



Clinical Demo

John Sample

Age: 23

Sex: Male

Standardised Prysma norm

Introduction

This report helps in understanding some aspects relevant to the clinical functioning of the assessed person. The description is based on standardised psychometric scales, which can assess symptoms, emotional, behavioural or cognitive difficulties, levels of risk or other areas of clinical relevance.

The report is created for use in the work of psychologists, clinicians, counsellors or other specialised professionals. Although it is formulated in accessible language, the results must be interpreted by a specialist, according to the context of the assessment.

The results do not, in themselves, constitute a diagnosis. They must be taken into account together with data obtained through clinical interview, observation, anamnesis, relevant documents or other psychometric instruments.

In the case of clinical scales, a high score may indicate a more pronounced level of the assessed indicator, but it does not automatically confirm the presence of a disorder. The interpretation must be carried out by corroborating all the available information.

General profile

The following page contains the general profile of the assessed person, in the form of a chart of the scores obtained on the administered clinical scales. The profile may include a variable number of scales, depending on the configuration of the administration.

Each scale is presented on one row, and the values are displayed numerically and graphically. For each scale, the raw score, the percentile and the standardised T score may be indicated. The graphical representation illustrates the percentiles on an axis from 0 to 100.

Standardised scores allow comparison with the normative sample used in scoring. In the case of clinical scales, the meaning of the scores depends on the assessed indicator. Elevated scores signal areas that may require further analysis.

General profile

B = Raw score

C = Percentile

T = T score

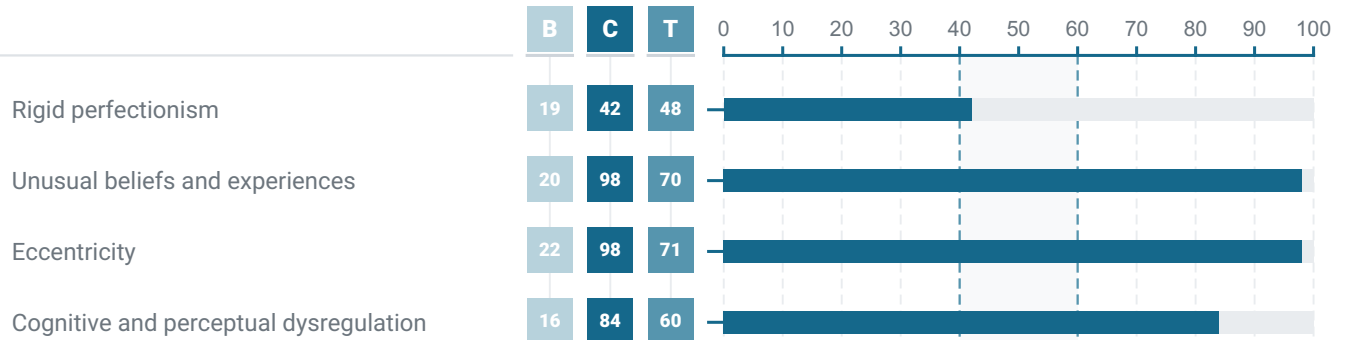
Clinical personality scales



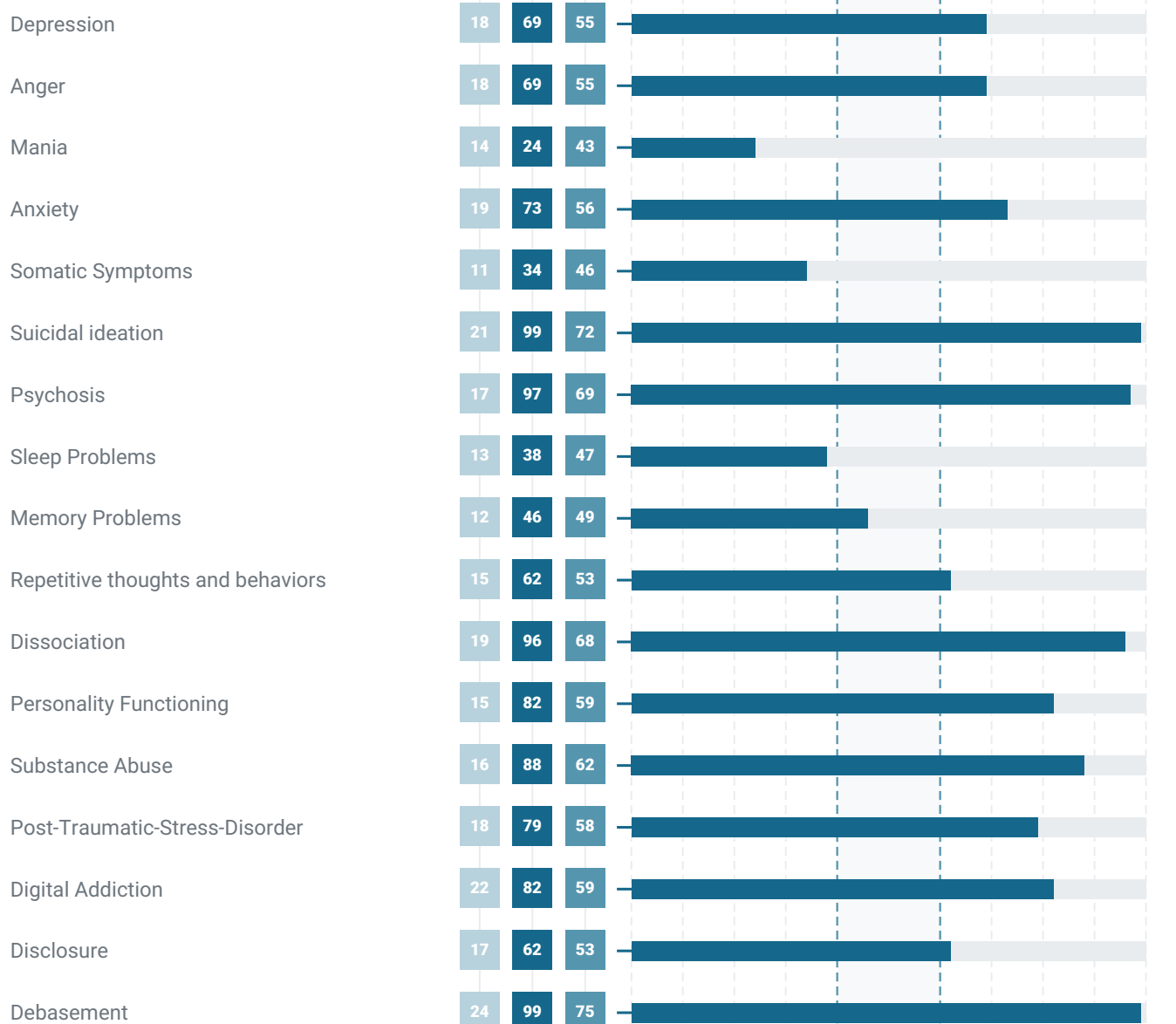
B = Raw score

C = Percentile

T = T score



Clinical scales for cross-cutting symptoms



Detailed results

The detailed report provides a verbal description of the results obtained on the clinical scales administered and presented in the general profile. The comments are based on the norm used in scoring the test and are intended to support the clinical interpretation.

