from more clinical manifestations of paranoid beliefs. Objective: To pro-
vide preliminary data on the psychometric properties of the Portuguese
version of the Paranoia Checklist in a mixed sample (47 patients and
157 healthy controls).

Methods
Self-report questionnaires were completed by 202 participants, with
the aid of a psychologist when necessary.

Results
The PC has shown excellent internal consistency (frequency, convic-
tion and distress subscales > .96) and is a brief and simple measure
capable of distinguishing between a clinical and non-clinical group of
participants regarding the dimensions of frequency and conviction
of paranoid thoughts. Participants from the clinical and non-clinical
groups did not present statistically significant differences regarding
the distress resulting from the paranoid thoughts.

Conclusions
Overall, the clinical population presented increased scores in all di-
dimensions of paranoia in comparison to the healthy controls, similarly
to the original studies with the English version of the checklist. The
assessment of paranoia has been shown to be a continuum process
common to clinical and non-clinical groups. The PC is a psychomet-
rically sound measure to assess different paranoid thoughts on a
multidimensional perspective and with sensitivity to distinguish
groups of patients and healthy individuals, being suitable for use
both in clinical and research settings.

Keywords
Paranoia, schizophrenia, assessment.

Reliability and validity of the Composite Scale on Morningness: European Portuguese version, in adolescents and young adults
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Coimbra, Coimbra, 3000-115 Coimbra, Portugal; 4Center for Research and Monitoring of patient satisfaction with Nursing Care) and 18 items. We found that the 3 factors are individually
represented by SUCEH21.

Background
Morningness-eveningness, also known as chronotype, reflects demo-
nstrable inter-individual differences in the peak timings (but not in
the amount) of several circadian rhythms. The Composite Scale of
Morningness (CSM) by Smith et al. (1989) [1] is one of the most
widely used tools to access it. It has been long used in research in
Portugal, but very few detailed reports exist about its psychometric
properties in younger ages and student samples in our country. Ob-
jective: to report reliability and validity data about the Portuguese
version (Pt) of the CSM in high school and university students.

Methods
Three hundred eighty-seven (387) high school students (7th to 12th
grades, 51.5%F) and 1654 undergraduates (1st to 3rd grades, 55.0%F)
completed the CMS-Pt version [2], plus a set of self-report questions on
sleep patterns in order to examine the questionnaire validity.

Results
As to internal consistency, Cronbach alpha coefficients were 0.81 in
each sample (high school and undergraduate students). Corrected
item-total correlations ranged from .27 to .55 (high schoolers) and
from .31 to .59 (undergraduates). As to validity, lower morningness
scores were associated, as expected, with later sleep-wake schedules
and mid-points of sleep. Correlations between morningness-
eveningness scores and sleep patterns were generally larger for sleep
schedules variables than for time in bed or sleep durations, suggest-
ing convergent and discriminant validity, respectively. Scale structure
agreed with previous literature reports.

Conclusions
The CSM-Pt version is a reliable and valid tool to measure
morningness-eveningness in adolescents and young adults’ stu-
dents with ages ranging from 12 to 25 years old.

References
1. Smith CS, Reilly C, Midlert M. Evaluation of three circadian rhythm

Keywords
Morningness-eveningness, chronotype, composite scale, CSM, adoles-
cents, young adults, interindividual differences

O161 Evaluation scale of patient satisfaction with nursing care: Psychometric properties evaluation
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Background
Patient satisfaction with nursing care appears as an important indica-
tor for the evaluation of Structure factors – allocation of nurses, and
Process factors – providing nursing care. The research aimed to
evaluate the psychometric properties of the Patient Satisfaction with
Nursing Care Scale (SUCEH21) in a Hospital, and also the reconstruc-
tion and validation of the scale’s new version.

Methods
We carried out a quantitative study, cross-sectional, sample of 1,290
patients admitted in 43 services, from 8 Portuguese hospitals. Con-
firmatory factor analysis (CFA) did not allow the confirmation of fac-
torial structure.
The original model was composed by 6 factors and 21 items and re-
valed an unacceptable quality of adjustment (χ2(176) = 5050.132; p =
0.000; χ2/gl = 28.694; GFI = 0.765; PGFI = 0.583; RMSEA = 0.147). The
model is valid only with 3 factors, ending up with a total of 13 items
(χ2/gl = 6.017; p = 0.000; GFI = 0.958; PGFI = 0.600; RMSEA = 0.062).

Results
The exploratory factor analysis (EFA) studies confirm the number of
factors found (Quality of Care, Quality of Information, Quality of Nurs-
ing Care) and 18 items. We found that the 3 factors are individually
more extensive, covering the aspects that included the 6 initial fac-
tors. The final version of the Evaluation of Patient Satisfaction with
Nursing Care Scale (EASCEH18) has an index of reliability (α = 0.875)
and validity (total variance explained of 71.6%) higher than those
presented by SUCEH21.

Conclusions
Psychometric studies demonstrate this is a potential tool for the re-
search and monitoring of patient satisfaction with nursing care.

Keywords
Nursing, nursing care, evaluation patient satisfaction