

Interpretation of Ambiguous Information: Can Generalized Anxiety Disorder Be
Distinguished From Other Anxiety Disorders?

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Abstract

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Anxious individuals interpret ambiguity negatively. There is evidence that this interpretation bias is disorder specific. For example, those with panic disorder rate ambiguous physiological sensations more negatively than do individuals with social phobia. As generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) is characterized by an intolerance of various uncertainty-inducing situations, negative interpretations of ambiguity might be pronounced in individuals with GAD. The goal of the current study was to compare the tendency to interpret ambiguous situations and pictures negatively in individuals with GAD, individuals with other anxiety disorders (ANX), and in non-anxious individuals. An additional goal was to explore the extent to which intolerance of uncertainty (IU), state anxiety, and their interaction contribute to this tendency. Results showed that compared to the non-anxious group, the clinical groups reported more concern for all situation types (e.g., positive, negative, and ambiguous), and rated ambiguous and neutral (but not positive or negative) pictures as less pleasant. The clinical groups reported similar levels of concern for ambiguous situations; however, the ANX group rated ambiguous pictures as less pleasant than did the GAD group. Finally, IU predicted more negative interpretations of ambiguous situations and pictures. The interaction between IU and state anxiety revealed that IU predicted ratings of ambiguous situations only at low levels of state anxiety. Results suggest that GAD may not be distinguishable from other

anxiety disorders with regard to interpretations of ambiguous stimuli, and that IU may be a better predictor of appraisals of ambiguous situations at lower levels of state anxiety.

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Interpretation of Ambiguous Information: Can Generalized Anxiety Disorder Be Distinguished From Other Anxiety Disorders?

The goal of this study was to investigate whether the tendency to interpret ambiguous information negatively is more pronounced in individuals with generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) compared to individuals with anxiety disorders other than GAD. In addition, the objective was to understand the extent to which intolerance of uncertainty, state anxiety and their interaction predict appraisals of ambiguous information.

Anxiety and the Interpretation of Ambiguous Information

It is well established that anxious individuals interpret ambiguous information in a negative fashion (Calvo & Castillo, 2001; MacLeod & Cohen, 1993; Ouimet, Gawronski, & Dozois, 2009). More specifically, this phenomenon exists in individuals with GAD (MacLeod & Rutherford, 2004), social phobia (Franklin, Huppert, Langner, Leiberg, & Foa, 2005; Rapee & Heimberg, 1997), panic disorder (Clark et al., 1997; McNally, 1994), specific phobia (Becker & Rinck, 2004), post-traumatic stress disorder (Elwood, Williams, Olatunji, & Lohr, 2007), as well as in those with high levels of trait anxiety (MacLeod & Cohen). Although various methods have been used to assess this phenomenon, one of the more common methods involves the use of ambiguously written statements or scenarios (e.g., Wilson, MacLeod, & Campbell, 2007). For example, Butler and Mathews (1983) asked anxious, depressed, and control participants to interpret ambiguously written scenarios (e.g., “suppose you wake up with a start in the middle of the night thinking you heard a noise but all is quiet”) and found that anxious and depressed participants interpreted the scenarios more negatively than did the control

participants. In a similar study, Huppert, Pasupuleti, Foa, and Mathews (2007) compared high and low socially anxious individuals on their interpretation of socially ambiguous sentences (the last word of each sentence was missing; e.g., “As you walk to the podium, you notice your heart racing, which means you are _____”). Participants were asked to generate as many words as possible to complete the sentence, and to identify the word they believed best completed the sentence. Results showed that compared to the low socially anxious individuals, the high socially anxious individuals generated more negative words, and were more likely to select a negative word as the word that best completed the sentence.

Another method utilized to assess interpretation style is the homophone task, where participants are asked to spell a word they have heard. Each word presented to participants has two possible interpretations, one of which is negative (e.g., die/dye). The common finding with this task is that relative to non-anxious participants, anxious participants tend to spell the word in its threatening version (Eysenck, MacLeod, & Mathews, 1987). Other studies have utilized ambiguous video clips where an actor approaches the camera and comments on the individual’s behaviour or belongings. Some of the video clips are positive (e.g., “I really like your shoes”), some are negative (e.g., “That is a horrible haircut”), and some are ambiguous (e.g., “That is an interesting shirt you have on”). Consistent with the findings obtained with other types of tasks, results of studies using ambiguous video clips typically reveal that anxious individuals interpret the ambiguous videos more negatively than do non-anxious individuals (see e.g., Amir, Beard, & Bower, 2005).

Although there are many tasks to assess interpretive biases, tasks consisting of pictorial stimuli are not commonly used. To our knowledge, only one study to date has employed digital photographs of various types of situations to elicit interpretations in adult populations (i.e., Koerner, Hedayati, & Dugas, 2004). Some have argued that the use of lexical stimuli (e.g., written scenarios) is not ideal when attempting to elicit cognitive processing biases due to its diminished ecological validity (Radomsky & Rachman, 2004). Considering that individuals rarely encounter written ambiguous texts, and often encounter visually ambiguous images, the use of ambiguous pictures is particularly important, and might be more apt to elucidate cognitive processing biases. Given the relative non-use of pictorial stimuli, and their potential importance, the effectiveness of such stimuli to elicit interpretive biases warrants further study.

Specificity of Interpretation of Ambiguous Information

Although it appears that the tendency to interpret ambiguous information negatively is characteristic of anxiety in general (rather than one anxiety disorder in particular), interpretation biases of certain *types* of ambiguous information are relatively disorder specific. For example, compared to individuals with elevated levels of anxiety and dysphoria, those diagnosed with social phobia rate *socially* ambiguous interactions more negatively (Amir et al., 2005). In addition, individuals diagnosed with panic disorder rate *internal* ambiguous stimuli (e.g., heart palpitations) as more threatening than do individuals diagnosed with social phobia (Harvey, Richards, Dziadosz, & Swindell, 1993). Interestingly, these two groups of individuals do not differ in their interpretations of externally ambiguous information, but do rate this information as more threatening compared to non-anxious individuals (Harvey et al.).

Intolerance of Uncertainty and GAD

Intolerance of uncertainty (IU) is defined as a dispositional characteristic resulting from negative beliefs about uncertainty and its implications (Dugas & Robichaud, 2007). The weight of the evidence suggests that individuals with GAD have higher levels of IU than individuals with other anxiety disorders, who in turn appear to have higher levels than individuals with no psychological condition (Ladouceur et al., 1999). Since individuals with GAD worry about a number of different topics (American Psychiatric Association [APA], 2000), they might find various, if not most types of uncertainty-inducing stimuli, aversive. In contrast, individuals with other anxiety disorders might find specific types of ambiguous information aversive, but might not be as concerned about other types of ambiguity. For example, a person with social phobia might tend to react negatively to socially ambiguous information, but may respond quite well to physiologically ambiguous information. Conversely, a person with panic disorder might be quite intolerant to physiologically ambiguous stimuli, but may be relatively tolerant of socially ambiguous stimuli. If individuals with GAD are intolerant of almost *all* types of uncertainty-inducing situations, then the tendency to interpret ambiguity negatively might be especially characteristic of this population.

