


Translation and Brazilian adaptation of the Relationship Scales Questionnaire (RSQ)

Tradução e adaptação brasileira do Relationship Scales Questionnaire (RSQ)

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Abstract

Objectives: To describe the process of translating and adapting the Relationship Scales Questionnaire (RSQ) from English into Brazilian Portuguese and to present the results of its test-retest reliability using the version developed for interview application.

Methodology: The process was based on the guidelines of the International Society for Pharmacoconomics and Outcomes Research (ISPOR), which propose 10 steps for the translation and cross-cultural adaptation of self-administered instruments. The original authors of the RSQ have agreed to the translation. The interview version was applied to a sample of 43 healthy elders (≥60 years old) enrolled in a primary health care program in the city of Porto Alegre, state of Rio Grande do Sul, southern Brazil, and then reapplied. The scores of the two applications were compared using the paired sample t-test.

Results: Only 6 of the 30 items required the adaptation of words or expressions to maintain its conceptual and semantic equivalence. The self-administered form of the RSQ posed difficulties for elders due to visual deficiencies and lower education level, both common in this age group, demonstrating a need for the development of a version of the RSQ in a structured interview format. Only the measure for secure attachment presented significant differences after the application of the retest, indicating reliability of the version being proposed.

Conclusion: Translation of the RSQ is the first step towards the validation of an attachment evaluation instrument for use in the elderly population in Brazil, allowing for future studies on this topic.

Keywords: Relationship Scales Questionnaire, translation, object attachment, aging.

Resumo

Objetivos: Descrever o processo de tradução e adaptação cultural do questionário Relationship Scales Questionnaire (RSQ) do inglês para o português do Brasil e apresentar os resultados de confiabilidade teste-reteste utilizando a versão desenvolvida para aplicação em entrevista.

Metodologia: O método utilizado teve como diretriz a proposta da International Society for Pharmacoconomics and Outcomes Research (ISPOR), de 10 passos para a tradução e adaptação transcultural de instrumentos autoaplicáveis. Os autores originais do RSQ concordaram com a tradução. A versão para entrevista dirigida foi aplicada em uma amostra de 43 idosos saudáveis (≥60 anos) cadastrados em um programa de atenção primária à saúde na cidade de Porto Alegre, RS, sendo então reaplicada. As pontuações das duas aplicações foram comparadas usando o teste t de Student para amostras pareadas.

Resultados: Apenas 6 dos 30 itens precisaram de adaptação cultural de palavras ou expressões para manter sua equivalência conceitual e semântica. O formato autoaplicável do RSQ mostrou-se pouco adequado entre idosos, devido à presença comum de déficits visuais e baixa escolaridade, demonstrando a necessidade do desenvolvimento de uma versão do RSQ em formato de entrevista dirigida. Apenas a medida de apego seguro apresentou diferença significativa após a aplicação do reteste, indicando a confiabilidade da versão proposta.

Conclusão: A tradução do RSQ é o primeiro passo para a validação de um instrumento de avaliação de apego para a população idosa no Brasil, permitindo futuros estudos sobre o tema.

Descritores: Relationship Scales Questionnaire, tradução, apego ao objeto, envelhecimento.

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Introduction

During the past century, the increase in life expectancy in the majority of countries has turned population aging into a worldwide phenomenon, and it occurs at an even more accelerated pace in developing countries like Brazil.¹ This demographic change will impact health services with an increased demand for treatment of chronic degenerative non-communicable diseases. Dementias are among the most common of such diseases, and are potentially onerous to health systems² and stand out for their prevalence of comorbidity, high risk for incapacitation, and increase in high-cost and long-term care.³

Despite advances in the understanding of the neurobiological processes involved in the pathological course of dementias, the complexity of these diseases makes it clear that there is still a lot to be learned in terms of risk group identification, early diagnosis, and better management of behavioral and psychological symptoms of dementia, which serve as a large cause of stress and suffering for the patients as well as their families and caretakers.

