

using the beliefs about medicines questionnaire specific scale (BMQ-Specific). Multivariable linear regression was used to assess the association between NVS score, DKT score, DHBM scale score, BMQ-Specific score.

112 subjects with type 2 diabetes were screened and 73 completed at least one questionnaire. Mean age was 64.7 (31-85) and 37% of the participants were women. Sixty two (85%) participants answered to the NVS and 31 (50%) participants had a NVS score of 3 to 6. HL was associated with age, DKT and DHBM results. No association was found between HL and gender, EPICES Score, or BMQ-Specific score.

**Implications:** This study is the first to use a French version of the NVS in France. We found a significant association between NVS score and Diabetes knowledge in a French population of patients with type 2 diabetes.

## Implementation Science and Knowledge Translation in Health Communication

### Psychometric Properties of the Communication Skills Attitudes Scale (CSAS) among Portuguese undergraduate students in Allied Health Sciences

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**Introduction/objectives:** Communication in health has attracted increasing interest in recent decades, revealing the need for appropriate research tools. The study of the psychometric properties of instruments and the confirmation of their structure is crucial for the reliability and validity of the overall results of scientific work. Repeated analyses of these dimensions over time are important because it allows us to identify changes that result from social and cultural changes. This study aims to assess the reliability, factor structure, and construct validity of the Communication Skills Attitudes Scale (CSAS; Rees, Sheard, & Davies, 2002, Loureiro & Soares, 2011 - Portuguese research version).

**Methods:** The CSAS consists of 26 items measured on a 5-point Likert-type scale, from 1, “strongly disagree” to 5, “strongly agree”. This instrument was applied to 801, 1st- to 4th-year undergraduate students from 12 Allied Health Technologies programmes, such as Cardiopneumology, Neurophysiology, Occupational Therapy, Physiotherapy, Radiology, Radiotherapy and Speech Therapy, at different Portuguese Schools of Allied Health Sciences. Statistical procedures to assess the psychometric properties of the instrument included exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis. Reliability was assessed using Cronbach’s alpha.

**Results:** The factors resulting from the principal component analysis (PCA) of the scores are presented and analyzed. Cronbach’s  $\alpha$  for the positive attitudes scale (PAS) and for the negative attitudes scale (NAS) reflects the scales’ internal consistency and are also presented.

**Discussion/implications:** The results allow a critical analysis of the structure found on the Portuguese adaptation of the CSAS (Loureiro & Soares, 2011), with implications for its adequacy to the population of Portuguese higher-education students, particularly those pursuing careers in Allied Health Technologies.

## Other Communication-related Topics

### An evidence-based online content to inform the public on cancer risks linked to exposure to environmental factors

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**Background:** Cancer risks associated with environmental, occupational exposures and nutritional factors represent a growing concern for the public, cancer patients and health professionals. The Comprehensive Cancer Centre Léon Bérard has developed an evidence-based online content to improve access to up-to-date reliable information and recommendations regarding cancer risk and environmental factors. Such a website does not exist in France to date.

**Methods:** The website [www.cancer-environnement.fr](http://www.cancer-environnement.fr) uses as primary information sources the best scientific evidence available on environmental, occupational or nutritional factors and cancer risks, which is adapted in plain language by an interdisciplinary working group including users. A literature monitoring is performed on each theme of the website by the editorial board, and allows regular updating based on available data. This website benefits from partnerships with the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) and French oncology research network.

**Findings:** The website was certified HONcode by the Health On the Net Foundation, in partnership with the National Health Authority since its launch in October 2010. Nowadays, more than 160 factsheets have been published into the five main sections of the website: general information (classifications, regulations...), cancers, environmental exposure, occupational exposure, nutrition and physical activity. French translations of summaries of evaluations of human carcinogens by IARC are available exclusively on this website. The number of visits is 201 787 in 2014. In 2014, factsheets on ‘e-cigarette’ and ‘endocrine disruptors’ were the most viewed topics of interest.

**Discussions:** This unique evidence-based online content allows different target user groups to access to up-to-date and good-quality information on cancer risks linked to environmental factors. A national online survey will enable to characterize information seek-