

Factorial analysis of the Multidimensional Health Locus of control scale - form C for elderly

Análise fatorial da Escala Multidimensional de Locus de controle da saúde - forma C para idosos

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Abstract

Background: Pain is a multidimensional experience. Locus of control is an important factor related to chronic pain experience and treatment. There is a gap in the literature when discussing issues related to pain evaluation in elderly. **Objectives:** To analyze the factorial structure, intra and inter-rater reliability of the Brazilian version of the Pain Locus of Control Scale - Form C for elderly with chronic pain living in the community. **Methods:** One hundred and eighty one elderly individuals (71.5±6.8 years of age) answered a clinic and social-demographic questionnaire and the PLOC-C scale. A factorial analysis with varimax rotation of the PLOC-C scale was performed. The scale was applied twice by two observers to evaluate the intra and inter-rater reliability analyzed using Pearson's Correlation Coefficients. **Results:** The factorial analysis of the 18 item PLOC-C scale revealed six factors. Four items (1 and 6 from the chance locus of control subscale; 2 and 4 from the internal locus of control subscale) migrated toward unpredictable factors in the original factorial structure. Analysis with the removal of the four items demonstrated a better factorial structure and higher levels of internal consistency ($\alpha=0.836$ and 0.669) and reliability (intra-examiner: $r=0.65$ and 0.93 ; inter-examiner: $r=0.82$ and 0.92) when compared to the complete subscales. The variance explained was of 48.7% for the 18 items and 62.4% for the 14 items scale. **Conclusion:** The results demonstrate a better applicability of the reduced scale on the sample. The reduced version may contribute to greater knowledge and consequently better chronic pain management in the elderly.

Keywords: locus of control; chronic pain; elderly; factorial analysis.

Resumo

Contextualização: Dor é uma experiência multidimensional. A percepção de locus de controle é um fator importante relacionado à experimentação e ao tratamento da dor crônica. Existe uma lacuna na literatura referente à abordagem de aspectos relacionados à avaliação da dor no idoso. **Objetivos:** Analisar a estrutura fatorial e a confiabilidade intra e interexaminadores da versão brasileira do instrumento *Pain Locus of Control* - Forma C (PLOC-C) em idosos comunitários com dor crônica. **Métodos:** Cento e oitenta e um idosos (71,5±6,8 anos) responderam ao questionário clínico e sociodemográfico e à escala PLOC-C. Realizou-se análise fatorial com rotação *varimax* da escala, que foi aplicada duas vezes por dois examinadores para a observação, por meio do Coeficiente de Correlação de Pearson da confiabilidade inter e intraexaminadores. **Resultados:** A análise fatorial da PLOC-C, composta por 18 itens, mostrou a expressão de seis fatores. Quatro itens (1 e 6 da subescala de *locus* de controle ao acaso; 2 e 4 da subescala de *locus* de controle interno) migraram para fatores imprevisíveis na estrutura fatorial original. Nova análise fatorial, com a retirada dos quatro itens, mostrou melhor estrutura. A variância explicada passou de 48,69% (18 itens) para 62,38% (14 itens). A escala reduzida mostrou níveis maiores de consistência interna ($\alpha=0,836$ e $0,669$) e confiabilidade (intraexaminadores: $r=0,65$ e $0,93$; interexaminadores: $r=0,82$ e $0,92$). **Conclusão:** Observou-se uma melhor aplicabilidade da versão da escala reduzida na amostra pesquisada. A versão reduzida poderá contribuir para um maior conhecimento e melhor abordagem da dor crônica em idosos.

Palavras-chave: locus de controle da dor; dor crônica; idosos; análise fatorial.

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Introduction

Pain is a common symptom in the elderly suffering from chronic dysfunctions and thus, is an important worldwide concern^{1,2}. Brazilian population surveys have shown that more than 60% of elderly individuals have chronic diseases that may cause pain²⁻⁴.

Pain is a multidimensional experience, involving physiological, biochemical, psychological, cultural, religious, cognitive, affective and environmental aspects⁵. Previous lived experiences may influence beliefs, attitudes and meanings that can generate diverse effects on pain expression⁵⁻⁷.

