



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 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.