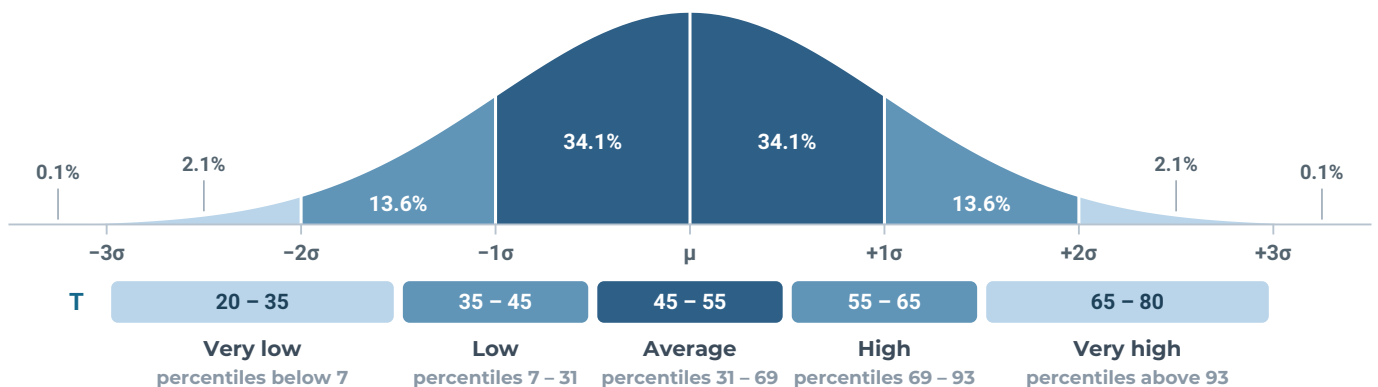
For each scale, a chart is presented indicating the position of the score on the basis of the percentile, on an axis from 0 to 100. The numerical values corresponding to the raw score, the T score and the percentile are displayed, when these are available.

A definition of the scale is included below each chart. For clinical scales, the descriptions associated with low and high scores must be read as levels of the assessed indicator, not as diagnostic labels. Elevated scores must be interpreted together with the clinical information obtained from other sources.

How to read the scores

- B** the raw score: the number of points obtained on the items of the scale, before it is referred to the normative sample.
- C** the percentile: the percentage of people in the normative sample who obtain an equal or lower score.
- T** the standardised score, with a mean of 50 and a standard deviation of 10.

Normal distribution of scores in the reference population

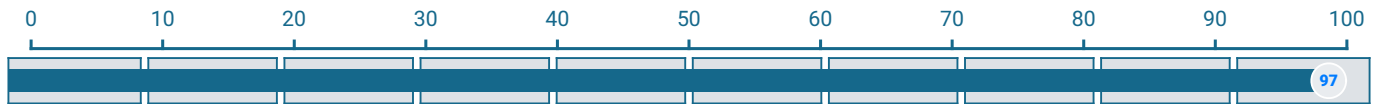


High or low scores are not good or poor results. They show where the assessed person stands in relation to the normative sample and are interpreted together with the other data of the assessment.

CP1

Emotional lability

B: 24 | T: 69 | C: 97%



Definition: This scale captures the instability of moods and emotional experiences; the scale reflects overreaction to events or situations, as well as a high level of activation of intense emotions.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People with low scores on this scale are perceived as emotionally stable, with predictable reactions that are generally appropriate to the situations and contexts they go through. These people do not express negative emotions intensely and usually do not shift extremely easily from one emotional state to another.

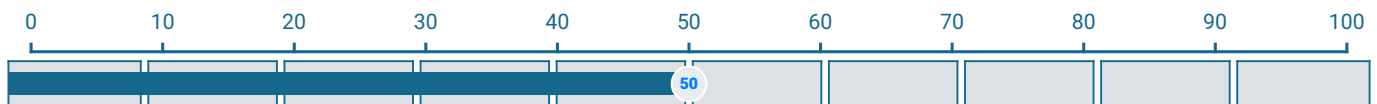
Descriptions associated with high scores:

People with high scores on this scale move very quickly from one emotional state to another. These people may suddenly change their emotional mood and may have emotional reactions that are disproportionate to the specific situation or context they are in. People with high scores may also experience anger or other negative affects with very high intensity.

CP2

Anxiousness

B: 15 | T: 50 | C: 50%



Definition: The Anxiousness Scale identifies feelings of fear, worry, and rumination related to past or future events, as well as negative expectations related to experiences or events.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People with low scores on this scale do not show excessive emotional consumption in relation to relatively common situations or decisions. They do not experience nonspecific fears or worries to a greater extent than most people.

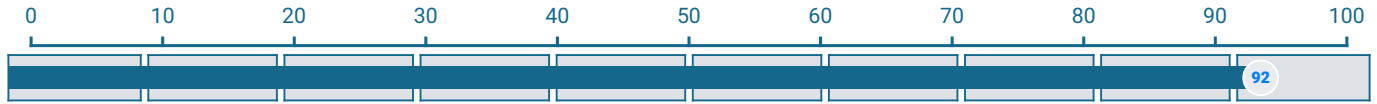
Descriptions associated with high scores:

People with high scores on this scale are prone to frequently feeling fears and worries. They worry before important events or situations and have high emotional expenditure in relation to relatively ordinary things or decisions.

CP3

Separation anxiety

B: 23 | T: 64 | C: 92%



Definition: The scale identifies the fear of loneliness, of being abandoned or rejected by significant others, while also capturing the perception of being unable to manage one's own life, both practically and emotionally.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People with low scores on this scale show relative independence in relation to significant others, not being predisposed to experience negative affect when they are not in contact with them. Usually, these people can manage everyday problems without feeling the need for emotional support from significant others.

