Abstract

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 Revised Diagnostic Interview for Borderlines (DIB-R) present differences in factors associated with risk of poor outcome. Three hundred fifty-two patients were evaluated with SCID-II and DIB-R. Patients diagnosed as BPD according to one or both instruments were compared in BPD poor outcome risk factors. The analysis was conducted on the participants who were assigned to SCID-II (n = 135) and SCID-II/DIB-R (n = 126) groups. The group diagnosed with BPD according the combined SCID-II/DIB-R interview showed a significantly greater association with risk of poor outcome predictors, such as total number of comorbid Axis II disorders, number of BPD criteria, presence of comorbid paranoid personality disorder, and worse occupational status. No differences between groups were found in the affective instability BPD criterion, self-reported impulsivity, post-traumatic stress disorder, major depressive disorder or presence of any cluster C comorbidity. The observed differences were large enough to advise caution in generalizing findings from studies without considering what measurement was used for the BPD diagnosis.