PW01-132 - **PSYCHOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF KERNBERG´S PERSONALITY INVENTORY (IPO) REDUCED**

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Antecedents: Kernberg's classification of personality disorders (1987) differentiates psychic organization according to the severity: neurotic, borderline and psychotic. Lenzenweger et al. (2001) used a reduced version of IPO with 57 items developed by Kernberg and Clarkin (1995).

Objectives and hypothesis: IPO was applied in a sample of patients and a control group. We expected to find an adequate reliability and validity of the inventory. Scales adequately distinguish content borderline, neurotic and psychotic.

Method: Participants: 288 subjects (64.9% women), 116 patients attended to private clinical practice from February 2007 to September 2009. 172 control subjects matched by sex, social class and sincerity (EPI).

Transversal design, a measure collective in the comparison group and individual in patients ones. A group of patients was selected for the retest (n = 88).

Instruments. We applied IPO, the BPRS, MCMI-II and MIPS. Diagnoses according to DSM-IV-TR.

Results: Internal consistency (Cronbach) was adequate for the three scales: .83; .90 and .89. The test-retest reliability was correct for a mean interval of 44 days (.78; .81; .78). The validity analyses differed between diagnostic groups in Axis I ($p < .05$), but not in the clusters of personality ($p > .05$). No differences in BPRS with scale of borderline, but yes with neurotic and psychotic ones. The MCMI-II was properly differentiated by the three scales of the IPO.

Conclusions: The IPO is an useful scale with reliability and validity. The main drawback concerns certain aspects of the borderline scale.