

---

**VALIDATION AND NORMALIZATION OF THE RUSSIAN VERSION OF THE POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE SYNDROME SCALE (PANSS-RU) IN SCHIZOPHRENIA: PRELIMINARY FINDINGS**

---

E. Ivanova<sup>1</sup>, A. Reznik<sup>2</sup>, M. Opler<sup>3</sup>, A. Khan<sup>4</sup>, L. Gao<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Research, ProPhase LLC, New York, USA ; <sup>2</sup>Psychiatry, Moscow Regional Psychiatric Hospital, Moscow, Russia ; <sup>3</sup>Psychiatry, New York University School of Medicine, New York, USA ; <sup>4</sup>Psychiatry, Nathan S. Kline Institute for Psychiatric Research, Orangeburg, USA

---

**Objectives:** The PANSS is utilized in clinical trials for assessment of psychopathology. In order to determine the status of a patient, comparisons within a general population are necessary. If several groups of patients are to be compared, gender, age, co-morbid diagnoses, and other factors affecting clinical status are not identically distributed.

**Aims:** 1) Phase 1: To establish the initial psychometric properties of the PANSS-Ru. 2) Phase 2: To establish normed-reference data for the PANSS-Ru.

**Methods:** Phase 1: 40 patients with schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders. Phase 2: 375 individuals (n = 250 patients; n = 125 controls). Responses were assessed for internal consistency, stability, reliability, discriminative validity, and construct validity. Fifth percentile norms are presented as step functions. Data were compared to US norms.

**Results:** 40 subjects enrolled for Phase 1. Alpha coefficient of 0.88 verified good internal consistency. Test-retest comparisons verified time stability ( $r = 0.67$  to  $0.92$ ). Correlation between subscale and the total scores ranged from 0.76 to 0.86, compared to  $> 0.83$  for US norm studies. Internal consistencies were  $\alpha > 0.745$ . Mean subscale/ total score were equivalent to US population norms within 13%. However, there was a difference of  $> 5$  norm-based points for mean general psychopathology subscale. Norms had a sensitivity of 85% and specificity of 89%.

**Conclusions:** Preliminary results show that different dimensions of symptom presentations in the Russian population may help to improve symptom-specific treatments, and will also provide comparison data for a Russian population. Further normative studies are warranted in other populations.