

The Greek version of The Quick Aphasia Battery (QAB): preliminary validation data on assessing monolingual typical adults

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Background and goals of the study: Several methods have been developed for evaluating language-communication abilities in individuals with aphasia. These methods include screening and battery tests, such as the Quick Aphasia Battery (QAB). The QAB is a valid battery test that has been translated in many languages, but not yet in Greek. The goal of this study is to provide a) its linguistic and cultural adaptation and b) preliminary data on the validation of the Greek version of the QAB battery with neurotypical monolingual speakers.

Methods: The current study included 470 neurotypical adults aged from 18;00 to 70;00+ who did not have any communication disorders. The QAB was translated and adapted in Greek using the "Minimum Translation Criteria" along with WHO guidelines. The Greek version of the QAB was administrated to the study's participants. Additionally, for the estimation of the participants' cognitive status the Greek version of the Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA) was also administrated.

Results: Statistically significant differences were detected between all age groups in the following scores: the QAB A total score [$F(5, 464) = 17.362, p < .001$], QAB B total score [$F(5, 464) = 17.338, p < .001$] and QAB C total score [$F(5, 464) = 17.443, p < .001$]. Additionally, the Greek version of the QAB showed a high internal consistency (Cronbach's $\alpha = 0.847$).

Conclusions: The results of the Greek version of the QAB show that it exhibits good psychometric characteristics which comply with the predetermined standards for adaptation and validation. This pilot study lays the ground for the use of the battery with a broad clinical population in Greece.

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Background and goals of the study: One of the most frequent effects of a stroke is aphasia. Maximizing the benefits of rehabilitation requires early language impairment identification, diagnosis, and treatment. An essential tool for identifying and properly referring individuals who may have communication issues is a routine screening exam. The present pilot study provides preliminary data on the assessment ability of the Greek version of the Aphasia Rapid Test (ART) with neurotypical Greek-speaking individuals.

Material and Methods: 470 neurotypical adults aged from 18;00 till 70;00+ with no history of cognitive-communication disorders were included in this study. . The "Minimum Translation Criteria" along with WHO guidelines were used for the translation and adaption of the ART in Greek language. The Greek version of ART was administered to all participants. Additionally, the cognitive and mental status of the sample was estimated through the use of the Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA).

Results: Statistically significant differences were detected between all age groups on the ART total score [$F(5, 464) = 52.444, p < .001$]. The Cronbach's analysis returned a high internal consistency of the test ($\alpha = 0.838$). The regression analysis showed that the participants' educational and cognitive level are significant predictors of the ART total score ($r^2 = 0.487, p = 0.001$).

Conclusion: Given the results obtained, this pilot study shows that Greek version of the ART appears to be a valid screening instrument, with high reliability in neurotypical Greek population.

The Greek versions of the Aphasia Rapid Test (ART) and the Quick Aphasia Battery (QAB): A pilot validation study with typical Bilingual Greek Speaking Adults.

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Background and goals of the study: Research has shown that bilingualism impacts positively on the linguistic and cognitive skills of both neurotypical individuals and those suffering from stroke.. Although a significant portion of the world's population is bi-multilingual, the is research on the development and use proper assessments tools is scarce. Based on the above, this pilot study provides evidence on the validation of the of the Greek versions of the Quick Aphasia Battery (QAB) and Aphasia Rapid Test (ART) with neurotypical Greek-speaking bilingual adults.

Material and Methods: 150 neurotypical adults [75 monolinguals, 41 Bilinguals in Greek-Vlach Aromanian (GR-VA) and 24 Bilinguals in Greek-Pomak (GR-PMK)] were included in this study. All participants had a clean of history of cognitive-communication disorders and were examined on the Greek version of QAB and ART. Furthermore, the Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA) was used to measure the sample's mental and cognitive health.

Results: Statistically significant differences were detected between the three subgroups on the QAB A total score [$F(4, 147) = 19.768, p < .001$], the QAB B total score [$F(4, 147) = 21.402, p < .001$], the QAB C total score [$F(4, 147) = 24.934, p < .001$] and the ART total score [$F(4, 147) = 7.466, p = .001$] with monolingual performing the best. The analysis also returned a high internal consistency for the QAB (Cronbach's $\alpha = 0.846$) and for the ART (Cronbach's $\alpha = 0.821$). The regression analysis showed that the participants' educational and cognitive level were generally significant predictors of ART and QAB performance (ART total score = $r^2 = 0.190, p = 0.001$, QAB A total score = $r^2 = 0.064, p < 0.005$, QAB B total score = $r^2 = 0.111, p < 0.001$ QAB C total score $r^2 = 0.012, NS$).

Conclusion: The findings imply that bilingual speakers did not outperformed monolinguals in terms of success rates. In conclusion, this pilot study indicates that QAB and ART seem to be a reliable and valid assessment.