


## Agenda

- Brief Overview of the MCMCI-IV
- Analyze MCMCI-IV reports to
  - Describe patient's personality patterns;
  - Describe clinical syndromes;
  - Identify therapeutic needs.



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## Brief Overview of the MCMI-IV



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### MCMI-IV Scales

Clinical Personality Patterns (12 scales)	Severe Personality Pathology (3 scales)
Clinical Syndromes (7 scales)	Severe Clinical Syndromes (3 scales)
Modifying Indices (3 scales)	Random Response Indicators (2 scales)

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## MCMI-IV: Clinical Personality Patterns

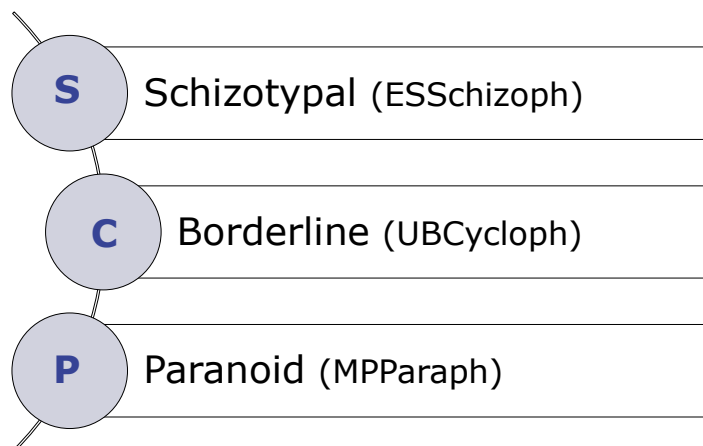
1	Schizoid (AASchd)	
2A	Avoidant (SRAvoid)	
2B	Melancholic (DFMelan) (Depressive on MCMI-III)	
3	Dependent (DADepn)	
4A	Histrionic (SPHistr)	
4B	Turbulent* (EETurbu)	
5	Narcissistic (CENarc)	
6A	Antisocial (ADAntis)	
6B	Sadistic (ADSadis)	
7	Compulsive (RCComp)	
8A	Negativistic (DRNegat)	
8B	Masochistic (AAMasoc)	

\*Typically energetic and buoyant in manner, this personality type may become overly animated, scattered, and manic.

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## MCMI-IV: Severe Personality Pathology



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# Contextual Interpretation of MCMI-IV: Using a Case Study

## Seth Grossman, Psy.D.

### Personality Patterns – Spectrum

Spectrum	Normal Style	Abnormal Type	Clinical Disorder
AASchd	Apathetic	Asocial	Schizoid
SRAvoid	Shy	Reticent	Avoidant
DFMelan	Dejected	Forlorn	Melancholic
DADepn	Deferential	Attached	Dependent
SPHistr	Sociable	Pleasuring	Histrionic
EETurbu	Ebullient	Exuberant	Turbulent
CENarc	Confident	Egotistic	Narcissistic
ADAntis	Aggrandizing	Devious	Antisocial
ADSadis	Assertive	Denigrating	Sadistic
RCComp	Reliable	Constricted	Compulsive
DRNegat	Discontented	Resentful	Negativistic
AAMasoc	Abused	Aggrieved	Masochistic
ESSchizoph	Eccentric	Schizotypal	Schizophrenic
UBCycloph	Unstable	Borderline	Cyclophrenic
MPParaph	Mistrustful	Paranoid	Paraphrenic

Millon, T. (2011). Disorders of personality: Introducing a DSM/ICD spectrum from normal to abnormal. Hoboken, NJ: Wiley.

