Transdiagnostic Structure of Affective and Non-affective Psychosis Symptoms
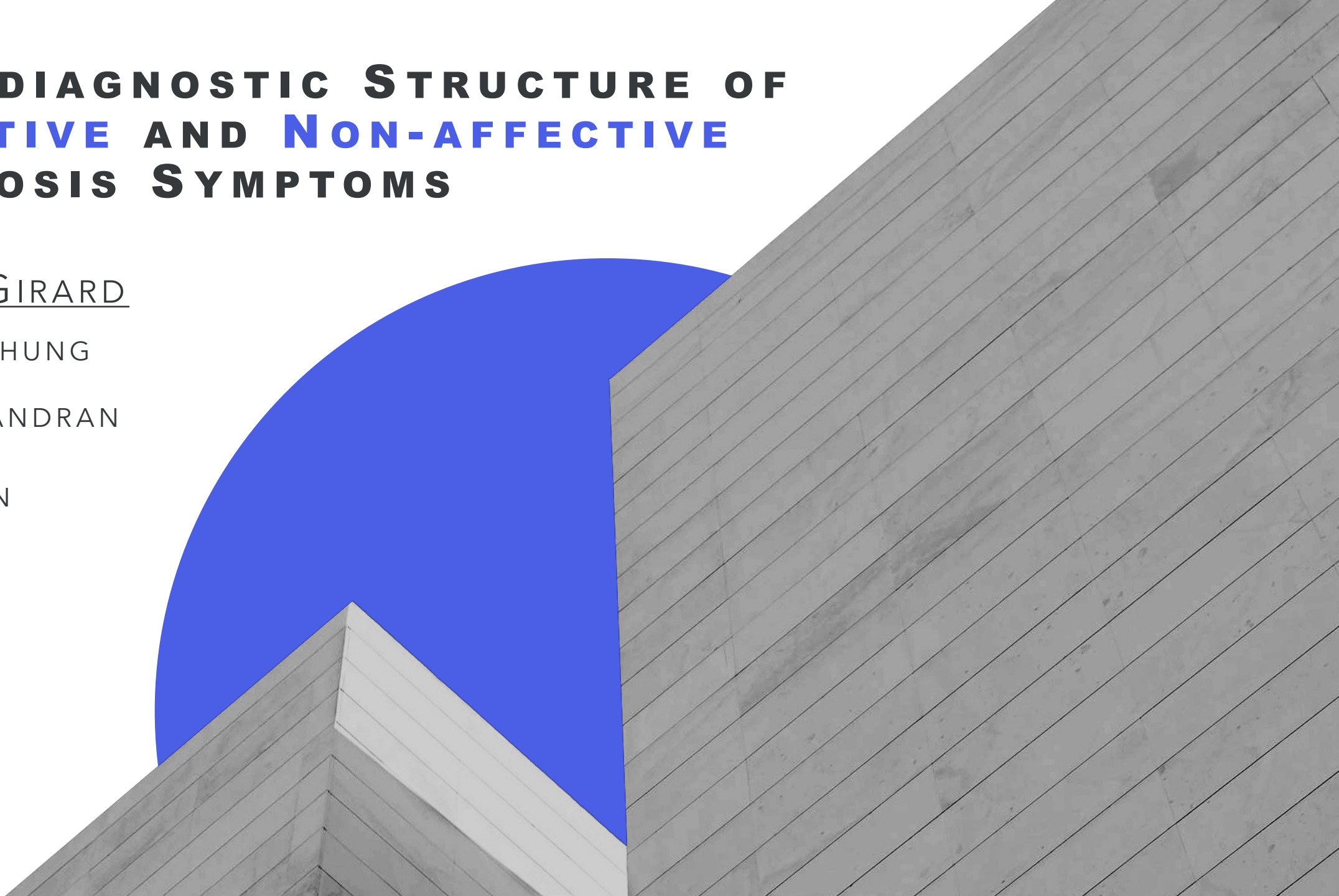
Jeffrey Girard
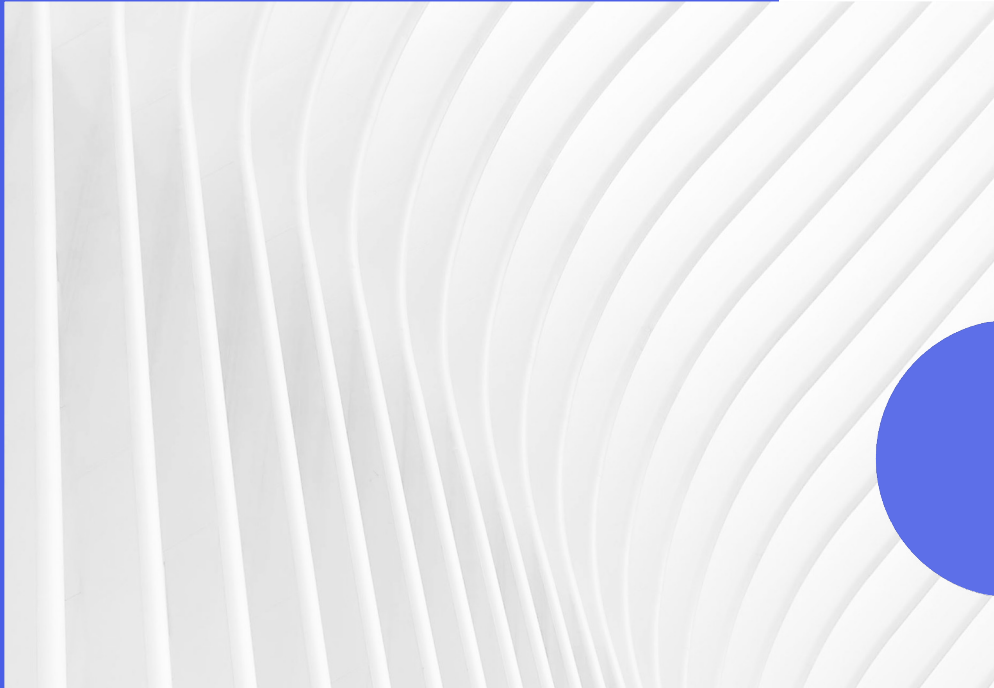
Yoonho Chung

