

# The Greek Version of the Resilience Scale (RS-14): Psychometric Properties in three Samples and Associations with Mental Illness, Suicidality, and Quality of Life

## Abstract

**Background:** Resilience is defined as the capacity to successfully maintain or regain mental health and well-being in the face of significant adversity or risk. The Wagnild and Young Resilience Scale-14 (RS-14) is a brief measure assessing resilience. We aimed to assess the psychometric properties of its Greek version in three samples, people with long-term conditions (LTCs) attending the emergency department, people with LTCs attending specialty clinics and people without LTCs. Associations between resilience and mental illness, suicidality, and quality of life were also investigated.

**Methods:** The RS-14 was administered to 495 participants; 366 patients with diabetes, chronic pulmonary obstructive disease (COPD) and rheumatic diseases attending either the emergency department (N=74) or specialty clinics (N=292) and 129 individuals without LTCs. Diagnosis of mental disorders was established by the Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview (MINI). Associations with depressive symptom severity (PHQ-9), suicidal risk (RASS), and health-related quality of life (WHOQOL-BREF) were also investigated.

**Results:** The Greek version of RS-14 showed a coherent one-dimensional factor structure with remarkable stability across the three samples. Cronbach's alphas were 0.88-0.91 across the three samples, being 0.89 for the entire sample. Furthermore, greater RS-14 scores were associated with better mental health, lower depressive symptom severity and suicidal risk and better health-related quality of life and satisfaction with general health.

**Conclusion:** The results of the present study showed that the Greek version of RS-14 may reliably assess resilience. In addition, lower levels of resilience are associated with established mental disorders and increased suicidal risk, and thus may detrimentally impact mental health. These findings deserve replication in prospective studies.

**Keywords:** Resilience; RS-14; Chronic illness; Mental illness; Suicidality; Quality of life

## Research Article

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Elisavet Ntountoulaki<sup>1</sup>, Vassiliki Paika<sup>1</sup>, Konstantinos Kotsis<sup>1</sup>, Dimitra Papaioannou<sup>1</sup>, Elias Andreoulakis<sup>2</sup>, Konstantinos N Fountoulakis<sup>2</sup>, Andre F Carvalho<sup>3</sup> and Thomas Hyphantis<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, University of Ioannina, Greece

<sup>2</sup>Third Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece

<sup>3</sup>Department of Clinical Medicine and Translational Psychiatry Research Group, Faculty of Medicine, Federal University of Ceará, Brazil

\*Corresponding author: Thomas Hyphantis, Professor of Psychiatry, Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, School of Health Sciences University of Ioannina, Ioannina 45110, Greece, Tel: +30 26510 07322; Email: tyfantis@cc.uoi.gr; thomashyphantis@outlook.com

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**Abbreviations:** LTCs: Long-Term Conditions; DM: Type-II Diabetes Mellitus; RD: Rheumatological Disorders; COPD: Chronic Pulmonary Obstructive Disease; MDD: Major Depressive Disorder; GAD: Generalized Anxiety Disorder; RS: Resilience Scale (original); RS-14: Resilience Scale-14 (abbreviated version); MINI: Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview; PHQ-9: Patient Health Questionnaire-9; RASS: Risk Assessment Suicidality Scale; HRQoL: Health-Related Quality of Life

## Introduction

People facing major adverse life events such as a disaster, a physical illness or a specific stressor can display a wide range of responses, from adaptive to maladaptive ones. Their coping abilities as well as their psychological resources to deal with the stressor could shape those responses. *Resilience* may constitute a

key element in this respect, with regard to the way a person will respond during and after the occurrence of an adverse life event [1-5]. Although a consensual definition of resilience is lacking, it has been widely defined as the capacity to successfully maintain or regain mental health and well-being in the face of significant adversities, with the allocation of internal and environmental resources, and by negotiating or managing significant sources of stress and trauma [6-8]. It is an interactive dynamic process that may promote psychological and physical well-being [2,3]. In health research, resilience also refers to the process of effectively adapting to stressful situations such as a chronic illness, and resist to maladaptation in the face of health-risky experiences [3,9].

