Galhardo - Anxiety Disorders and Somatoform Disorders; Depression; Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder and Personality and Personality Disorders-17-2706

Faculty Disclosure

X	No, nothing to disclose
	Yes, please specify:

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Assessing obsessive-compulsive symptoms: the Portuguese version of the Padua Inventory

The Padua Inventory (PI) is a measure that has been widely used in clinical and research settings and studied in several countries, such as the US (e.g., Burns, Keortge, Formea, & Sternberger, 1996; Sternberger & Burns, 1990), the UK (Macdonald & de Silva, 1999), Australia (Kyrios, Bhar, & Wade, 1996) and Iran (Seyedsalehi, Nasir, Sulaiman, Seyedsalehi, & Seyedsalehi, 2016)

PI Portuguese version

This study sought out to explore the psychometric properties and factor structure of the PI Portuguese version

PI Portuguese version

Participants:

847 (468 women and 379 men) from the general population were recruited through a snowball procedure

Instruments:

Padua Inventory (PI)

Maudsley Obsessive-Compulsive Inventory (MOCI)

Beck Depression Inventory (BDI)

Spielberger State Anxiety Inventory (STAI-X1)

PI Portuguese version

Procedures:

The PI was forward–backward translated from English to Portuguese and the two versions were then compared. Two English fluent independent researchers translated the

PI instructions and items. A final translated version was found after discussion of minor inconsistencies. This translated version was then back translated into Portuguese by a fluent native speaker(Hambleton, Merenda, & Spielberger, 2005; International Test Commission, 2010)

Participants gave their informed consent and completed the self-report measures

PI Portuguese version

Data analysis:

The data set was randomly split in order to conduct principal component analysis (PCA) and confirmatory factor (CFA) analysis in two different samples

Internal consistency, convergent and discriminant validity and test-retest reliability analyses were conducted

PI Portuguese version

Results

From the PCA analysis four factors emerged:

(1) Doubting/impaired control over mental activities

(2) Contamination/washing/cleaning

(3) Checking

(4) Worries about losing control over motor behaviors

PI Portuguese version

Results

The CFA analysis revealed a significant chi-squared goodness-of-fit.

CFI = 0.82; GFI = 0.79; NFI = 0.81; TLI = 0.79: RMSEA = 0.13

PI Portuguese version

Results

Internal consistency: α = .95

Convergent/discriminant validity

	MOCI	BDI	STAI-X1
PI	.56**	.40**	.34**

**p < .001

Test-retest reliability (4 weeks; $n = 54$) = .69

PI Portuguese version

Discussion

The PI Portuguese version showed a similar factor structure to the one presented in other studies and revealed good psychometric properties

Nevertheless CFA results revealed that the model presented a poor fit to the data and indicated that the model would benefit from the establishment of correlations between pairs of error terms of items with identical contents. Furthermore, results from the CFA suggest that shortening the PI may be advantageous

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