C. Ravichandran
D. Öngür
BM. Cohen
JT. Baker

INTRO

- Previous work on psychosis symptoms has largely **emphasized schizophrenia** spectrum (i.e., "non-affective" psychosis)

- However, **mood dysregulation** such as depression and mania often has psychotic features (i.e., "affective" psychosis)

- Research is needed to examine the joint **structure of affective and psychotic** symptoms in transdiagnostic samples

PATIENTS WITH PSYCHOSIS
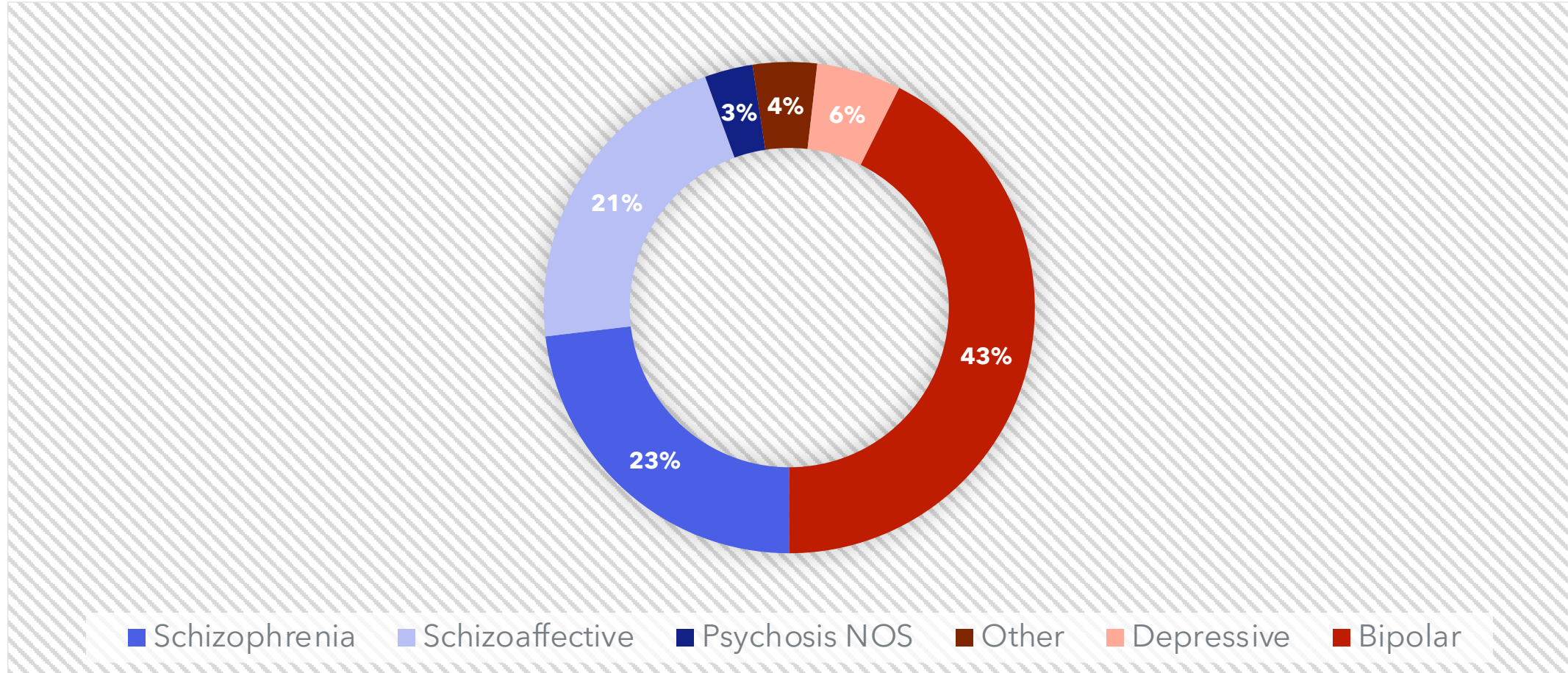
Sample

N = 1,042

Age

M = 36.3 (SD = 12.9)

Sex

56% Male, 44% Female

Race

61% White, 30% Black

PRIMARY DIAGNOSES

Schizophrenia — 23%
Schizoaffective — 21%
Psychosis NOS — 3%
Other — 4%
Depressive — 6%
Bipolar — 43%

CLINICAL RATING SCALES

POSITIVE

- PANSS Positive (7 Items)
  - Delusions
  - Disorganization
  - Hallucination
  - Grandiosity
  - Suspiciousness

NEGATIVE

- PANSS Negative (7 Items)
  - Blunted Affect
  - Emotional Withdrawal
  - Poor Rapport
  - Lack of Spontaneity
  - Stereotyped Thinking

AFFECTIVE+

- MADRS (10 Items)
  - Depression
- YMRS (11 Items)
  - Mania
- PANSS General (16 Items)
  - Anxiety, Guilt, …

ANALYSIS

1   ●   **Split the data** into **discovery** and **validation** sets for cross-validation