Cognitive Theories and Information Processing

To date, much of the research on cognitive processing has examined biases in anxious individuals or in those with a psychological disorder (Calvo & Castillo, 2001; MacLeod & Mathews, 1991). Put differently, most researchers have examined the relation between *symptoms* and information processing, which is not entirely consistent with cognitive theories of psychopathology. Cognitive theories generally propose that

fundamental beliefs (or schemata) have the greatest influence on information processing, which in turn mediates the relation between beliefs and the expression of symptoms (e.g., Clark & Beck, 2010). Although few studies to date have investigated the extent to which beliefs influence cognitive processing, some researchers have begun to examine this relation. For example, Teachman (2005) examined the relationship between anxiety sensitivity and interpretation biases. Anxiety sensitivity refers to the fear of the physiological symptoms of anxiety (e.g., racing heart), and has been shown to precede and predict the onset of panic disorder (Schmidt, Lerew, & Jackson, 1999). Teachman presented ambiguous scenarios to individuals high and low on anxiety sensitivity and found evidence for an interpretation bias in the high, but not the low anxiety sensitivity group. After reading the ambiguous scenarios, individuals high on anxiety sensitivity selected threat-related interpretations more often than benign interpretations, and rated threat-related interpretations as more believable compared to individuals low in anxiety sensitivity. Furthermore, results remained significant even when individuals with a prior history of panic attacks were excluded from analyses. Therefore, it appears that the tendency to interpret ambiguity negatively is not simply a bi-product of anxiety, but is associated with cognitive vulnerability for panic disorder (Teachman). With regard to GAD, Dugas and colleagues (2005) found that IU was a unique predictor of negative appraisals of ambiguous information above and beyond demographic and symptom variables (e.g., worry, anxiety, and depression). Similarly, Koerner and Dugas (2008) found that individuals who are intolerant of uncertainty interpreted ambiguous situations more negatively than those who are tolerant of uncertainty. Although the two aforementioned studies provide important information as to the relation between negative

beliefs about uncertainty and interpretation biases, the extent to which this relation is influenced by the presence of certain symptoms remains unclear. Given the extant literature, it is conceivable that IU might interact with anxiety to lead to greater biases in information processing.

Goals

The general goal of the current study was to compare the tendency to interpret ambiguous information negatively in individuals with GAD and in individuals with other anxiety disorders. More specifically, the first goal was to investigate whether or not individuals with GAD interpret ambiguous stimuli (lexical and pictorial) in a more negative manner. The study also aimed to examine the extent to which IU, state anxiety, and their interaction contribute to the tendency to interpret ambiguous information negatively.

Hypotheses 1a and 1b

- 1a) The GAD group (GAD) and the non-GAD anxious group (ANX) will rate all types of situations (ambiguous, negative, and positive) as being more concerning than will the healthy control group (CTRL).
- 1b) The GAD group and the ANX group will rate all type of pictures (ambiguous, negative, positive, and neutral) as being less pleasant than will the CTRL group.

Hypotheses 2a and 2b

- 2a) The GAD group will report more concern for ambiguous situations (and not for negative and positive situations) than will the ANX group.

2b) The GAD group will rate ambiguous pictures (and not positive, negative, or neutral pictures) as being less pleasant than will the ANX group.

Hypotheses 3a and 3b

3a) Using the total sample, level of IU, level of state anxiety, and their interaction will each uniquely predict negative appraisals of ambiguous information.

More specifically, higher levels of IU, higher levels of state anxiety, and the interaction between the two variables will each be positively associated with higher levels of concern for ambiguous situations.

3b) Using the total sample, level of IU, level of state anxiety, and their interaction will each uniquely predict negative appraisals of ambiguous pictures. More

specifically, higher levels of IU, higher levels of state anxiety, and the interaction between the two variables will each be negatively associated with pleasantness ratings of ambiguous pictures.

Method

Participants

A total of 108 Francophone adults took part in the study. This total encompassed three groups: (1) 39 individuals with a primary diagnosis of GAD (GAD: 32 female, mean age = 39.61, $SD = 12.86$); (2) 32 individuals with a primary anxiety disorder other than GAD (ANX: 14 female, mean age = 29.75, $SD = 9.38$); and (3) 37 individuals with no psychiatric diagnosis (CTRL: 23 female, mean age = 27.00, $SD = 8.68$). Ethnic composition was the following: 82.1% White/European, 10.3% Middle Eastern, and 5.1% “other” in the GAD group (2.6% missing); 78% White/European, 6.3% Middle

Eastern, 3.1% Hispanic, and 6.3% “other” in the ANX group (6.3% missing); and 75.7% White/European, 2.7% Hispanic, and 2.7% Asian in the CTRL group (18.9% missing). In the GAD group, 68.4% had a Bachelor’s degree, 15.8% had a CEGEP degree or certificate, and 15.4% had a high school diploma (.4% missing). In the ANX group, 24.4% had a Bachelor’s degree, 27.5% had a CEGEP degree or certificate, and 34.4% had a high school diploma (13.7% missing). In the CTRL group, 45.9% had a Bachelor’s degree, 37.8% had a CEGEP degree or certificate, and 10.8% had a high school diploma (16.3% missing). In the GAD group, secondary (subclinical) conditions consisted of specific phobia ($n = 13$), depression ($n = 9$), panic disorder with or without agoraphobia ($n = 9$), social phobia ($n = 7$), obsessive-compulsive disorder ($n = 4$), and substance abuse ($n = 1$). In the ANX group, the primary diagnoses consisted of social phobia ($n = 12$), panic disorder with or without agoraphobia ($n = 14$), and obsessive-compulsive disorder ($n = 6$), whereas the secondary (subclinical) conditions consisted of GAD ($n = 13$), specific phobia ($n = 9$), depression ($n = 6$), panic disorder with or without agoraphobia ($n = 2$), social phobia ($n = 4$), obsessive-compulsive disorder ($n = 3$), and agoraphobia ($n = 1$). The mean duration of the primary disorder was 11.61 years ($SD = 11.87$) in the GAD group, and 7.85 years ($SD = 9.14$) in the ANX group. Additionally, the severity of the primary diagnosis was 5.8 on the 9-point (0-8) Clinician’s Severity Rating of the Anxiety Disorders Interview Schedule for DSM-IV (ADIS-IV; DiNardo, Brown, & Barlow, 1994) for the GAD group, and 5.4 for the ANX group. Finally, 22 individuals in the GAD group, 22 individuals in the ANX group, and 0 individuals in the CTRL group were taking medication at the time of testing. Medication type in both clinical groups was

primarily a serotonin reuptake inhibitor (GAD; $n = 12$, ANX; $n = 19$), and less commonly a benzodiazepine (GAD; $n = 10$, ANX; $n = 3$).

Procedure

Participants with an Anxiety Disorder

All participants in the GAD and ANX groups were recruited from the Anxiety Disorders Clinic at Sacré-Cœur Hospital in Montreal. These individuals were informed about the nature of the study, and if interested, signed a consent form (see Appendix A for consent form). Potential participants were then administered the Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview (MINI 4.4; Sheehan et al., 1994) by a psychiatrist to assess eligibility, and if eligible, were administered the Anxiety Disorders Interview Schedule for DSM-IV (ADIS-IV; DiNardo et al., 1994) by a psychologist. Following these two independent interviews, all members of the research team (including the psychiatrist and psychologist who administered the interviews) met to arrive at a final diagnostic impression. Individuals who received a primary diagnosis of GAD or another anxiety disorder, and who met all other inclusion criteria were invited to participate in the study. Inclusion criteria consisted of: (1) a primary disorder of either GAD, social phobia, panic disorder (with or without agoraphobia) or obsessive-compulsive disorder; (2) the primary disorder rated greater than or equal to 4/8 on the Clinician's Severity Rating (CSR) of the ADIS-IV; (3) no secondary diagnosis greater than or equal to a CSR of 4/8; (4) absence of substance abuse; (5) no evidence of suicidal intent; (6) no current or past history of schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, or organic mental disorder; (7) no anxiety symptoms due to a general medical problem (e.g., hyperthyroidism); and (8) no benzodiazepines consumed at least 12 hours prior to testing.

Following the team meeting, all participants were informed by telephone as to whether or not they were included in the study. Of note, inclusion or exclusion from this study did not interfere with regular clinic activities for individuals receiving treatment at the Anxiety Disorders Clinic. Included participants met again with the team psychologist to complete the cognitive tasks along with the various study questionnaires. At this session, participants began by completing the Subjective Units of Distress Scale (SUDS) and were asked to complete the Affective Picture Rating Task (APRT; Koerner et al., 2004) and the Ambiguous/Unambiguous Situations Diary (AUSD; Davey, Hampton, Farrell, & Davidson, 1992). The order of the cognitive tasks was counterbalanced across all participants. After completing these tasks, participants filled out the remainder of the questionnaires, were debriefed, and were thanked for their participation. In total, 109 individuals received information about the study and expressed interest in participating. Of those 109 anxious individuals, 38 were not included in the final sample for various reasons: 9 withdrew their consent, 3 had scheduling difficulties, 5 were not the object of a consensus regarding the primary disorder, 7 did not have an anxiety disorder, and 14 had a clinically significant secondary disorder. This left 71 clinical participants, 39 with a primary diagnosis of GAD, and 32 with an anxiety disorder other than GAD.