The importance of resilience to a person's mental and physical health has been increasingly recognized, and research efforts have been directed to the assessment of this construct. Resilience

has been found to positively correlate with physical health, self-efficacy, gratitude, optimism, physical and emotional wellness, and positive affect, and to negatively correlate with depression, generalized anxiety disorder and posttraumatic stress disorder [10-15]. Studies in cancer samples also showed that resilience promotes positive adaptation and may also enhance physical, social and emotional aspects of quality of life [16,17]. Furthermore, emerging evidence indicates that resilience could partially mediate the relationship of psychological stress with depressive and anxiety symptoms [18]. As research on resilience continues to grow during the last decade, it is essential to have brief, reliable and valid assessment measures of resilience for a range of populations [5,7].

A number of scales have been developed to measure resilience, including but not limited to the Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale [19], the Resilience Attitudes and Skills Profile [20], the Resilience Scale for adults [21], and the Brief Resilience Scale [22], among others [23]. However, there is no consensus about a generally accepted scale that could have the most adequate psychometric properties [19]. Wagnild & Young [24] developed the 25-item Resilience Scale (RS), which attracted much attention and has been used in a number of studies [23]; it has been also regarded as an adequate instrument for assessing resilience in adolescent samples [25]. An abridged 14-item version of RS (RS-14) comprising items of the original RS scale has been developed [26], which assesses the five core characteristics of resilience namely self-reliance, purpose in life, equanimity, perseverance, and authenticity. This "Resilience Core" includes an inter-related combination of protective factors that provide an adequate adaptation to stress, which may result in better outcomes after exposure to adverse situations throughout the lifespan [26-28].

The RS-14 has been either translated across several different languages including Arabic, English, Greek, Russian, Spanish, and Swedish, among others [29]. Moreover, independent studies have used its English [5], Brazilian [11], Chinese [17], Japanese [30], Taiwanese [31] and Korean versions [32]. RS-14 scores have been found to be positively associated with psychological well-being, purpose in life, self-esteem, social support, quality of life, and self-reported good health status [5,26,27,33,34]. Conversely, RS-14 scores seem to be negatively correlated with depression, anxiety, stress, posttraumatic stress disorder, and disability [4,11,26,27,30]. This instrument has also been administered to adolescents [35], college and university students [30,36], and cancer patients [17]. However, additional studies in specific populations would provide a better appreciation of the psychometric properties of the RS-14 instrument, especially as far as its association with established mental disorders and other relevant parameters, such as suicidal risk in both health and disease. Prompted by this fact, the aim of the present study is to examine the psychometric properties of the Greek version of the RS-14 scale in three different samples:

- a) Patients with long-term conditions (LTCs) seeking urgent or unscheduled care in the emergency department,
- b) Patients with LTCs attending specialty clinics, and

- c) People without LTCs. Furthermore, we aimed to assess its convergence and concurrent validity by analyzing associations with established mental disorders, depressive symptom severity, suicidal risk and health-related quality of life (HRQoL).

## Methods

### Participants

Data were collected during the baseline assessment of the cohort study "Assessing and enhancing resilience to depression in people with long term medical conditions in the era of the current Greek social and financial crisis". This research has been co-financed by the European Economic Area (EEA) Financial Mechanism 2009-2014 and National funds as part of the program "Dissimilarity, Inequality and Social Integration", and its main objective is to develop psychosocial strategies to enhance resilience to depression in most affected by the current Greek social and financial crisis vulnerable patients with LTCs, through a program of applied clinical research.