2   ●   **Explore item structure** using PA, BA, EFA, and CFA in discovery set

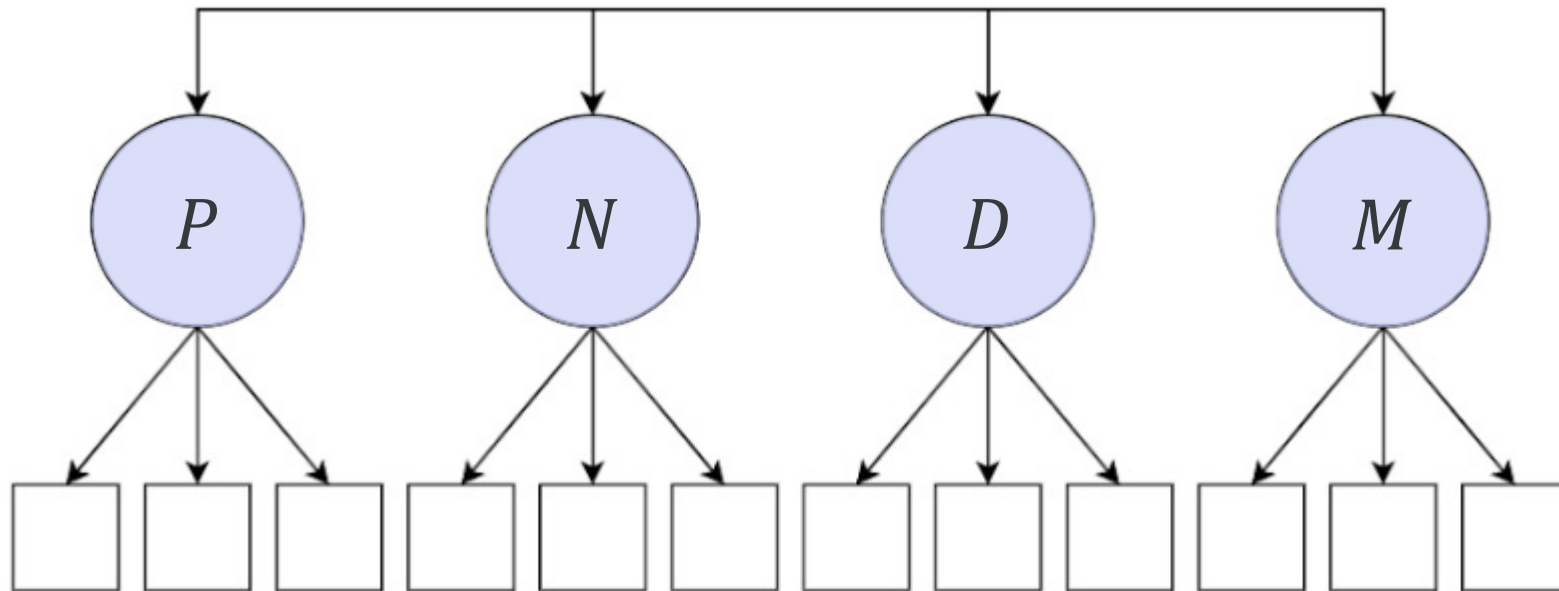**3**   ●   **Propose models** with three types of structure based on discovery set