Descriptions associated with high scores:

People with high scores on this scale feel vulnerable when they are not near significant others. They have difficulty managing loneliness, even when it is only temporary. When going through difficult moments, people who show high scores are troubled by the thought that they might be abandoned.

CP4

Submissiveness

B: 23 | T: 67 | C: 96%



Definition: The scale measures the pronounced tendency to modify and adapt one's own behavior to the interests and wishes of others, even to the detriment of one's own interests, wishes, or needs.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People with low scores do not show difficulties pursuing their own goals or decisions when these differ from those of the majority. These people will not easily give up their personal views and are not inclined to abandon them just to obtain consensus.

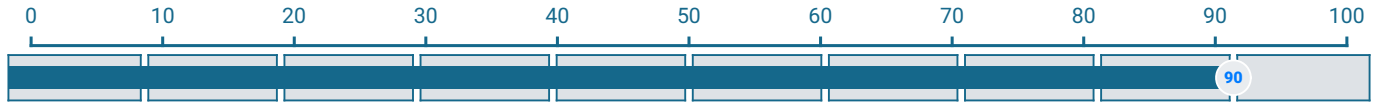
Descriptions associated with high scores:

People with high scores on this scale tend to follow the decisions or preferences of others, giving up their own opinions or goals. They are careful not to upset those around them, trying to please them. These people find it difficult to refuse others.

CP5

Hostility

B: 19 | T: 63 | C: 90%



Definition: This scale reflects the frequent experience of anger states and an irritable mood that leads to exaggerated reactions to minor events or mistakes.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People with low scores do not become angry easily and do not have a predisposition to be hostile or to express anger toward other people. Their underlying emotional disposition is not irritable. Also, people with low scores will show some restraint in expressing anger or negative affect.

Descriptions associated with high scores:

People with high scores on this scale are prone to becoming easily annoyed with others, having an irritable disposition. They also tend to explicitly express hostility, violence in language, or attitudes. High scores are associated with a tendency to scold and snap at others.

CP6

Perseveration

B: 24 | T: 70 | C: 98%



Definition: The scale captures persistence in carrying out activities and behaviors long after they have lost their purpose or functional value; the repetitive continuation of the same behavior despite systematic failures or negative effects.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People with low scores on this scale do not show an orientation toward developing maladaptive rituals or routines. Also, people with low scores are less likely to become fixed on repetitive activities, showing flexibility and fluidity in choosing activities.

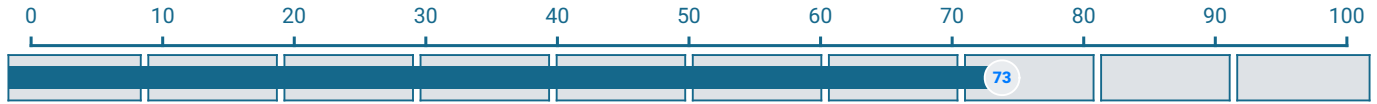
Descriptions associated with high scores:

People with high scores on this scale tend to persist in repetitive activities without having a well-defined purpose. These people develop rituals or routines toward which they show a low level of flexibility and which they follow even when they do not have an adaptive role. These people find it difficult to stop their own routines or rituals.

CP7

Depressivity

B: 14 | T: 56 | C: 73%



Definition: The scale measures the existence of a depressive mood, feelings of worthlessness, hopelessness, pessimism, and constant feelings of guilt, shame, and inadequacy.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People with low scores on this scale do not show a predisposition to experience a high level of sadness or pessimism. Usually, these people do not have a strongly negative self-image and do not undervalue their merits and personal worth.

Descriptions associated with high scores:

People with high scores more frequently experience a lack of meaning in their own lives, feelings of sadness accompanied by loss of interest or pleasure in hobbies. Usually, these people are pessimistic and evaluate themselves negatively, while also showing a low level of vitality and energy.

CP8

Suspiciousness

B: 16 | T: 54 | C: 66%



Definition: This scale identifies heightened attention to the negative intentions of others, doubts regarding their loyalty, as well as the feeling of being used and/or persecuted.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People with low scores find it easier to trust others because they do not suspect them of negative intentions. Also, these people will not tend to look for evidence that others are plotting against them by interpreting small behaviors and gestures.

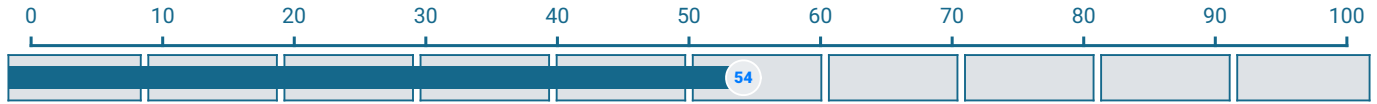
Descriptions associated with high scores:

People with high scores believe that other people are trying to take advantage of them, and for this reason they tend to be very wary of others' behavior and intentions. These people find it difficult to trust others' good intentions. People with high scores often believe that others are plotting to sabotage them.

CP9

Restricted affectivity

B: 14 | T: 51 | C: 54%



Definition: The scale captures an extremely low level of emotional responsiveness, even to situations with a high emotional charge; detachment, disengagement, and lack of emotional expressiveness are also elements captured by this scale.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People with low scores show a broader range of emotions, finding it relatively easy to empathize with the emotional experiences of others. These people tend to be emotionally responsive to emotionally charged situations and contexts. Also, people with low scores may be perceived as warm people with whom one can interact easily.

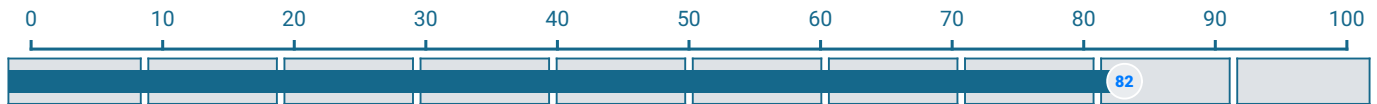
Descriptions associated with high scores:

People with high scores are perceived as detached and insensitive, with restricted emotional reactions even in situations or contexts that usually elicit intense emotional responses. These people tend not to empathize with others' suffering or emotional difficulties, while also being reserved in expressing their own affective states.

CP10

Withdrawal

B: 18 | T: 59 | C: 82%



Definition: The scale captures the tendency to avoid social interactions and a lack of interest in building or maintaining social relationships. The central elements of the scale include both non-participation in social activities and a low level of social integration and social contact network.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People with low scores actively engage in social life, participate in social events, and initiate contacts, interactions, and conversations with others. These people are concerned with maintaining social contacts and make new friends easily.