Non-Clinical Participants

Non-clinical participants were recruited through advertisements placed around the university campus. Interested potential participants called the laboratory for more information, and if still interested were invited to the lab for testing. Upon arriving, all participants signed the consent form (see Appendix B for consent form) and were administered the ADIS-IV by a research assistant to ensure non-clinical status.

Participants then completed the SUDS, followed by the APRT and the AUSD (counterbalanced), and all study questionnaires. Afterwards, participants were debriefed about the study goals, and were compensated \$20 for their time.

Diagnostic Interviews

The *Anxiety Disorders Interview Schedule for DSM-IV* (ADIS-IV; DiNardo et al., 1994) is a diagnostic interview that assesses for anxiety, mood, substance use, somatoform, and psychotic disorders, as well as for other medical problems. Axis I disorders are rated on the 9-point Clinician's Severity Rating scale (CSR) from 0 (absent or none) to 8 (very severe or very severely disturbing/disabling). A CSR rating of 4 (moderate or definitely disturbing/disabling) represents the score at which a disorder is considered to be clinically significant. The ADIS-IV has shown good inter-rater reliability with regards to excessive worry ($r = .73$), uncontrollability of worry ($r = .78$), associated symptoms of GAD ($r = .83$), as well as the CSR ($r = .72$; Brown, DiNardo, Lehman, & Campbell, 2001).

The *Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview, version 4.4* (MINI; Sheehan et al., 1994) is a diagnostic interview assessing for the presence or absence of Axis I disorders. The CSR was added to the MINI in order to obtain a specific indicator of severity (as opposed to presence vs. absence), as well as to calculate inter-rater reliability for the severity of diagnosed conditions with the MINI and the ADIS-IV. The MINI has shown good inter-rater agreement with regards to the diagnosis of GAD over a 2-day period with different interviewers, $\kappa = .78$ (Sheehan et al., 1997).

Information Processing Tasks

The *Ambiguous Unambiguous Situations Diary* (AUSD; Davey et al., 1992) is a task designed to assess interpretive biases. The AUSD is comprised of 28 diary-like situations of which 7 are negative, 7 are positive, and 14 are ambiguous. Participants are instructed to read the diary entries as though they were their own, and to rate their level of concern for each situation on a 5-point scale where 1 = *not at all concerned* and 5 = *very concerned*. The rationale behind this task is that if an individual interprets an ambiguous situation negatively, he/she will report more concern for that situation. Koerner and Dugas (2008) found evidence of convergent validity for the ambiguous situations of this task as they correlated with measures of worry, anxiety, and depression. The AUSD has been used in previous studies assessing interpretive biases (Davey et al.; Dugas et al., 2005; Koerner & Dugas). The AUSD is presented in Appendix C.

The *Affective Picture Rating Task* (APRT; Koerner et al., 2004) is a computerized task designed to assess interpretive biases. This task was designed by members of our research team and has been used in a previous study (Koerner et al.). The task begins with a set of instructions indicating that various pictures will be presented on the computer monitor one at a time. Following each presentation, the participant must indicate the pleasantness of the picture using the keyboard where 1 = *very unpleasant* and 9 = *very pleasant*. After reading these instructions, participants are given three practice trials to ensure that the task is well understood. Participants then proceed with 60 experimental trials. All trials commence with a warning slide displayed for 5000ms, which indicates that the next picture is coming up. Following the warning slide, a picture is displayed on the computer screen for 3000ms. In keeping with Koerner and colleagues, a time interval of 3000ms was utilized, as their study was the only one to date assessing

appraisal biases using the APRT. Koerner and colleagues selected 3000ms to ensure that the picture would be attended to, but also to limit the potential elaboration and re-processing that can occur during prolonged exposure. The pictorial stimuli for the APRT were selected from the International Affective Picture System (IAPS; Lang, Bradley, & Cuthbert, 2001), which is a set of standardized color photographs depicting various scenes. To arrive at a final set of negative, positive, ambiguous, and neutral pictures for the current study, ten judges (who were blind to the goals of the study) pilot tested 131 IAPS photographs. The judges rated the pleasantness of all 131 pictures (1 = *very unpleasant*, 9 = *very pleasant*), and classified each picture into one of the four possible categories (pleasant, negative, neutral, or ambiguous). Fifteen pictures per category were then selected based on high inter-rater agreement on their classification. Examples of positive, negative, neutral, and ambiguous pictures are presented in Appendices D through G.

An IBM personal desktop computer with a 17-inch colour monitor was used to present the APRT, and E-Prime Version 2.2 (Psychology Software Tools Inc) was used to program the APRT. All photographs were presented with dimensions of 7.11 X 5.33 inches, and were displayed at a resolution of 72 X 72 dots per inch.

Self-Report Questionnaires

The *Penn State Worry Questionnaire* (PSWQ; Meyer, Miller, Metzger, & Borkovec, 1990) is a 16-item measure that assesses the tendency to experience excessive and uncontrollable worry. The PSWQ has demonstrated excellent internal consistency, $\alpha = .91$ to $.95$, and good test-retest reliability over 2 to 10 weeks, $r = .74$ to $.93$. Moreover, the PSWQ has shown evidence of convergent validity with measures of anxiety, $r = .64$,

as well as divergent validity with measures of thrill seeking, $r = -.20$ (Meyer et al.). Internal consistency was $\alpha = .91$ in the two clinical groups, and $\alpha = .87$ in the CTRL group.

The *Intolerance of Uncertainty Scale* (IUS; Freeston, Rhéaume, Letarte, Dugas, & Ladouceur, 1994) is a 27-item measure assessing beliefs about uncertainty, with higher scores reflecting more negative beliefs about uncertainty. The IUS has shown excellent internal consistency, $\alpha = .91$, and good test-retest reliability over 5 weeks, $r = .78$ (Dugas, Freeston, & Ladouceur, 1997). The IUS consists of two factors, the first being that uncertainty has negative behavioural and self-referent implications, and the second being that uncertainty is unfair and spoils everything. Both factors have demonstrated excellent internal consistency, $\alpha = .90$ to $.92$ (Sexton & Dugas, 2009). Internal consistency for the total score was $\alpha = .96$ in the two clinical groups, and $\alpha = .90$ in the CTRL group.

The *Padua Inventory - Washington State University Revision* (PI-WSUR; Burns, Keortge, Formea, & Sternberger, 1996) is a 39-item measure of obsessive-compulsive symptoms. The PI-WSUR shows evidence of discriminant validity, as it is more closely related to measures of obsessive-compulsive disorder than to measures of worry (e.g., PSWQ). The PI-WSUR is comprised of the following 5 subscales: the Contamination Obsessions and Washing Compulsions subscale, the Dressing/Grooming Compulsions subscale, the Checking Compulsions subscale, the Obsessional Impulse to Harm Self or Others subscale, and the Obsessional Thoughts about Harm to Self/Others subscale. Internal consistency for the subscales ranges from $\alpha = .77$ to $.88$. Test-retest reliability over 6-7 months for the 5 subscales ranges from $r = .61$ to $.84$ (Burns et al.). Internal consistency was $\alpha = .94$ in the two clinical groups, and $\alpha = .87$ in the CTRL group.

Internal consistencies for the subscales ranged from $\alpha = .58$ to $.92$ in the clinical groups, and $\alpha = .44$ to $.85$ in the CTRL group.

