.

In this respect, the serial album was prepared as a proposal to contribute to health education, so that it can be used as an educational technology by nurses working in Basic Care, as a way to facilitate dialogue and promote reflection and knowledge on the theme set out in it⁽⁸⁾.

In the validation stage, the experts' evaluation was relevant to the improvement of the material and showed that the serial album constituted a material of valid content and appearance, with the item and global CVIs both adequate.

During the analysis of the serial album, the main observations raised by the experts concern the objectives. In this regard, it was emphasized that this was a rich educational material that could have relevance in academic and professional circles, but it was suggested to emphasize the role of the nurse before the violence against women and, as a health educator, to outline more information on the practical guidelines that nursing professionals should observe in reports of violence.

However, it was chosen not to accept these suggestions, because the serial album elaborated had as objective to facilitate to the professional nurse the performance of women's health-related educational activities. We state that the purpose of this study was not to develop a manual or protocol to guide the behaviors to be observed by nurses in the appointments of cases of violence, but rather to work with education as a preventive form.

Research has revealed the importance of the FHS role in health promotion and the need for training of professionals in the context of violence against women for an intervention appropriate to health promotion and prevention of problems related to violence against women in the health scope^(21,22).

In the present study, the objective was to elaborate a serial album for nurses with information to be passed on to women during health education activities and, consequently, to collaborate in the process of empowering women to face the phenomenon. However, the development and validation of educational material with detailed guidance on the procedures that nursing professionals should adopt regarding the care of women in domestic violence situations, such as reception and notifications, as suggested by specialists, is also relevant, and may be the subject of further research.

As for the presentation and structure of the serial album, an expert suggested that the material should be described in an educational booklet format. However, the serial album format has been maintained because it better meets the objective of the educational technology developed, since it contains a higher number of illustrations with the purpose of guiding and/or facilitating nurses in the educational practices of women's health care in the area of Basic Care.

We stress that the approach of the serial album validated in this study is educational, which the nurse can use as a dialogue facilitator tool to make explicit to women information about domestic violence.

The experts emphasized the presented content's clarity, objectivity, ease of reading and understanding. Also, as for the illustrations, the experts emphasized that they are good-looking and pertinent, with firm colors and representations on the subject, and therefore there was good feasibility of application in the professional exercise of nurses.

Still, in relation to the experts' observations, the suggestion to include the UBSs in the page "Where to request help" was accepted, because it reinforces the understanding that the health sector is an important space for the development of confrontation actions related to violence against women, with a preventive and educational focus. In addition,

it is known that women are more often looking for the UBSs, places that are conducive to promoting preventive actions and health promotion through greater proximity to the community^(4,23).

It is worth mentioning that the proposed serial album has been validated in content and appearance by experts (global CVI = 0.93), therefore we intend to contribute to health education actions, in an attractive and educational way regarding domestic violence against women.

We highlight that the Family Health Strategy comprises a primary model of health care and that nurses have the potential to face violence against women. We chose the elaboration and validation of an educational technology related to domestic violence against women, aiming to assist these Basic Care professionals in the promotion practices in health education, consequently, in the confrontation of this problem⁽²⁰⁾.

Regarding the limitations of the study, we point that the comments and suggestions of the experts with experience in the subject comprise a significant source of improvement information for the serial album. However, not all the suggestions were accepted in this study, since some comments did not relate to the main objective of the material, which may indicate a weakness in the data collection instrument. Besides, it should be noted that, although the number of scientific studies related to the validation of educational materials in health has been taking on greater proportions, there is still a lack of publications validating materials that could help nurses in the practice of health education, especially in the thematic area of this study, for a more in-depth analysis of this research.

As future studies, we suggest the validation of the serial album by the target audience, aiming to improve this technology elaborated and validated by experts.

CONCLUSION

area of educational technologies and/or violence against women, with a global CVI of 0.93, thus being suggested that it can be used in health education activities, with a view to promoting information on domestic violence against women, favoring the communication process between women and health professionals, especially nurses, focused on preventing and confronting the phenomenon.

We state that the experts' suggestions were an essential step, which made the serial album more suitable for nurses and with greater scientific accuracy.

As a contribution, the serial album can be used in health education activities by nurses of Basic Care, with the aim of preventing domestic violence against women.

The serial album entitled Domestic Violence against Women was considered adequate to support nurses in health education and promotion strategies since the use of technologies like validated instruments contributes to this approach with Basic Care teams.

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