

Psychometric properties of the Arabic version of the Activities-Specific Balance Confidence (ABC) scale in ambulatory, community-dwelling, elderly people

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Background: Fear of falling (FOF) is common among elderly individuals and can appear independently of a previous fall. FOF can start a vicious cycle by leading to a sedentary lifestyle and further FOF, with negative physical and mental consequences. The Activities-Specific Balance Confidence (ABC) scale is a popular, theoretically based, reliable and valid tool designed to assess FOF in ambulatory, community-dwelling, elderly people. A balance confidence measurement tool for Arabic-speaking ambulatory, community-dwelling, elderly individuals is lacking. The objective of the present study was to translate and culturally adapt the ABC to Arabic and to determine its psychometric properties in ambulatory, community-dwelling elderly people.

Materials and methods: This two-stage exploratory study included a forward and backward translation process and the administration of the Arabic ABC (A-ABC) via face-to-face interviews. In addition, performance-based clinical measures of balance were assessed, and two self-report physical function and disability questionnaires were administered. The study included 60 volunteers (34 women), with a mean age of 74.1±6.23 years, recruited from the Arab population of northern Israel. To determine test–retest reliability, the questionnaire was re-administered to 40 of the 60 participants twice at a 6–8-day interval.

Results: One of the 16 A-ABC scale items was modified to adjust for local climate. The main results included high internal consistency (Cronbach's $\alpha=0.97$), good to excellent structural coherence (corrected item-total correlation: 0.77–0.92); excellent test–retest reliability (ICC=0.98, confidence interval =0.08–3.05); low standard error of measure and low smallest real difference (3.5% and 9.64%, respectively); strong-to-moderate correlations with performance-based clinical measures of balance and self-report physical function and disability questionnaires; and a ceiling effect. A significant difference between genders and between fallers and non-fallers was demonstrated.

Conclusions: The A-ABC demonstrated excellent psychometric properties in elderly, Arabic-speaking, independently living individuals and can be used as a balance confidence measurement tool in research and clinical settings.

Keywords: reliability, validity, Arabic, balance confidence, elderly

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Introduction

The risk for falls increases with age, with dire consequences for the individual and society at large.¹ While the causes of falls among elderly individuals are

multifactorial, the analysis of these causes, by using, for example, sensor technology, is essential for the prediction and prevention of falls.² Elderly individuals often report a fear of falling (FOF), which is one factor increasing the risk of falling.³ The reported incidence of FOF ranges from 20% to 85%.^{4,5} FOF is not necessarily the result of psychological trauma due to a previous fall,⁶ but can appear independently of a previous fall.^{7,8} FOF can start a vicious cycle comprised of a sedentary lifestyle, with negative physical and mental consequences related to functional decline, decreased lower extremity strength and depression,^{8,9} which in turn affect the quality of life and reduce participation.¹⁰ Although falling and FOF may share causes and risk factors, their assessment, prevention and treatment should be addressed separately.

FOF can be assessed by several measures.⁴ The Activities-Specific Balance Confidence (ABC) scale,¹¹ based on Bandura's concept of self-efficacy,¹² was designed to assess FOF in ambulatory, community-dwelling, elderly people. It is the most frequently used self-reported assessment tool.¹¹ The ABC assesses self-efficacy in performing tasks of varying difficulty, including those performed outdoors. It is composed of 16 items rated on an ordinal scale ranging from zero (representing no confidence) to 100 (representing complete confidence). The total score (0–1,600 possible) is recorded as a percentage, with lower scores indicating lower levels of balance confidence, which are related to balance impairment and falls.¹³

The ABC scale is popular due to its high psychometric quality and its firm theoretical basis. It is simple to perform, in that it requires minimal training and no equipment. It is relatively quick to administer (10–20 mins) and can be administered during a face-to-face interview or can be completed as a self-report by the individual subject. Accordingly, its use as a valid and reliable assessment tool was extended to various pathologies, including Parkinson's disease, stroke, multiple sclerosis, amputation and vestibular disorders.^{14,15} The ABC has been successfully translated and culturally adapted for several languages, including Chinese, Swedish and Canadian French,^{15–19} thus enabling the establishment of a balance confidence database that includes culturally and linguistically diverse populations.¹⁷

Arabic is ranked as the fifth most widely spoken languages in the world, used by as many as 420 million people.^{20,21} Its use is expected to increase and is not confined to the borders of Arab countries.²⁰

The reliability and validity of the Arabic translation of the ABC (A-ABC) was demonstrated in Jordan and Saudi Arabia among 82 Arabic-speaking participants (mean age 43 years) with peripheral or central vestibular disorders.²² However, there is a lack of evidence of the psychometric properties of the A-ABC among the population of ambulatory, community-dwelling, elderly people, for whom the scale was originally developed.