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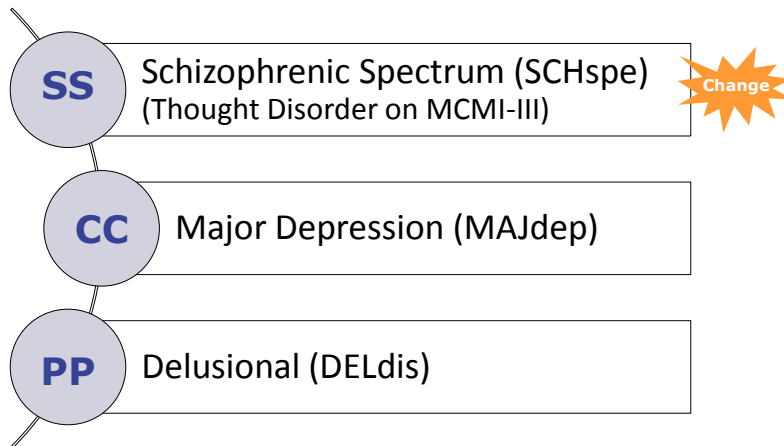
### MCMI-IV: Clinical Syndromes

A	Generalized Anxiety	GENanx
H	Somatic Symptom	SOMsym
N	Bipolar Spectrum	BIPspe
D	Persistent Depression	PERdep
B	Alcohol Use	ALCuse
T	Drug Use	DRGuse
R	Post-Traumatic Stress	P-Tstr

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## MCMI-IV: Severe Clinical Syndromes



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## MCMI-IV: Validity Scales

Modifying Indices		Random Response Indicators	
X	Disclosure	V	Invalidity
Y	Desirability	W	Inconsistency
Z	Debasement		

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## Scores and Interpretation

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### Types of Normative Scores

Base Rate	Percentile Rank
Scaled to reflect the differing prevalence rates of characteristics measured by MCMI-IV.	Signifies percentage of normative population that scored at or below a given BR score.
BR transformation tables are available for Personality Pattern, Clinical Syndrome, validity, and facet scales.	Because MCMI-IV scales have varying distribution shapes, the relationship between BR scores and percentile ranks varies across scales.

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## Base Rate Scores . . .

- Are based on prevalence rate of disorder.
- Describe where a person is on a spectrum of personality.

Base Rate	Interpretation/Interpretive Benchmarks
60-74	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Normal Style</li><li>• Likely presence of traits; some may be problematic, still in "style" range</li></ul>
75-84	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Abnormal Type</li><li>• Abnormal trait level, more defined dysfunction possible</li></ul>
85+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Clinical Disorder</li><li>• Clinical disorder range, likely at an impairing level</li></ul>

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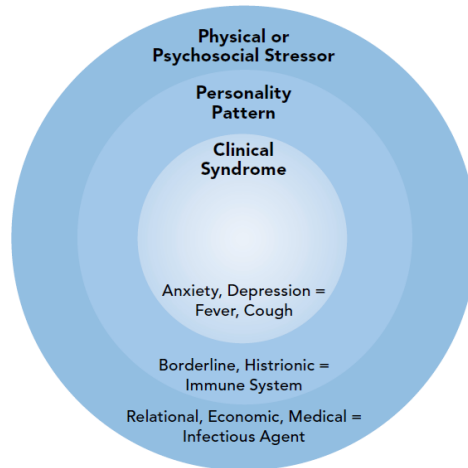
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**Making the Connections from  
Assessment to Psychotherapy**

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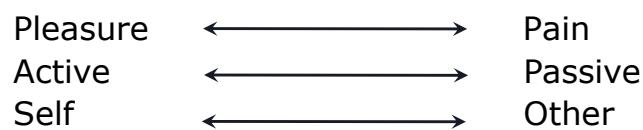
## The Role of Personality in Mental Wellness



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## The Spectra on a More Molecular Level



### Functional/Structural Domains

Level	Functional Domains	Structural Domains
Behavioral	Emotional Expression Interpersonal Conduct	
Phenomenological	Cognitive Style	Self-Image
Intrapsychic	Intrapsychic Dynamics	Intrapsychic Content Intrapsychic Architecture
Biophysical		Mood/Temperament

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# Contextual Interpretation of MCMI-IV: Using a Case Study

## Seth Grossman, Psy.D.

Expression of Personality Disorders Across the Functional and Structural Domains of Personality