Among the factors related to pain perception, the pain locus of control (LC) stands out. LC is based on the social learning theory proposed by Rotter⁸ that defends the theory that personal success or failure experiences previously lived, trigger on the subject a relatively stable perception about the origin and control of things he or she experiences⁸.

The literature describe two major perceptions of control of life events in which the subject can believe predominantly. Subjects with Internal Locus of Control (ILC) believe that life events are controlled by them selves⁹. External Locus of Control (ELC) is divided in chance control (belief that life events are controlled by factors as luck or fate) and by other people (belief that who controls the events are health professionals, relatives and other people)¹⁰.

In Brazil, few studies that used the construct of LC of health and pain have been published and none of them evaluated this construct primarily in the elderly.

Several scales aiming to evaluate health LC have been developed and, among them is the commonly used Multidimensional Health Locus of Control Scale (MHLC), Forms A and B, proposed by Wallston, Wallston and DeVellis⁹. The MHLC was developed to assess the perception of general health LC and is widely used in different populations¹¹⁻¹⁴. However, it has been argued that there are differences in the LC perception of general health when compared to specific health conditions and dysfunctions^{10,14,15}. Therefore, Wallston, Stein and Smith¹⁰ proposed the MHLC- Form C to evaluate specific health situations like pain⁹.

An evaluation of the international literature demonstrates that the MHLC- Form C have been used on several methodological studies^{12-14,16-19}, observational^{16,11,19,20,21} and experimental^{11,15} which strenghtens its applicability.

The theoretical construct of the LC scales have been verified by the use of exploratory factorial analysis^{14,22,23}.

The Form C of the MHLC has been applied in adults (41-55 years old) with multiple chronic pain and health conditions of various etiologies. The exploratory factorial analysis demonstrated four dimensions of the scale: internal,

chance, other people and health professionals LC. This form has been found to have good internal consistency of $\alpha > 0.7$ in all dimensions and a test-retest reliability ranging from moderate to strong (0.40 a 0.80)¹⁰.

Subjects who perceive mainly the pain ELC (by other people or by chance) have been found to have less ability in controlling the pain, greater functional and psychological disability and require a more intense direct supervision of health professionals. They use coping strategies based on rest, prayers and catastrophism and better adherence to drug therapy rather than to other therapeutic approaches^{6,11,19,20,24}. Subjects with a ILC preferential perception have been found to have better ability to control the pain and to perceive health in a positive ways. They better adhere to treatments focused on recommendations and change of habits, use more coping strategies focused on the problem and show higher functional, psychological, and social integration capacities^{10,14,16,21,25}.

In this context, the development and adequacy of instruments that assess aspects of perception of chronic pain in elderly become relevant^{11,11}. Pain LC is important since it considers the individual perception of pain control and makes it possible to predict health-related behaviors. From a clinical perspective (preventive and curative) the LC has been shown to be modifiable with specific therapeutic approaches that promoted a better ability to deal with pain¹⁰⁻¹².

The purposes of the present study were to analyze the factorial structure and to observe the intra and inter-rater reliability of the Brazilian version of the MHLC – Form C (Pain Locus of Control Scale - PLOC-C) in adwelling community of elderly individuals with chronic pain.

Methods

An exploratory methodological study was conducted with 181 elderly (71.5±6.8; years old). The inclusion criteria were that individuals had to be Brazilian, living in the community, have non-cancer chronic pain for more than three months and be clinically stable. Patients were excluded if they were institutionalized, with acute pain or diseases, visual and or hearing deficits and cognitive impairments assessed by the Mini-Mental State Exam²⁶. All participants signed an informed consent before participation.

Elderly individuals were selected by convenience and answered a clinical and social-demographic questionnaire and the PLOC – C scale. Data collection were conducted in specialized clinics for pain treatment (n=45), physical therapy outpatient centers (n=46) and community groups for the elderly (n=90). The PLOC – C was previously translated and

adapted for the Brazilian elderly population by the authors of this study²⁷. The instruments were applied by two trained physical therapists.

In order to analyze the inter-rater reliability, two examiners applied the scale at different times during the first day of evaluation. To analyze the intra-rater reliability, the scale was applied on a second occasion, with a maximum five days interval from the initial evaluation, and were conducted independently and blinded from the initial results. Individuals were instructed not to start additional therapies between evaluations. Given the low levels of education among Brazilian elderly, the scale was administered in an interview format.

