
Adaptation of Cognitive Functional Assessment for the Arabic Speakers after Stroke

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Cognitive impairments are common barriers to participation after stroke and there is a need for assessments that can predict the need for support in returning home. The Kettle Test (KT) is a cognitive-functional performance-based test that was developed for this purpose. However, it has not yet been culturally adapted for the Arab population in Israel. **The purpose** of this study is to develop a KT that is suitable for the Arab culture in Israel and to examine initial its reliability and validity. **Methods:** The first stage comprised the cultural adaptation of the task and initial examination of content validity and inter-rater reliability. In the second stage the difference between groups was examined as well as correlations between the KT with the MMSE, years of education, age and gender. **The study population** included 58 Arabic speaking adults; 29 after CVA and 29 controls. **Measures:** KT - Arabic Version, the MMSE. **Results:** The research group required significantly more support on the KT - Arabic Version ($Z = -3.233$, $p < 0.01$) and achieved significantly lower scores on the MMSE ($Z = -2.096$, $p < 0.05$). A moderate, significant correlation was found between the KT and the MMSE ($r = -.453$, $p = .000$). Years of education were not significantly correlated with the KT ($r = .107$, $p = .424$), but correlated highly with the MMSE ($r = .565$, $p = .000$). Significant differences were found between men and women on the MMSE ($Z = -4.189$, $p = 0.000$) but not on the KT ($Z = -0.734$, $p = 0.462$). **Conclusion:** Findings support the content validity, inter-rater reliability and known group validity of the KT – Arabic Version. Performance on the KT was also found not to be associated with age, years of education or gender. The results support the initial applicability of the KT-Arabic Version for use in the assessment of adults after stroke with suspected cognitive disability. Further research is required with larger samples and a more representative population of the adult Arab community in Israel.