The aim of the current study was to translate and culturally adapt the ABC to Arabic and to ascertain the psychometric properties of the translated version.

Materials and methods

This study is part of a larger study that included translation and culturally adaptation of the Late-Life Function and Disability Instrument (LLFDI) to Arabic.²³

The ABC was translated according to accepted forward and backward translation guidelines.²⁴ A bilingual physical therapist, familiar with the ABC and a professional translator (native Arabic-speaking) independently translated the ABC from English into literary Arabic. The two Arabic versions were compared in a group discussion with five bilingual physical therapists treating the elderly. Two new bilingual translators independently performed the next stage of back translation into English. Finally, the two researchers (MEG and MA) reached consensus on the accuracy of the version translated back into English. Question 16, “walk outside on icy sidewalks”, was changed to “walk outside on slippery sidewalks” due to Israel's climate, as snow is extremely rare.

The final Arabic version was piloted with ten community-dwelling elderly people. They were asked to report whether the questions were understandable, appropriate and relevant to their daily function. The participants agreed that all the questionnaire items met these criteria.

Participants for the study were recruited by snowball sampling from two rural and one urban community centers. Following an explanation of the study goals and procedures, all subjects provided signed informed consent prior to participation.

The sample was composed of 60 elderly people from the Arab population of Israel. The inclusion criteria were community-dwelling individuals 65 years of age or older; ability to walk independently without a walking aid; no major orthopedic or other medical condition affecting independence or balance capabilities; ability to understand simple commands; and no serious uncorrected visual or hearing deficits.

Sociodemographic data were collected from each subject using a standardized interview protocol that included subject characteristics (age, gender, religion, number of children, family status), health-related information, and fall-related information (FOF [yes/no], number of falls in the last year, and self-reported activity limitations due to FOF [yes/no]). Questions included in the interview were chosen based on clinical experience and on the literature.^{23,24}

The A-ABC was administered via face-to-face interviews, as recommended by the developer of the scale.¹¹ Test-retest reliability was evaluated among 40 of the 60 participants by re-administering the questionnaire 6–8 days later. This time frame was chosen to minimize the recall of the answers from the initial assessment and to avoid variations in clinical status. In addition, the subjects were asked to report any changes that might have affected their responses to the questionnaire.

Construct validity was assessed by correlating the responses to the A-ABC to two questionnaires relating the individuals' own perceptions of their functionality and health status (the LLFDI and the SF-36), and to two performance-based clinical measures of dynamic balance (the Timed Up and Go test (TUG) and the Berg Balance Scale (BBS)). The sequence of the examinations was constant: A-ABC, two SF-36 subscales, LLFDI, BBS and TUG test. Following is a brief description of these measures.

The LLFDI translated to Arabic²³ is a validated, self-report questionnaire designed specifically to assess physical function and disability in community-dwelling elderly adults.²³ It is comprised of function and disability sections, with the disability component including two dimensions (limitation and frequency). Each item is scored on 1–5 point Likert scale, and the overall raw scores and the scores of each component were transformed to scaled scores (0–100) in accordance with the score tables based on a Rasch analysis model provided by the Royal Center for Enhancement of Late-Life Function.²⁵

The Arabic version of the Physical Function component (PF) and the Physical Component (PCS) of the Short Form General Health Survey (SF-36) questionnaire are validated tools frequently used as self-report measures of health.²⁶ The PF includes items focusing on three main attributes of physical function: self-care, mobility, and body movement. The PCS includes the PF, physical role, pain and general health subscales of the SF-36. Lower scores indicate more disability, and higher scores, less disability (range 0–100).²⁶

The TUG is a validated and reliable test for assessing balance during mobility among community-dwelling

adults. It measures the time required to rise from a straight chair, walk 3 m, turn around, walk back to the chair and sit down safely. Scores of less than 20 s were demonstrated to be an indication of independence in basic transfers among community-dwelling elderly people.²⁷

The BBS assesses balance ability in adult populations with 14 static and dynamic tasks of varying difficulty. Item scores are summed, with a maximum score of 56; higher scores indicate better performance. Scores of 45 or more indicate functional ability.²⁸

Discriminative validity was assessed by comparing the A-ABC scores between men and women and between fallers (defined as one or more falls within the previous year) and non-fallers.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

The study was approved by the Institutional Review Board of the Faculty of Social Welfare and Health Sciences at the University of Haifa.

