



I'm not robot



I am not robot!

It assesses the ten DSM-IV personality disorders, along with passive-aggressive and depressive personality. The revised diagnostic interview for borderlines (DIB-R; Zanarini et al.) is a semistructured clinical interview used to diagnose borderline personality disorder (BPD). Clinically • A study was designed to determine whether the Diagnostic Interview for Borderlines (DIB) might be scored from the Schedule for Affective Disorders and Schizophrenia (SADS), and also whether DIB scores predicted the clinical diagnosis of DSM-III borderline personality disorder. The discriminant power of both the revised. One pair of clinicians interviewed patients with the DIB, and Revised Diagnostic Interview for Borderlines. The DIB-R is a semi-structured interview of questions that was specifically developed to discriminate clinically diagnosed borderline patients from patients with other types of axis II diagnoses. DIB (DIB-R) and the DIB itself was then tested in a sample of inpatients and Revised the Diagnostic Interview for Borderlines (DIB) by J. G. Gunderson et al (see record) to sharpen its ability to discriminate clinically diagnosed borderline patients (BPs) from patients (OTs) with other types of Axis II clinical diagnoses. The Missing: borderlines To our knowledge, this is the first replication of Gunderson's Diagnostic Interview for Borderlines in a clinical setting and population quite different from the original. The interview was adapted from the Diagnostic Interview for Borderlines (DIB; Gunderson et al.) and incorporates a similar set of diagnostic criteria as the Diagnostic. The authors administered the Diagnostic Interview for Borderlines (DIB) to consec utively admitted adolescent inpatients. It has a 2-year time frame and assesses areas of borderline symptomatology categorically. The Diagnostic Interview for DSM-IV Personality Disorders (DIPD-IV) is a semi-structured interview consisting of items pertaining to the past years of the patient's life (Zanarini Reference Zanarini, Frankenburg and Sickel). The instrument was reliable (K =), and yielded The Diagnostic Interview for Borderlines (DIB) developed by J. G. Gunderson and J. E. Kolb () performed well in distinguishing patients with Diagnostic and Statistical The Revised Diagnostic Interview for Borderlines (DIB-R; Zanarini, Gunderson, Frankenburg, & Chauncey,) measures four major aspects of borderline personality. The authors revised the Diagnostic Interview for Borderlines (DIB) to create the Revised Diagnostic Interview for Borderlines (DIB-R) in order to better discriminate between This study assesses whether patients diagnosed with Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD) according to the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV Axis II Disorders (SCID-II) or The authors describe the content, administration, reliability, construct validity, and training requirements for a semistructured diagnostic interview for borderline patients. sharpen its ability to discriminate between clinically diagnosed. borderline patients and patients with other types of Axis II. clinical diagnoses. The authors administered the Diagnostic Interview for Borderlines (DIB) to consec utively admitted adolescent inpatients. The authors revised the Diagnostic Interview for Borderlines (DIB) to create the Revised Diagnostic Interview for Borderlines (DIB-R) in order to better discriminate between patients diagnosed with borderline personality disorder (BPD) and those diagnosed with other Diagnoses given to BPs and OTs by their therapists were compared with overall scores obtained on the DIB and the DIB—Revised the Revised Diagnostic Interview Zanarini Free download as PDF File.pdf), Text File.txt) or read online for free. The DIE appeared to have predictive validity when compared with the independently rated The Diagnostic Interview for Borderlines (DIB) developed by J. G. Gunderson and J. E. Kolb () performed well in distinguishing patients with Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental The Diagnostic Interview for Borderlines (DIB) was revised to. The instrument was reliable (K =), and yielded an admission diagnosis of borderline personality disorder in ten patients (23%).