The *Social Phobia Inventory* (SPIN; Connor, Davidson, & Churchill, 2000) contains 17 items addressing the core features of social phobia (fear and avoidance of social situations, and physiological symptoms). The measure has good internal consistency in samples of individuals with social phobia, $\alpha = .87$ to $.94$, and in samples of individuals without social phobia, $\alpha = .82$ to $.90$. The SPIN shows evidence of convergent and divergent validity as it correlates more strongly with other measures of social phobia than it does with measures of blood injury phobia (Connor et al.). Internal consistency was $\alpha = .94$ in the two clinical groups, and $\alpha = .92$ in the CTRL group.

The *Body Sensations Questionnaire* (BSQ; Chambless, Caputo, Bright, & Gallagher, 1984) is a 17-item measure assessing fear of bodily sensations. The BSQ has demonstrated very good internal consistency, $\alpha = .87$, as well as good test-retest reliability over a 31 day period, $r = .67$ (Chambless et al.). Internal consistency was $\alpha = .93$ in the two clinical groups, and $\alpha = .91$ in the CTRL group.

The *Agoraphobic Cognitions Questionnaire* (ACQ; Chambless et al., 1984) is a 14-item measure of the presence of various anxiety-related cognitions. The ACQ has demonstrated very good internal consistency, $\alpha = .87$, and good test-retest reliability over a 31 day period, $r = .75$ (Chambless et al.). Internal consistency was $\alpha = .78$ in the clinical groups, and $\alpha = .75$ in the CTRL group.

The *State-Trait Anxiety Inventory-Trait version* (STAI-T; Spielberger, 1983) is a 20-item measure assessing an individual's tendency to experience anxiety. Test-retest reliability of the STAI-T ranges from $r = .73$ to $.86$ (Spielberger), and the internal

consistency has been shown to be very good ($\alpha = .89$; Bieling, Antony, & Swinson, 1998). Internal consistency was $\alpha = .89$ in the two clinical groups, and $\alpha = .86$ in the CTRL group.

The *Beck Depression Inventory- Second Edition* (BDI-II; Beck, Steer, & Brown, 1996) consists of 21 items addressing depressive symptomatology. High internal consistency has been found in both student and outpatient samples ($\alpha = .93$, $\alpha = .92$). The BDI-II has shown evidence of convergent validity as it correlates with measures of hopelessness ($r = .68$). A factor analysis of the BDI-II yielded a two factor solution, with the first factor representing the cognitive-affective dimension and the second factor capturing the somatic-vegetative dimension of depression (Dozois, Dobson, & Ahnberg, 1998). Internal consistency was $\alpha = .87$ in the two clinical groups, and $\alpha = .86$ in the CTRL group.

The *Subjective Units of Distress Scale* (SUDS; Wolpe, 1958) was used to assess state levels of anxiety, sadness, irritability, well-being, and fatigue. Participants rated the extent to which they were experiencing each of the 5 emotions/states on a scale from 0 (absent) to 100 (extreme).

All self-report questionnaires are presented in Appendices H through P.

Results

Interrater agreement between primary diagnoses from the ADIS-IV and MINI was calculated. Agreement was specified as (1) same primary diagnosis, and (2) no greater than 1 point difference in the severity rating of the primary diagnosis. Using these criteria, 73% agreement was obtained.

A one-way ANOVA with group (GAD, ANX, CTRL) as the independent variable and age as the dependent variable produced a statistically significant result, $F(2,103) = 14.57, p < .001$. Post hoc analyses showed that the GAD group was older (mean age = 39.61, $SD = 12.85$) than both the ANX group (mean age = 29.75, $SD = 9.38$) and the CTRL group (mean age = 27.00, $SD = 8.68$). However, the ANX group and CTRL group were not different in terms of age. Chi square tests showed that the groups differed significantly in terms of sex, $\chi^2(2) = 12.55, p = .001$. Follow-up tests showed that the GAD group accounted for this difference as the chi squared statistic was no longer significant when the GAD group was excluded from the analysis. Given these differences, age and sex were added as covariates in the analyses for the first two hypotheses. The two clinical groups did not differ in terms of the duration of the primary disorder, $t(56) = 1.32, p = .194$, nor were they different in terms of medication use $\chi^2(1) = 1.14, p = .287$. There was however a trend suggesting that the primary disorder was more severe (as indicated by the CSR) in the GAD group than in the ANX group, $t(55.57) = 1.73, p = .089$. Severity of primary diagnosis was therefore statistically controlled in the analyses for the second set of hypotheses.

Preliminary Analyses

One-way ANOVAs with group (GAD, ANX, NC) as the independent variable, and scores from each of the questionnaires as the dependent variables, revealed significant group differences for the PSWQ ($F(2, 105) = 64.91, p < .001$), the IUS ($F(2,105) = 20.08, p < .001$), the SPIN ($F(2, 105) = 4.48, p = .014$), the BSQ ($F(2, 101) = 3.69, p = .028$), the ACQ ($F(2, 105) = 9.73, p < .001$), the STAI-T ($F(2, 105) = 45.13, p < .001$), and the BDI-II ($F(2, 105) = 23.40, p < .001$). Group differences were not found for

the PI-WSUR. Means and standard deviations for all measures in each group are presented in Table 1. Post hoc analyses showed that the GAD and ANX groups had similar scores on the IUS, SPIN, ACQ, and the STAI-T, but scored significantly higher than the CTRL group on these measures. As anticipated, the GAD group had significantly higher scores on the PSWQ than did the ANX group, who in turn had higher scores on the PSWQ than did the CTRL group. The GAD group also had a significantly higher score on the BSQ than did the CTRL group, although scores on the BSQ in the ANX group were not statistically different from those in the GAD and CTRL groups. As expected, the two clinical groups had significantly higher scores on the BDI-II than did the CTRL group; however, the GAD group had higher scores on the BDI-II than did the ANX group. Although this group difference suggests that the GAD group experienced more severe depressive symptoms than did the ANX group, it was decided not to control for BDI-II scores in all analyses due to the diagnostic overlap between GAD and major depression. Specifically, symptoms such as difficulty concentrating, being easily fatigued, and irritability are listed as diagnostic criteria for both major depression and GAD (APA, 2000).

Additional analyses were conducted to assess the validity of the diagnoses in the ANX group. Specifically, participants in each diagnostic category within the ANX group were compared to the remaining participants in the ANX and GAD groups on relevant questionnaires. The first analysis showed that participants with social phobia scored significantly higher on the SPIN compared to those with other anxiety disorders, $t(69) = 7.13, p < .001$ (Means = 42.58, 16.53). Next, compared to those with other anxiety disorders, individuals with panic disorder with or without agoraphobia scored higher on

the BSQ, $t(65) = -2.03$, $p = .047$ (Means = 42.93, 34.67), but not the ACQ $t(69) = -.61$, $p = .54$ (Means 27.07, 25.65). Lastly, those with OCD scored significantly higher on the total score of the PI-WSUR compared to individuals with other anxiety disorders, $t(69) = -4.41$, $p < .001$ (Means = 52.33, 20.45).

Prior to the main analyses, statistical assumptions were assessed. Specifically, all variables were found to be normally distributed. In addition, linearity, homoscedasticity, and multicollinearity were assessed, and all statistical assumptions were met.

Hypotheses 1a and 1b

To test the hypothesis that compared to the CTRL group, the two clinical groups would report more concern for all situation types of the AUSD, three hierarchical regressions were conducted (one for each situation type). Specifically, age and sex (female = 0, male = 1) were entered in the first step, and group (clinical = 0, CTRL = 1) was entered in the second step. For concern about positive situations, age and sex accounted for 9.8% of variability, $F(2, 102) = 5.52$, $p = .005$, and group accounted for an additional 6.3% of variability, $F\Delta(1, 101) = 7.61$, $p = .007$. For concern about negative situations, age and sex accounted for 13.1% of variability, $F(2, 102) = 7.71$, $p = .001$, and group accounted for an additional 12.2% of variability, $F\Delta(1, 101) = 16.50$, $p < .001$. For concern about ambiguous situations, age and sex accounted for 15.4% of variability, $F(2, 102) = 9.31$, $p < .001$, and group accounted for an additional 16.8% of variability, $F\Delta(1, 101) = 24.95$, $p < .001$. As noted in Table 2, the two clinical groups reported more concern for positive, negative, and ambiguous situations compared to the CTRL group. Standardized and unstandardized regression coefficients are presented in Table 3.