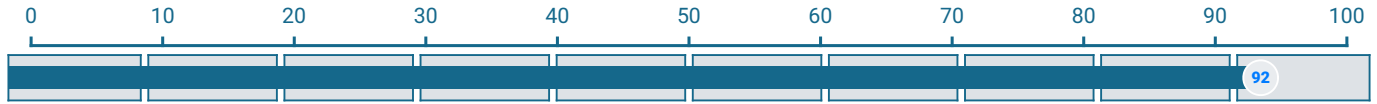
Descriptions associated with high scores:

People with high scores avoid social interactions, especially if these take place in organized contexts where several people participate. These people find it difficult to initiate and maintain conversations, preferring to spend their time in solitary activities. Often, these people have a limited social network.

CP11

Intimacy avoidance

B: 19 | T: 64 | C: 92%



Definition: The scale captures the lack of willingness to connect affectively with others. An important component of this scale is the avoidance of emotional closeness, whether in romantic relationships or in friendships or collaborative relationships, as well as the avoidance of attachment relationships and emotional investment in relationships with other people.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People with low scores seek closeness and relational intimacy. They are oriented toward having emotional connections and attachment relationships with people in whom they are emotionally invested. The quality of relationships with close people may be very important for people with low scores.

Descriptions associated with high scores:

People with high scores on this scale avoid becoming attached to other people or having relationships characterized by emotional intimacy with them. Interpersonal or physical closeness also creates discomfort for them, these people preferring to keep distance in their relationships with others.

CP12

Anhedonia

B: 16 | T: 57 | C: 76%



Definition: The scale captures the tendency toward a chronic lack of pleasure derived from recreational activities, achieving goals, or other types of activities that are usually a source of fulfillment. This scale also includes the lack of interest or vitality specific to involvement in enjoyable activities or activities that bring personal or professional fulfillment.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People with low scores find it easy to enjoy everyday activities or events. They show a high level of vitality and energy, finding it relatively easy to become interested in different activities and projects.

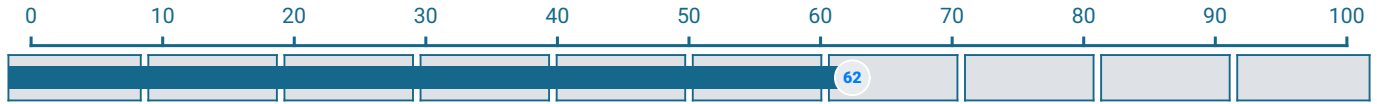
Descriptions associated with high scores:

People with high scores show a chronic lack of pleasure derived from activities or from interpersonal relationships. These people tend not to engage in recreational activities and generally show a low level of vitality and enthusiasm.

CP13

Manipulativeness

B: 18 | T: 53 | C: 62%



Definition: The scale captures the propensity to use personal charm, flattery, or other subterfuges to achieve personal goals by manipulating and influencing others.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People with low scores on this scale show no interest in influencing others to achieve their own goals. These people tend to be transparent in communicating the objectives and aims they pursue and, in general, do not like to make others do things for their own benefit.

Descriptions associated with high scores:

People with high scores on this scale tend to use any means to influence others' behavior toward achieving personal goals. These people tend to view others as instruments for achieving their personal aims. People with high scores may also show a high level of charisma and personal charm.

CP14

Deceitfulness

B: 17 | T: 56 | C: 73%



Definition: The scale identifies the tendency to invent events or personal attributes, lack of sincerity, or even the tendency to engage in behaviors involving cunning or deception.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People with low scores on this scale do not show an orientation toward deceiving others and are often perceived as honest. These people do not exaggerate their own importance or achievements and present both their qualities and flaws sincerely.

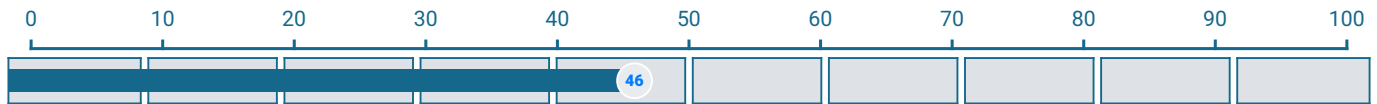
Descriptions associated with high scores:

People with high scores on this scale tend to invent events or contexts, frequently using lies or exaggerations to achieve their goals. These people often present their own contribution in a distorted way, exaggerating their importance and role in different events. Sometimes, these people show a risk of involvement in deceptive or fraudulent behaviors.

CP15

Grandiosity

B: 14 | T: 49 | C: 46%



Definition: This dimension reflects the belief that one is superior, that one has special attributes and characteristics that require appreciation and recognition; the scale also captures the feeling of superiority and the attitude that one deserves special attention.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People with low scores on this scale do not consider themselves special or exceptional. They have a self-image aligned with reality and do not expect to receive special treatment from others.

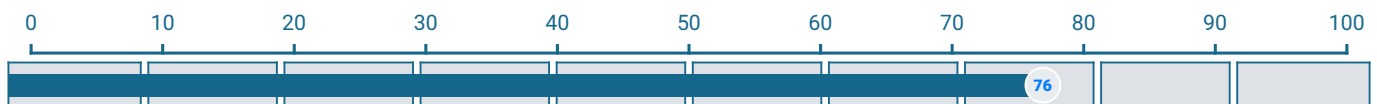
Descriptions associated with high scores:

People with high scores on this scale have a strong sense of superiority, believing that they deserve special treatment from others and that they have exceptional achievements. These people have exaggerated self-esteem, believing that they are more competent and more capable than most people around them.

CP16

Attention seeking

B: 18 | T: 57 | C: 76%



Definition: The scale identifies the tendency to capture social attention at any cost, to make oneself visible, and to receive appreciation and admiration from others.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People with low scores do not show a tendency to be the center of attention. They are often characterized by discretion and may feel uncomfortable when others' attention is directed toward them.

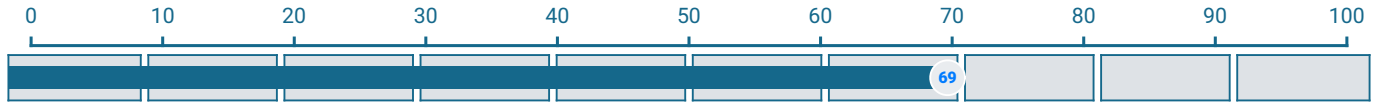
Descriptions associated with high scores:

People with high scores on this scale systematically seek to capture others' attention, displaying different behaviors or attitudes solely to be at the center of attention. These people like to stand out, be noticed, and be appreciated by others, and feel uncomfortable when other people receive attention in social contexts.

