

P-941 - FACTOR STRUCTURE OF THE MCMI-III IN A PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS SAMPLE

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Introduction: The convenience of a dimensional Axis II in the DSM-5 has been discussed, since there is criticism about the current categorical model, such as the high comorbidity or the scarce interrater agreement. Some think that those flaws could be attributed to the lack of an underlying theoretical model. To this respect, there are evidences that show that the personality disorders could be considered as extreme cases of normal personality traits. We try to find out if the factor analysis of a personality disorder scale (MCMI-III) reflects normal personality factors.

Method: Participants and procedure: we analyzed the MCMI-III (Millon, 1998) profiles of 50 Personality Disorders patients and 50 controls. Principal Components Factor Analyses with *varimax* rotation were computed globally and separately for each sample.

Results: A three factor structure (paranoid introversion, self control and insecurity) was found when analyzing both samples together. The separated samples analysis showed the same structure in controls, while in patients we found a three factor structure: neurotic introversion, hostility and self control. Both structures were basically equivalent, and differences among them could be qualified by a test bias (namely, higher averages for patients in the anxious and psychotic-like disorders).

Conclusions: Factor structures did not reflect the DSM-IV cluster division, and neither did it reflect Millon's classification. Conversely, the factors we found were consistent with personality traits previously described by normal personality models (e.g.: Cattell, 1957; Costa y McCrae, 1990; Eysenck, 1981).