PLOC - C is composed of 18 items divided into four LC sub-scales: perception of internal (6 items), chance (6 items), other powerful: doctors and health professionals (3 items) and other people (3 items). Considering the low education level of Brazilians elderly, a visual scale was used for scoring, with only four options of response: "strongly disagree" (1 point), "slightly disagree" (2 point), "slightly agree" (3 points) and "strongly agree" (4 points). Each subscale received an independent score that could range from 6 to 24 for the internal and chance LC subscales and from 3 to 12 for the health professionals and other people LC subscales. Each subscale can be applied separately and the higher its score the greater the LC on the dimension. The application of the scale followed the recommendations described on the study of translation and transcultural adaptation of the scale for the Brazilian elderly population²⁷. The prevailing perceptions of pain control were analyzed considering the subscales with higher scores.

This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Research from the *Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais* (UFMG), Belo Horizonte, MG, Brasil, nº 110/06.

Statistical methods

Measures of central tendency, dispersion and frequency distribution were used to characterize the sample.

The PLOC - C results for 181 elderly were included in a factorial analysis. The sample size was based on the criteria established by Hair et al.²⁸ that indicates the need to include ten subjects for each item contained on the scale. The same sample was used for the analysis of internal consistency through the Cronbach Alpha Coefficient.

Pearson's Correlation Coefficients (PCC) were used to evaluate reliability as this was the method used on the original study of the scale. The data met the assumptions for the PCC analysis (linear relationship between variables, homocedasticity and variability of variables).

The sample size calculation for reliability indicated the need to include 22 elderly, considering a significant correlation ≥ 0.5 , a power of 0.8 and a significance level of $\alpha=0.05$. The interpretation of this analysis followed the criteria suggested by Tiboni²⁹.

An exploratory factorial analysis of the main components, with orthogonal varimax rotation was used to evaluate construct validity. The adequacy of the data for the use of this analysis was verified by the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) criteria and by the Bartlett test²³.

The variables that showed an eigenvalue greater or equal to 1 (one) were considered relevant to the extraction of the factors. Only the items of the scale with a factor load greater than 0.45 were included in the factors. This value was set from the sample size ($n=181$), considering a power of 0.8 and a significance level of $\alpha=0.05$ ²⁹ (SPSS statistical software package, 13.0 version).

Results

Clinical and social-demographic data are presented on Table 1.

On the factorial analysis Factor 1 grouped the items of the scale concerning the chance LC and showed an internal consistency of $\alpha=0.759$. The items number 2 and 4 from the subscale showed higher factorial load in a different factor from the originally predicted.

Factor 2 grouped the items concerning the internal LC and showed an internal consistency of $\alpha=0.665$. The items number 1 and 6 from the subscale showed higher factorial load in a different factor from the originally predicted.

Factor 3 grouped the items concerning the doctors and health professionals LC, and showed an internal consistency of $\alpha=0.717$. Factor 4 grouped the items concerning other people LC and showed an internal consistency of $\alpha=0.664$. On these two subscales, all items converged with satisfactory factorial loads only for the factors predicted on the original scales.

The PLOC - C factorial analysis composed by 18 items showed the presence of six factors. This analysis with their respective factorial loads, eigenvalues, percentage of variance explained and Cronbach Alpha Coefficient are shown on Table 2. On the factorial analysis of the scale with 18 items, the four predicted factors explained 48.7% of the total variance.

The exclusion of item 1 contributed to an increase of the internal consistency of the internal LC subscale ($\alpha=0.665$ to $\alpha=0.670$). The same was observed with the item 2 exclusion of chance LC subscale which led to an increase in internal

Table 1. Clinical and social-demographic profile of the studied sample (n=181).

