

From the AAN Annual Meeting and Conference

**Findings:** The Wenzhou PSBH(r) projects ranged from improving health education to migrant worker adolescents to HIV education to factory workers. The TCNLI built bridges with hospital leadership in China facilitating the success and sustainability of the projects. The presentation will focus on transcultural partnerships, global collaboration, resulting joint research, publications, and international teamwork. Lessons learned from global collaboration will be discussed as well as creating system for sustainability, with more than 200 health care professionals in China participating in the Institute's work, attending the PSBH® workshop and leading change projects throughout the province of more than 43 million people.

**Summary Concluding Statement:** Through partnership, collaboration, and sharing, the TCNLI and its participants are truly making a difference. Nurses are truly changing the world!

## Perinatal Grief in Spanish Speaking Families-Psychometric Testing of the New Spanish Version of the Perinatal Grief Scale

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**Background:** Bereaved parents are among the most vulnerable populations in Maternal-Child Health. However, research in perinatal bereavement has been limited to white, non Hispanic populations.

**Purpose:** The purpose of this study was to scientifically translate a research instrument to measure perinatal grief in Spanish speaking parents and to psychometrically test the instrument to accrue evidence for reliability and validity.

**Methodology:** The authors used translation/back-translation, focus groups, and expert translation to develop the new *Spanish Short Version of the Perinatal Grief Scale (SpSVPGS)*. The instrument was administered to convenience samples 50 bereaved Spanish speaking parents and a control group of 40 Spanish speaking non-bereaved parents.

**Findings:** Content validity and reliability for the new instrument were established. In this study, most Spanish speaking parents participated in bereavement rituals, including seeing, holding, touching, naming, and having funerals, for their deceased child. The data showed a 29% decrease in the percent of parents married at the time of the loss and the time of the study. Findings may enable clinicians to better meet the bereavement needs of Spanish speaking parents experiencing perinatal losses. Analysis of demographic information, including marital status and rituals, may enable clinicians to

appropriately plan for parental support and bereavement rituals for Hispanic patients and test models for interventions designed to assist bereaved families. Professionals caring for perinatal patients should be aware of the cultural implications for caring for the bereaved, including appropriate rituals and support. Implications for practice, education and research will be discussed.

**Summary Concluding Statement:** The care of bereaved parents is framed in culture. Research of this vulnerable population is key to evidenced based improvements in care. This new psychometrically sound instrument, the *SpSVPGS*, enables researchers to compare the dimensions and attributes of grief, interventions, and rituals in Spanish speaking bereaved parents.

## Ethnic Differences in Physical Activity of Women

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**Background:** Most of the previous studies on physical activity have focused on identifying the factors associated with physical activity, but ethnicity as a predictor influencing physical activity has rarely been considered in these studies.

**Purpose:** The purpose of this study was to explore ethnic differences in physical activity reported by four ethnic groups (White, Hispanics, Asian, and African) of midlife women in the US and to compare factors associated with physical activity in each of the ethnic groups.

**Methodology:** This study was conducted as part of a larger internet study on menopausal symptoms of diverse ethnic groups of midlife women. A total of 512 research participants (160 Whites, 120 Hispanics, 121 African, and 111 Asians) were recruited using multiple strategies through Internet settings.

**Findings:** There was a statistically significant ethnic difference in hours for total physical activity time and hours for leisure. Whites had significantly more hours of total physical activity and hours of leisure activity per week than did other ethnic groups. According to the stepwise multiple regression analyses, being White was a statistically significant predictor of more hours of total physical activity after adjusting for confounding variables. Usual activity level and social support were significant predictors of hours of physical activity in the White group. Employment status, income level, and social support were significant predictors of hours of physical activity in the Hispanic group. Age was a significant predictor of hours of physical activity in the African group. Country of birth was a significant predictor of hours of physical activity in the Asian group.