Statistical analysis

Analysis of descriptive data included means and SD, counts and percentages, as appropriate.

Internal consistency was determined by Cronbach's alpha coefficient and item-total correlations (index "alpha if item deleted" and "Corrected Item-Total Correlation"), with α values ≥ 0.9 considered excellent, $0.7 \leq \alpha < 0.9$ considered good, $0.6 \leq \alpha < 0.7$ considered acceptable, $0.5 \leq \alpha < 0.6$ considered poor and values of $\alpha < 0.5$ unacceptable.^{29,30} Values of corrected item-total correlations from 0.30 to 0.70 were considered to be good in accordance with the recommendation of Ferketich.³⁰ Test-retest reliability was determined with ICC_{2,1} and classified according to Bland and Altman criteria³¹ (≤ 0.20 poor, 0.21–0.40 fair, 0.41–0.60 moderate, 0.61–0.80 good, and 0.81–1.00 very good).³¹ Bland-Altman plots were used to compare measures of the A-ABC total score between the first test and retest.³² Absolute reliability was analyzed by the standard error of measure (SEM) and by the smallest real difference (SRD).³³ Structural coherence was demonstrated by exploratory factor analysis, with the minimum value of 0.60 recommended by Kaser Meyer Oklin as acceptable.¹⁸

Construct validity of the ABC was determined using Pearson correlations with the two SF-36 subscales, LLFDI, BBS and TUG test. Pearson correlation coefficients above 0.75 indicate a strong correlation, and values

ranging from 0.50 to 0.75 represent a moderate correlation.³⁴ Discriminant validity between genders, fallers and non-fallers was examined using two-sample t-tests

Floor and ceiling effects were determined by calculating the percentage of respondents who received the minimum and maximum possible scores, respectively. According to previous reports, the percentages should not exceed 15%.³⁵ Statistical analyses were performed using SAS version 9.4 (SAS Institute, Cary, NC, USA).

Results

The study sample included 60 volunteers (26 men and 34 women), at a mean age of 74.1±6.23 years. Table 1 describes their demographic characteristics. Among the sample, 33 (55%) reported that they have FOF (yes/no question) and 24 (40%) reported limitations in activity due to FOF. The results of the LLFDI, SF-36 PCS, PF and the performance-based clinical measures of balance are presented in Table 2.

Table 1 Demographic characteristics of the study sample (n=60)

Characteristic	
Age, mean ± SD, range	74.1±6.23, 65–88
Gender, n (%)	
Men	26 (43.3%)
Women	34 (56.7%)
Religion, n (%)	
Christian	25 (41.7%)
Moslem	17 (28.3%)
Druze	18 (30.0%)
Number of children, mean ± SD, range	5.85±3.08, 0–12
Family status, n (%)	
Married	40 (66.7%)
Widowhood	17 (28.3%)
Not married	3 (5.0%)
Height, cm, mean ± SD, range	160.87±10.38, 140–184
Weight, kg, mean ± SD, range	75.78±12.96, 44–106
Body mass index (BMI), kg/cm ² , mean ± SD, range	29.47±5.61, 19.56–44.28
Medical History:	
Number of diagnosed diseases, mean ± SD, range	1.65±1.19, 0–4
Number of prescribed medications, mean ± SD, range	3.12±2.6, 0–10
Number of previous operations, mean ± SD, range	1.33±1.32, 0–5

Table 2 Results of subjective and objective measures

Late-Life Function and Disability Instrument	Mean ± SD; Range
Function component: total	62.03±16.34; 26.33–100
Disability component:	
Frequency total	45.37±11.62; 22.64–100
Limitation total	69.96±22.9; 33.64–100
SF-36	
Physical component score (SF-36), 0–400	241.78±107.9; 42.5–395
Physical functioning subscale, 0–100	61.87±30.44; 5–100
Performance tests	
Time Up and Go test, sec	15.13±7.34; 7.01–41.63
Berg Balance Scale, 0–56	43.52±12.45; 10–56

Note: SF-36=36-Item Short Form Survey.