Variables	n	%
Gender		
Female	159	87.8
Male	22	12.2
Age (years-old)		
Mean±standard deviation (minimum-maximal)	71.5±6.8 (60-91)	
Marital Status		
Married	69	38.1
Single	16	8.8
Widowed	84	46.4
Divorced	12	6.6
Educational level		
0 years	23	13
1 to 7 years	116	64
8 or more years	42	23
Family arrangement		
Alone	33	18.2
Husband/wife and children	66	36.4
Children and grandchildren	72	40
Others	10	5.4
Financial income		
No income	18	10
Until 2 minimum wages	115	63.5
2 to 5 minimum wages	32	17.7
5 to 10 minimum wages	16	8.8
Location of the major pain		
Cervical spine/ head and face	11/3	6/1.7
Upper limb and shoulder	40	22
Thoracic spine	7	3.8
Lumbar spine	33	18.2
Pelvis and hip	9	5
Lower limb	63	34.8
Foot	15	8.5
Length of pain evolution (years)		
Mean±standard deviation (minimum-maximal)	9.57±10.60 (0.5-51)	
Major clinical diagnosis		
Osteoarthritis	110	60.8
Osteoporosis and osteoporotic fractures	16	8.8
Inflammatory musculoskeletal changes	22	12.2
Fibromyalgia	8	4.4
Other rheumatological disease	6	7.4
Neurological dysfunctions	17	9.4
Unknow origin	2	1.1
Number of associated diseases		
Mean±standard deviation (minimum-maximal)	4.79±2.11 (0-10)	
Intensidade da dor (VAS)		
Mean±standard deviation (minimum-maximal)	4±2 (1-10)	
Self-rated health perception		
Very good and good	98	54
Neither good nor poor	70	39
Poor and quite poor	13	7
Perception of pain's influence in life		
Much	75	41.5
Neither much nor little	58	32
Little	48	26.5

consistency from $\alpha=0.759$ to $\alpha=0.779$. The exclusion of the item 4 from this subscale increased the internal consistency from $\alpha=0.759$ to $\alpha=0.786$. The exclusion of item 6 from the internal LC subscale did not increase the internal consistency of the subscale ($\alpha=0.665$ to $\alpha=0.635$).

Considering the inexpressive factorial load (<0.45) of the above mentioned excluded items on the predicted factors, it was discussed with the author of the original scale the possibility of exclusion of these items. After the author's authorization, a new factor analysis with the exclusion of the items 1, 2, 4 and 6 items was conducted. The results concerning this analysis are presented on Table 3. The new factorial analysis showed that without the four items the variance explained by the four predicted factors changed from 48.7% with 18 items to 62.4% with 14 items.

Table 4 shows the values of intra and inter-rater reliability of the complete and of the reduced subscales of LC.

Discussion

The new scale containing 14 items showed better factorial structure, internal consistency and reliability than the complete scale with 18 items.

The factorial analysis of the complete scale showed important factorial loads in other factors, the four items 1 and 6 from the internal LC subscale and 2 and 4 from the chance LC subscale, different from those predicted in the original scale.

According to Skinner³⁰, the sense of control of a situation is given by two elements: the belief in the strategy (the subject believes that a determined action leads to a result that controls the situation) and the belief in the capacity (subject believes that he or she has the skills to produce the result that controls the situation)³⁰. The social learning theory, in which is based the pain and health LC, suggests that the LC is a belief in the strategy¹². However, Baken and Stephens¹⁷, using a factorial analysis, found that the health LC scale (Form A) contains items that cover both the belief in capacity and strategy.

In this study, the item number 1: "If my pain worsens, it is my own behavior which determines how soon I will feel better again" and number 6: "I am directly responsible for my pain getting better or worse" from the internal LC subscale, when compared to the other items from the subscale, showed a greater emphasis on the belief in individual capacity to relieve the pain. The expressions "it is my own behavior" and "I am directly responsible" reinforce the idea that the capacity to improve or worsen the pain is based on a personal action. Possibly, the belief in the personal capacity to relieve pain may have contributed to these items convergence to an unpredicted factor in the factorial analysis.

Table 2. PLOC-C Scale with 18 items – Factorial solution with factorial loadings, eigenvalues, percentage of variance and Cronbach Alpha Coefficient. Portuguese version.

