OPIOID OVERDOSE KNOWLEDGE SCALE (OOKS): INSTRUCTIONS

⇒ OPIOID OVERDOSE KNOWLEDGE SCALE (OOKS)

The OOKS aims to assess the level of knowledge of opioid overdose management among addiction professionals, patients and family members. It records knowledge about risk factors for having an opioid overdose, signs of an opioid overdose, actions to be taken in an overdose situation, naloxone effects and administration, adverse effects and aftercare procedures. The scale also identifies misinformation and myths about opioid overdose.

The OOKS has scores on four domains:
- **Risk**: risk factors for an overdose
- **Signs**: signs of an overdose
- **Action**: actions to be taken in an overdose
- **Naloxone Use**: naloxone effects, administration and aftercare procedures

It is a self-administered structured questionnaire which takes approximately 10 minutes to complete. The scale is formed of 4 multiple-choice questions, 4 forced-choice questions and 6 true/false statements.

⇒ PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES

The psychometric properties of the OOKS are described in Williams et al (2013). The scale has proved to be internally reliable (alpha coefficient 0.83) and robust over time (Intra-Class Correlations= 0.90). The domain’s reliability (ICC) are as follow: risks 0.87, signs 0.69, actions 0.53 and naloxone use 0.83.

The scale has also proven to have face, content and construct validity. Content validity was tested by comparing the scores of addiction professionals and family members of opioid users. Professionals reported significantly higher scores than family members. Concurrent validity was tested by correlating OOKS score and the Brief Overdose Recognition and Response Assessment (BORRA). The OOKS total score was positively correlated with the BORRA’s Overdose Recognition (r=0.5, P<0.01) and BORRA's Naloxone Indication sub-scales (r=0.44, P<0.05).

⇒ SCORING

The OOKS items use a ‘yes/no or don’t know’; or ‘true/false or don’t know’ response format. Each correct answer scores one point. ‘Don’t know’ and incorrectly marked responses (mistakes) are scored zero. Total score range: 0-45 points.
Total Score (45 items):
- One point if marked (33 Correct/True items): 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d, 1e, 1f, 1g, 1h, 1i, 2b, 2c, 2d, 2e, 2g, 2h, 3a, 3b, 3d, 3f, 3g, 3i, 4a, 5a, 5b, 5c, 6a, 7a, 8b, 9T, 11T, 12T, 14T
- One point if NOT marked (12 Incorrect/False items): 2a, 2f, 2i, 2j, 3c, 3e, 3h, 3k, 5d, 5e, 10F, 13F. You might chose to use the 'record into same variables' function of SPSS and inverse the values of these items.

Risk (9 items):
- One point if marked: 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d, 1e, 1f, 1g, 1h, 1i,

Signs (10 items):
- One point if marked: 2b, 2c, 2d, 2e, 2g, 2h
- One point if NOT marked: 2a, 2f, 2i, 2j

Action (11 items):
- One point if marked: 3a, 3b, 3d, 3f, 3g, 3i, 3j,
- One point if NOT marked: 3c, 3e, 3h, 3k,

Naloxone Use (15 items):
- One point if marked: 4a, 5a, 5b, 5c, 6a, 7a, 8b, 9T, 11T, 12T, 14T
- One point if NOT marked: 5d, 5e, 10F, 13F

SPSS data-base and syntaxes can be obtained from the author (please see contact details below).

DATA

The table below presents OOAS values that have been recorded for drug users and family members:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Family members (n=73)</th>
<th>Drug Users (n=89)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mean (SD)</td>
<td>Mean (SD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pre-training</td>
<td>Immediately post-training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total OOKS</td>
<td>30.41 (±7.1)</td>
<td>39.20 (±3.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risks</td>
<td>6.79 (±2.27)</td>
<td>8.41 (±1.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signs</td>
<td>6.38 (±1.9)</td>
<td>7.89 (±1.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Action</td>
<td>9.46 (±1.6)</td>
<td>10.10 (±1.48)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naloxone</td>
<td>7.77 (±3.7)</td>
<td>12.79 (±1.4)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The data is available in Anna Williams (2011) PhD thesis and it was published in Williams et al (2013, 2014):


✉ AUTHOR CONTACT DETAILS
Dr Anna V. Williams
King’s College London,
Addictions Department, Institute of Psychiatry Psychology and Neuroscience
Addiction Sciences Building,
4 Windsor Walk,
London, SE5 8AF, United Kingdom
anna.v.williams@kcl.ac.uk or annaw06@gmail.com

Further information can be found on:
http://www.kcl.ac.uk/ioppn/depts/addictions/research/drugs/Naloxone/Resources.aspx