Attachment is one of the psychosocial factors associated with dementias, and few studies have been conducted on the topic by the scientific community. As a result, there are great possibilities for intervention. Bowlby defines attachment as the behavior of seeking and maintaining proximity to another individual, emphasizing its contribution to the formation and maintenance of human species social groupings.⁴ This essentially systemic understanding perceives the individual in continuous and reciprocal attachment behavior during life through more or less stable relationship patterns among individuals.⁵ These patterns are especially responsible for the feelings of support and safety, and therefore can play a crucial role in dealing with stressful situations caused by the physiological, functional and cognitive alterations characteristic of dementia.

There are two main theoretical lines in the study of adult patterns of attachment: the three-category model and the four-category model. The three-category model is based on the classic studies by Ainsworth on childhood patterns of attachment,⁶ dividing the pattern of attachment into three types: safe, avoiding, and anxious/ambivalent. Hazan & Shaver,⁷ who are among the main authors of the three-group system, translated the descriptions of the patterns identified by Ainsworth using terms appropriate to an adult context and found such patterns in adult populations.

Meanwhile, the four-category model is based on a two-dimensional model of adult attachment, where the patterns of attachment are divided into four types:

safe, worried, fearful, and avoiding. This model, proposed by Bartholomew and collaborators,⁸⁻¹⁰ is based on theoretical propositions by Bowlby, in which the relationship of children with their caretakers leads to the formation of internal representations, both of the self and of others, that later guide social relations. In addition to describing the patterns of attachment in a more detailed manner, the four-category model can offer more personalized analyses, allowing for the possibility of changes in the patterns exhibited by an individual depending on instances of social relation.

Despite theoretical progress, attachment in adults is a recent area of research, with the majority of studies having been conducted with young adults. However, studies with the elderly have shown interesting results that can contribute to a better understanding of the cognitive and behavioral symptoms related to degenerative brain diseases.

In a Dutch study, Miesen investigated the connection between attachment behaviors in relation to family members, parental fixation (understood as the belief that long-deceased parents are still alive), and level of cognitive impairment in patients with Alzheimer's disease. The results showed that the stronger the cognitive impairment, the lower the attachment behavior in relation to current family members, and the higher the parental fixation manifested. Miesen theorized that the cognitive impairments associated with Alzheimer's disease complicate interactions with the environment, turning it into a constant source of stress and leading the elder to seek the proximity of family members (attachment behavior) as a way of feeling safe. Disease progression and the incapacity to recognize family members make the individual turn to older objects of attachment (parents), with parental fixation then becoming the attachment behavior itself, according to Miesen.¹¹ In an attempt to recreate Miesen's study, Browne & Shlosberg found an association between the pre-morbid pattern of attachment and the manifestation of attachment behaviors (for example, following caretakers or calling for them when they are out of view), with the participants classified with an avoiding pattern of attachment manifesting these behaviors more than those classified as safe.¹²

Another study related the pre-morbid pattern of attachment to behavioral and psychological symptoms of dementia in individuals with dementia.¹³ The authors observed that individuals with an avoiding attachment pattern presented more paranoid delusions, while those classified with an ambivalent pattern exhibited more anxiety and anguish. The insecure attachment type was associated with a higher level of overburdening their caretakers.

Recently, a therapeutic approach using dolls has been employed to manage the behavioral and psychological symptoms of dementia in elders, based on the principles of attachment theory. The technique has shown to be effective in relieving emotional and behavioral symptoms, offering an increased sense of well-being and better interactions between elders with dementia and their external environment. Despite its promising results, the technique may not be effective on all patients,¹⁴ requiring more studies on the individual characteristics of the patients subjected to this therapeutic treatment, among them the patterns of attachment.

There are some important tools for the study of attachment using psychological evaluation instruments and techniques. In Brazil, however, there is no validated instrument for the evaluation of attachment in elders, which hinders the advancement of studies in this area for this population.

Considering this context, the choice of cross-culturally adapting an instrument already used and recognized in a variety of foreign studies offers the possibility of reproducing studies and comparing results between population samples from different countries. In this sense, the Relationship Scales Questionnaire (RSQ), developed by Griffin & Bartholomew¹⁰ based on three previous scales of attachment, presents itself as an option to evaluate attachment.

The objective of this work was to present the process of translation and cross-cultural adaptation of the RSQ into Brazilian Portuguese and the results of its test-retest reliability obtained by applying a version of the RSQ in Brazilian Portuguese developed for interview application.