Of a total number of 505 adults participated in the study, 495 completed the RS-14 scale and thus were included in the present report. The sample comprised 366 patients with LTCs and 129 individuals without LTCs. The patient sample comprised patients with at least one of three LTCs: type-II diabetes mellitus (DM), rheumatological disorders (RD) and chronic pulmonary obstructive disease (COPD) who were seeking unscheduled or urgent care at the emergency department (ED) of the University Hospital of Ioannina (N=74) or were attending routine care in the respective follow-up specialty clinics (N=292) during a six-month period. These three conditions are among the leading 15 discharge diagnoses of emergency departments [37] and are associated with an increased risk of an emergency hospital admission during the subsequent 6 month periods [38]. Exclusion criteria were: inability to read and write Greek, mental retardation, active psychosis, state of intoxication or confusion, or being severely unwell physically to respond to the study's questionnaires.

Of 116 patients who were approached in the ED, 86 were eligible and 74 agreed to participate (response rate 86.1%); 33 with DM only, 5 with RD only, 22 with COPD only and 14 with a combination of conditions. Ages ranged from 18 to 94 years (mean, 66.2; SD, 14.7); 43 were males (58.1%) and 31 females (41.9%). Of 360 patients attending specialty clinics who were approached, 350 were eligible and 302 agreed to participate (response rate 86.3%); 88 with DM only, 172 with RD only, 7 with COPD only, and 35 with a combination of conditions. Ages ranged from 20 to 88 years (mean, 59.4; SD, 14.0); 157 were males (52.0%) and 145 females (48.0%). Ten patients (3.3%) did not complete the RS-14 and were excluded from the present study, thus 292 patients attending specialty clinics were included in the analyses of the current study. People without LTCs were recruited from the hospital staff. Healthcare workers in all hospital's departments and clinical units were invited to participate. Exclusion criterion was a self-reported LTC (i.e. DM, RD or COPD). Two hundred and twenty potential participants were approached, 200 were eligible

and 129 agreed to participate (response rate 64.5%). Ages ranged from 20 to 58 years (mean, 39.5; SD, 10.7); 32 were males (24.8%) and 97 females (75.2%). No statistically significant differences were found in age, sex, education and marital status between participants and non-participants as well as between those who had completed the RS-14 and those who did not provide complete responses to this instrument across all samples (data available upon request).

Researchers were in the hospital from 8.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. every day and participants were consecutively recruited during this time frame. Participants of either gender aged  $\geq 18$  years old were considered for inclusion and, for patients, a diagnosis of DM, RD or COPD was confirmed by the attending physician. Three trained research psychologists (EN, VP, and DP) collected the data. The interviewers had at least 4 years of research and clinical experience at the Department of Psychiatry of the University of Ioannina and were also trained on the administration of diagnostic instruments and screens. The interviewers were blind to scores of the self-report questionnaires, which were administered on the same day. All study procedures were in accordance with the World Medical Association Helsinki Declaration. The study was approved by the hospital's ethics committee (617/17-09-2015). Signed informed consent was obtained from all participants.

### Measures and study instruments

Socio-demographic variables including age, sex, educational level, marital status, residence, employment status and occupation were collected for all participants. For patients with LTCs clinical features, disease severity indices and laboratory data were obtained from patients' records using a standardized data collection form. Coexisting medical diseases were scored using the Charlson comorbidity scale [39], which is one of the most extensively validated comorbidity indices.

Resilience was assessed using the Greek version of the 14-item Wagnild and Young Resilience Scale-14 (RS-14) [24] after licensing. RS-14 is 7-point Likert-type scale and scores range from 1 (strongly disagree) to 7 (strongly agree); sum score range from 14 to 98. Higher scores indicate stronger resilience. Scores greater than 90 indicate high resilience, 82-90 moderately high, 65-81 moderately low to moderate, 64 to 57 low, and scores below than 56 indicate very low resilience [26]. The psychometric properties of the scale have been extensively tested in a number of studies across several samples and languages and principal component analyses revealed a single-factor solution with Cronbach's alpha coefficients ranging from 0.72 to 0.94, supporting the internal consistency reliability of the RS-14 [27].

Diagnoses of *mental disorders* were established using the Greek version 5.0.0 of the Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview (MINI) [40]. The MINI is a structured psychiatric interview that ascertains the diagnosis of mental disorders according to DSM-IV or ICD-10 criteria [41]. It focuses mainly on current diagnosis and contains 120 questions for screening 17 axis I disorders. Being fully structured to allow administration by clinicians after a brief training session, it was designed to meet the need for a short but valid psychiatric interview for epidemiology studies [41]. MINI

has been previously used in studies with Greek medical patients [42,43].