High internal consistency was demonstrated for the total A-ABC score, with Cronbach’s $\alpha=0.976$. This was reinforced by moderate-to-strong item-total correlations for all 16 items, ranging from 0.77 to 0.92, and exceeding the recommended cutoff value of 0.7.³⁰ Further analysis deleting each item supported retaining all 16 items (Table 3).¹⁸

Very good test–retest reliability of the A-ABC was found, as reflected by an ICC of 0.98 (95% CI 0.08–3.05) presented in Table 4. The ICC per item ranged from 0.82 to 0.96, with the highest related to items 7 (“sweep the floor?”) and 14 (“step onto or off of an escalator while you are holding onto a railing”).¹¹ The lowest ICC was for item 16 (“walk outside

Table 3 Internal consistency of the Arabic translation of the ABC (A-ABC) scale

Number of items	Corrected item-total correlation	Alpha, if item deleted
1	0.77	0.976
2	0.92	0.974
3	0.83	0.975
4	0.81	0.975
5	0.86	0.975
6	0.90	0.974
7	0.83	0.975
8	0.85	0.975
9	0.85	0.975
10	0.82	0.975
11	0.91	0.974
12	0.92	0.974
13	0.92	0.974
14	0.80	0.976
15	0.89	0.974
16	0.85	0.975

Note: Cronbach’s- α coefficient of ABC-C scale equal to 0.976.

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Table 4 Psychometric properties of the Arabic translation of the ABC (A-ABC) scale

Parameter	Mean		Mean difference	Lower 95% CI mean difference	Upper 95% CI mean difference	ICC(2,1)	SEM	SEM %	SRD	SRD %	Cronbach's alpha
	1st	2nd									
A-ABC score	68.65	77.55	1.56	0.08	3.05	0.978	3.48	4.58	9.64	12.68	0.976

Abbreviations: A-ABC, Arabic translation of the ABC scale; ICC, intra-class correlation coefficient; SEM, the standard error of measure; SRD, smallest real difference

on slippery sidewalks”). The Bland–Altman Plot for A-ABC total score, shown in Figure 1, illustrates no bias, with all but three data points lying within the 95% limits of agreement.

Absolute reliability showed that the SEM at the group level was 3.48 (4.58%). The SRD at the individual level was 9.64 (12.68%) (Table 4).

Structural coherence was demonstrated by exploratory factor analysis, with the minimum value of 0.60 recommended by Kaser Meyer Oklin as acceptable.¹⁸ All the 16 items demonstrated high loadings, which ranged from 0.79 to 0.92 with 74% of the total variance explained and an eigenvalue of 11.83 (Table 5).

¹⁸The A-ABC score demonstrated strong-to-moderate positive correlations with the two components of the

LLFDI (function component $r=0.83$; limitation dimension of disability component $r=0.85$; and frequency dimension of disability components $r=0.70$; $p<0.0001$). Moderate positive correlations were found with the two parts of the SF-36 (PCS $r=0.68$; PF $r=0.65$, $p<0.0001$). Strong-to-moderate correlations were noted with the A-ABC and the performance-based clinical measures of balance (BBS $r=0.86$ and TUG $r=-0.69$, $p<0.0001$) (Table 6).

The sample included 27 fallers (55%) and 33 non-fallers (55%), with the number of falls ranging from 1 to 6 in the year preceding data collection. A significant difference in the mean A-ABC score was found between fallers and non-fallers, with non-fallers demonstrating higher balance confidence as compared to fallers (77.5 ± 24.8 vs 57.8 ± 27.2 ,