4   ●   **Compare models** on fit and coherence in validation set
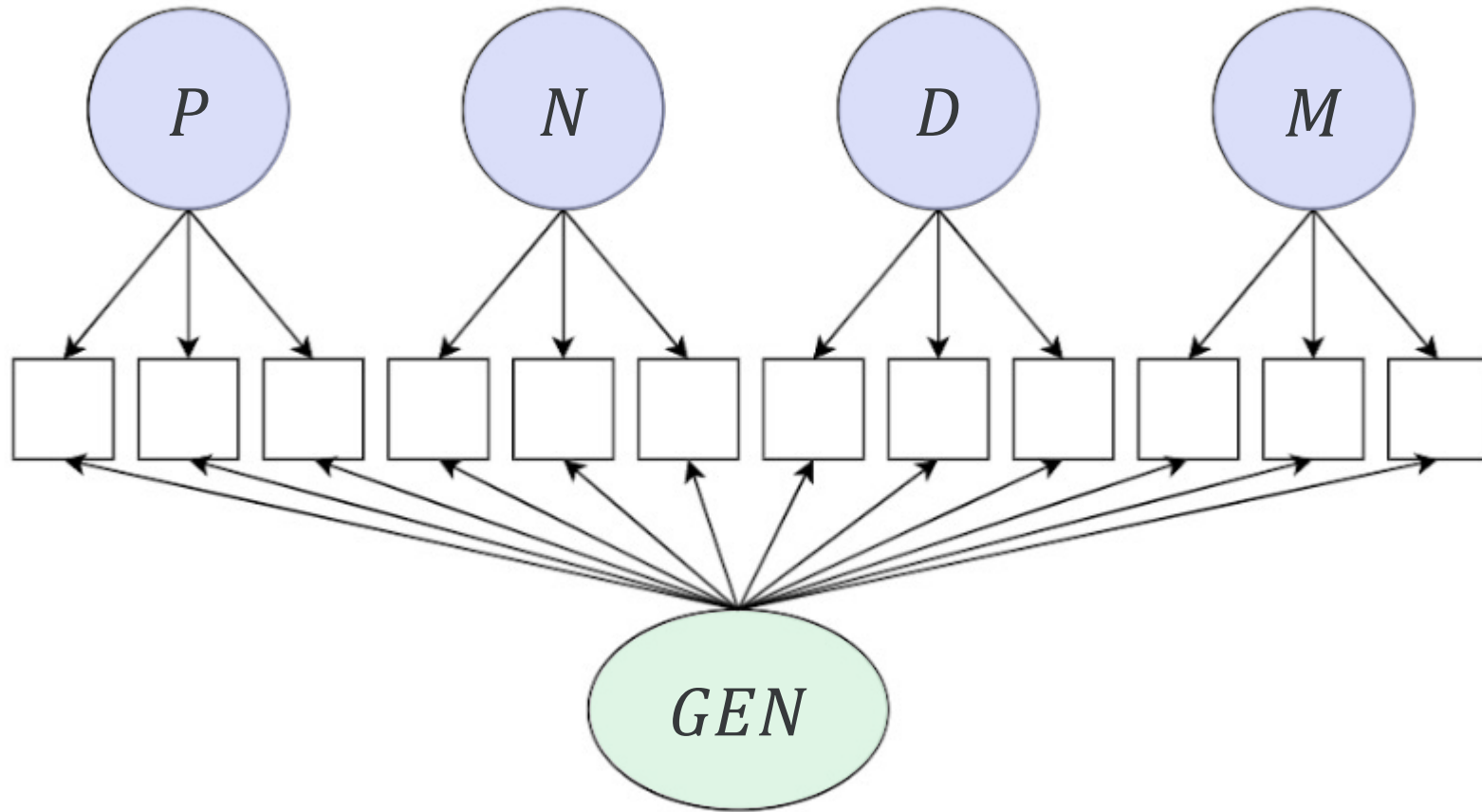
5   ●   **Test criterion validity** of our favorite model in validation set

