

## **Using the Inventory of Problems – 29 (IOP-29) to Evaluate the Credibility of Presented Mental Health Problems**

### **Level**

Introductory

### **CE**

CPA/BBS/BRN/CJER

### **Track**

Clinical

### **Bio**

Luciano Giromini, PhD

Luciano is an Associate Professor in the PhD Psychology Program at the University of Torino in Italy. He has presented roughly 40 workshops, seminars and invited lectures mainly on the IOP and Rorschach (R-PAS) in Italy and other countries in Europe (e.g., Spain, Switzerland, UK, Croatia) and the United States. As a professor, he teaches assessment courses as well as psychometrics and supervises dissertation students and research projects. He is a skilled researcher who has published approximately 70 peer-reviewed research papers, books, chapters, and other pieces, as well as a co-author of the IOP-29.

Donald Viglione, PhD

Donald is a Distinguished Professor at Alliant International University in San Diego. He maintains an active practice in clinical, forensic and high-stakes assessment and supervises graduate practicum students. He has published over 100 articles and presented or co-presented approximately 70 workshops and 140 presentations around the United States, Europe, South America and Brazil. He teaches applied and psychometric assessment courses. Donald has served as the Director of the Clinical PhD and Clinical PsyD Programs at Alliant. He is a co-author of the IOP-29.

### **Narrative**

The authors will introduce the Inventory of Problems – 29 (IOP-29; Viglione &, Giromini 2019) for assessment of false-negative presentations in malingering in forensic mental health and high stakes evaluations. The IOP-29 is recently introduced as a new, brief, self-report, malingering-related measure designed to assist practitioners in evaluating the credibility of various symptom presentations, including those related to (1) depression/anxiety, (2) psychosis/schizophrenia, (3) post-traumatic reactions and (4) neuropsychological/intellectual dysfunction. It includes 29 items, administered via paper-and-pencil format, or online, using a tablet or a PC. Although recently introduced, it has a solid, international research base, with about 15 peer-reviewed published articles addressing the IOP-29. By analyzing the responses to each of these 29 items, a logistic regression-derived formula generates the False Disorder Probability Score (FDS), a probability value reflecting the likelihood of drawing that specific IOP-29 from a group of experimental feigners versus a group of bona fide patients. This workshop

will describe the research foundation for using the IOP-29 in forensic evaluations and will present guidelines for its use in applied practice. No prior experience with the IOP instruments is required.

### **Learning Objectives**

Describe the two findings that shows the research foundation for using the IOP-29 to evaluate the credibility of various mental illness complaints.

Explain three ways the IOP-29 is more efficacious than other available tools such as SIMS, TOMM, PAI, and MMPI.

Provide three practical guidelines on how to administer, score, and interpret the IOP-29.

Explain two ways to integrate IOP-29 results with other sources of information.