

P02-138 - RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY OF THE REF SCALE FOR REFERENTIAL THINKING

M.C. Senín-Calderón, J.F. Rodríguez-Testal, E. Fernández-Jiménez, M. Valdés-Díaz, M.M. Benítez-Hernández, S. Fuentes-Márquez

Personalidad, Evaluación y Tratamiento Psicológicos, Universidad de Sevilla, Sevilla, Spain

Antecedents: In previous works we demonstrated the utility of the REF scale for the assessment referential thinking (Rodríguez-Testal *et al.*, 2001) although it wasn't specific for patients with psychotic disorder (Rodríguez-Testal *et al.*, 2008).

Objectives and hypotheses: We analyzed the psychometric properties of reliability and validity of the REF scale. We compared the differences in referential thinking between subjects with and without psychopathology. In the patient group we will not obtain differences in referential-thinking between diagnosis types of Axis I, Axis II, or patients with diagnoses on both axes.

Methods: Participants: 120 subjects, 70 patients attending a private center of clinic psychology, 64.3% women, mean age = 35.21 (SD = 10.5) and 50 controls selected from the normal population, 54 % women, mean age = 33.48 (SD = 10.83).

It was applied a cross design for a correlation method of comparison between groups. All the analysis were accepted at $p < .05$.

Results: We reached adequate internal consistency (Cronbach's $\alpha = .90$, split-half reliability = .83 and .82). The test-retest reliability was significant (mean interval of 44 days). There are significant differences in referential thinking between subjects with and without psychopathology ($t = 3.8$; $p = .001$). There are significant differences in referential thinking between types of diagnoses ($F = 3.99$; $p = .001$).

Conclusions: The REF scale has adequate psychometric properties (reliability and validity). It discriminated between patients and no-patients, and between the different types of diagnoses, especially for those who suffer psychotic disorders.