# MEASURES and TESTS for TRAUMA

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***GOOGLE: Clinician-Administered PTSD Scale for DSM-5***(CAPS-5) is an interviewer-administered psychometrically-validated semi-structured diagnostic instrument measuring current DSM-5 PTSD (Weathers et al., 2013). The CAPS-5 was designed to ensure correspondence with DSM-5 and streamline scoring and administration. It measures DSM-5 PTSD symptoms, duration of symptoms, and global impairment and functioning related to symptoms. CAPS-5 yields a continuous measure of the severity of overall PTSD and of the four symptom clusters (re-experiencing, avoidance, negative alterations in cognition/mood, arousal), and presence/absence of PTSD diagnosis and presence/absence of the dissociative subtype.

***GOOGLE: ICD-11 Trauma Interview*** (ICD-TI; Roberts, Cloitre, Bisson, & Brewin, 2013) is an interview-administered diagnostic instrument measuring PTSD and disturbances in self-organization (DSO) which include three symptom domains: affect dysregulation, negative self-concept, and disturbances in relationships (scale: 0–4 based on presence and severity; 0 = absent, 1 = a little bit, 2 = moderately, 3 = very much, 4 = extremely). The self report version of this measure has shown satisfactory reliability (Hyland, Brewin, & Maercker, 2017; Hyland et al., 2017; Karatzias et al., 2016).

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***GOOGLE: Childhood Trauma Questionnaire*** (CTQ; Bernstein et al., 2003) is a 25-item, reliable and valid self-report instrument assessing abuse and neglect in childhood with specific subscales for sexual, physical, and emotional abuse. Based on established scores by Bernstein and Fink (Bernstein & Fink, 1998), a categorical variable was created to account for presence/absence of exposure to moderate-to-severe emotional (score ≥ 13), physical (score ≥ 10), and sexual (score ≥ 8) abuse in childhood (0 = none/mild abuse; 1 = moderate/severe abuse scores for ≥ one type of abuse), and continuous severity scores for overall exposure to abuse.

***GOOGLE: Traumatic Events Inventory*** (TEI) is a 14-item screening instrument for lifetime history of traumatic events, assessing type and frequency of trauma(s) experienced. Consistent with prior research (Gillespie et al., 2009; Schwartz, Bradley, Sexton, Sherry, & Ressler, 2005), total level of trauma exposure was measured by a sum score reflecting the number of trauma types (e.g. serious accident or injury, sexual assault) to which a participant had been exposed in their lifetime (excluding child abuse).

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***GOOGLE: Adult Attachment Prototype Questionnaire***(AAPQ). Based on data gathered during clinical interviews, participants were rated by research interviewers using the AAPQ (Westen, Nakash, Thomas, & Bradley, 2006) for degree of match to descriptions of secure, anxious, avoidant, and disorganized/unresolved adult attachment style prototypes through a 5-point Likert rating. Prior research found predicted relationships between this instrument and adaptive functioning, psychiatric symptoms, and developmental history variables supporting its validity.

***GOOGLE: MINI International Neuropsychiatric Interview***(MINI; Lecrubier et al., 1997; Sheehan et al., 1997) is a well-validated structured interview developed to assess psychiatric disorders according to the DSM-IV-TR diagnostic criteria. This measure was used to assess current and lifetime presence of MDD and current and lifetime presence of alcohol and substance abuse/dependence.

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***GOOGLE: Beck Depression Inventory-II*** (BDI-II; Beck, Steer, & Brown, 1996) is a widely used, 21-item self-report measure of depressive symptoms. Multiple studies have shown good reliability and validity for the BDI-II (Beck et al., 1996). In the present study, internal consistency of the BDI scale was high ($\alpha = 0.93$).

***GOOGLE: Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale*** (DERS) is a 36-item psychometrically-validated (Gratz & Roemer, 2004) self-report measure of emotion regulation difficulties. It includes six subscales measuring different aspects of emotion regulation: (1) non-acceptance of emotions, (2) difficulty engaging in goal-directed behaviour in the presence of negative emotions, (3) difficulty controlling impulses in the presence of negative emotions, (4) lack of awareness of emotions, (5) limited use of effective emotion regulation strategies, and (6) lack of understanding of emotions.

***GOOGLE: Modified Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Symptom Scale***(MPSS; Coffey, Dansky, Falsetti, Saladin, & Brady, 1998) is an 18-item self-report measure assessing DSM-IV-TR PTSD symptoms. This measure has shown good reliability and validity (Coffey et al., 1998). Internal consistency in this sample was high ($\alpha = 0.92$).

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***GOOGLE: Multiscale Dissociation Inventory*** (MDI) is a 30-item self-report measure of general dissociative symptomatology experienced during the previous month (Brière, 2002). It measures six different types of dissociative response, including disengagement, depersonalization, derealization, emotional constriction, memory disturbance, and identity dissociation. The MDI has shown good psychometric properties in both normative and validation samples (Brière, 2002; Briere, Weathers, & Runtz, 2005).

***GOOGLE: Penn Emotion Recognition Task*** (ER40; Gur et al., 2002; Kohler, Turner, Gur, & Gur, 2004; Kohler et al., 2004) is a computerized measure of emotion recognition that was run as part of a larger neuropsychiatric battery on a subset of participants. Participants view a series of 40 faces and are asked to determine which emotion the face is showing for each trial (anger, fear, happy, sad, or neutral). Faces were balanced for equality and intensity of emotion, age, gender, and ethnicity (Kohler et al., 2004).[3] This measure has shown good reliability and validity and has been normed in both healthy and psychiatric adult samples (Gur et al., 2001, 2010; Irani et al., 2012).