1: CORRELATED

2: BIFACTOR

3: TRIFACTOR
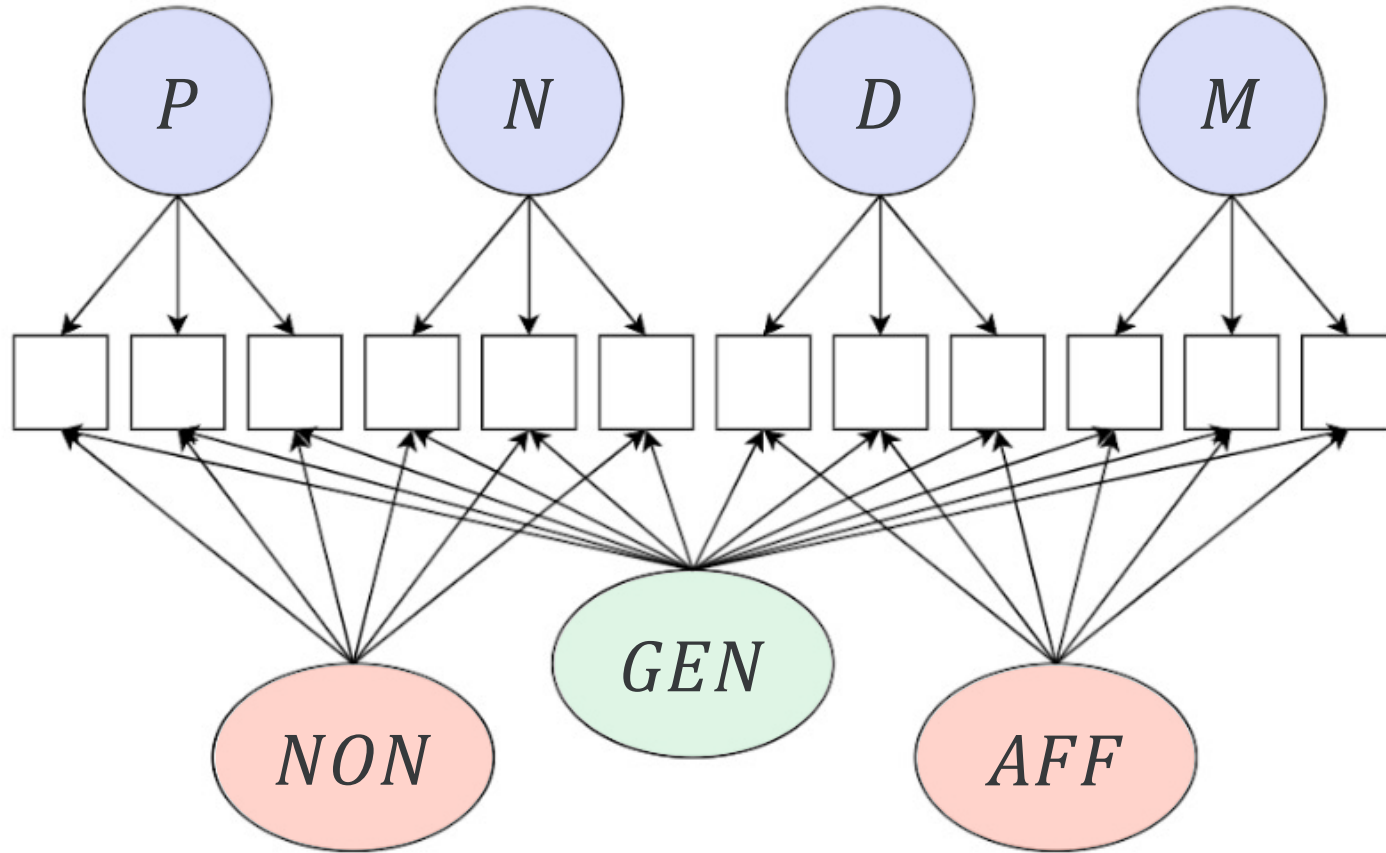
EFA MODELS IN DISCOVERY

Factors	PA Observed	PA Simulated	RMSEA ↓	CFI ↑
5	**.606**	.424	.056	.894
6	**.486**	.387	.049	.923
7	**.377**	.359	**.044**	**.941**
8	.231	.329	---	---

SEVEN-FACTOR MODEL

Positive	Delusions, Suspiciousness, Thought content, Hallucinations
Negative	Emotional & Social withdrawal, Blunted affect, Speech flow, …
Depression	Sadness, Inability to feel, Lassitude, Suicidal thoughts, …
Mania	Elevated mood, Speech, Activity, Excitement, Grandiosity, …
Disorganization	Conceptual disorganization, Poor attention, Language
Hostility	Hostility, Irritability, Impulse Control, Uncooperativeness
Anxiety	Inner tension, Anxiety, Tension