Items	Factors					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1) Se a minha dor ficar pior, é o que eu fizer que vai me fazer melhorar rápido ou devagar.	0.000	0.096	0.197	-0.046	0.769	0.262
2) Pensando na minha dor, o que tiver que acontecer vai acontecer.	0.165	0.007	-0.056	0.014	-0.011	0.873
3) Se eu consultar meu médico regularmente, vou ter menos problemas com minha dor.	0.025	0.072	0.667	0.297	0.175	-0.196
4) A maioria das coisas que afetam a minha dor acontece por acaso (ou seja, sem motivo, à toa, porque tem que ser).	0.188	0.129	-0.037	-0.022	0.577	0.239
5) Toda vez que minha dor ficar pior, eu devo consultar um profissional de saúde.	0.096	0.078	0.841	0.059	-0.012	-0.012
6) Sou eu que posso melhorar ou piorar a minha dor.	-0.021	0.370	-0.086	0.223	0.592	-0.118
7) Outras pessoas (amigos, familiares, acompanhante, cuidadores) são importantes para que a minha dor melhore, fique igual ou piore.	0.271	-0.057	-0.024	0.755	0.051	-0.046
8) Tudo que acontece de errado com a minha dor é por minha culpa.	0.092	0.692	-0.068	-0.002	0.099	-0.175
9) Grande parte da melhora da minha dor é causada pela sorte.	0.886	0.045	0.050	0.077	0.027	-0.064
10) Para que minha dor melhore, outras pessoas devem fazer as coisas certas.	-0.009	0.025	0.118	0.716	-0.002	0.123
11) Qualquer melhora da minha dor é em grande parte por causa da sorte.	0.907	0.120	0.061	0.134	-0.008	0.009
12) O que mais melhora ou piora a minha dor é o que eu mesmo faço.	0.109	0.693	0.079	-0.120	0.257	0.108
13) Eu mereço os parabéns quando minha dor melhora e mereço ser culpado quando ela piora.	0.089	0.710	0.125	0.206	-0.123	0.204
14) Seguir as orientações médicas corretamente (ou seja, fazer o que o médico disse) é o melhor para não piorar a minha dor.	0.029	0.129	0.833	0.000	0.040	0.086
15) Se minha dor ficar pior, é por causa do destino (ou seja, porque tem que ser).	0.608	0.008	-0.043	0.126	-0.235	0.362
16) Se eu tiver sorte, a minha dor vai ficar melhor.	0.763	0.104	0.091	0.128	-0.095	0.167
17) Se minha dor ficar pior, é porque não cuido bem de mim.	-0.004	0.680	0.227	0.084	-0.053	-0.024
18) O tipo de ajuda que recebo de outras pessoas (amigos, familiares, cuidadores, acompanhante) faz minha dor melhorar mais rápido ou mais devagar.	0.169	0.191	0.161	0.748	0.054	-0.064
<i>eigenvalue</i>						
% variance explained	2.65	2.14	2.04	1.98	1.49	1.31
Total variance accounted for 4 factors: 48.69%	(14.74)	(11.89)	(11.36)	(10.70)	(8.29)	(7.30)
<i>Cronbach Alpha Coefficient</i>						
Total: 0.748	0.759	0.665	0.717	0.664		

Factor 1: chance locus of control; Fator 2: internal locus of control; Fator 3: healthcare professionals locus of control; Fator 4: other people locus of control.

Table 3. PLOC-C Scale with 14 items – Factorial solution with factorial loadings, eigenvalues, percentage of variance and Cronbach Alpha Coefficient. Portuguese version.