CP17

Callousness

B: 14 | T: 55 | C: 69%



Definition: This dimension identifies a lack of empathy for the suffering of others, indifference toward their problems, as well as a lack of concern for the effect of one's own actions on others.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People with low scores on this scale have a warm attitude toward others and empathize with their suffering or difficulties. For these people, it is more important not to cause suffering or problems to others than to achieve their own goals. These people may show rumination and guilt related to the possibility of having caused problems or suffering to others.

Descriptions associated with high scores:

People with high scores show relative indifference to the suffering or problems experienced by other people. They do not react easily to others' suffering and generally lack regret or guilt in relation to other people. For these people, achieving their goals is more important than the possible suffering they might cause others.

CP18

Irresponsibility

B: 19 | T: 63 | C: 90%



Definition: The scale measures a lack of concern and indifference toward fulfilling assumed obligations and promises, regardless of the severity of the consequences, as well as the tendency to decide and act according to mood rather than according to goals, objectives, or utility.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

For people with low scores, keeping one's word is extremely important. They make every effort to respect their promises and keep the commitments they have made. For this reason, others perceive them as reliable people they can count on.

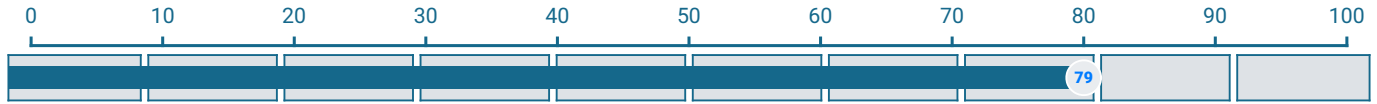
Descriptions associated with high scores:

People with high scores tend to break their own promises and not keep their word, therefore being perceived as irresponsible and making it difficult for others to trust them. Moreover, these people act more according to what they feel like doing rather than according to the commitments they have taken on, finding themselves more often in situations where they fail to honor their promises.

CP19

Impulsivity

B: 19 | T: 58 | C: 79%



Definition: The Impulsivity dimension captures rapid reactions to immediate stimuli, without taking into account long-term plans and objectives; difficulty maintaining a plan, as well as difficulty managing one's own emotions and resisting temptations.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People with low scores have a propensity toward analysis and caution, preferring to weigh the consequences of their own actions. These people may need more time to make decisions, carefully analyzing their implications. Also, people with low scores tend to resist temptations and not make hasty decisions on impulse.

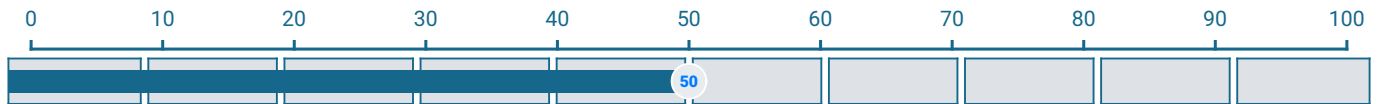
Descriptions associated with high scores:

People with high scores on this scale tend to act before thinking or analyzing the consequences of their own actions. They prefer to make decisions on the spur of the moment and may have difficulty resisting temptations or their own momentary impulses. For these reasons, people with high scores tend to be perceived as hasty and impulsive.

CP20

Distractibility

B: 15 | T: 50 | C: 50%



Definition: The scale identifies difficulty concentrating attention and maintaining it for longer periods of time; difficulties sustaining goal-directed behaviors, especially when distractors appear.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People with low scores on this scale maintain their concentration on tasks or conversations and tend not to have difficulty focusing their attention on routine tasks. Also, disturbing factors do not cause them problems, distraction being very rarely a problem for them.

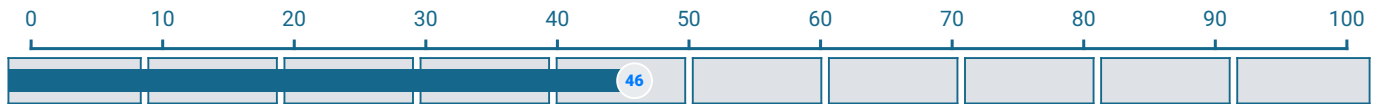
Descriptions associated with high scores:

People with high scores on this scale generally have difficulty maintaining focused attention on tasks or even in interactions with other people. Their attention can be easily distracted by other stimuli, even when they are focused on an important task. These people may find it difficult to maintain attention on routine tasks or for long periods of time.

CP21

Risk-taking

B: 16 | T: 49 | C: 46%



Definition: The scale captures the tendency to engage in risky behaviors, the propensity to underestimate objective risks, and a lack of concern for the consequences of one's own actions.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People with low scores have a relatively low tolerance for risk and avoid situations or activities that pose risks to themselves or their loved ones. These people may find it difficult to take risks and may tend to exaggerate the possible consequences of the activities or hobbies they practice.

Descriptions associated with high scores:

People with high scores on this scale show a predisposition to become involved in risky, dangerous activities. They have a high appetite for activities such as extreme sports or hobbies that involve a high degree of risk. These people tend to ignore consequences that have serious implications for their own safety.

CP22

Rigid perfectionism

B: 19 | T: 48 | C: 42%



Definition: This scale measures insistence on the perfect completion of activities; low tolerance for errors, even minor ones; rigid evaluation of one's own performance and that of others based on unrealistic standards; and excessive focus on procedures and details.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People with low scores are not concerned with details or with checking their own work. They consider formal elements and details less important than essential elements. These people are sometimes perceived as excessively flexible and may have difficulty following a procedure or plan exactly.

Descriptions associated with high scores:

People with high scores on this scale tend to analyze even minor details in depth. These people often check their work more times than would be necessary, fearing that they might make mistakes. They are also perceived as perfectionistic and inflexible when unplanned situations arise.

CP23

Unusual beliefs and experiences

B: 20 | T: 70 | C: 98%



Definition: The scale measures belief in the existence of supernatural abilities and powers, such as the ability to read others' minds or telekinesis, as well as the existence of supernatural experiences.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People with low scores on this scale do not show irrational beliefs or convictions related to their own experiences or abilities.

Descriptions associated with high scores:

People with high scores on this scale are perceived as bizarre and tend to have unusual preoccupations with esotericism or the supernatural. These people believe that they have had supernatural experiences or that they have certain special or unusual abilities, such as telekinesis or the ability to anticipate the future.