Methodology

The RSQ presents 30 declarative statements that express feelings and thoughts related to close relationships with people. Each of the statements must be answered according to a Likert scale ranging from 1 to 5, where 1 ("nothing like me" in the original) represents total disagreement with the statement and 5 represents total agreement ("totally like me"); answers 2 to 4 correspond to partial agreement ("somewhat like me").

The translation of the RSQ was based on the principles laid out by the Task Force for Translation and Cultural Adaptation of the International Society for Pharmacoconomics and Outcomes Research (ISPOR).¹⁵ These principles are the result of a revision of 12 of the main guidelines for translation and cultural

adaptation and propose a 10-step process, which served as guidelines for the entire translation process (Figure 1).

The preparation phase began by contacting the authors of the original RSQ, who agreed to the development of the Brazilian version of the scale. Still during this stage, the professionals able to develop the

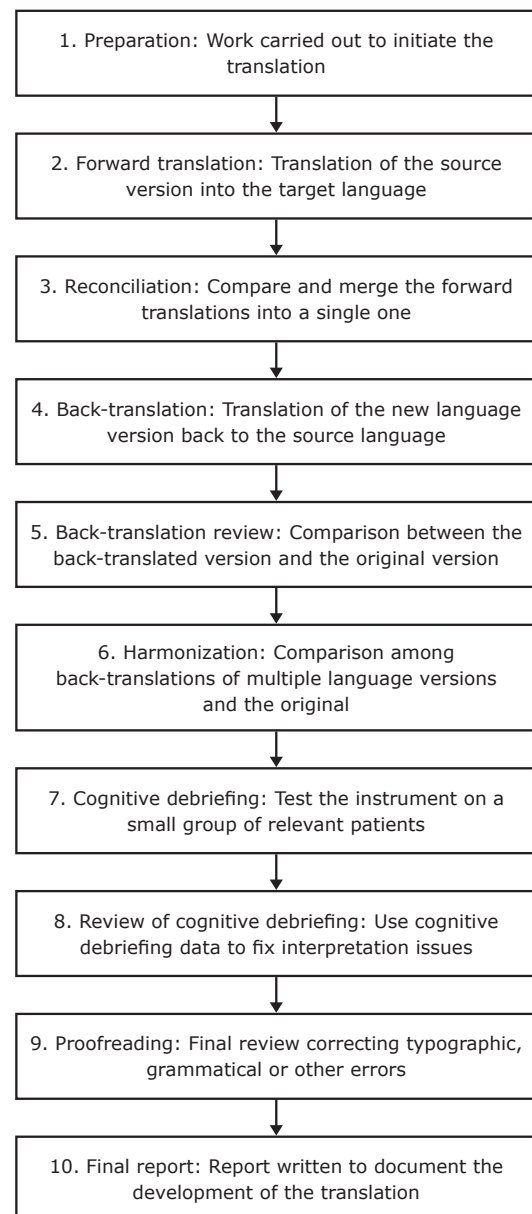


Figure 1 - Flowchart of the translation stages of the Relationship Scales Questionnaire (RSQ) into Brazilian Portuguese based on the principles for translation and cross-cultural adaptation of the International Society for Pharmacoconomics and Outcomes Research (ISPOR).¹¹

necessary tasks for the upcoming stages were selected and consulted about their availability for the project.

In the second phase, two translations were made, conducted independently from one another by two researchers, both health professionals with experience in using psychological instruments, residents of Brazil, and fluent in English. The researchers also participated in the reconciliation phase, together with project coordinators, in order to develop the first version of the scale in Brazilian Portuguese, produced based on the two translations resulting from the prior phase.

In the fourth phase, the reconciled version of the RSQ in Brazilian Portuguese was handed to a professional translator, native of the United States, and a foreign collaborator, both fluent in Portuguese and English, who conducted two independent back-translations into English. These back-translations were compared to the original RSQ (phase 5). Adjustments were made based on the comparisons. The project's coordinators judged that the stage of harmonizing the back-translations in different languages was not necessary since this was a process of translation into one specific language, and moved on to the seventh phase, in which the second version of the RSQ was applied to a sample of 20 healthy elderly individuals, contacted via the primary health network, only to verify possible problems with comprehension of the instrument during application.