*Depressive symptom severity* was assessed using the validated Greek version of the Patient Health Questionnaire-9 (PHQ-9) [42,44]. This instrument screens for DSM-IV major depressive disorder. The frequency of symptoms over the past 2 weeks is rated on a 0-3 Likert-type scale; summed scores range from 0 to 27. Higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. It has been translated into numerous languages including Greek and is considered a valid measure of depressive symptom severity [42,45]. Cronbach's alpha for PHQ-9 derived from the present sample was 0.83.

*Suicidal risk* was assessed using the standardized Greek version of the Risk Assessment Suicidality Scale (RASS) [46]. RASS is a brief 12-item self-report instrument assessing suicidal risk behaviours and contains items relevant to intention, life, and history of suicide attempts. Items are rated on a 0-3 Likert-type scale (*not at all* to *very much*) and the scores were transformed according to the suggestions of the standardization study for use within the Greek population [46]. In patients with LTCs attending the ED Cronbach's alpha for the RASS was 0.80 and alpha derived from the present sample was 0.77 [47]. Higher scores indicate greater suicidal risk.

*Health-related quality of life* (HRQoL) was assessed using the 26-item validated Greek version of the World Health Organization Quality of Life Instrument, Short Form (WHOQOL-BREF) [48]. It assesses six domains of HRQoL, *overall HRQoL, satisfaction with general health, physical, mental, social relations and environment* HRQoL. Each item is rated on a 5-point Likert scale, and the scores are transformed on a scale from 0 to 100. Higher scores indicate better HRQoL.

### Statistical analysis

All analyses were performed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 21.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA) for Windows. Summary statistics for all variables were calculated. Normality was tested by the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test [49]. To test whether the RS-14 items gather in clusters and to assess the stability of its factorial structure across the 3 samples, principal component factor analyses (PCA) with varimax rotation were performed separately for each sample as well as in the total sample. Internal consistencies (Cronbach alphas) were next calculated for the factors derived from the PCA.

The criterion and concurrent validity was tested with the following hypotheses in mind:

- Resilience is associated with measures of positive psychological constructs, such as depression, anxiety, and stress [5,11,27,30]. Accordingly, RS-14 score should be negatively associated with a diagnosis of mental disorder. For this, two tailed t-tests were performed to assess the differences in RS-14 scores between those diagnosed with a mental disorder and those who didn't. To quantify the differences, simple logistic regression analyses were next performed with dependent variable the specific mental

diagnosis and independent variable the RS-14 score. In addition, to assess the relationship of RS-14 with depressive symptom severity as assessed with the PHQ-9, bivariate correlation analyses were performed followed by partial correlation analyses adjusted for age, sex, education, family status, disease type and comorbidities;

- b. Resilience is associated with lower suicide risk [50-53]. To assess the relationship between RS-14 scores and RASS scores bivariate correlation analyses were performed followed by partial correlation analyses adjusted for age, sex, education, family status, disease type and comorbidities;
- c. Resilience is associated with better wellbeing, satisfaction with health and health-related quality of life [5,27,33,34]. Accordingly, RS-14 scores should be positively associated with WHOQOL-BREF scores. To test this, bivariate correlation analyses were performed followed by partial correlation analyses adjusted for age, sex, education, family status, disease type and comorbidities.