Similar regressions were conducted for positive, negative, neutral and ambiguous pictures. For ratings of positive pictures, age and sex accounted for 18.6% of variability, $F(2, 103) = 11.75, p < .001$, whereas group did not account for additional variability, $F\Delta(1, 102) = .04, p = .836$. For ratings of negative pictures, age and sex accounted for 20.8% of variability, $F(2, 103) = 13.49, p < .001$, and group did not account for additional variability, $F\Delta(1, 102) = 1.05, p = .308$. For ratings of neutral pictures, age and sex explained 7.4% of variability, $F(2, 103) = 4.15, p = .019$, and group accounted for an additional 3.5% of variability, $F\Delta(1, 102) = 3.98, p = .049$. Lastly, for ratings of ambiguous pictures, age and sex accounted for 4.6% of variability, $F(2, 103) = 2.49, p = .088$, at the level of a statistical trend, and group explained an additional 8% of variability, $F\Delta(1, 102) = 9.39, p = .003$. As noted in Table 4, the two clinical groups rated neutral and ambiguous pictures as being less pleasant compared to the CTRL group. Standardized and unstandardized coefficients from the four regressions are presented in Table 3.

Hypotheses 2a and 2b

To test the hypothesis that compared to the ANX group, the GAD group would report more concern only for ambiguous situations (and not for positive or negative situations), three hierarchical regressions were conducted. In all analyses, age and sex were entered in the first step, severity of primary diagnosis was entered in the second step, and group (GAD = 0, ANX = 1) was entered in the third step. For concern about positive situations, age and sex accounted for 14.3% of variability, $F(2, 66) = 5.50, p = .006$, severity accounted for an additional 3.7% at the level of a statistical trend, $F\Delta(1, 65) = 2.94, p = .091$, and group did not explain any additional variability, $F\Delta(1, 64) = .24,$

$p = .624$. For concern about negative situations, age and sex accounted for 12.2% of variability, $F(2,66) = 4.56, p = .014$, severity accounted for an additional 5.8% of variability, $F\Delta(1, 65) = 4.57, p = .036$, and group did not account for any additional variability, $F\Delta(1, 64) = 1.08, p = .304$. For concern about ambiguous situations, age and sex accounted for 18.1% of variability, $F(2,66) = 7.31, p = .001$, severity explained an additional 11.6% of variability, $F\Delta(1,65) = 10.75, p = .002$, and group did not explain any additional variability, $F\Delta(1, 64) = .07, p = .798$. Standardized and unstandardized coefficients from the three regressions are presented in Table 5.

Similar regressions were conducted for positive, negative, neutral, and ambiguous pictures. For ratings of positive pictures, age and sex accounted for 18.9% of variability, $F(2, 67) = 7.81, p = .001$. Severity did not explain any additional variability, $F\Delta(1, 66) = .03, p = .862$, nor did group, $F\Delta(1, 65) = .22, p = .641$. For ratings of negative pictures, age and sex accounted for 25.4% of variability, $F(2, 67) = 11.39, p < .001$. Severity did not account for additional variability, $F\Delta(1, 66) = .76, p = .388$, nor did group, $F\Delta(1, 65) = .467, p = .497$. For ratings of neutral pictures, age and sex accounted for 16.9% of variability, $F(2, 67) = 6.81, p = .002$. Severity did not account for additional variability, $F\Delta(1, 66) = 1.37, p = .246$, and group explained an additional 12% of variability, $F\Delta(1, 65) = 11.28, p = .001$. Lastly, for ratings of ambiguous pictures, age and sex did not account for any variability, $F(1, 67) = 1.04, p = .358$, nor did severity, $F\Delta(1, 66) = 2.11, p = .152$, whereas group accounted for an additional 12.5% of variability, $F\Delta(1, 65) = 10.01, p = .002$. As seen in Table 4, the ANX group rated both neutral and ambiguous pictures as less pleasant compared to the GAD group. Standardized and unstandardized regression coefficients are presented in Table 5.

Hypotheses 3a and 3b

To test the hypothesis that IU, state anxiety, and their interaction would each uniquely predict appraisals of ambiguous information, the three groups were collapsed and two hierarchical regressions were conducted with the scores from the IUS and SUDS entered in the first step, and their product entered in the second step. Ratings of ambiguous situations was the criterion variable in the first regression. The IUS and SUDS accounted for 44.5% of variability, $F(2, 103) = 41.30, p < .001$, however only the IUS was a significant predictor, $\beta = .64, p < .05$. The interaction term accounted for an additional 2.9% of variability, $F\Delta(1, 102) = 4.93, p = .029$. To understand this interaction, the regression equation ($Y = .029(X) + .014(W) + -.000209(XW)$, where $X =$ IUS, $W =$ SUDS, and $XW =$ interaction term) was solved for different levels of W (i.e., SUDS). More specifically, this regression equation was solved when $W = 5.21, 31.30, 57.39,$ and 83.47 . These numbers represent 1 standard deviation (SD) below the mean, the mean, 1 SD above the mean, and 2 SDs above the mean of the SUDS. As seen in Table 6, as SUDS increases, the unstandardized coefficient of the IUS decreased. Lastly, the simple slopes shown in Table 6 were compared to a slope of 0. The slope representing 1 SD below the SUDS mean ($SUDS = 5.21$) was statistically significant, while the remaining three slopes were not.

Ratings of ambiguous pictures was as the criterion variable in the second regression. The IUS and SUDS accounted for 15.3% of variability, $F(2, 105) = 9.46, p < .001$, although only the IUS was a significant predictor, $\beta = -.31, p < .05$. The interaction term did not account for any additional variability, $F\Delta(1, 104) = .08, p = .773$.

Discussion

The first set of hypotheses was that compared to the non-clinical group, the two clinical groups would report more concern for all situation types, and would rate all picture types as less pleasant. These hypotheses were mostly supported. Specifically, compared to the non-clinical group, the two clinical groups reported more concern for all situation types of the AUSD, and rated ambiguous and neutral pictures as less pleasant. The second set of hypotheses was that compared to those with other anxiety disorders, individuals with GAD would report more concern *only* for ambiguous situations, and would rate *only* ambiguous pictures as less pleasant. These hypotheses were not supported. Individuals with GAD and those with other anxiety disorders reported similar levels of concern for ambiguous situations, and contrary to expectation, those with other anxiety disorders rated ambiguous pictures as less pleasant. The last set of hypotheses was that state anxiety, IU, and their interaction would each predict ratings of ambiguous situations and pictures. These hypotheses received partial support. With regard to ambiguous pictures, only IU (and not state anxiety, or the interaction between IU and state anxiety) predicted ratings in the expected direction where increases in IU were associated with decreased ratings of pleasantness. With regard to ambiguous situations, IU and state anxiety each predicted ratings in the expected direction, such that increases in IU and in state anxiety predicted increased ratings of concern for ambiguous situations. However, the interaction between IU and state anxiety predicted ratings of ambiguous situations in the opposite direction than what was expected. Dissecting the interaction revealed that state anxiety moderated the relationship between IU and ratings of ambiguous situations such that IU predicted ratings of ambiguous situations only at low levels of state anxiety.