FACTOR CORRELATIONS
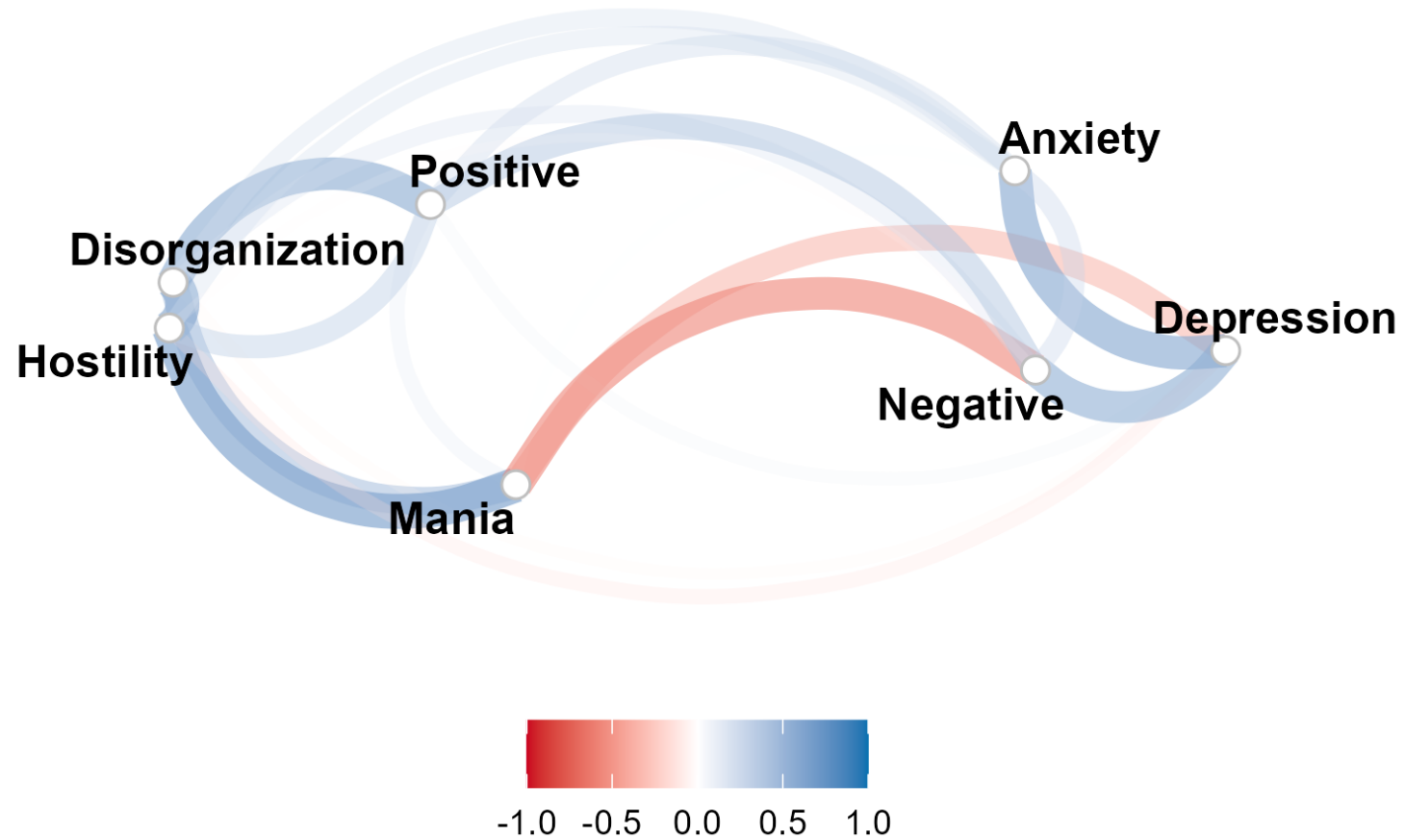
CFA MODELS IN VALIDATION

Model	BIC $^{\downarrow}$	RMSEA $^{\downarrow}$	CFI $^{\uparrow}$	Coherence $^{\uparrow}$
Correlated (7)	**27452**	.061	.956	**High**
Bifactor (1+7)	28022	.081	.923	Low
Trifactor (1+2+7)	27824	**.059**	**.964**	Low

EXTERNAL VALIDATION

Factor	BAI ↓	BDI ↓	MCAS ↑	NAART ↑
Anxiety	**.56 *****	**.46 *****	**−.19 ****	.08
Depression	**.39 *****	**.74 *****	**−.17 ****	.05
Disorganization	−.05	**−.19 ****	**−.48 *****	**−.13 ***
Hostility	.11	−.05	**−.33 *****	−.05
Mania	.11	**−.26 *****	.11	−.01
Negative Symptoms	−.02	**.21 ***	**−.55 *****	.01
Positive Symptoms	.03	−.01	**−.45 *****	−.04

Note. BAI = Beck Anxiety Inventory, BDI = Beck Depression Inventory, MCAS = Multnomah Community Ability Scale, NAART = FSIQ Estimate.