## Results

### Factor structure

Four independently produced principal component exploratory factor analyses were performed for the total sample and for each one group of participants, i.e. the healthy participants sample, the attending the ED medical patient sample and the routine care medical patient sample. Principal component analyses across the four groups showed Kaiser-Mayer-Olkin statistics of 0.921, 0.916, 0.839, and 0.892 respectively; all Bartlett's tests were significant for sphericity ( $\chi^2=2660.5$ ,  $df=91$ ,  $p<0.001$ ;  $\chi^2=877.4$ ,  $df=91$ ,  $p<0.001$ ;  $\chi^2=752.1$ ,  $df=91$ ; and  $\chi^2=1429.0$ ,  $df=91$ ,  $p<0.001$ , respectively), supporting the factorability of the correlation matrices. An inspection of the screen plot in the total sample (Figure 1) as well as in all three groups of participants (data available upon request) revealed a large component and a number of "elbows" resulting in small eigenvalues after the first component, revealing the presence of a coherent unidimensional structure (Table 1). As shown in Table 1, all items loaded saliently on this factor, with item loading ranged between 0.541 and 0.779 in the total sample, confirming the coherent structure of this version of the instrument. Similar results were observed regarding the item loadings across the three samples, with the exception of items 9 ("I keep interested in things") and 10 ("I can usually find something to laugh about") that present somewhat lower (0.410 and 0.428, respectively) but still significant loadings in the ED sample (Table 1).

### Internal consistency, total scores and scoring categories across the three samples

As shown in Table 2, Cronbach's alphas ranged between 0.88 and 0.91 across the three samples, and alpha for the total sample was 0.89. Mean scores of RS-14 was lower for patients with LTCs attending the ED compared to participants without LTCs ( $p=0.021$ ), (Table 2).

Table 3 presents the distribution of RS-14 categories suggested in the original version [26]. As shown in this Table, there is a

tendency for more people without LTCs to present "moderately high" and "high" resilience compared to both patient groups, but the differences failed to reach statistical significance. Mean rates of RS-14 did not differ significantly across gender ( $p=0.984$ ) and marital status ( $p=0.704$ ); the better the education received the stronger the resilience ( $r=0.151$ ,  $p=0.002$ ) while older people tended to report higher resilience scores, although the correlation coefficient failed to reach statistical significance ( $p=0.070$ ).

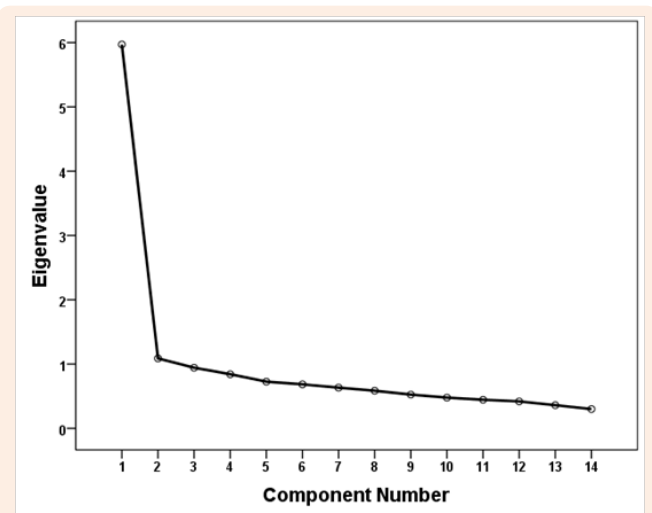


Figure 1: Screen plot of the eigenvalues of the RS-14 scores.

### Resilience and mental illness

Two hundred and one (40.6%) participants were diagnosed with a mental disorder, 111 (22.4%) with major depressive disorder (MDD), 76 (15.3%) with generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) and 27 (5.5%) with panic disorder. As shown in Table 4, people diagnosed with any mental illness, either MDD, panic disorder or GAD, presented lower scores in RS-14 compared to those without a mental disorder. The binary logistic regression analyses performed to quantify the differences confirmed these associations (Table 4).

### Resilience and depressive symptom severity, suicidal risk, and HRQoL

Table 5 presents the results of the unadjusted and adjusted (partial) correlation analyses performed to assess the associations of RS-14 with PHQ-9, RASS, and WHOQOL-BREF scores. As shown in this table, both unadjusted and adjusted scores of RS-14 were significantly associated with depressive symptom severity, suicidal risk, and HRQoL. The higher the resilience the lower the depressive symptom severity and suicidal risk; also, the higher the resilience the better the overall HRQoL, satisfaction with general health, as well as the physical, mental, social relations and environment HRQoL.