Spectrum Disorder	Functional Domains				Structural Domains			
	Emotional Expression	Interpersonal Conduct	Cognitive Style	Intrapsychic Dynamics	Self-image	Intrapsychic Content	Intrapsychic Architecture	Mood/Temperament
AASchd	Impassive	Unengaged	Impoverished	Intellectualization	Complacent	Meager	Undifferentiated	Apathetic
SRAvoid	Fretful	Aversive	Distracted	Fantasy	Alienated	Vexatious	Fragile	Anguished
DFMelan	Disconsolate	Defenseless	Fatalistic	Asceticism	Worthless	Forsaken	Depleted	Woeful
DADepn	Puerile	Submissive	Naive	Introjection	Inept	Immature	Inchoate	Pacific
SPHistr	Dramatic	Attention-Seeking	Flighty	Dissociation	Gregarious	Shallow	Disjointed	Fickle
EETurbu	Impetuous	High-Spirited	Scattered	Magnification	Exalted	Piecemeal	Unsteady	Mercurial
CENarc	Haughty	Exploitive	Expansive	Rationalization	Admirable	Contrived	Spurious	Insouciant
ADAntis	Impulsive	Irresponsible	Nonconforming	Acting Out	Autonomous	Debased	Unruly	Callous
ADSadis	Precipitate	Abrasive	Dogmatic	Isolation	Combative	Pernicious	Eruptive	Hostile
RCComp	Disciplined	Courteous	Constricted	Reaction Formation	Reliable	Concealed	Compartmentalized	Solemn
DRNegat	Embittered	Contrary	Cynical	Displacement	Discontented	Fluctuating	Divergent	Irritable
AAMasoc	Abstinent	Acquiescent	Diffident	Exaggeration	Undeserving	Discredited	Inverted	Dysphoric
ESSchizop	Peculiar	Secretive	Circumstantial	Undoing	Estranged	Chaotic	Fragmented	Distraught/Insentient
UBCycloph	Spasmodic	Paradoxical	Vacillating	Regression	Uncertain	Incompatible	Split	Labile
MPParaph	Defensive	Provocative	Mistrustful	Projection	Inviolable	Unalterable	Inelastic	Irascible

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**MCMI-IV Case Study:  
See Sample Report**

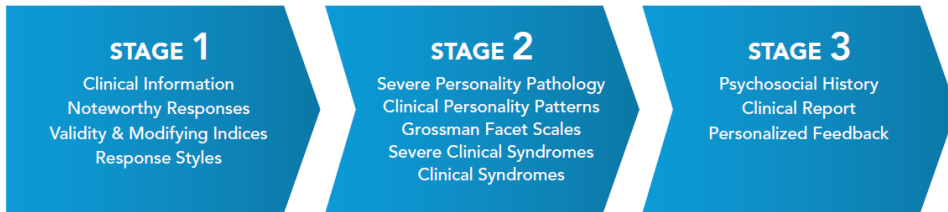
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# Contextual Interpretation of MCMI-IV: Using a Case Study

## Seth Grossman, Psy.D.

### Interpretive Stages



Millon, T., Grossman, S., & Millon, C. (2015). Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory, Fourth Edition: Manual. Minneapolis, MN: Pearson.

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### Organization of Interpretive Report

The MCMI-IV Interpretive Report includes scores and in-depth interpretive text organized as follows:

Cover Page	Clinical Syndromes
Report Summary	Noteworthy Responses
Profile Summary	Possible DSM-5 (ICD-10) Diagnoses
Response Tendencies	Treatment Guide
Personality Patterns	Item Responses
Grossman Facet Scales	

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## Demographic Information

Name:	Robert Sample
ID Number:	111222
Age:	33
Gender:	Male
Setting:	Outpatient never hospitalized
Education:	High school diploma or equivalent
Race:	White
Marital Status:	Never Married
Date Assessed:	10/13/2015

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## Report Summary


MCMI-IV reports are normed on patients who were in the early phases of assessment or psychotherapy for emotional discomfort or social difficulties. Respondents who do not fit this normative population or who have inappropriately taken the MCMI-IV for nonclinical purposes may have inaccurate reports. The MCMI-IV report cannot be considered definitive. It should be evaluated in conjunction with additional clinical data. The report should be evaluated by a mental health clinician trained in the use of psychological tests.