Hypotheses 1a and 1b

The finding that the two clinical groups reported more concern for negative, positive, and ambiguous situations compared to the non-clinical group is largely consistent with current conceptualizations of pathological anxiety. Specifically, compared to non-anxious individuals, anxious individuals tend to overestimate the cost of negative and ambiguous events (Mitte, 2007). This phenomenon is believed to contribute to the maintenance of pathological anxiety and is evident amongst individuals with social phobia (Foa, Franklin, Perry, & Herbert, 1996), obsessive-compulsive disorder (Woods, Frost, & Steketee, 2002), post-traumatic stress disorder (White, McManus, & Ehlers, 2008), panic disorder with agoraphobia (McNally, & Foa, 1987), and GAD (MacLeod & Rutherford, 2004). Additionally, compared to non-anxious individuals, anxious individuals (particularly those with social anxiety) appraise positive events differently, in that they are perceived as being less positive (Laposa, Cassin, & Rector, 2010).

The findings from the picture task were mixed in that compared to the non-clinical group, the two clinical groups rated ambiguous and neutral pictures as less pleasant; however, they were not different from the non-clinical group in their ratings of negative and positive pictures. One possible explanation for this finding is that the negative and positive pictures used in the current study may have been too polarized in their respective categories to elicit differences between groups. For example, the negative pictures were rather extreme, with images including a plane crash, starving children, and mutilated bodies. It may be that when a picture exceeds a certain negativity threshold, appraisals will not differ as a function of anxiety (all individuals would typically rate the picture as very unpleasant). Similarly, the positive pictures used in this study may have

been “too positive”. Although research shows that anxious individuals, particularly those with social phobia, appraise positive events more negatively than do non-anxious individuals, the studies that have demonstrated this phenomenon have typically done so using stimuli that are less clearly positive than the stimuli used in the current study. For example, Alden, Taylor, Mellings, and Laposa (2008) found that individuals with social phobia endorsed negative interpretations of positive events more so than did non-anxious individuals. Importantly, the events used in their study are better characterized as ‘somewhat positive’ rather than ‘completely positive’. For example, the item “When people *give signs* that they like me...” could have been more positive had it read “When people *tell me* that they like me...”. A minimal level of ambiguity may be necessary in order for differences in interpretations to emerge. Had the positive pictures used in the current study been less clearly and unambiguously positive, results might have resembled those of Alden and colleagues.

A second possible explanation for this unexpected finding may relate to the use of pictorial stimuli. The bulk of research demonstrating the association between anxiety and the tendency to appraise positive events as less positive, and negative events as more negative, has employed diary-like tasks or social interactions, but not digital photographs (e.g., Alden et al., 2008; Butler & Mathews, 1983; Kanai, Sasagawa, Chen, Shimada, & Sakano, 2010; Laposa et al., 2010). Perhaps the ability to imagine oneself in the situation is necessary for an anxious individual to appraise the event as either more negative or less positive compared to a non-anxious individual. Viewing photographs of others or viewing unfamiliar scenes may have prevented participants from being able to experience the image as though it were occurring to them. Perhaps cognitive processing biases are

most evident for self-relevant situations (Rosmarin, Bourque, Antony, & McCabe, 2009). Conceivably, had idiographic images been used, wherein the individual views pictures of familiar and personally-relevant scenes, different results may have emerged on the picture task.

Hypotheses 2a and 2b

The second set of hypotheses, which addressed the more central goals of the study, was not supported. In the diary task, those with GAD showed similar levels of concern for ambiguous situations compared to those with other anxiety disorders. Although this finding is contrary to expectation, in retrospect it is not entirely surprising. Most research demonstrating specificity in terms of interpretation biases within the anxiety disorders has done so using tools designed to elicit group differences. For example, the Body Sensations Interpretation Questionnaire (BSIQ; Clark et al., 1997) was developed to demonstrate that individuals with panic disorder perceive panic related ambiguity more negatively than individuals with other types of anxiety (Clark et al.). The BSIQ consists of four types of ambiguous events that were selected to highlight the similarities and differences of individuals with panic disorder compared to those with other anxiety disorders. The four types of ambiguous events of the BSIQ include: (1) ambiguous panic sensations; (2) ambiguous social events; (3) ambiguous general events; and (4) other ambiguous symptoms. As expected, studies using this questionnaire typically reveal that individuals with panic disorder select the negative interpretation of the ambiguous panic sensations events more often, and rate these negative interpretations as more believable compared to individuals with other anxiety disorders and non-clinical controls (Austin & Richards, 2006; Clark et al.).

The AUSD was not developed to differentiate individuals with GAD from those with other anxiety disorders, but rather to assess interpretations of ambiguity regardless of anxiety type. For example, the AUSD contains fourteen ambiguous situations, 5 of which are *socially* ambiguous. Importantly, individuals with GAD are not expected to interpret socially ambiguous situations more negatively than would individuals with social phobia. Considering that 37.5 % of individuals in the ANX group had a primary diagnosis of social phobia, it is possible that group differences were not evident due to the substantial amount of socially ambiguous situations in the AUSD. Subsequent to data collection for the current study, an extended version of the AUSD (AUSD-EX: Koerner & Dugas, 2008) was developed. This newer version includes 33 ambiguous situations which relate to 11 common worry themes among individuals with GAD. For example, Koerner and Dugas included ambiguous situations relating to academic/work performance, health, and finances. Therefore, it is possible that individuals with GAD would report more concern than individuals with other anxiety disorders on the ambiguous situations of the AUSD-EX given its coverage of the various worry domains present in GAD.

Another possible explanation for the similar interpretations of ambiguous situations between the two clinical groups related to the levels of IU observed in the two groups. Although the two clinical groups differed in expected ways on disorder specific symptoms (e.g., the GAD group reported higher levels of worry compared to others, and those with panic disorder reported more fear of bodily sensations compared to others), individuals in the GAD and ANX groups had similar levels of IU. Given that IU appears to play an important role in the interpretation of ambiguous information (Dugas et al.,

2005; Koerner & Dugas, 2008), it is possible that the similar levels of IU in the two clinical groups may have led to similar interpretations of ambiguous situations. One reason that was considered for the similar levels of IU in the two clinical groups had to do with the fact that 40% of individuals in the ANX group had a secondary subclinical diagnosis of GAD. This suggests that individuals in the ANX group suffered from some, but not all symptoms of GAD. Although one might conclude that these subclinical GAD symptoms accounted for the higher levels of IU in the ANX group, a comparison of IUS scores of individuals in the ANX group with secondary GAD symptoms to those in the ANX group without secondary GAD symptoms showed almost identical means (63.54 vs. 63.23 respectively). Furthermore, results from the second hypotheses remained even when individuals with secondary GAD symptoms were excluded from the analyses. Therefore, it does not appear that subclinical symptoms of GAD in the ANX group can account for the similar levels of IU in both clinical groups. An alternate potential reason for the similar levels of IU in the two clinical groups is that IU may be characteristic of most anxiety disorders. Although earlier research suggested that IU is specific to GAD (Ladouceur et al., 1999), recent research suggests that individuals with compulsive checking problems (Tolin, Abramowitz, Brigidi, & Foa, 2003) and with analogue social phobia (Carleton, Collimore, & Asmundson, 2010) experience similar levels of IU compared to those with GAD. Future research should examine the specificity of IU more fully given the inconsistent findings across studies.

Unexpectedly, individuals in the ANX group rated ambiguous pictures as less pleasant than did those in the GAD group. This suggests that the tendency to perceive pictorial ambiguity negatively may be more pronounced in those with other anxiety

disorders than it is in those with GAD. Considering that pictorial stimuli are rarely used to assess interpretation biases, future research is required to assess whether or not this finding is replicable.

Hypotheses 3a and 3b

Contrary to expectation, state anxiety moderated the relationship between IU and appraisals of ambiguous situations such that IU predicted ratings of ambiguous situations only at low levels of state anxiety. Generally speaking, cognitive theories posit that fundamental beliefs (or schemas) relate to biased processing and symptoms (Clark & Beck, 2010); accordingly, it was proposed that when accompanied by symptoms of anxiety, maladaptive beliefs would result in more biased processing. Surprisingly, results from this study point to the exact opposite; that when accompanied by greater symptoms of anxiety, IU does not lead to biased processing. Perhaps, when anxiety is high, the impact of beliefs on information processing is in some way “masked” by the greater impact of intense anxious arousal. Given that this is the first study to explore the interaction between beliefs about uncertainty and anxiety symptoms, and their relation to cognitive processing, the nature of this interaction requires further study.