After the satisfactory result of the pilot application, the coordinators submitted the applied version of the RSQ in Brazilian Portuguese for revision, applying appropriate orthographic corrections (phase 9), thus arriving at its final version, whose development process is here documented (phase 10).

To measure test-retest reliability, a sample of elders aged ≥ 60 years, enrolled in the Cerebral Aging Program (Programa de Envelhecimento Cerebral [PENCE]) of a Family Health Strategy (Estratégia de Saúde da Família [ESF]) facility in the city of Porto Alegre, state of Rio Grande do Sul, southern Brazil, was selected. The PENCE is longitudinal cohort study that aims to examine factors associated with mental health in a sample of elderly with disadvantaged socioeconomic status in Brazil.

Subjects participating in both the pilot application and the test-retest measurement were recruited by general practitioners in family health facilities from different neighborhoods in the city of Porto Alegre and by health care workers in the PENCE program, and were evaluated at Hospital São Lucas, Porto Alegre, Brazil. All subjects provided written consent to their participation in the study, answered a social-demographic questionnaire and were evaluated using Addenbrooke's Cognitive Examination – Revised Version (ACE-R) and the Mini International Neuropsychiatric

Interview (MINI) to exclude any possible cognitive impairments or psychiatric pathologies. The results of the ACE-R were evaluated according to years of education.¹⁶ Individuals were excluded from the sample if they presented: 1) cognitive impairment or dementia; 2) major psychiatric disorder or central nervous system disease; 3) alcohol or drug abuse or dependency; 4) serious physical illness that impaired their participation in the study. The demographic data of the studied population are presented in Table 1. The mean age was 71.7 ± 6.6 ; participants were predominantly female and with low education level.

The interview version of the RSQ in Brazilian Portuguese was applied in person to a sample of 43 elders. The retest was applied via telephone 12 to 18 months after the first application and was responded by 29 elders.

Results

The sentences in the Likert scale were translated, respectively, as "*nada a ver comigo*," "*tudo a ver comigo*" and "*mais ou menos a ver comigo*." In relation to the statements, the translation process did not require many adaptations (Table 2). Only 6 of the 30 items required the replacement of words or expressions to maintain the conceptual and semantic equivalence of the instrument. The expression "romantic partner," present in items 11, 21 and 29, was translated as "*companheiro(a)*," a word whose use to denote a love partner, regardless of the formalization status of the relationship, is already established in Brazilian Portuguese. Meanwhile, the expression "others are reluctant" (item 25), whose literal translation is of difficult comprehension to the majority of the Brazilian population, was translated in the first version as "*os outros tem resistência*." However, after the back-translation it was observed that this first construction drifted from the sentence's original meaning, and therefore we opted to use the translation "*os outros evitam*" in the instrument's final version.

Adaptations were also needed for the verbal expression "to merge," present in items 4 and 18, since its literal translation is rarely used in reference to interpersonal relations in the Brazilian context. Therefore, in the first version the expression used was "*entregar completamente*," in item 4, which proved not to satisfy the equivalence criteria, being then replaced in the final version with "*unir*." Meanwhile, in question 18, the translation considered most appropriate to the sentence's context was "*relacionar profundamente*."

No comprehension difficulties were observed in relation to the declarative statements during the pilot

application of the instrument. However, self-application proved to be a less than adequate format for this specific demographic group, considering the reading difficulties presented by elders with lower levels of education and those with visual impairments, both common within this age group. Therefore, the decision was made to develop another version to be applied as a structured interview.

The structured interview version was developed, starting with instructions for the interviewer on how to fill out the answers. The interviewer is oriented to read each one of the items and ask the interviewee to answer each one with "yes," "no," or "more or less." If the answer is "more or less," the interviewer should mark 3 on the Likert scale. If the answer is "yes," the interviewer should ask the interviewee to further choose between "a lot" or "totally", and then mark 4 or 5, respectively, according to the answer given. If the answer is "no," the interviewer must ask the interviewee to choose between "a little" or "nothing," and mark 2 or 1, respectively.

