

Review of: "Psychometric of the interpersonal communication skills scale: A confirmatory factor analysis"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

Introduction

Communicative Skills is an important competence in many areas of work and life. Thus, as the authors have highlighted, the interpersonal communication skills are also quite relevant in health services. For that reason, it is important to select an adequate scale to assess this competence among professionals. It is recommended to review the existing literature of *The Interpersonal Communication Skills Scale (ICSS)* in order to know its origin and other possible versions, adaptations or cultural validations, including different languages (Campbell and Akdemir, 2016; Lin et al., 2013; Rubin and Martin, 1994).

For that reason, the objective of this paper was to analyse the psychometric properties (including reliability and validity) of the ICSS in the Iranian Health Service. However, a hypothesis is needed to confirm the statistics results of the research.

Methods

When it comes to the sample, more information about the target population should be included, since it can help to better understand the sample size and its significance in all the results. In this sense, the Factor Analysis is based on correlations, which in turn, are determined by the features of the sample size (n).

In addition, ethics approval and the consent to participate should be referenced in this part, highlighting the standards of voluntary and confidence.

Regarding the measurement data, since it is an important and relevant validation, more information are needed such as the nature of the items, an example of each dimension and/or the basic reliability parameters of the instrument (e.g. alpha Cronbach coefficient). In addition, it is also important to include the range (minimum and maximum) of the score. For that reason, a more detailed section should be necessary, including the original parameters of the scale. Finally, in order to avoid the social desirability bias, negative items are recommended.

In terms of methods of analysis, the paragraphs are well-organized and contain detailed information about the statistical procedure including the name of the software and the order of the tests.

Results

Results are in line with the analysis shown in the previous section. In summary, a seven-factor (30-item) solution should be acceptable for further research. However, a brief version of the scale should be also considered for professionals which do not have enough time to complete the whole original scale.

Discussion

In general terms, a hypothesis should help to connect the main objective with the results. In addition, more evidence are needed to confirm this positive effect in other Iranian regions or countries.

*Note. Please, add tables in the document because are not available.