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Assessing personality disorders in eating disordered patients using the SCID-II: Influence of measures and timing on prevalence rate

Mia Ramklint^{a,*}, Mats Jeansson^b, Sven Holmgren^b, Ata Ghaderi^c^a Department of Neuroscience, Psychiatry, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden^b Uppsala University Hospital, Uppsala, Sweden^c Department of Psychology, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden

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ABSTRACT

The SCID-II Personality Questionnaire is available as a screening tool to shorten the time it takes to perform the SCID-II interview. However, very little is known about combining the questionnaire with the interview in eating disordered individuals. The aim of this study was to examine the prevalence of personality disorder (PD) among patients with eating disorders (ED) by combining initial screening self-assessment with a later interview, not performed until axis I symptoms decreased. This was performed on 154 patients with ED. According to the initial self-assessment, the rate of any PD was 90%; however, according to the later SCID-II interview, the rate decreased to 37%. In a sub-sample of 15 patients, the questionnaire was filled out twice: at intake and at the time of the interview. In the subgroup performing the questionnaire twice, there was no decline in PD symptoms over time. However, the PD rate decreased significantly when the patient was assessed by the interview. These findings indicate that the influence of measures might be greater than the influence of timing. The findings support that prevalence rates of PD in eating disordered patients are high, but not as high as it has commonly been reported.

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1. Introduction

Personality disorders (PD) are frequently diagnosed among clinical and community samples with eating disorders (ED) (for reviews, see Cassin & von Ranson, 2005; Sansone, Levitt, & Sansone, 2005). Reports on prevalence have yielded varied findings from 27% to 93%. There are methodological difficulties associated with personality assessment in general (Zimmerman, 1994) as well as some specific problems in assessing patients with ED (Vitousek & Stumpf, 2005). Among the general problems is the influence of the method of measurement, since questionnaires yield inflated estimates of PD prevalence compared to interviews (Zimmerman, 1994), particularly evident in the area of ED (Rosenvinge, Martinsen, & Ostensen, 2000). Axis I disorders also affect the measurements of personality. Symptoms of personality pathology have been shown to decline during eating disorder treatment (Ames-Frankel et al., 1992), supporting a state effect of ED on initial personality assessments. This effect is thought to be related to the impact of semi-starvation, chaotic eating, as well as denial and distortion in self-report. Consequently, the current recommenda-

tions for assessing personality disorders stress the use of semi-structured interviews, rather than questionnaires, and deferring the time of examination to a later phase of treatment in order to avoid the state-trait confusion (Vitousek & Stumpf, 2005).

The Structured Clinical Interviews for DSM, SCID-I and -II (First, Spitzer, Gibbon, & Williams, 1996, 1997), are the official diagnostic interviews of the DSM-IV (i.e., Diagnostic and Statistical Manual for Mental Disorders APA, 1994). The SCID-II Personality Questionnaire is available as a screening tool to shorten the time it takes for the clinician to administer the SCID-II interview (First, Gibbon, Spitzer, Williams, & Benjamin, 1997). When the SCID-II is administered, the clinician only needs to inquire about the items that screened positive on the questionnaire. This procedure has been demonstrated to be reliable with low rates of false negatives (Ekse-lius, Lindstrom, von Knorring, Bodlund, & Kullgren, 1994). A comprehensive search of electronic databases for studies that use the SCID-II for assessing personality disorders in patients with ED revealed that most studies used only the interview (see Table 1). The only study we found that established diagnoses by combining the questionnaire with the interview presented a lower proportion of PD (30%) (Godt, 2008), compared to other studies. In this study, efforts were made to overcome the state-trait influence by repeating the interview after three months or when it was considered appropriate. Among studies using the SCID-II interview, the weighted frequency of personality disorders at baseline was 54%.

* Corresponding author. Address: Department of Neuroscience, Psychiatry, Uppsala University Hospital, Ing. 15, 751 85 Uppsala, Sweden. Tel.: +46 18 611 52 33; fax: +46 18 51 58 10.

E-mail address: mia.ramklint@neuro.uu.se (M. Ramklint).

Table 1
Personality disorders (PD) in eating disordered patients. Grouped according to time of assessment.

Nr	Study	Year	N	Population	Time of assessment	SCID-II-PQ	SCID-II	Any PD n/%	AN %	BN %	BED %	ED NOS %
1	Powers, Coovert, Brightwell, and Stevens (1988)	1988	30	Recruited BN	Baseline	–	x	23/78%	–	78	–	–
2	Wonderlich, Swift, Slotnick, and Goodman (1990)	1990	46	Clinical All ED	Baseline	–	x	33/72%	80 (R) 70 (B)	69 (P) 70 (NP)	–	–
3	Yanovski, Nelson, Dubbert, and Spitzer (1993)	1993	43	Recruited BED	Baseline	–	x	15/35%	–	–	35	–
4	Braun, Sunday, and Halmi (1994)	1994	105	Clinical All ED	Baseline	–	x	72/69%	–	–	–	–
5	Steiger, Jabalpurwala, and Champagne (1996)	1996	61	Clinical BN	Baseline	–	x	44/72%	–	–	–	–
6	Tanofsky, Wilfley, Spurrell, Welch, and Brownell (1997)	1997	42	Clinical BED	Baseline	–	x	12/29%	–	–	38 (m) 20 (f)	–
7	Matsunaga, Kiriike, Nagata, and Yamagami (1998)	1998	108	Clinical All ED	Baseline	–	x	55/51%	50 (R) 53 (B)	50	–	–
8	Telch and Stice (1998)	1998	61	Population BED	Baseline	–	x	12/20%	–	–	20	–
9	Diaz-Marsa, Carrasco, and Saiz (2000)	2000	72	Clinical All ED	Baseline	–	x	45/62%	50 (R) 71 (B)	67	–	–
10	Wilfley et al. (2000)	2000	162	Clinical BED	Baseline	–	x	60/37%	–	–	37	–
11	Milos, Spindler, and Schnyder (2004)	2004	248	Clinical + recruited All ED	Baseline	–	x	169/68%	71	69	–	56
12	Ilkjaer et al. (2004)	2004	187	Population All ED	Baseline	–	x	92/49%	50 (R) 50 (B)	48	–	–
<i>Sum/weighted frequency</i>			1165					632/54%				
13	Gillberg, Rastam, and Gillberg (1995)	1995	51	Population AN	5 year follow-up	–	x	21/41%	41	–	–	–
14	Nilsson, Gillberg, Gillberg, and Rastam (1999)	1999	101	Population AN	10 year follow-up	–	x	15/15%	15	–	–	–
15	Matsunaga et al. (2000)	2000	54	Clinical All ED	Recovered for at least one year	–	x	14/26%	20 (R) 38 (B)	21	–	–
16	Herpertz-Dahlmann et al. (2001)	2001	39	Clinical AN	10 year follow-up	–	x	9/23%	–	–	–	–
17	Ro, Martinsen, Hoffart, and Rosenvinge (2005)	2005	74	Clinical All ED	1 and 2 year follow-up	–	x	42/57%	–	–	–	–
<i>Sum/weighted frequency</i>			319					101/32%				
18	Godt (2008)	2008	545	Clinical All ED	Baseline (Q + I) + after 3 months(I)	x	x	163/30%	17 (R) 25 (B)	38 (NP) 34 (P)	–	30

R = restricting subtype, B = bulimic subtype, NP = non-purging subtype, P = purging subtype, m = male, f = female.

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