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| 5F6-3 | 31 Mar | 14:15-14:30 | Eng 英 |
| 姓名(中文) | 楊琼院長趙達燊先生 | Name(English) | Ms. King YeungMr. Armstrong, Chiu Tat San |
| Organization / Affiliation工作機構 | Kowloon Home for the Aged Blind, Residential Services, The Hong Kong Society for the Blind 香港盲人輔導會 九龍盲人安老院 |
| Title of presentation演講題目 | Title: Validation of the Cantonese version of Dementia Quality of Life Measure (DEMQoL) and DEMQoL-Proxy |
| Abstract / ppt摘要 / 幻燈 | *Abstract ONLY**Title: Validation of the Cantonese version of Dementia Quality of Life Measure (DEMQoL) and DEMQoL-Proxy**Objective:* *The study aims to translate and validate the Cantonese Version of DEMQOL (both client and proxy questionnaire) for the persons with dementia in Hong Kong.**Methodology:* *The English version DEMQOL was translated into Cantonese version (CDEMQOL). An expert panel was formed by experienced allied health professionals to evaluate the cultural adaptability, relevance and quality of translation to assure the contentvalidity of the C-DEMQOL. The C-DEMQOL was examined and administered using the convenient sampling from 4 elderly residential units operated by the Hong Kong Society for the Blind. Total 19 client C-DEMQOL and 93 proxy C-DEMQOL questionnaires were collected. The concurrent validity of C-DEMQOL was examined using the correlation with* *the Chinese version of the Quality of Life - Alzheimer’s Disease (C-QOL-AD) and convergent validity of C-DEMQOL was evaluated using the correlation with Geriatric Depression Scale Short form (GDS-SF). The internal consistency was test by Cronbach's alpha. Re-test was done within 2 weeks after the initial interview.* *Data Analysis:* *The collected data were statistically analyzed using the Statistical Package for the Social Science (SPSS) Software version 23.* *Result:* *The content validity was evaluated by the expert panel formed by healthcare professionals and most of the items were considered as culturally relevant. Minor modifications were made accordingly. For the concurrent validity, C-DEMQOL showed a relatively low correlation with C-QOL-AD (r = 0.252; p = 0.33) and a higher significant correlation was presented in the C-DEMQOL-PROXY (r = 0.358; p = 0.001). For the convergent validity which was examined by GDS-SF, C-DEMQOL has high negative correlation with GDS-SF (r = -0.756, p = 0.01) while C-DEMQOL-Proxy report moderate negative correlation with GDS (r = -0.567; p = 0.022). C-DEMQOL also showed good testretest reliability (ICC=0.673; p = 0.05 for client reports and ICC=0.612 ;p = 0.05 in proxy reports) with high internal consistency in both client and proxy that the Cronbach's alphas were 0.928 and 0.915 respectively.* *Conclusion:**The findings of the study suggested that the C-DEMQOL is preliminarily valid and reliable for assessing the QOL for people with dementia in Hong Kong. Further evidence with a larger sample size is required to demonstrate higher validity in C-DEMQOL and CDEMQOL-Proxy.* |