Items	Factors			
	1	2	3	4
3) Se eu consultar meu médico regularmente, vou ter menos problemas com minha dor.	-0.038	0.065	0.714	0.301
5) Toda vez que minha dor ficar pior, eu devo consultar um profissional de saúde.	0.091	0.083	0.833	0.056
7) Outras pessoas (amigos, familiares, acompanhante, cuidadores) são importantes para que a minha dor melhore, fique igual ou piore.	0.257	-0.062	-0.004	0.758
8) Tudo que acontece de errado com a minha dor é por minha culpa.	0.030	0.693	-0.053	0.030
9) Grande parte da melhora da minha dor é causada pela sorte.	0.837	0.067	0.060	0.107
10) Para que minha dor melhore, outras pessoas devem fazer as coisas certas.	0.019	0.035	0.101	0.715
11) Qualquer melhora da minha dor é em grande parte por causa da sorte.	0.881	0.131	0.074	0.146
12) O que mais melhora ou piora a minha dor é o que eu mesmo faço.	0.073	0.752	0.077	-0.091
13) Eu mereço os parabéns quando minha dor melhora e mereço ser culpado quando ela piora.	0.148	0.695	0.099	0.181
14) Seguir as orientações médicas corretamente (ou seja, fazer o que o médico disse) é o melhor para não piorar a minha dor.	0.053	0.132	0.832	-0.029
15) Se minha dor ficar pior, é por causa do destino (ou seja, porque tem que ser).	0.716	-0.005	-0.066	0.070
16) Se eu tiver sorte, a minha dor vai ficar melhor.	0.801	0.103	0.089	0.104
17) Se minha dor ficar pior, é porque não cuido bem de mim.	0.009	0.675	0.209	0.075
18) O tipo de ajuda que recebo de outras pessoas (amigos, familiares, cuidadores, acompanhante) faz minha dor melhorar mais rápido ou mais devagar.	0.146	0.209	0.162	0.765
<i>eigenvalue</i>				
% variance explained	2.76	2.09	2.01	1.86
Total variance accounted for 4 factors: 62.38%	(19.72)	(14.95)	(14.40)	(13.30)
<i>Cronbach Coefficient Alpha</i>				
Total: 0.768	0.836	0.669	0.717	0.664

Factor 1: chance locus of control. Fator 2: internal locus of control. Fator 3: health care professionals locus of control. Fator 4: other people locus of control.

Table 4. Results from the intra and inter-rater reliability analysis through the Pearson's Correlation Coefficients (PCC) of the complete and reduced subscales.

	Intra-rater 18 itens	Intra-rater 14 itens	Inter-rater 18 itens	Inter-rater 14 itens
Locus of control subscale				
Internal	0.72*	0.65*	0.79*	0.82*
Chance	0.90*	0.93*	0.90*	0.92*
Health care professional	0.93*	0.93*	0.80*	0.80*
Other people	0.60*	0.60*	0.72*	0.72*

* $p < 0.0001$.

The contextualization and interpretation of items 1 and 6 may also have interfered on the factorial structure found in this study. In the answers given by the elderly, some items were cited as actions developed to relieve the pain: take medicine, go to the physical therapy or doctor, put ice and do a prayer. These actions may be confused with other beliefs of control. Many elderly had difficulties in choosing an accurate answer on item 6 because they agreed that their actions can only relieve or worsen the pain. The difficulties in interpreting and in choosing the answers in these items may have favored a small factorial load in the predicted factor.

On the chance LC subscale the item number 2: "As to my pain, what will be will be and number 4: "Most things that affect my pain happen to me by chance" showed high factorial loads in factors that were not predicted on the factorial structure of the original scale. While applying the scale, a difficulty in the comprehension of the expressions "what will be will be" and "happen to me by chance" by the elderly was noticed. Many elders reported during the answers that these expressions were related to God's will. The difficulty to interpret the idea of divinity brought up by these expressions may have contributed for the convergence of these items to unpredicted factors. Positive correlations between chance and God LC were already observed in previous studies^{31,32}. Elderly individuals used strategies, such as prayers, to deal with ageing and chronic pain^{33,34}. The presence of a fifth LC, in God, is defended as a belief of control independent from the other people LC^{12,14,16,17}. It was found that 86% of elders participated in religious activities, what suggests that the idea of divinity raised on the elderly answers may in part justify the factorial structure found. These observations indicate the need to consider God LC perception in the control of elderly's pain, and the importance of observing God LC in this population.

Regarding items number 2 and 4, the translation of the original expressions "what will be will be" and "happen to me by chance" may have failed to reproduce the original idea proposed to the American culture, even after a discussion with a committee of experts. The elderly had lower education level when compared to those from the original study¹⁰. Social and

cultural differences may also have hindered the understanding of the scale^{10,35}.

Finally, the factorial structure observed may have suffered influence from other beliefs of control already described on the literature and not covered in this scale, such as LC of genetics, physical environment, psychological, financial condition, professional activity and supernatural sources of control^{12,17}.

Different factorial structures from the LC of health and pain scale were already found in previous studies reinforcing the need to use factorial analysis as a procedure of validation of scales, for their use in different cultures and populations^{14,16,18,19,36}.