CP24

Eccentricity

B: 22 | T: 71 | C: 98%



Definition: The scale reflects bizarreness at the behavioral level, in verbal expression, or in outward appearance, as well as beliefs and attitudes that differ from those of the majority of the population.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People with low scores on this scale do not show behavioral oddity or a propensity toward eccentricity in the domain of beliefs or actions.

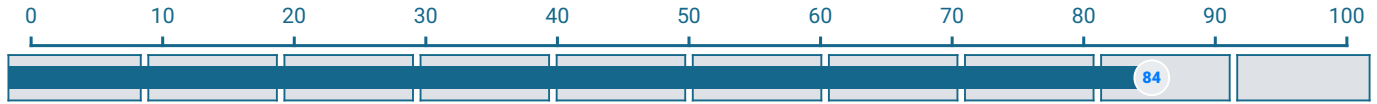
Descriptions associated with high scores:

People with high scores are perceived as odd, atypical, or eccentric. They may have opinions that are very different from those of the majority, and their way of behaving or dressing may be perceived as bizarre.

CP25

Cognitive and perceptual dysregulation

B: 16 | T: 60 | C: 84%



Definition: This scale measures the existence of unusual processes and experiences, such as depersonalization, lack of contact with reality, or confusion between dream states and reality.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People with low scores on this scale show a coherent sense of space and time, with a low predisposition to feel outside space or time. These people are connected to reality and its concrete aspects.

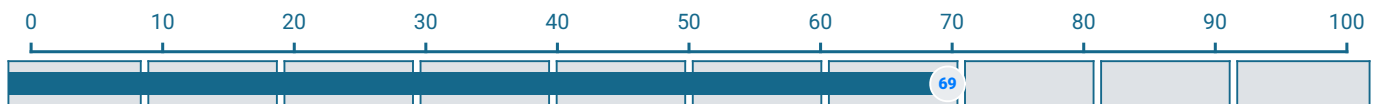
Descriptions associated with high scores:

People with high scores on this scale are prone to feeling as though they are in a different space or time from the present. They may show confusion, often having a sense of unreality or the feeling that real events are happening as in a dream. Sometimes these tendencies may also be associated with supernatural experiences.

CT1

Depression

B: 18 | T: 55 | C: 69%



Definition: The Depression Scale indicates the relatively stable and pervasive presence of feelings of pessimism, sadness, unhappiness, and lack of meaning. This scale usually indicates a tendency to devalue oneself and one's own achievements, as well as a lack of hope for a better future.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People with low scores on this scale indicate the absence of sadness, lack of energy or enthusiasm, or other elements characteristic of Depression.

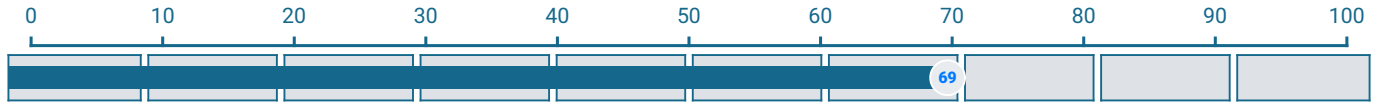
Descriptions associated with high scores:

People with high scores on this scale feel sad and depressed, losing interest in hobbies and recreational activities. They feel down, low in morale, and lacking energy, vitality, or optimism.

CT2

Anger

B: 18 | T: 55 | C: 69%



Definition: This scale identifies the existence of an irritable mood, predisposing the person to reactions of annoyance or anger for trivial reasons. The scale also captures the tendency to outwardly express irritation or anger.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People with low scores on this scale do not show an irritable mood or a propensity to become angry easily or to externalize irritation or anger.

Descriptions associated with high scores:

People with high scores on this scale show a predisposition to become angry. They are perceived as being “quick-tempered”. Having an irritable disposition, these people can become angry over nothing and will often be inclined to express anger outwardly through aggressive or even violent behaviors.

CT3

Mania

B: 14 | T: 43 | C: 24%



Definition: This scale is characterized by the persistence of an expansive mood, indicating the presence of a very high level of activation and energy, combined with very rapid transitions from one activity to another or frequent changes in interests related to activities or actions.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People with low scores on this scale do not show the level of intensity and energy specific to this scale. Their involvement in projects and activities is not fueled by the expansive mood typical of the Mania scale.

Descriptions associated with high scores:

People who show high scores on the Mania scale tend to display an unusually high level of energy and vitality. This expansive mood predisposes them to become involved in an extremely large number of activities or projects and to become excited or take on new commitments very easily. Their energy level tends to remain high, even if they do not recover or rest.

CT4

Anxiety

B: 19 | T: 56 | C: 73%



Definition: This scale captures feelings of anxiety, tension, and fear, present even in situations that are relatively free of objective risks. The states of unease specific to this scale are usually associated with the presence of thoughts that something bad is about to happen to oneself or to close others.

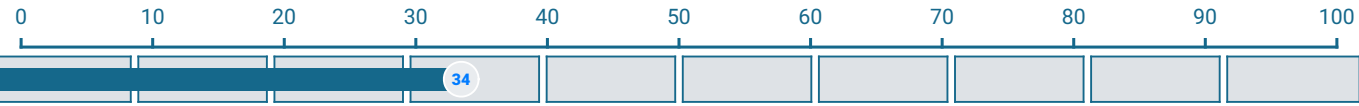
Descriptions associated with low scores:
 People with low scores on this scale do not show a predisposition to worry or a tendency to imagine the most negative or dangerous scenarios. They may be perceived as calm and relaxed.

Descriptions associated with high scores:
 This scale indicates the presence of a state of fear and unease that is not explained by the presence of dangerous contexts. People with high scores tend to worry and to present negative expectations in relation to relatively common situations, often being assailed by thoughts or images in which something bad or negative happens.

CT5

Somatic Symptoms

B: 11 | T: 46 | C: 34%



Definition: This scale identifies the tendency to experience physical symptoms, such as headaches, abdominal pain, or joint pain, without a specific cause or well-defined medical reason. The presence of these symptoms cannot be explained by any existing medical condition.

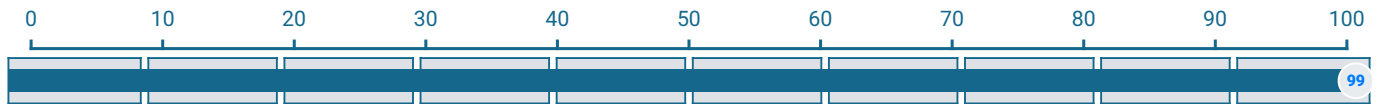
Descriptions associated with low scores:
 People with low scores on this scale do not show a predisposition to report somatic symptoms that are not explained by objective medical conditions. They do not show excessive concerns about their health or possible illnesses they might have.