The statements did not suffer any significant alterations in relation to the translation, the only change being to grammatical agreement, from first person singular in the original and self-applied versions to third person singular in the interview version, and each statement beginning with "*O(A) Sr(a). é uma pessoa que...*" ("You are a person that..."). The expectation is that this new version minimizes the difficulties encountered during the pilot application and proves to be more adequate for use in the elderly Brazilian population.

Considering the possibility of conducting studies with elders who already present some type of cognitive impairment that hinders their self-assessment, we suggest that the instrument should be applied to a third party related to the patient as well. To this purpose, a separate version of the RSQ, specifically designed for informants, was developed based on the self-applied version.

Just as in the interview version, only grammatical agreement was modified in order to refer to a third

Table 1 - Sociodemographic variables of participants of the pilot application and test-retest measurement of the Brazilian version of the Relationship Scales Questionnaire (RSQ)

	n (%)	Minimum score	Maximum score
Age, mean \pm SD	71.8 \pm 6.6	60	87
Years of education, mean \pm SD	5.34 \pm 4.2	0	14
Family income			
Up to 1 MS	6	13.9	
More than 1 up to 3 MS	20	46.5	
More than 3 up to 4 MS	4	9.3	
N/A	13	30.2	
Gender			
Female	29	67.4	
Male	14	32.6	
Marital status			
Single	3	6.9	
Married	19	44.1	
Widower	13	30.2	
N/A	8	18.6	
Skin color/race			
White	23	53.4	
Black	5	11.6	
Brown	6	13.9	
Indian	1	2.3	
N/A	8	18.6	

Data expressed as n (%), unless otherwise specified.

MS = minimum salary (~R\$ 788.00 at the time of study); N/A = not answered; SD = standard deviation.

Table 2 - Original version, reconciliation, back-translations and final self-report version items of the Relationship Scales Questionnaire (RSQ) in Brazilian Portuguese

Source version	Reconciliation	Back-translation 1	Back-translation 2	Final self-report version
1. I find it difficult to depend on other people.	1. Eu acho difícil depender de outras pessoas.	1. I find it difficult to depend on others.	1. I think it is difficult to depend on other people	1. Eu acho difícil depender de outras pessoas.
2. It is very important to me to feel independent.	2. É muito importante pra mim me sentir independente.	2. It is very important for me to feel independent.	2. It is very important for me to feel independent.	2. É muito importante pra mim me sentir independente.
3. I find it easy to get emotionally close to others.	3. Eu acho fácil me vincular emocionalmente com os outros.	3. I find it easy to develop an emotional attachment to others.	3. I find it easy to connect myself with other people.	3. Eu acho fácil me aproximar emocionalmente dos outros.
4. I want to merge completely with another person.	4. Eu quero me entregar completamente a outra pessoa.	4. I want to give myself completely to another person.	4. I want to give myself completely to another person.	4. Eu quero me unir completamente a outra pessoa.
5. I worry that I will be hurt if I allows myself to become too close to others.	5. Tenho medo de me machucar/magoar se eu me permito ter relacionamentos muito próximos com outras pessoas.	5. I am scared of being emotionally hurt if I allow myself to have close relations with others.	5. I'm afraid of hurting myself if I have close relationships with other people.	5. Eu tenho receio de me machucar/magoar se eu me aproximar muito das outras pessoas.
6. I am comfortable without close emotional relationship.	6. Eu me sinto bem sem ter relações emocionais próximas.	6. I feel good without having emotionally close relationships.	6. I feel well without having emotional close relationships.	6. Eu me sinto à vontade sem ter relações emocionais próximas.
7. I am not sure that I can always depend on others to be there when I need them.	7. Não tenho certeza que eu sempre posso contar com os outros quando eu precisar.	7. I am not sure I can always count on others when I need them.	7. I'm not sure if I always can count on others when I need.	7. Eu não estou certo(a) que posso contar sempre com os outros quando eu precisar.
8. I want to be completely emotionally intimate with others.	8. Quero ter muita intimidade com os outros.	8. I want to have lots of intimacy with others.	8. I want to have much intimacy with the others.	8. Quero ter uma intimidade emocional plena com os outros.
9. I worry about being alone.	9. Tenho medo de estar sozinho.	9. I am afraid of being alone.	9. I'm afraid of being alone.	9. Tenho receio de estar sozinho(a).
10. I am comfortable depending on other people.	10. Fico confortável se preciso depender de outras pessoas.	10. I feel comfortable depending on others.	10. I'm comfortable if I need to depend on other people.	10. Fico confortável se preciso depender de outras pessoas.
11. I often worry that romantic partners don't really love me.	11. Frequentemente tenho medo que meu companheiro não me ame realmente.	11. I am frequently afraid that my partner does not really love me.	11. I am frequently afraid that my mate doesn't really love me.	11. Muitas vezes tenho receio que meu companheiro(a) não me ame realmente.
12. I find it difficult to trust others completely.	12. Acho difícil confiar completamente em outras pessoas.	12. I find it difficult to trust others completely.	12. I find it difficult to trust completely in other people.	12. Acho difícil confiar completamente em outras pessoas.
13. I worry about others getting too close to me.	13. Me preocupo quando outras pessoas estão se tornando muito íntimas de mim.	13. I get worried when other people are becoming too intimate with me.	13. I worry myself when other people are becoming too close to me.	13. Me preocupo quando outras pessoas estão se tornando muito próximas de mim.
14. I want emotionally close relationships.	14. Quero que as minhas relações emocionais sejam íntimas.	14. I want my emotional relationships to be intimate.	14. I want my emotional relationships to be intimate.	14. Quero relacionamentos emocionalmente mais próximos.
15. I am comfortable having other people depend on me.	15. Me sinto confortável tendo outras pessoas que dependam de mim.	15. I feel comfortable having others depend on me.	15. I feel comfortable having other people who depend on me.	15. Me sinto confortável tendo outras pessoas que dependam de mim.

