

**Evaluation and standardization of Zanarini questionnaire in borderline personality disorder referred to psychiatry clinic of Fatemi Hospital in Ardabil from march 2020 to march 2021**

**Background:** Borderline personality disorder was first defined in 1978 and ten years later entered the third edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders. Borderline personality disorder is defined as extreme sensitivity to understanding the details of relationships, a feeling of unstable self, intense emotions, and violent behavior. Because attempts to treat patients with borderline personality disorder are accompanied by patient anger, repeated suicides, and non-compliance, the diagnosis is known to be incurable, but recent advances have called into question the incurability of the disease. Several studies have shown that borderline personality disorder is treatable and patients' symptoms improve with treatment. The Zanarini questionnaire, designed by a person of the same name specifically for this disorder, and in addition to diagnosing this disorder, also has the ability to assess patients after treatment and is shorter than other similar questionnaires, including MCMII2. The Zanarini questionnaire will consist of 10 two-item items that comprise a total score of 10.

**Aim :** The aim of this study was to standardize and evaluate the validity and reliability of the Zanarini questionnaire in Persian.

**Materials & Methods:** The Persian version of Zanarini screening questionnaire was prepared by translation and retranslation method and 220 patients with borderline personality disorder referred to Fatemi Hospital in Ardabil were selected as the sample based on the basis of recommendations for validation studies . Demographic and clinical characteristics were determined and then the questionnaire was completed. Face validity and content validity were assessed by CVI and CVR indices. Also, the criterion validity was assessed by measuring the degree of agreement between the results of the Persian version of the BPI questionnaire and the results of the questionnaire. The reliability of the questionnaire was assessed using Cronbach's alpha coefficient. Reliability was also assessed by test-retest method for questionnaire variables.

**Results:** The mean and standard deviation of age of the respondents were 30.95 and 6.23. 69.5% of the respondents were male and most of them were unemployed (66.4% of the respondents). Most patients had secondary education (79.5%) and 61.4% were single. 73.2% of patients reported receiving psychotherapy or medication or both. Formal validity was assessed as qualitatively appropriate. In the content validity , CVI and CVR of the questionnaire were 0.92 and 1, respectively. The criterion validity was determined by correlation with BPI 0.66 questionnaire. In validation, internal validity and retest validity were 0.59 and 0.87, respectively.

**Conclusion:** Due to the proper validity and reliability, the Persian version of the MSI-BPD questionnaire can be used for the Persian language population.

**Keywords:** Psychometrics-Validity-Validity-Boundary personality