Descriptions associated with high scores:
 People with high scores on this scale report the presence of somatic symptoms, such as headaches, abdominal pain, or a generally poor state of health, symptoms that are not explained by an objective medical cause. These people often feel that their health problems are not taken seriously by others and that they do not receive enough care from them.

CT6

Suicidal ideation

B: 21 | T: 72 | C: 99%



Definition: This dimension captures the presence of suicidal ideation, usually associated with an acute feeling of hopelessness. Along with the loss of hope, the scale also includes the existence of an underlying depressive mood. The scale also identifies the tendency toward self-harm.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People with low scores on this scale do not show suicidal ideation or a tendency toward self-harm.

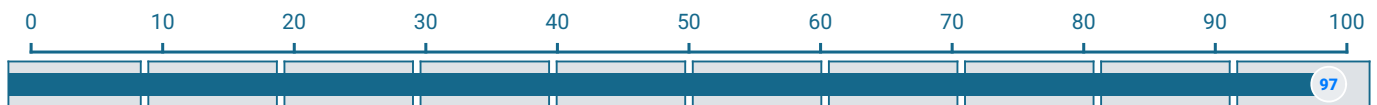
Descriptions associated with high scores:

People with high scores on this scale have thoughts or images about self-harm or suicide. These thoughts are often uncontrollable and may lead to self-harming behaviors of varying degrees.

CT7

Psychosis

B: 17 | T: 69 | C: 97%



Definition: The Psychosis Scale indicates the presence of hallucinations that may or may not include bizarre elements. These include the feeling that others can hear the person's thoughts, the belief of being followed, and beliefs related to special abilities, such as the ability to hear, see, or communicate with supernatural entities.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People with low scores on this scale do not show a tendency to believe they have special abilities to perceive things or aspects of reality that others do not notice. They are relatively free of psychotic tendencies.

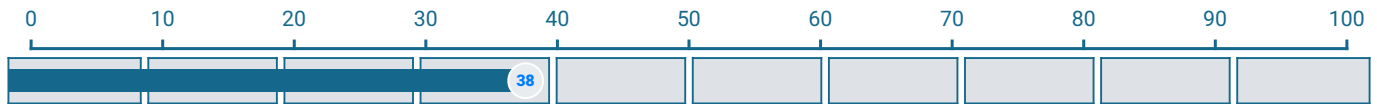
Descriptions associated with high scores:

People with high scores on this scale hear or see things that do not exist in reality, having the impression that they are the only ones who can see those aspects of reality. A frequent element associated with high scores is the belief that they can communicate with supernatural entities or that their thoughts are being heard or monitored.

CT8

Sleep Problems

B: 13 | T: 47 | C: 38%



Definition: This scale captures the existence of disturbances in the sleep-wake cycle, disturbances that result in insomnia, impaired sleep quality, difficulty falling asleep or waking up, or a feeling of lack of energy or rest regardless of the number of hours slept.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People with low scores on this scale do not show disturbances of the sleep-wake cycle, and regardless of the objective number of hours slept, they feel rested and have a normal level of energy.

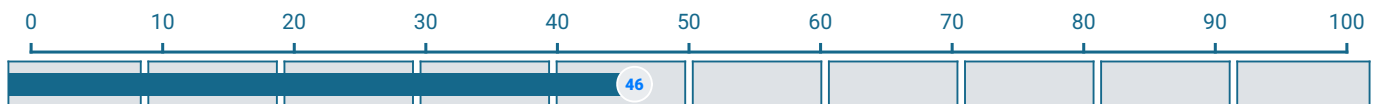
Descriptions associated with high scores:

People with high scores on this scale have difficulty falling asleep or having uninterrupted sleep. Their sleep is not perceived as restful and, as a result, these people feel deprived of sleep and rest, with a state of chronic fatigue.

CT9

Memory Problems

B: 12 | T: 49 | C: 46%



Definition: This scale refers to difficulty recalling common information, such as one's own address or the names of familiar people or places. These difficulties may also occur in relation to events, such as difficulty remembering films or meetings, or recent discussions.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People with low scores on this scale do not show difficulties recalling things or events from the recent or distant past, nor difficulties learning new information.

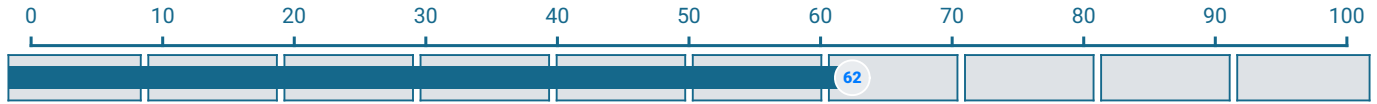
Descriptions associated with high scores:

People with high scores on this scale have difficulty recalling information or details about recent events or situations, or about events that occurred a long time ago. They frequently forget relatively ordinary information, such as their own address, the names of acquaintances, or places they have recently visited. People with high scores may also have difficulty learning or retaining new information, difficulties that are not explained by low cognitive abilities.

CT10

Repetitive thoughts and behaviors

B: 15 | T: 53 | C: 62%



Definition: The scale captures the recurrent, intrusive existence of unwanted thoughts or sensations (obsessions), as well as the tendency to display certain repetitive behaviors with the aim of removing them.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People with low scores on this scale do not have a propensity to calm anxiety generated by unpleasant or unwanted images by compulsively performing rituals or repetitive activities.

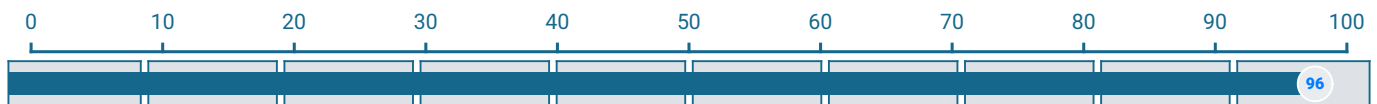
Descriptions associated with high scores:

People with high scores tend to perform different rituals or repetitive activities that they find difficult to stop. These rituals or repetitive activities may be expressed outwardly or carried out only in the person's mind. High scores are also associated with the presence of intrusive and uncontrollable thoughts or images about unpleasant or dangerous aspects.

