The instruments to evaluate dating abuse focus on victimization or perpetration, unlike the Cyber Dating Abuse Questionnaire (CDAQ), which measures both aspects. This study aimed to adapt the CDAQ to a Mexican adolescent population and provide evidence of the validity and reliability of the scores. The sample consisted of 534 students (51.7% women), mean age 14.6 years ($SD = 1.7$). The adapted version kept its general structure, and four words were changed to better suit the Mexican cultural context. The confirmatory factor analysis with a correlated uniqueness model showed adequate adjustment, $c^2(714) = 1,080.24$, CFI = .970, TLI = .968, RMSEA = .031 [.027, .035] and was theoretically explainable by the bidirectionality of dating abuse. Convergent validity of the factors was found but was not discriminant, and validity and reliability were adequate (Cronbach’s alpha = .97 and Raykov's omega = .93). Findings suggest that the CDAQ may be a useful scale for the assessment of cyber dating abuse among Mexican adolescents.