Continued on next page

Table 2 (cont.)

Source version	Reconciliation	Back-translation 1	Back-translation 2	Final self-report version
16. I worry that others don't value me as much as I value them.	16. Me preocupo se os outros não me valorizam tanto quanto eu valorizo eles.	16. I worry that others don't value me as much as I value them.	16. I feel worried if the others don't value me as much as I value them.	16. Me preocupo se os outros não me valorizam tanto quanto eu valorizo eles.
17. People are never there when you need them.	17. Penso que as pessoas nunca estão lá quando se precisa delas.	17. I think people are never there for me when I need them.	17. I think people are never there when we need them.	17. Penso que as pessoas nunca estão lá quando se precisa delas.
18. My desire to merge completely sometimes scares people away.	18. Minha vontade de me relacionar profundamente às vezes afasta as pessoas.	18. My desire for deep relationships sometimes drives people away.	18. My will to relate deeply sometimes makes people go away.	18. Minha vontade de me relacionar profundamente às vezes afasta as pessoas.
19. It is very important to me to feel self-sufficient.	19. É muito importante pra mim me sentir independente.	19. It is very important to me to feel independent.	19. It is very important for me to feel independent.	19. É muito importante pra mim me sentir autossuficiente.
20. I am nervous when anyone gets too close to me.	20. Fico incomodado quando alguém se torna muito íntimo de mim.	20. I feel uncomfortable when someone becomes too intimate with me.	20. I become upset when someone gets too close to me.	20. Fico nervoso(a) quando alguém se torna muito íntimo de mim.
21. I often worry that romantic partners won't want to stay with me.	21. Frequentemente me preocupo que meu companheiro não queira ficar comigo.	21. I frequently worry that my partner does not want to be with me.	21. I frequently worry that my mate doesn't want to stay with me.	21. Muitas vezes tenho receio que meu(minha) companheiro(a) não queira ficar comigo.
22. I prefer not to have other people depend on me.	22. Prefiro não ter outras pessoas que dependam de mim.	22. I prefer not to have others depend on me.	22. I prefer not having other people depending on me.	22. Prefiro não ter outras pessoas que dependam de mim.
23. I worry about being abandoned.	23. Tenho medo de ser abandonado.	23. I am afraid of being abandoned.	23. I'm afraid of being abandoned.	23. Eu tenho receio de ser abandonado(a).
24. I am somewhat uncomfortable being close to others.	24. Fico um pouco desconfortável em ficar muito íntimo de outras pessoas.	24. I get a bit uncomfortable when I become too intimate with others.	24. I feel a little uncomfortable about becoming too close to other people.	24. Fico um pouco desconfortável sendo muito próximo(a) de outras pessoas.
25. I find that others are reluctant to get as close as I would like.	25. Acho que os outros têm resistência em se aproximarem de mim o quanto eu gostaria.	25. I think other people are resistant to approach me as much as I would like.	25. I think the others are adamant about approaching me how much I would.	25. Eu acho que os outros evitam se aproximar de mim o quanto eu gostaria.
26. I prefer not to depend on others.	26. Prefiro não depender dos outros.	26. I prefer not to depend on others.	26. I prefer not to depend on others.	26. Eu prefiro não depender dos outros.
27. I know that others will be there when I need them.	27. Sei que os outros vão estar disponíveis quando precisar deles.	27. I know others will be available when I need them.	27. I know that the other people will be available when I need them.	27. Sei que os outros vão estar disponíveis quando precisar deles.
28. I worry about having others not accept me.	28. Eu me preocupo que outras pessoas não me aceitem.	28. I worry that other people don't accept me	28. I worry that other people do not accept me.	28. Eu me preocupo que outras pessoas não me aceitem.
29. Romantic partners often want me to be closer than I feel comfortable being.	29. Meu companheiro frequentemente quer que eu seja mais próxima do que eu me sinto confortável em ser.	29. My partner often wants me to be closer than I feel comfortable being.	29. My mate frequently wants me to be closer than I feel comfortable to be.	29. Muitas vezes meu(minha) companheiro(a) quer que eu seja mais próximo(a) do que eu me sinto confortável em ser.
30. I find it relatively easy to get close to others.	30. Acho relativamente fácil ter relacionamentos próximos com outras pessoas.	30. I find it relatively easy to have close relations with others.	30. I think it is easy to have close relationships with other people.	30. Acho relativamente fácil me aproximar das outras pessoas.

