**Objective:** The study was performed with the aim of the determination of the validity and reliability of the London Handicap Scale (LHS), a general quality of life scale, and also to determine functional status, handicap and quality of life of the stroke patients.

**Methods:** Patient-Disease Assessment Form, LHS, Modified Barthel Index (mBI) and Modified Rankin Scale (mRS) were used for data collection. During the scale reliability part of the study internal consistency reliability, test-retest and parallel form techniques were done.

**Results:** The internal consistency reliability coefficient (Chronbach’s alpha) was calculated as 0.901 both for test and retest. During the scale validity part of the study content, scale-dependent and construct validity measurements were performed. For scale-dependent validity, mBI was used as similar scale. The correlation coefficient between LHS and mBI was calculated as 0.837 for test and 0.839 for re-test. During construct validity, study factor weights were calculated between 0.678 and 0.934 for test, and 0.701 - 0.941 for re-test. At the result of confirmatory analysis the Chi-square test indicated presence of adaptation advantage (p=0.043). Because of the high correlation (r=0.840) between the scales used at the second part of the study it is found that there was a direct relation between functional status, handicap and life quality of stroke patients.

**Conclusion:** As a result, it was decided as the LHS is a valid, reliable and easily applicable scale for using the determination of the handicap severity and life quality of patients after stroke, living in Turkey.

**Key words:** Handicap, quality of life, stroke, validity, reliability