## Discussion

The results of the present study revealed that the Greek version of RS-14 showed a coherent unidimensional factor structure with

remarkable stability across the three samples studied. In terms of the factors' content, all items loadings were similar to its original version [24]. Internal consistency coefficients were adequate across all samples and all indices of criterion and convergent validity were in the expected direction. Present findings support the validity of the RS-14 for use within the Greek population.

**Table 1:** Factor loadings of the Greek version of the Resilience scale (RS-14) in three different samples.

	Total Sample (N=495)	Participants without LTCs (N=129)	Patients with LTCs Attending the Emergency Department (N=74)	Patients with LTCs Attending Specialty Clinics (N=292)
Item 1 - I usually manage one way or another	0.656	0.640	0.862	0.640
Item 2 - I feel proud that I have accomplished things in life	0.593	0.533	0.795	0.533
Item 3 - I usually take things in stride	0.609	0.585	0.679	0.585
Item 4 - I am friends with myself	0.634	0.622	0.565	0.622
Item 5 - I feel that I can handle many things at a time	0.700	0.700	0.570	0.700
Item 6 - I am determined	0.626	0.584	0.694	0.584
Item 7 - I can get through difficult times because I've experienced difficulty before	0.620	0.609	0.728	0.609
Item 8 - I have self-discipline	0.541	0.505	0.594	0.505
Item 9 - I keep interested in things	0.610	0.565	0.410	0.565
Item 10 - I can usually find something to laugh about	0.642	0.660	0.428	0.660
Item 11 - My belief in myself gets me through hard times	0.771	0.761	0.807	0.761
Item 12 - In an emergency, I'm someone people can generally rely on	0.609	0.543	0.706	0.543
Item 13 - My life has meaning	0.707	0.671	0.884	0.671
Item 14 - When I'm in a difficult situation, I can usually find my way out of it	0.779	0.745	0.907	0.745
% of Variance	42.6	48.9	49.6	39.4

**Table 2:** Internal consistency coefficients and RS-14 total scores across the three samples.

	Total sample (N=495)	Participants without LTCs (N=129)	Patients with LTCs attending the Emergency Department (N=74)	Patients with LTCs attending Specialty Clinics (N=292)
Internal Consistencies (Cronbach's alphas)	0.89	0.91	0.91	0.88
RS-14 Total score (mean ± SD)	79.2 ± 11.7	81.5 ± 11.9 *	76.8 ± 9.0 *	78.8 ± 12.1

(\*) asterisk indicate statistically significant difference at a p=0.021 between healthy participants and ED patients based on one-way analysis of variance with Bonferroni post-hoc tests ( $F_{[2,92]}=4.07, p=0.018$ )

**Table 3:** Distribution of RS-14 categories across the three samples.

Resilience	Total Sample (N=495)	Participants without LTCs (N=129)	Patients with LTCs attending the Emergency Department (N=74)	Patients with LTCs attending Specialty Clinics (N=292)
Low (<64)	56 (11.3%)	11 (8.5%)	10 (13.5%)	35 (12.0%)
Moderately low to moderate (65-81)	204 (41.2%)	45 (34.9%)	38 (51.4%)	121 (41.4%)
Moderately high (82-90)	145 (29.3)	43 (33.3%)	20 (27.0%)	82 (28.1%)
High (>90)	90 (18.2%)	30 (23.3%)	6 (8.1%)	54 (18.5%)

Chi square=7.81, df=6, p=0.252

**Table 4:** Resilience and mental illness in the total sample (N=495).

RS-14 Total score	Any Mental Disorder		Major Depression		Panic Disorder		Generalized Anxiety Disorder	
	Yes (N=201)	No (N=294)	Yes (N=111)	No (N=294)	Yes (N=27)	No (N=297)	Yes (N=76)	No (N=294)
Mean ± SD (Two-tailed t-tests)	75.2±12.1	81.9±10.7 ***	72.6±12.9	81.9±10.7 ***	73.7±16.2	81.9±10.7 **	74.4±11.9	81.9±10.7 ***
OR (95% CI)	0.95 (0.933-0.966) ***		0.93 (0.914-0.954) ***		0.96 (0.937-0.992) **		0.94 (0.924-0.967) ***	