Table 3 - Test-retest evaluation of the interview version of the Relationship Scales Questionnaire (RSQ) in Brazilian Portuguese

	Test	Retest	P
	Mean ± SD	Mean ± SD	
Secure	3.12±0.66	3.54±0.85	0.011
Fearful	3.03±0.74	2.93±0.79	0.525
Dismissing	3.74±0.54	3.88±0.82	0.343
Preoccupied	2.75±0.66	2.71±0.90	0.800

SD = standard deviation.

Mean scores; min-max = 1-5.

person, with each statement beginning with "O(A) Sr(a). [NOME] é uma pessoa que..." ("Mr. or Ms. [NAME] is a person that..."), in which the interviewer must say the name of the person about whom they wish to gather information. The instructions for the interviewer remain the same as in the interview version. In both versions, the interview and the informant versions, the statements should be read exactly as they are written in order to minimize any biases caused by differences between written and spoken languages.

In order to assess test-retest reliability, statistical analyses were conducted using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 21.0, adopting a significance level of 5% ($p < 0.05$). Quantitative variables were described as mean and standard deviation, with the scores being calculated using the Griffin & Bartholomew model for types of attachment¹⁰ and compared using the paired sample *t*-test (Table 3).

Although the measure for secure attachment showed differences in the answers between the first and second applications, the other measures of attachment did not present differences, suggesting reliability of the final version of the instrument. We highlight some limitations of this study, such as the small sample size and the long interval between the applications. Another aspect that should be emphasized in studies on levels of attachment in elderly individuals is that, although there is a tendency for styles of attachment to remain stable throughout one's life, the occurrence of significant life events and environmental changes may lead to modifications.

Conclusion

The Brazilian adaptation of the RSQ is the first step in the development of a standardized attachment evaluation instrument for individuals over 60 years of age. We highlight that the RSQ is designed as a research instrument and is not intended for clinical or diagnostic

purposes. All questionnaires are available online as supplementary material. Thus, competent professionals can now use this tool in Brazilian Portuguese for the purposes of scientific research.

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