### **Interpretive Considerations**

The patient is a 33-year-old single white male with a high school diploma or equivalent. He is currently being seen as an outpatient, and he reports that he has recently experienced a problem that involves his job or school. These self-reported difficulties, which have occurred for an unspecified period of time, may take the form of a clinical syndrome disorder.

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## Stage 1: Evaluating Validity and Special Clinical Circumstances

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### MCMI-IV Validity

HIGH-POINT CODE = 6A 8B 2A  
BR ADJUSTMENTS = None

INVALIDITY (V) = 0  
INCONSISTENCY (W) = 6

VALIDITY	Score		Profile of BR Scores			
	Raw	BR	0	35	75	100
<b>Modifying Indices</b>			Low	Average	High	
Disclosure	X	51	██████████	██████████		
Desirability	Y	5	████			
Debasement	Z	7	██████████	██████████		

Raw Score Classification Categories for Scales V and W

Classification	Scale V: Invalidity	Scale W: Inconsistency
Acceptable	0	0-8
Questionable	1	9-19
Invalid	2-3	20-25

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## Noteworthy Items

Adult ADHD	Autism spectrum
Childhood abuse	Eating disorder
Emotional dyscontrol	Explosively angry
Health preoccupied	Interpersonally alienated
Prescription drug abuse	Self-destructive potential
Self-injurious behavior/tendency	Traumatic brain injury
Vengefully prone	

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## Some Noteworthy Responses

### Emotional Dyscontrol


- 27. Item Content Omitted (True)
- 36. Item Content Omitted (True)
- 56. Item Content Omitted (True)
- 177. Item Content Omitted (True)

### Self-Destructive Potential

- 34. Item Content Omitted (True)
- 39. Item Content Omitted (True)
- 59. Item Content Omitted (True)
- 126. Item Content Omitted (True)
- 164. Item Content Omitted (True)

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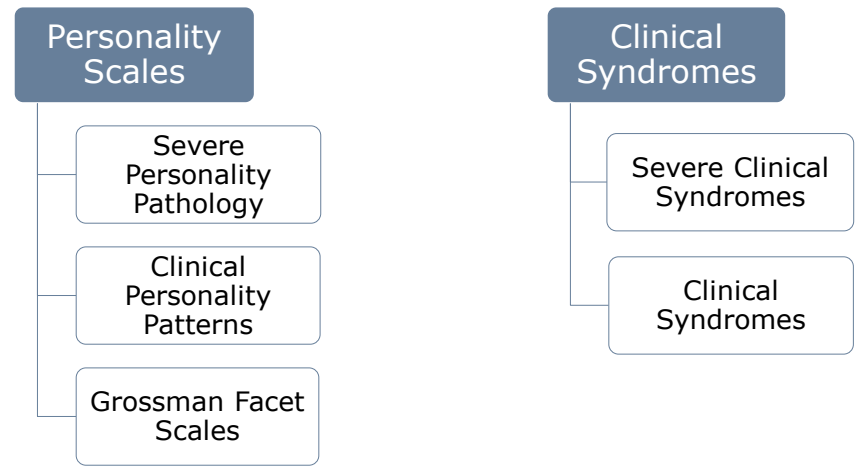


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**Stage 2:**  
**Examining Single Scale and Multiscale  
Elevations and Configurations**

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### Scale Elevations and Configurations



```
graph TD; PS[Personality Scales] --- SPP[Severe Personality Pathology]; PS --- CPP[Clinical Personality Patterns]; PS --- GFS[Grossman Facet Scales]; CS[Clinical Syndromes] --- SCCS[Severe Clinical Syndromes]; CS --- CLS[Clinical Syndromes];
```

**Personality Scales**

- Severe Personality Pathology
- Clinical Personality Patterns
- Grossman Facet Scales

**Clinical Syndromes**

- Severe Clinical Syndromes
- Clinical Syndromes

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## Severe Personality Pathology Scales

Examine the following scales:

- Schizotypal (Scale S)
- Borderline (Scale C)
- Paranoid (Scale P)

Benchmark BR of 75 may be indicative of the personality types that approximate DSM-5 diagnoses.

BR of 85 may be further level of pathology indicating the likelihood of a severely impairing personality disorder.