CONCLUSIONS

- A CFA model with **seven correlated factors** had high coherence and fit in previously unseen data

- There was **not strong support for a general factor** of psychosis in this sample and collection of items

- Factor correlations **did not cluster into affective and non-affective groups** but rather clustered into:
  - positive sx, disorganization, hostility, mania
  - negative sx, depression, anxiety

- **Separating state and trait** effects will be important

- Psychosis research and practice would likely benefit from assessment across **multiple HiTOP spectra**
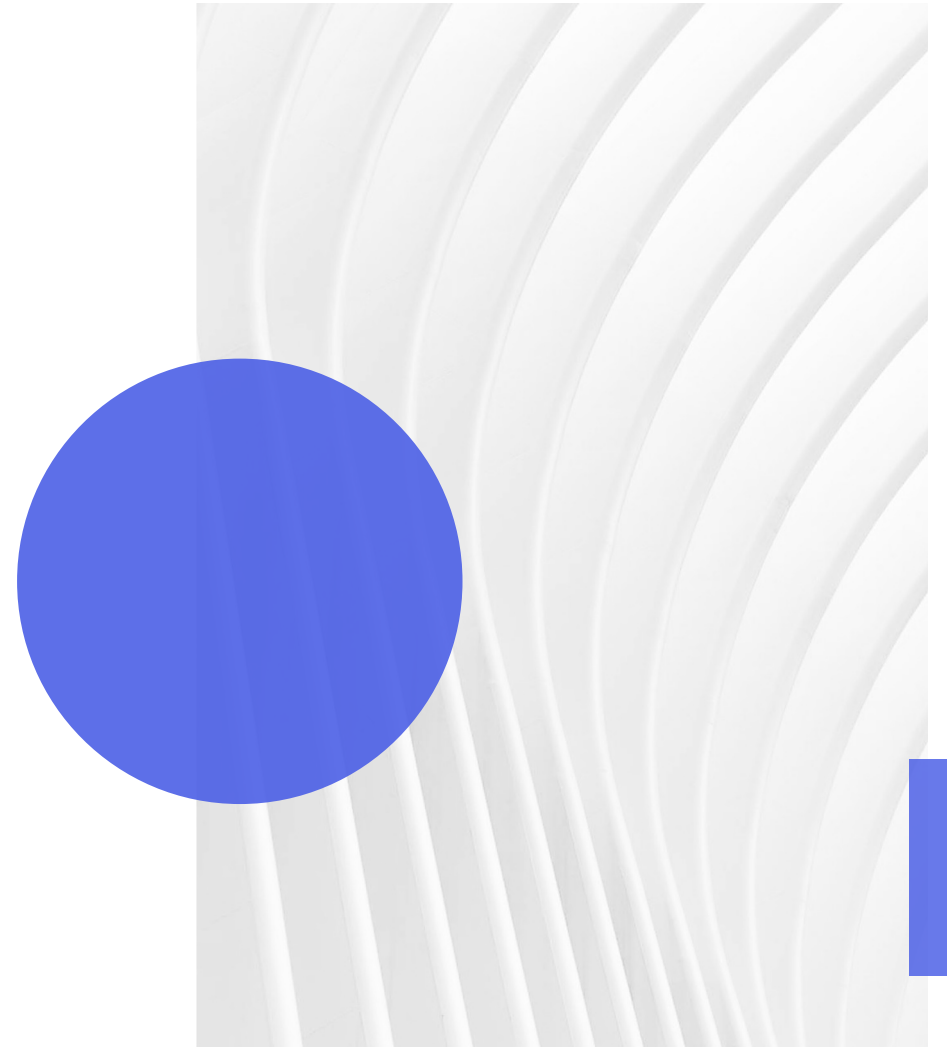
THANK YOU!

jmgirard@ku.edu

affcom.ku.edu