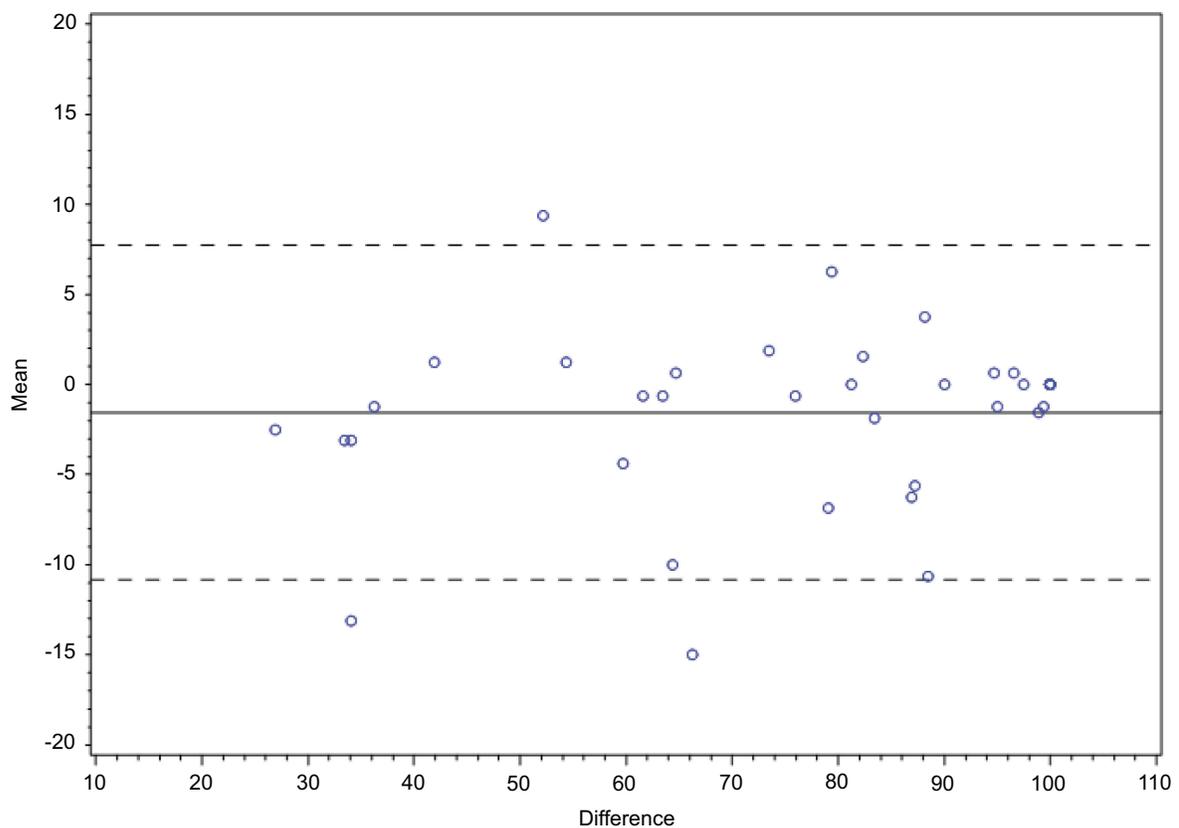


Figure 1 Bland–Altman plots for Arabic translation of the Activities Specific Balance Confidence scale total score.

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Table 5 Mean value for test-retest, 95% confidence interval (95% CI), intra-class correlation coefficient (ICC_{2,1}), and factor analysis of each question in the Arabic translation of the ABC (A-ABC) scale

Number of item	Mean		95% CI mean difference		ICC (2.1)	Factor analysis
	1st	2nd	Lower	Upper		
1	85.17	91.25	0.89	0.97	0.94	0.79
2	70.33	78.50	0.91	0.97	0.95	0.92
3	70.50	75.50	0.75	0.92	0.86	0.83
4	82.83	89.50	0.75	0.92	0.86	0.82
5	54.00	61.25	0.91	0.97	0.95	0.85
6	51.67	63.25	0.91	0.97	0.95	0.89
7	76.50	84.75	0.93	0.98	0.96	0.84
8	84.00	90.25	0.86	0.96	0.92	0.86
9	83.67	91.25	0.80	0.94	0.89	0.86
10	72.17	82.25	0.79	0.93	0.88	0.83
11	63.50	73.25	0.75	0.92	0.86	0.91
12	67.33	77.88	0.84	0.95	0.91	0.92
13	58.17	69.00	0.91	0.97	0.95	0.91
14	71.50	81.50	0.93	0.98	0.96	0.80
15	55.00	63.50	0.86	0.96	0.92	0.88
16	52.00	67.88	0.69	0.90	0.82	0.83

Table 6 Significant results of the pearson analysis ($p < 0.001$)

	LLFDI			SF-36		Performance Tests	
	Function Component-Total	Disability Component		PCS	PF	BBS	TUG
		Frequency Total	Limitation Total				
ABC Total score	0.83	0.70	0.85	0.68	0.65	0.86	-0.69

Abbreviations: LLFDI, Late-Life Function and Disability Instrument; SF-36, 36-Item Short Form Survey; PCS, Physical Component Score; PF, Physical Functioning Subscale of Physical Component Score; BBS, Berg Balance Scale; TUG, Time Up and Go test.