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## Clinical Personality Patterns Scales

- Examine Scales 1 through 8B.
- Identify clinically elevated scales (base rate 60 and above).
- Identify as high-point code the three scales with highest clinical elevations.

Benchmark BR of 60 – generally adaptive personality styles with moderate or occasional difficulties in specific areas.

Higher base rate benchmarks of 75 or 85 are indicative of less adaptive personality types or clinical personality disorders, respectively.

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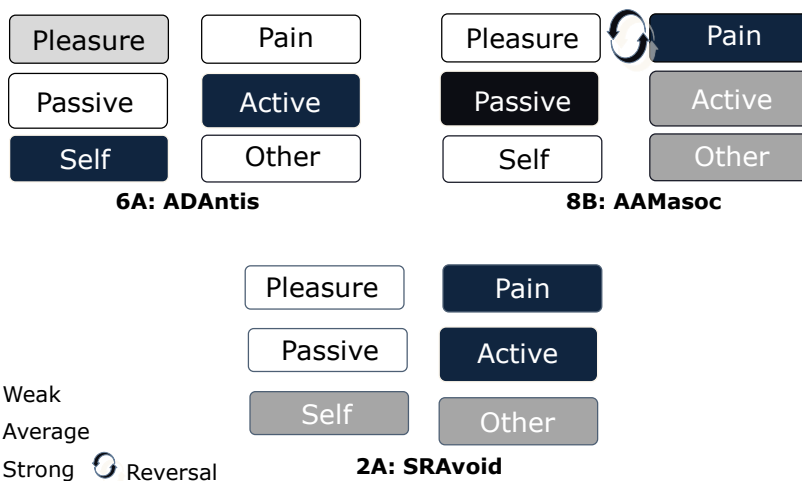
## Personality Patterns

PERSONALITY	Raw	Score		Profile of BR Scores					
		PR	BR	0	60	75	85	115	
<b>Clinical Personality Patterns</b>				<b>Style</b> <b>Type</b> <b>Disorder</b>					
Schizoid	1	11	70	69	[Bar chart showing scores across 0-115]				
Avoidant	2A	14	81	79	[Bar chart showing scores across 0-115]				
Melancholic	2B	9	53	65	[Bar chart showing scores across 0-115]				
Dependent	3	6	50	60	[Bar chart showing scores across 0-115]				
Histrionic	4A	8	33	43	[Bar chart showing scores across 0-115]				
Turbulent	4B	10	47	60	[Bar chart showing scores across 0-115]				
Narcissistic	5	9	74	69	[Bar chart showing scores across 0-115]				
Antisocial	6A	16	98	90	[Bar chart showing scores across 0-115]				
Sadistic	6B	7	67	65	[Bar chart showing scores across 0-115]				
Compulsive	7	11	24	47	[Bar chart showing scores across 0-115]				
Negativistic	8A	8	55	65	[Bar chart showing scores across 0-115]				
Masochistic	8B	19	97	82	[Bar chart showing scores across 0-115]				
<b>Severe Personality Pathology</b>									
Schizotypal	S	10	73	67	[Bar chart showing scores across 0-115]				
Borderline	C	9	66	69	[Bar chart showing scores across 0-115]				
Paranoid	P	6	61	64	[Bar chart showing scores across 0-115]				

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## Three highest elevated personality patterns:



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# Contextual Interpretation of MCMI-IV: Using a Case Study

