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Assessment of Schizotypy and Cluster a Personality Profiles with Scid-ii and Swap-200.

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Introduction: Schizotypy and Cluster A personality profiles are more represented in first-degree relatives of patients with schizophrenia than in the general population. This study presents two diagnostic instruments for the assessment of cluster A personality profiles: the Structured Clinical Interview for personality disorders Axis II (SCID-II) and the Shedler-Westen Assessment Procedure (SWAP 200).

Objectives:

1)Verify sensitivity of SCID-II and SWAP-200 to detect schizophrenia spectrum personality traits;

2) Assess the prevalence of the traits and personality disorders (PD) related to cluster A.

Aim: Evaluate diagnostic sensitivity of these instruments in detecting schizotypy and cluster A personality profiles, that are ultra high risk predictors for psychosis.

Methods: 25 schizophrenic patients(SchzP), 18 their first-degree relatives(FdR), 23 healthy-control(HC) subjects, have been subjected to personality assessment. MANOVA and subsequent planned comparisons were assessed to detect difference between PD profiles in the three groups.

Results: SchzP present significant scores relative to cluster A in both evaluations. FdR show statistically significant differences compared with HC, with higher mean scores relative to cluster A profiles measured with SWAP-200 [PD: Paranoid $F_{(1,63)}=7.02$;p=0.01. Schizoid $F_{(1,63)}=6.56$;p=0.013. Schizotypy $F_{(1,63)}=6.1$;p=0.016; Q-Factor: Schizoid ($F_{(1,63)}=6.47$;p=0.013; Paranoid $F_{(1,63)}=2.11$;p=0.151], but not with SCID-II.

Conclusions: Data suggest low sensitivity of SCID-II to identify traits related to cluster A. FdR scored for traits related to schizophrenia spectrum greater than in the general population. SWAP-200 is able to accurately evidentiate the presence of schizotypal traits in FdR of patients with schizophrenia and suggests the importance of a clinical dimensional diagnosis for a more reliable identification of schizophrenia spectrum.