Another unexpected finding was that state anxiety was not a predictor of appraisals of ambiguous situations or pictures. This finding stands in contrast to nearly all research conducted in this area showing that elevated anxiety leads to biased processing (MacLeod & Cohen, 1993). As discussed below, it is probable that this null finding is attributable to the measure used to assess state anxiety (i.e., SUDS) and is likely not a replicable finding.

Conclusions

A number of limitations in the current study are noted. Firstly, our measure of state anxiety (SUDS), while practical, is not ideal for statistical analyses, specifically regression analyses. Given that the SUDS is a 1-item measure, internal consistencies are not calculable. In regression analyses, predictor and criterion variables are presumed to have excellent internal consistency (Osborne & Waters, 2004). Given that the SUDS was used in regression analyses for the third set of hypotheses, results should be interpreted with caution. Secondly, while power to detect effects was adequate for the first two hypotheses, power was arguably not sufficient for the third set of hypotheses. Specifically, to detect an interaction with a small or medium sized effect, a sample size greater than 200 is recommended (Whisman & McClelland, 2005). It is possible that the sample size of 108 for the third set of hypotheses may have been insufficient to detect actual effects, should they exist.

Recent research has begun to examine the value of incorporating cognitive modification training paradigms into treatments for anxiety in the hope of incrementing treatment efficacy. Specifically, attention modification paradigms where individuals are trained to allocate their attention to a neutral stimulus as opposed to a threat-related stimulus, and interpretation modification paradigms where individuals are trained to interpret ambiguous information in a more neutral manner (as opposed to a threat-related manner) have received initial support as means of reducing symptoms of anxiety (Amir et al., 2009; Amir, Bomyea, & Beard, 2010; Hayes, Hirsch, Krebs, & Mathews, 2010). Considering that this area of research is expanding rapidly, it seems that the role of maladaptive beliefs in relation to biased processing has not received adequate research attention. This study was an attempt to begin to fill this research gap by investigating the

processes involved in the interpretation of information, which may ultimately serve to refine treatment protocols that are currently in use. Given that IU was shown to be particularly important in the appraisals of ambiguous situations and pictures, the role of maladaptive beliefs as they relate to cognitive processing biases warrants inclusion in future investigations.

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Table 1

Means and Standard Deviations for Self-Report Measures in GAD, ANX, & CTRL Groups

	GAD	ANX	CTRL
Measure	<i>M (SD)</i>	<i>M (SD)</i>	<i>M (SD)</i>
PSWQ	62.74 (7.43) ^a	48.60 (9.76) ^b	40.24 (8.98) ^c
IUS	72.15 (20.24) ^a	63.35 (21.70) ^a	45.89 (11.80) ^b
PI-WSUR	24.54 (17.87) ^a	19.10 (16.02) ^a	17.35 (10.81) ^a
SPIN	19.53 (11.35) ^a	22.66 (18.74) ^a	13.06 (10.46) ^b
BSQ	37.52 (14.00) ^a	35.17 (13.82) ^{ab}	29.73 (9.40) ^b
ACQ	26.31(7.93) ^a	25.47 (7.59) ^a	19.78 (4.85) ^b
STAI-T	54.05 (6.81) ^a	50.39 (9.87) ^a	37.78 (6.53) ^b
BDI-II	17.54 (9.52) ^a	12.03 (7.39) ^b	5.43 (5.57) ^c

Note. Means with differing subscripts are statistically different ($p < .05$), GAD = Generalized anxiety disorder group; ANX = Other anxiety disorders (social phobia, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder with or without agoraphobia) group; CTRL = Control group; PSWQ = Penn State Worry Questionnaire; IUS = Intolerance of Uncertainty Scale; PI-WSUR = Padua Inventory Washington State University Revision; SPIN = Social Phobia Inventory; BSQ = Body Sensations Questionnaire; ACQ = Agoraphobic Cognitions Questionnaire; STAI-T = State Trait Anxiety Inventory Trait version; BDI-II = Beck Depression Inventory Second Edition.

Table 2

Means and Standard Deviations for Ratings of Concern from the AUSD

Situation Type	GAD		ANX		CTRL	
	<i>M</i>	<i>(SD)</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>(SD)</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>(SD)</i>
Positive	1.78	(.72)	2.01	(.91)	1.49	(.56)
Negative	3.53	(.67)	3.14	(.54)	2.69	(.56)
Ambiguous	2.94	(.68)	2.83	(.69)	2.14	(.49)

Note. AUSD = Ambiguous Unambiguous Situations Diary; GAD = Generalized anxiety disorder group; ANX = Other anxiety disorders (Social phobia, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder with or without agoraphobia) group; CTRL = Control group; 1 = *Not at all concerned*, 5 = *Very concerned*.

Table 3

Unstandardized & Standardized Regression Coefficients from the AUSD and APRT

Criterion Variable	Predictor	AUSD			APRT		
		<i>B</i>	<i>SE B</i>	β	<i>B</i>	<i>SE B</i>	β
Positive	Age	-.001	.006	-.020	.025*	.008	.286
	Sex	.508*	.145	.321	-.704*	.194	-.325
	Group	-.426*	.154	-.267	-.043	.207	-.020
Negative	Age	.013*	.005	.227	-.021*	.007	-.299
	Sex	-.118	.123	-.083	.560*	.154	.320
	Group	-.532*	.131	-.371	.169	.165	.095
Neutral	Age				.009*	.003	.307
	Sex				-.102	.066	-.144
	Group				.141*	.071	.198
Ambiguous	Age	.013*	.005	.223	-.007	.005	-.117
	Sex	.236 ^a	.123	.157	-.010	.128	-.008
	Group	-.656*	.131	-.434	.419*	.137	.300

Note. AUSD = Ambiguous Unambiguous Situations Diary; APRT = Affective Picture Rating Task; Coding: Sex: female = 0, male = 1; Group: Clinical groups = 0, Non-clinical group = 1; * $p < .05$, ^a $p < .10$

Table 4

Means and Standard Deviations for Ratings of Pleasantness in the APRT

	GAD	ANX	CTRL
Situation Type	<i>M</i> (<i>SD</i>)	<i>M</i> (<i>SD</i>)	<i>M</i> (<i>SD</i>)
Positive	7.67 (.85)	7.26 (1.11)	7.23 (1.12)
Negative	1.67 (.46)	2.04 (.91)	2.19 (1.01)
Ambiguous	4.32 (.61)	4.12 (.65)	4.72 (.63)
Neutral	5.16 (.31)	4.86 (.30)	5.11 (.34)

Note. APRT = Affective Picture Rating Task, GAD = Generalized anxiety disorder group, ANX = other anxiety disorders (Social phobia, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder with or without agoraphobia) group, CTRL = Control group, 1 = *Very unpleasant*, 9 = *Very pleasant*

Table 5

Unstandardized & Standardized Regression Coefficients from the AUSD and APRT

Criterion Variable	Predictor	AUSD			APRT		
		B	SE B	β	B	SE B	β
Positive	Age	.002	.008	.037	.026*	.010	.325
	Sex	.554*	.222	.322	-.665*	.267	-.319
	Severity	.178 ^a	.100	.213	.038	.121	.037
	Group	.114	.232	.070	.131	.280	.066
Negative	Age	.015*	.006	.280	.024*	.007	-.411
	Sex	-.022	.174	-.016	.527*	.184	.351
	Severity	.135 ^a	.079	.205	-.086	.084	-.117
	Group	-.189	.182	-.147	-.132	.193	-.092
Neutral	Age				.006 ^a	.003	.215
	Sex				.035	.084	.050
	Severity				-.085*	.038	-.244
	Group				-.297*	.089	-.440
Ambiguous	Age	.018*	.006	.331	-.016*	.006	-.325
	Sex	.331 ^a	.172	.230	.228	.168	.175
	Severity	.248*	.078	.353	-.187*	.076	-.290
	Group	.046	.180	.034	-.558*	.176	-.449