## Seth Grossman, Psy.D.

### Grossman Facet Scales

- 1 Schizoid**
  - 1.1 Interpersonally Unengaged
  - 1.2 Meager Content
  - 1.3 Temperamentally Apathetic
- 2A Avoidant**
  - 2A.1 Interpersonally Aversive
  - 2A.2 Alienated Self-Image
  - 2A.3 Vexatious Content
- 2B Melancholic**
  - 2B.1 Cognitively Fatalistic
  - 2B.2 Worthless Self-Image
  - 2B.3 Temperamentally Woeful
- 3 Dependent**
  - 3.1 Expressively Puerile
  - 3.2 Interpersonally Submissive
  - 3.3 Inept Self-Image
- 4A Histrionic**
  - 4.1 Expressively Dramatic
  - 4.2 Interpersonally Attention-Seeking
  - 4.3 Temperamentally Fickle
- 4B Turbulent**
  - 4B.1 Expressively Impetuous
  - 4B.2 Interpersonally High-Spirited
  - 4B.3 Exalted Self-Image
- 5 Narcissistic**
  - 5.1 Interpersonally Exploitive
  - 5.2 Cognitively Expansive
  - 5.3 Admirable Self-Image
- 6A Antisocial**
  - 6A.1 Interpersonally Irresponsible
  - 6A.2 Autonomous Self-Image
  - 6A.3 Acting-Out Dynamics
- 6B Sadistic**
  - 6B.1 Expressively Precipitate
  - 6B.2 Interpersonally Abrasive
  - 6B.3 Eruptive Architecture
- 7 Compulsive**
  - 7.1 Expressively Disciplined
  - 7.2 Cognitively Constricted
  - 7.3 Reliable Self-Image
- 8A Negativistic**
  - 8A.1 Expressively Embittered
  - 8A.2 Discontented Self-Image
  - 8A.3 Temperamentally Irritable
- 8B Masochistic**
  - 8B.1 Undeserving Self-Image
  - 8B.2 Inverted Architecture
  - 8B.3 Temperamentally Dysphoric
- S Schizotypal**
  - S.1 Cognitively Circumstantial
  - S.2 Estranged Self-Image
  - S.3 Chaotic Content
- C Borderline**
  - C.1 Uncertain Self-Image
  - C.2 Split Architecture
  - C.3 Temperamentally Labile
- P Paranoid**
  - P.1 Expressively Defensive
  - P.2 Cognitively Mistrustful
  - P.3 Projection Dynamics

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### Facet Scores

**FACET SCALES FOR HIGHEST ELEVATED PERSONALITY SCALES**

FACET SCALES	Score			Profile of BR Scores			
	Raw	PR	BR	0	35	75	100
<b>Antisocial</b>	<b>6A</b>			<b>Interpretable</b>			
Interpersonally Irresponsible	6A.1	2	48	60			
Autonomous Self-Image	6A.2	8	99	90			
Acting-Out Dynamics	6A.3	6	92	78			
<b>Masochistic</b>	<b>8B</b>						
Undeserving Self-Image	8B.1	7	79	72			
Inverted Architecture	8B.2	5	79	72			
Temperamentally Dysphoric	8B.3	5	55	65			
<b>Avoidant</b>	<b>2A</b>						
Interpersonally Aversive	2A.1	7	85	82			
Alienated Self-Image	2A.2	3	50	65			
Vexatious Content	2A.3	4	69	75			

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## Clinical Syndromes

PSYCHOPATHOLOGY		Score			Profile of BR Scores									
		Raw	PR	BR	0	60	75	85	115					
<b>Clinical Syndromes</b>					<b>Present</b>					<b>Prominent</b>				
Generalized Anxiety	A	4	40	60	██████████									
Somatic Symptom	H	1	19	10	██									
Bipolar Spectrum	N	7	59	66	██████████									
Persistent Depression	D	7	41	47	██████									
Alcohol Use	B	6	93	85	██████████									
Drug Use	T	8	85	77	██████████									
Post-Traumatic Stress	R	2	38	40	██████									
<b>Severe Clinical Syndromes</b>														
Schizophrenic Spectrum	SS	7	50	60	██████████									
Major Depression	CC	1	21	12	██									
Delusional	PP	1	45	60	██████									



## Stage 3: Integrating the Overall Clinical Picture

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## Interpretive Considerations

The patient is a 33-year-old single white male with a high school diploma or equivalent. He is currently being seen as an outpatient, and he reports that he has recently experienced a problem that involves his job or school. These self-reported difficulties, which have occurred for an unspecified period of time, may take the form of a clinical syndrome disorder.

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## Profile Severity

On the basis of the test data, it may be reasonable to assume that the patient is experiencing a moderately severe mental disorder; further professional study may be advisable to assess the need for ongoing clinical care. The text of the following interpretive report may need to be modulated only slightly upward or downward given this probable level of severity.