OR, Odds ratio; CI, Confidence interval; \*\*\* p<0.001, \*\* p<0.01

**Table 5:** Resilience and depressive symptom severity, suicidal risk, and health-related quality of life (HRQoL) (N=495).

	Resilience (RS-14)	
	Correlation Coefficients	
	Unadjusted	Adjusted
Depressive symptoms (PHQ-9)	-0.329 ***	-0.306 ***
Suicidal Risk (RASS)	-0.416 ***	-0.417 ***
HRQoL		
Overall HRQoL	0.322 ***	0.330 ***
Satisfaction with General Health	0.290 ***	0.290 ***
Physical HRQoL	0.371 ***	0.351 ***
Mental HRQoL	0.542 ***	0.530 ***
Social Relations HRQoL	0.349 ***	0.298 ***
Environment HRQoL	0.265 ***	0.274 ***

**Note:** values shown are bivariate Pearson correlation coefficients and partial Pearson correlation coefficients adjusted for age, sex, education, family status, number of medical illness (0 for healthy participants) and comorbidities.

\*\*\* p<0.001, \*\* p<0.01, \* p<0.05.

Similar to the results of the original version [24,26], the present findings showed that a coherent one factor solution of the instrument accounted for 39.4-49.6% of the variance across the three samples. All items loaded saliently on this factor with all loadings being greater than 0.40 and most of them greater than 0.60. The lower but still significant loadings (0.41 and 0.43) observed for items 9 (“I keep interested in things”) and 10 (“I can usually find something to laugh about”) in the ED sample, and this could be attributed to the psychological attitude of ED patients who, facing an emergency situation, is not expected to greatly “keep interest in things” or to “find something to laugh about”. In line also with the results of numerous previous studies performed this version of RS-14 demonstrated good internal consistency coefficients, with Cronbach’s alphas ranging between 0.88 and 0.91 across the three samples, supporting its internal consistency reliability. Studies have reported alphas for RS-14 ranging from 0.72 to 0.94 [27]; alphas for healthy participants and general population have been found between 0.88 and 0.94 [26,30], 0.92 for depressed patients [27] and 0.93 for medical patients [27,34].

The criterion validity of the RS-14 was supported in three ways. First, people with MDD, panic disorder or GAD presented lower resilience rates compared to those without a mental disorder. RS-14 was also negatively related to depressive symptom severity. The resilience approach in mental health research proposes a biopsychosocial model, including components relevant to biological predispositions, personal adaptive and maladaptive re-activities (e.g., coping behaviors), individual psychological development and social factors [54]. In this realm, measures of resilience have been found strongly associated with mental health in both general population and physical illness [55-59]. In line with present findings, the original as well as all other studies performed have also found sound negative correlations between RS-14 and depression, anxiety, stress, and posttraumatic stress measures [5,11,26,27,30]. By using a structured psychiatric interview for reliably establishing mental diagnoses, our results support the relationship of resilience with mental health further confirming the available evidence.

Second, RS-14 scores were negatively associated with suicidal risk, and these correlations were among the highest negative correlations observed amongst the scales used in the present study. Recent evidence suggests that a wide range of psychological factors link resilience to suicidality, suggesting that psychological resilience should be viewed as a separate dimension which acts to moderate the impact of risk on suicidality [60]. Low resilience has been found in abstinent substance dependent patients who had attempted suicide [51], while patients with systemic lupus erythematosus at risk of committing suicide presented the lowest resilience scores [52]. It has been also reported that resilience may be a protective factor mitigating the risk of suicidal behavior associated with childhood trauma [50], while resilience has been found to act as a moderator of lifetime violent events and attempted suicide in adolescents and young adults, even in the presence of antecedent depression [53]. Our findings further support the link between resilience and suicidality and provide additional evidence with regard to the validity of both RS-14 as well as the newly introduced scale for the assessment of suicidality risk, i.e. the RASS.