CT11

Dissociation

B: 19 | T: 68 | C: 96%



Definition: This scale measures the existence of behaviors of depersonalization, detachment, and disconnection from oneself. The state of disconnection may manifest in relation to oneself, as well as in relation to previous experiences or events in which the person was involved.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People with low scores on this scale do not have a sense of alienation from themselves or from life events. They are connected both to their own body and to their psychological identity.

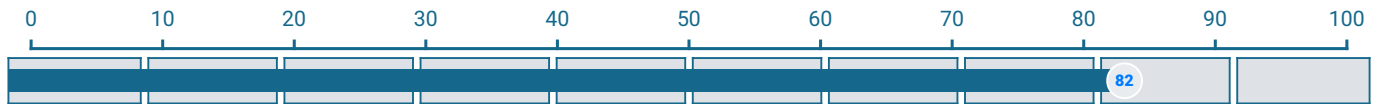
Descriptions associated with high scores:

People with high scores on this scale feel disconnected from their own body or from their psychological identity, perceiving their own life events as happening to another person. These people often feel that they are playing a role in their real life, with this state of disconnection extending to the sensory level and manifesting through detachment even from bodily sensations or physical pain.

CT12

Personality Functioning

B: 15 | T: 59 | C: 82%



Definition: The scale measures the tendency to feel a lack of direction in life and a lack of purpose, accompanied by the perception of a poorly defined personal identity, as well as difficulties establishing and maintaining close relationships with others.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People with low scores on this scale have a relatively well-defined image of their life goals and a coherent sense of the direction their life is following. They do not show difficulties in establishing relationships characterized by closeness and psychological intimacy.

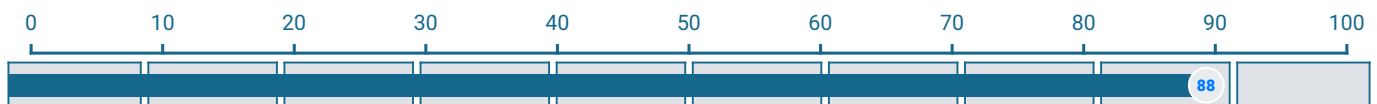
Descriptions associated with high scores:

People with high scores on this scale feel that they do not truly know themselves, that they do not know what their goals are, and that they have not discovered what they want to achieve in life. In addition to this sense of self-incoherence, high scores on this scale are associated with a lack of desire for, or with difficulties in having, close relationships with others, these people feeling that close relationships are not an important element in their lives.

CT13

Substance Abuse

B: 16 | T: 62 | C: 88%



Definition: The scale measures the propensity to consume alcohol, tobacco, or other substances with high frequency in order to modify one's emotional state. The scale also identifies the feeling that the person cannot function normally psychologically or emotionally in the absence of those substances.

Descriptions associated with low scores:

People with low scores on this scale do not show a predisposition to consume alcohol or other substances in order to alter their mood or to manage aspects of current life.

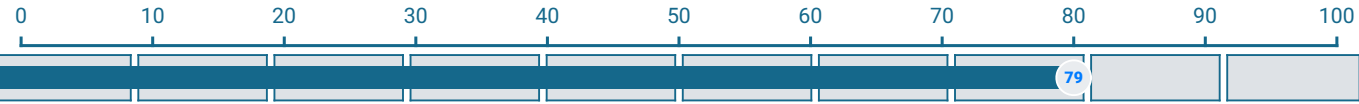
Descriptions associated with high scores:

People with high scores on the Substance Abuse scale tend to consume a larger amount of alcohol than what is considered normal or recommended consumption. This tendency may also manifest through the constant use of other substances, not only alcohol, usually with the aim of modifying emotional mood or avoiding the experience of negative or unpleasant states.

CT14

Post-Traumatic-Stress-Disorder

B: 18 | T: 58 | C: 79%



Definition: The scale captures the existence of intrusive thoughts or memories related to a traumatic event. These may manifest as re-experiencing sensations specific to the traumatic event, through vivid recollection of those experiences, or through dreams related to that event.

Descriptions associated with low scores:
 People with low scores on this scale are not haunted by unpleasant or intrusive memories or experiences associated with traumatic events. Low scores do not provide information about the absence of traumatic events in personal history.

Descriptions associated with high scores:
 People with high scores relatively frequently experience intense states or memories related to an unpleasant or traumatic event they have gone through. In the present, they may experience sensations with the intensity of those specific to the traumatic event. Usually, thoughts or images about that event are intrusive, repetitive, and perceived as destabilizing.

CT15

Digital Addiction

B: 22 | T: 59 | C: 82%



Definition: The scale identifies the presence of problematic and compulsive behaviors related to internet use (social networks, games, etc.) or digital technologies, which occur for extended periods of time and affect the person's functioning.

Descriptions associated with low scores:
 People with low scores on this scale do not use technologies or social media more frequently than most people, and their mood or well-being is not determined by access to or use of technologies.

Descriptions associated with high scores:
 People with high scores on this scale perceive that using technologies or accessing social networks plays an important role in their psychological functioning. The pronounced interest in this type of activity usually leads to a loss of interest in other pleasant activities or in social interactions.

CT16

Disclosure

B: 17 | T: 53 | C: 62%



Definition: The scale captures people's willingness to share details about their personal life, emotional difficulties, or various aspects related to social and professional functioning (career plans, income, etc.) with others.

Descriptions associated with low scores:
 People with low scores on this scale do not show difficulties establishing close relationships with others, relationships characterized by sharing personal information about life goals, difficulties, or emotional problems they face.

Descriptions associated with high scores:
 People with high scores on this scale have difficulty sharing with others details about their personal life or about the goals and aspirations they have. High scores are also characterized by the establishment of distant and formal relationships with others, with the discussion of personal or intimate aspects being considered unacceptable.

CT17

Debasement

B: 24 | T: 75 | C: 99%



Definition: The scale identifies the propensity to present personal problems, emotional difficulties, or health issues as being much more serious than they actually are. Often, these turn out to be exaggerated or even invented.

Descriptions associated with low scores:
 People with low scores on this scale do not show a tendency to perceive their own emotional difficulties as almost impossible to manage or as disruptive even in simple or routine tasks. Low scores on this scale do not necessarily indicate the absence of problems or difficulties in the emotional domain.

Descriptions associated with high scores:
 People with high scores on this scale tend to overestimate the intensity of personal problems, whether in the social or professional domain or in the domain of health. These people feel that their emotional problems are so intense that they interfere with daily activities or even with simple or routine tasks.