

ABSTRACT

DISSERTATION: Unique Variability between the Dean-Woodcock Emotional Status Examination and the MMPI

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Research that has examined the comorbid psychiatric symptoms present in neurological disorders and psychiatric symptoms has grown exponentially over the past decade. A number of authors have argued in favor of the biological basis of psychiatric symptoms and the interaction with neurological dysfunction (Noggle & Dean, 2012). These data indicate the importance of considering individuals' emotional and medical functioning which offer psychiatric signs of neurological impairment. The use of measures of symptoms found in structured and unstructured interviews has been found to overlap significantly with measures of disorders thought to be solely neurological. This study examined the degree to which factor score of a relatively newly developed structured interview could account for the variability of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) clinical scales. All patients were administered the Dean-Woodcock Emotional Status Examination (D-WESE) and the MMPI. The purpose of the study was (1) to quantify the amount of shared variance between clinical scales of the MMPI and individual items of the D-WESE and (2) to determine the amount unique clinical information provided by each measure. As hypothesized, canonical analysis

indicated that the MMPI clinical scales and the D-WESE factors significantly overlapped across six significant canonical functions. A redundancy analysis suggested both the MMPI and the D-WESE provide a relatively large amount of unique clinical information. Whether one of these measures has more relevance in current neuropsychological practice remains a question for future research.