Third, higher RS-14 scores were associated with better overall HRQoL and satisfaction with general health as well as with better HRQoL in all dimensions of WHOQOL-BREF, confirming our hypothesis. RS-14 scores have been found correlated with measures of satisfaction with life [5] and higher resilience levels as measured by the RS-14 have been found associated with a better quality of life as measured by the WHOQOL-BREF [33]. Also, lower levels of resilience were associated with worse HRQoL in cancer patients [34], while a recent systematic review of resilience in the physically ill found that resilience was associated with factors directly salient to physical illness, including HRQoL [57].

Finally, similar to the original version’s study [26], resilience tended to increase by age, while the better the physical health the higher the RS-14 scores. On the other hand, we found comparable levels of resilience in men and women. Studies investigating resilience across gender are inconclusive. The original RS-14 study found higher resilience levels among females [26] and others have found that women were less resilient than men [3,61]. In a more recent study with two large samples [5], males in a clinical sample presented higher levels of resilience than females, while in a college student sample females had higher levels of resilience than men. Other studies have also shown that men demonstrate similar with women levels of resilience following a traumatic event [62]. It has been pointed out that a response bias may interfere with the observed difference in resilience between males and females, as men may be more concerned with appearing strong [61].

Strengths of our study include the use of the MINI structured interview for establishing a diagnosis of mental disorder, which was conducted face-to-face with the participant on the same day as the self-report questionnaires. Also, we used well recognized, standardized instruments for all validity measures, and we recruited patients with established LTCs with a high response rate (86%). Nevertheless, some limitations need to be addressed. It could be argued that a limitation of our study lies in the composition of the “healthy” participant sample, which was recruited from hospital staff and could not be considered representative of the general population. In addition, although mental illness was confirmed by a structured interview, the drawback of using self-report measures for depressive symptom severity, suicidality and HRQoL means that we cannot refute the criticism that an underlying response style might have intervened with the results. Finally, the cross-sectional design of the current study precluded the establishment of causal inferences.

In conclusion, the results of the present study showed that the Greek version of the RS-14 presents a coherent unidimensional structure. Internal consistencies were adequate and concurrent and convergent validity quite satisfactory. These findings support the applicability of the Greek version of RS-14 within the Greek population, and future studies could further explore the relevance of RS-14 with additional scales and outcomes as well as its predictive validity. Importantly, in patients with chronic physical illnesses, the study of additional psychological factors building resilience such as optimism, social support, or illness perceptions [57] and their complex interplay could shed more light in our understanding of the specific paths that form patients’ outcome and this may have important clinical implications as far as adaptation to medical illness is concerned.

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ASSERT-DEP Study Group members are: Katerina Antoniou, Petros Bozidis, Andre F. Carvalho, Foteini Delis, Alexandros A. Drosos, Elspeth Guthrie, Stavros Constantopoulos, Elisavet Ntountoulaki, Vassiliki Paika, Nafsika Poulia, Marianthi Sotiropoulou, Vasilis Tsimihodimos and Thomas Hyphantis (Principal Investigator).

## Declarations

### Ethics approval and consent to participate

- I. All study procedures were in accordance with the World Medical Association Helsinki Declaration.
- II. The study was approved by the Ioannina Teaching General Hospital hospital’s ethics committee (617/17-09-2015).
- III. Signed informed consent was obtained from all participants.

## Authors’ Contributions

All authors were involved in drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content, and all authors approved the final version to be submitted for publication. TH had full access to all of the data in the study and takes responsibility for the integrity of the data and the accuracy of the data analysis. TH, VP, EN and AC were involved in study conception and design. VP, EN, DP and KK were involved in acquisition of data. TH, VP, EN, EA, KF, and AC were involved in analysis and interpretation of data.

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