$p = 0.005$) (Table 7). Fallers also had poorer balance performance scores and self-reported health and functional performance than did non-fallers (Table 7).

A gender-related difference was demonstrated for the A-ABC score, with men presenting higher balance confidence compared to women (76.6 ± 22.7 vs 62.6 ± 29.6 , respectively; $p = 0.05$). Gender was also related to FOF, when it was asked as a dichotomous question, with 10 (38%) men, as compared to 23 (68%) women responding they have a FOF ($p = 0.024$). Additionally, fall status was gender-related, with 22 (65%) women compared to 5 (19%) men reporting a fall ($p < 0.001$).

Finally, a ceiling effect was noted for the A-ABC with 9 subjects (15%) scoring 100. No floor effect was noted, as none of the subjects scored 0.

Discussion

This study explored the psychometric properties of the ABC instrument following its translation into Arabic,

which was administered to Arabic-speaking elderly individuals living in communities in northern Israel.

The excellent internal consistency ($\alpha = 0.976$) demonstrated is comparable with the results reported by Powell and Myers for the original English-language version, tested in North America ($\alpha = 0.96$),¹¹ as well as with the modified version adjusted for an elderly British population ($\alpha = 0.98$).¹⁹ It also compares well with versions translated into Chinese and Mandarin Chinese ($\alpha = 0.94, 0.97$, respectively)^{15,18}

The A-ABC exhibited excellent test-retest reliability (ICC=0.99), similar to the values reported for the Chinese and the Mandarin Chinese versions (ICC=0.98; $\alpha = 0.92$), and slightly higher than that reported for the original English version ($\alpha = 0.89$).^{11,19}

The relatively low SEM and SRD (3.48% and 9.64%, respectively) suggest reasonably high inter-test precision, a prerequisite for sensitivity to individual or group changes

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Table 7 Comparison between the results of A-ABC scale, demographic characteristics, subjective and objective measures between fallers and no fallers (mean (\pm) standard deviation and *p*-value)

	Fall status		
	Fallers (n=27)	No fallers (n=33)	<i>p</i> -Value
A-ABC score	57.82 \pm 27.2	77.5 \pm 24.79	0.005
Age, years	74.1 \pm 5.4	74.0 \pm 6.9	0.91
BMI, kg/cm²	30.5 \pm 6.2	28.6 \pm 5.1	0.2
Late-Life Function and Disability Instrument			
Function component-total	56.15 \pm 14.51	66.5 \pm 16.27	0.01
Disability component:			
Frequency total	41.72 \pm 8.22	48.56 \pm 13.04	0.02
Limitation total	61.65 \pm 22.11	77.44 \pm 21.57	0.007
SF-36			
Physical component score, 0–400	194.44 \pm 101.29	280.52 \pm 98.44	0.01
Physical functioning subscale, 0–100	49.26 \pm 30.5	72.18 \pm 26.62	0.03
Performance Tests			
Time Up and Go test, sec	16.26 \pm 7.6	13.68 \pm 0.747	0.1
Berg Balance Scale, 0–56	39.07 \pm 12.91	47.15 \pm 10.95	0.01

Abbreviations: A-ABC, Arabic translation of the ABC Scale; BMI, Body mass index; SF-36, 36-Item Short Form Survey.

over time. This value was slightly higher than that observed with other community-dwelling elderly people (SEM of 2.45),³⁶ but lower than that observed in Parkinson's and stroke populations (SEM of 4.01 and 6.81, respectively).^{14,37} These differences might be attributed to variations in the severity of comorbidities among the populations evaluated.

