

Psychometric Evaluation Of The Turkish Version
Of The Bangor Dementia Resilience Scale

P1-001

Burcu Akpınar Söylemez^{1,2}, Merve Aliye Akyol¹, Ecem Özgül³, Hasret Erden⁴, Özlem Küçükgülü¹, Marianna Tsatali^{2,5}, Görsev Yener^{6,7}, Birgit Teichmann²

The Turkish version of the BDRS is a useful tool for assessing resilience in individuals with MCI and early-stage dementia and may contribute to both clinical practice and research.

INTRODUCTION	METHODS	RESULTS	CONCLUSIONS	REFERENCES
Resilience is an important positive construct supporting people with dementia; however, validated self-report instruments for this population remain limited, and no Turkish version is currently available. This study aimed to adapt the Bangor Dementia Resilience Scale (BDRS) into Turkish and to evaluate its psychometric properties in individuals with mild cognitive impairment (MCI) and early-stage dementia.	This cross-sectional psychometric study included 118 individuals with MCI or early-stage dementia. Structural validity was examined using exploratory factor analysis (EFA). Convergent validity was assessed using Pearson correlations between Turkish version of the BDRS (T-BDRS) scores and quality of life (QoL-AD), as well as clinical variables including Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE), Neuropsychiatric Inventory (NPI), and Katz Activities of Daily Living (ADL). Reliability was evaluated using Cronbach's alpha, McDonald's omega, item-total correlations, and test-retest reliability (n = 30).	EFA supported a five-factor structure explaining 68.32% of the total variance. The internal consistency of the total scale was excellent (Cronbach's $\alpha = 0.946$; $\omega = 0.946$). Item-total correlations ranged from 0.604 to 0.787. Test-retest reliability demonstrated excellent stability (ICC = 0.993). Convergent validity was supported by a strong positive correlation with QoLAD ($r = 0.819$, 95% CI: 0.744–0.872, $p < 0.001$).	The T-BDRS demonstrated satisfactory validity and reliability for assessing resilience in individuals with MCI and early-stage dementia. It represents a promising tool for research and clinical practice, supporting the assessment of positive psychosocial outcomes in dementia care.	Angevaare MJ, Roberts J, van Hout HP, Joling KJ, Smalbrugge M, Schoonmade LJ, et al. Resilience in older persons: a systematic review of the conceptual literature. Ageing Res Rev. 2020; 63:101144. Windle G, MacLeod C, Algar-Skaife K, Stott J, Waddington C, Camic PM, et al. A systematic review and psychometric evaluation of resilience measurement scales for people living with dementia and their carers. BMC Med Res Methodol. 2022;22(1):298.
 BANGOR DEMANS DAYANIKLILIK ÖLÇEĞİ (DEMANS YAŞAYAN BİREYLER İÇİN DAYANIKLILIK DEĞERLENDİRME ÖLÇEĞİ) Accepted article from Journal of Alzheimer's Disease Reports				¹ Dokuz Eylul University, Faculty of Nursing, Department of Internal Medicine Nursing, Izmir, Turkey ² Heidelberg University, Network Aging Research, Germany ³ Atilim University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Nursing, Ankara, Turkey ⁴ Dokuz Eylul University, Institute of Health Sciences, Department of Internal Medicine Nursing, Izmir, Turkey ⁵ Greek Association of Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders, Thessaloniki, Greece ⁶ Faculty of Medicine, Department of Neurology, Dokuz Eylul University, Izmir, Turkey ⁷ Izmir Biomedicine and Genome Center, Izmir, Turkey  ALZHEIMER'S ASSOCIATION AAIC 26