The factorial analysis of the scale containing 14 items proved to be adequate to the expected model. All items were gathered on the factor predicted initially with factorial loads higher than 0.69 on the corresponding factor and lower than 0.3 on the other factors. The exact convergence of the items to the expected factor strengthens the evidence that the new scale explains better the theoretical construct of pain LC for this population. These finds were confirmed with an increase of the total variance explained with the four factors in the form with 14 items. The factorial analysis observed in this study strengthens the separation of the subscale "other powerful" in two dimensions: "doctors and health professionals" and "other people", as observed on the original scale¹⁰.

Previous studies mentioned the possibility of a decrease in internal consistency with the exclusion of items from a scale^{12,18}. In this study, the exclusion of items 2 and 4 from the chance LC subscale increased the internal consistency from $\alpha=0.759$ to $\alpha=0.836$. In the internal LC subscale, the exclusion of items 1 and 6 increased the internal consistency from $\alpha=0.665$ to $\alpha=0.669$.

In this study, the internal consistency from the chance, other people and doctors/health professionals LC subscales showed higher values than those observed on the internal LC subscale. This result differs from those found by other authors who observed higher internal consistency in the internal LC subscale^{9,10,12,37}. However, Gibson and Helme¹¹ and Robinson-Whelen and Storandt¹³, while analyzing the internal consistency of Form A and B from the MHLC scale adapted to the

pain of elderly people, observed lower values in the internal LC subscale when compared to the other subscales^{11,13}.

The results showed that the ELC subscales (by chance and other people) had internal consistencies similar or higher than those obtained on the subscales originally proposed by Wallston, Stein and Smith¹⁰. On the chance LC subscale, the internal consistency increased from $\alpha=0.79$ to $\alpha=0.836$. For the subscales that were not changed, the values found were similar ($\alpha=0.71$) for the doctors LC sub scale or very similar for the other people LC ($\alpha=0.664$ in the present study and $\alpha=0.70$ in the Wallston, Stein and Smith¹⁰ study). The internal LC subscale showed an internal consistency lower ($\alpha=0.669$) than that obtained in the original study ($\alpha=0.85$)¹⁰. However, as proposed by Williams³⁸, this subscale continued to be classified with good and very good internal consistency (0.6-0.85).

The reliability analysis of the new scale demonstrated higher Pearson's correlation coefficient when compared to Wallston, Stein and Smith¹⁰ results. The later found regular to strong test-retest reliability on the subscales evaluated on a six weeks interval: 0.80 in the internal LC subscale, 0.72 in the chance LC, 0.58 in LC in health professionals and 0.40 in LC in other people¹⁰. Possibly, larger time intervals used between the applications of the scale contributed to these results.

The results also showed a higher internal consistency and reliability of the chance LC and doctors/health professionals LC subscales, besides a lower consistency and reliability in the answers of internal LC and in other people LC subscales. It can be deduced that the results may be related both to the events and to the daily experiences mentioned by the elderly people, that seemed to influence the perceptions of pain control such as after carrying excessive weight, cleaning the house, having a pleasant social meeting with a neighbor and after a quarrel

with relatives²⁷. The reliability of the scale was improved with the exclusion of the items from the internal and chance LC subscales.

Based on these results, it is recommended that the application of the Pain Locus of Control Scale for elderly people is performed in an interview format, excluding items 1, 2, 4 and 6, using a visual scale for the answers and allowing the elderly to give examples to facilitate the choice between the answers. This form of application may contribute to an increase in the internal consistency and to an improvement in the reliability rates of the scale.

Comparisons and discussions of the results of this study with previously published literature was limited due to absence of methodologically sound studies validating the scale studied.

Some limitations of the present study deserve attention such as the use of a convenient sample, composed mainly by women and the inclusion of individuals with primarily musculoskeletal conditions. These factors may have confounded the results of this study.

It can be concluded that the LC of pain scale with 14 items is applicable in a dwelling community of elderly with chronic pain. According to the factorial analysis and to the internal consistencies observed, it can be inferred that the scale has construct validity.

The use of the reduced PLOC –Form C will allow the conduction of researches and provide greater knowledge about the pain locus of control of the elderly people, enabling a more suitable approach of the chronic pain. Studies with larger samples, randomly selected, with different characteristics and focused in other types of validity are needed to strengthen the applicability of the short Form.

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