Construct validity was demonstrated by strong-to-moderate correlations between the A-ABC and subjective self-reported tools, as well as by objective, clinically assessed balance measures. Thus, as previously demonstrated, significant, moderately positive correlations were observed between the A-ABC and both parts of the SF-36 (PCS $r=0.68$; PF $r=0.65$, $p<0.0001$), as well as with the LLFDI.³⁸ These associations were expected, as they support the concept that there is an overlap between FOF, health status, functional ability and disability in community-dwelling elderly adults. The strongest correlation was demonstrated between the A-ABC and the BBS ($r=0.86$, $p<0.0001$), which was supported by the negative correlation between the A-ABC and the TUG ($r=-0.7$, $p<0.01$). These results, which are compatible with those of Hatch et al.³⁹ among English-speaking, community-dwelling elderly people, confirms a strong association between actual and perceived balance ability among community-dwelling elderly people. It does not, however, resolve the dilemma of

whether decreased balance ability results in FOF or vice versa.

The current study identified an average level of self-perceived balance confidence, as assessed by the A-ABC, of 68.65 (± 27.51) in elderly Arab community-dwellers in northern Israel. This result is in accordance with those reported for community-dwelling elderly in Hong Kong (71.6 \pm 23.7) and in India (average =71, range 41.25–95.63).^{18,36,40} However, the current result was lower than the ABC score reported by Hatch et al.³⁹ among elderly people in the greater Boston area (78.87 \pm 19.1) and in Brazil (81.7 \pm 10.1),⁴⁰ but higher than the score reported by Powell and Myers¹¹ in a Canadian population (59.6 \pm 17.7). These differences might be explained by variations in the populations studied and reflect that balance confidence is a multifactorial construct which can be influenced by factors such as age, gender, physical activity status, general health, sensory, balance and motor dysfunction, fall history and socioeconomic status.³⁹

The A-ABC demonstrated discriminative validity between fallers and non-fallers, with fallers demonstrating lower scores. The values of the A-ABC in the current study were lower than the cutoff score of <67%, suggested by Lajoie and Gallagher,¹³ indicating a risk for falling. In addition, fallers demonstrated lower balance performance compared to non-fallers, congruent with the established cutoff scores for these tests.^{28,41}

Higher balance confidence in men compared to women was demonstrated, which was in accordance with previous studies demonstrating gender-related balanced confidence.⁴² Accordingly, screening and identifying elderly adults with FOF should also be tailored to the gender of the individual.

No floor effect was observed in the current study, while a ceiling effect was observed, as 15% of the scores were extreme (100%). This contrasts with some previous studies.^{19,36} We speculate that this too is related to the sample's specific socioeconomic and cultural characteristics, might also explain the discrepancy between the results of average A-ABC scores and the fact that none of the participants used an assistive device. Further research is necessary to elucidate these points.

Some limitations of the study should be noted. While inclusion criteria indicated that subjects did not have a major neurologic or medical condition that could affect their independence and balance capabilities, given the fact that 55% indicated falling at least once in the previous year, one cannot exclude the possibility that the balance of some was somewhat compromised either by an undiagnosed medical condition (eg neuropathy) or by the medication they used. Furthermore, the study sample consisted of Arabic-speaking, community-dwelling elderly people residing in Israel. Thus, in order to enhance the generalizability of the data, future studies should include participants from other Arab countries. Also needed are studies which include community-dwelling elderly people who use assistive devices for ambulation. Finally, the sample was heterogeneous in terms of age, severity of comorbidities, socioeconomic and psychosocial and health-related factors, which could have affected the results.

In conclusion, the ABC instrument, translated into Arabic and tested in community-dwelling elderly people, demonstrated excellent psychometric properties comparable to the original English version. It can thus be used as a balance confidence measurement tool for Arabic-speaking, elderly individuals.

Abbreviations list

FOF, fear of falling; ABC, Activities-Specific Balance Confidence scale; A-ABC, Arabic translation of the Activities-Specific Balance Confidence scale; LLFDI, Late-Life Function and Disability Instrument; MEG, Michal Elboim-Gabyzon; MA, Maayan Agmon; PF, Arabic version of the Physical Function component of the Short Form General Health Survey questionnaire; PCS, Physical Component of the Short Form General Health Survey

questionnaire; SF-36, Short Form General Health Survey questionnaire; TUG, Timed Up and Go test; BBS, Berg Balance Scale; SD, standard deviations; ICC, intra-class correlation coefficient; SEM, standard error of measure; SRD, smallest real difference; CI, confidence interval; n, number; cm, centimeter; kg, kilograms; BMI, body mass index.

Data sharing statement

The dataset used and analyzed during the current study is available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

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Author contributions

All authors contributed to data analysis, drafting and revising the article, gave final approval of the version to be published, and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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