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## MCMI-IV and DSM-5 Personality Disorders

PERSONALITY		Score			Profile of BR Scores					
		Raw	PR	BR	0	60	75	85	115	
<b>Clinical Personality Patterns</b>					<b>Style Type Disorder</b>					
Schizoid	DSM-5 Cluster A	1	11	70	69					
Avoidant	DSM-5 Cluster C	2A	14	81	79					
Melancholic		2B	9	53	65					
Dependent	DSM-5 Cluster C	3	6	50	60					
Histrionic	DSM-5 Cluster B	4A	8	33	43					
Turbulent		4B	10	47	60					
Narcissistic	DSM-5 Cluster B	5	9	74	69					
Antisocial	DSM-5 Cluster B	6A	16	98	90					
Sadistic		6B	7	67	65					
Compulsive	DSM-5 Cluster C	7	11	24	47					
Negativistic		8A	8	55	65					
Masochistic		8B	19	97	82					
<b>Severe Personality Pathology</b>										
Schizotypal	DSM-5 Cluster A	S	10	73	67					
Borderline	DSM-5 Cluster B	C	9	66	69					
Paranoid	DSM-5 Cluster A	P	6	61	64					

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## Possible Diagnoses

He appears to fit the following personality disorder classifications best: Antisocial Personality Disorder, with Unspecified Personality Disorder (Masochistic) Type, Avoidant Personality Type, and Borderline Personality Style.

Clinical syndromes are suggested by the patient's MCMI-IV profile in the areas of Alcohol Use Disorder and Other (or Unknown) Substance Use Disorder.

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## Possible DSM5 and ICD-10 Diagnoses

### Clinical Syndromes

305.00 (F10.10) Alcohol Use Disorder

305.90 (F19.10) Other (or Unknown) Substance Use Disorder

### Personality Disorders

301.7 (F60.2) Antisocial Personality Disorder with Unspecified Personality Disorder (Masochistic Type)

Avoidant Personality Type and Borderline Personality Style

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## Therapeutic Considerations

- Moody and unpredictable, this person may act in a self-demeaning yet angry way in anticipation of condemnation from others.
- Psychological difficulties may leave him feeling unduly vulnerable and contrary. Close attention and a supportive attitude should diminish noncompliance. Any sign of uncooperativeness should be responded to in a firm, no-nonsense manner that is professional rather than punitive in character.
- A brief and focused approach to therapy should be effective in moderating his erratic emotions and behavior.

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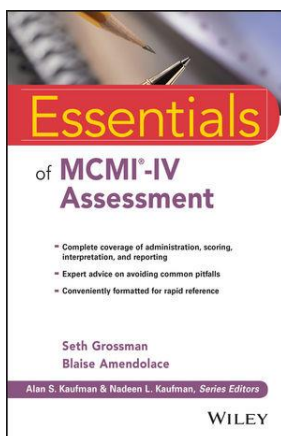
## Treatment Guide

- Treatment should be oriented toward issues and techniques of a short-term character, focusing on matters that might call for immediate attention, followed by time-limited procedures designed to reduce the likelihood of repeated relapses.
- Worthy of note is the possibility of a troublesome alcohol and/or substance-abuse disorder. If verified, appropriate short-term behavioral management or group therapy programs should be rapidly implemented.

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## Additional Resources



### Essentials of MCMI-IV Assessment

Dr. Seth D. Grossman  
Dr. Blaise Amendolace

February 2017

[Published by Wiley](#)

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## Other Millon Inventories

### **Adult Counseling Inventory**

MIPS® Revised (Millon® Index of Personality Styles Revised)

### **Adolescent & Pre-Adolescent Inventories**

M-PACI® (Millon® Pre-Adolescent Clinical Inventory)

MACI® (Millon® Adolescent Clinical Inventory)

MAPI® (Millon® Adolescent Personality Inventory)

### **Inventory for Medical Patients**

MBMD® (Millon® Behavioral Medicine Diagnostic)

### **College Counseling Inventory**

MCCI® (Millon® College Counseling Inventory)

Visit [www.Pearsonclinical.com/MillonInventories](http://www.Pearsonclinical.com/MillonInventories)

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## Questions?

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Seth Grossman, Psy.D.



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