Note. AUSD = Ambiguous Unambiguous Situations Diary; APRT = Affective Picture Rating Task; Coding: Sex: Female = 0, Male = 1; Group: Generalized anxiety disorder group = 0, other anxiety disorder group = 1, * $p < .05$, ^a $p < .10$

Table 6
Regression Equations for the Interaction

SUDS				
Level	Score	Regression Equation	SE	<i>t</i>
+2SD	83.474	$\hat{Y} = .01147X + 2.06$.0510	.23
+1SD	57.387	$\hat{Y} = .01695X + 1.70$.0352	.48
Mean	31.3	$\hat{Y} = .02243X + 1.34$.0196	1.15
-1SD	5.213	$\hat{Y} = .02791X + .97$.0054	5.15*

Note. SUDS = Subjective Units of Distress Scale (anxiety), * $p < .01$

Appendix A
Consent Form for Clinical Groups

FORMULAIRE D'INFORMATION ET DE CONSENTEMENT

- Titre de l'étude: Le traitement de l'information chez les personnes atteintes d'un trouble anxieux
- Chercheur: Michel Dugas, Ph.D. (psychologie)
Chercheur régulier, Centre de recherche, HSCM
Psychologue, Clinique des troubles anxieux, HSCM
Professeur agrégé, Département de psychologie,
Université Concordia
Tél : 514-338-4201 ou 514-848-2424 (poste 2215)
Courriel : Michel.Dugas@concordia.ca
- Co-chercheurs: Adam Radomsky, Ph.D. (psychologie)
Professeur adjoint, Département de psychologie, Université Concordia
Tél : 514-848-2424 (poste 2202)
Natalie Phillips, Ph.D. (psychologie)
Professeur agrégé, Département de psychologie, Université Concordia
Tél : 514-848-2424 (poste 2218)
Pierre Savard, M.D., Ph.D. (microbiologie et immunologie)
Professeur adjoint, Département de psychiatrie,
Faculté de Médecine, Université de Montréal
Psychiatre, Clinique des troubles anxieux, HSCM
Tél : 514-338-4201
Adrienne Gaudet, M.D. (psychiatrie)
Professeur adjoint, Département de psychiatrie,
Faculté de Médecine, Université de Montréal
Psychiatre, Clinique des troubles anxieux, HSCM
Tél : 514-338-4201
Julie Turcotte, M.D. (psychiatrie)
Professeur adjoint, Département de psychiatrie,
Faculté de Médecine, Université de Montréal
Psychiatre, Clinique des troubles anxieux, HSCM
Tél : 514-338-4201
- Organisme
de subvention : Instituts de recherche en santé du Canada
410 avenue Laurier ouest, 9^{ème} étage, indice de l'adresse
4209A,

Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0W9
INFORMATION

1. Nature et objectif de l'étude

Nous savons aujourd'hui que les personnes atteintes de troubles anxieux ont certains biais dans leur façon de traiter l'information provenant de leur environnement. Par exemple, les personnes anxieuses tendent à porter leur attention plus rapidement à certains « signes de danger » et à interpréter certaines situations ambiguës de façon menaçante. Par contre, nous ne savons pas s'il existe des différences au niveau du traitement de l'information entre les personnes atteintes de différents troubles anxieux. En d'autres mots, est-ce que toutes les personnes anxieuses réagissent de façon semblable à l'information provenant de leur environnement ou est-ce que la façon de réagir dépend du trouble anxieux particulier dont souffre la personne?

Le but de cette étude est d'évaluer et de comparer le traitement de l'information chez les personnes atteintes de différents troubles anxieux. Plus particulièrement, nous voulons utiliser des tâches informatiques pour comparer le traitement de l'information chez les personnes atteintes du trouble d'anxiété généralisée à celui des personnes atteintes des autres troubles anxieux et à celui des personnes non anxieuses.

Un total de 165 adultes participeront à cette étude. Plus précisément, nous recruterons 55 personnes présentant un diagnostic primaire de trouble d'anxiété généralisée, 55 personnes présentant un diagnostic primaire d'un autre trouble anxieux (phobie sociale, le trouble panique et le trouble obsessionnel compulsif) et 55 personnes non anxieuses. Les 110 participants cliniques (groupes 1 et 2) seront recrutés à la Clinique des troubles anxieux de l'Hôpital du Sacré-Cœur de Montréal tandis que les 55 participants non cliniques (groupe 3) seront recrutés à l'aide d'annonces placées dans les journaux locaux.

2. Déroulement de l'étude et méthodes utilisées

Cette étude comporte deux étapes : (1) l'évaluation détaillée de vos difficultés; et (2) l'administration de tâches informatiques et de questionnaires qui ont pour but d'évaluer votre façon typique de traiter l'information (par exemple, votre façon de porter attention à certains mots ou votre façon d'interpréter certaines situations).

Première étape : Deux rencontres d'évaluation

Si vous acceptez d'être inclus dans l'étude, vous participerez d'abord à une entrevue diagnostique d'environ une heure avec un(e) des psychiatres de l'équipe (Dr Savard, Dre Gaudet ou Dre Turcotte). Cette entrevue préliminaire nous permettra d'évaluer si vous semblez remplir les critères de sélection de l'étude. Si tel est le cas, vous participerez à une deuxième entrevue diagnostique d'environ une heure et demie avec une psychologue de notre équipe (Renée Leblanc ou Amélie Seidah). Suite à l'entrevue, vous répondrez à cinq brefs questionnaires qui ont pour but d'évaluer vos symptômes d'anxiété. Cela vous prendra environ 15 minutes pour répondre aux questionnaires. La durée totale de cette rencontre (entrevue, pause et questionnaires) sera d'environ deux heures. Si la deuxième évaluation confirme que vous remplissez les critères d'inclusion pour l'étude, vous serez alors invité(e) à poursuivre votre participation.

Deuxième étape : Une rencontre pour compléter des tâches informatiques et questionnaires

Si vous acceptez de poursuivre votre participation à l'étude, vous serez alors convoqué(e) à une dernière rencontre pendant laquelle vous ferez des tâches d'attention et d'interprétation sur un ordinateur et répondrez à des questionnaires. En ce qui concerne les tâches informatiques, vous ferez une tâche évaluant votre façon de porter attention à certains mots et deux tâches évaluant votre façon de comprendre certaines situations. Chacune des trois tâches prend environ 20 minutes à compléter. Vous répondrez ensuite à cinq brefs questionnaires qui ont pour but d'évaluer votre état général. Cela vous prendra environ 15 minutes pour répondre aux questionnaires. La durée totale de cette rencontre (directives, tâches informatiques, pause et questionnaires) sera d'environ une heure et demie.

3. Risques, effets secondaires et désagréments

Il n'est pas impossible que certaines tâches ou certains questionnaires provoquent un léger malaise à court terme (possiblement en vous faisant réfléchir à vos difficultés). Par contre, ces tâches et questionnaires ont déjà été utilisés à plusieurs reprises auprès des personnes anxieuses et les malaises sont rares. Si cela vous arrive, nous vous prions d'en discuter avec la professionnelle de recherche ou avec votre thérapeute.

4. Bénéfices et avantages

Votre participation à cette étude vous permettra de recevoir une évaluation plus poussée et approfondie de vos difficultés. Parallèlement, en participant à cette

étude, vous pourrez contribuer à l'avancement des connaissances dans le domaine des troubles anxieux.

5. Autres moyens thérapeutiques possibles

Cette étude porte strictement sur l'évaluation de votre problème d'anxiété (et non le traitement). Si vous décidez de ne pas participer à cette étude, votre traitement à la Clinique des troubles anxieux ne sera aucunement affecté.

6. Versement d'une indemnité

Il n'y a aucune rémunération relative à votre participation à cette étude.

7. Confidentialité

Tous les renseignements recueillis à votre sujet au cours de l'étude demeureront strictement confidentiels, dans les limites prévues par la loi, et vous ne serez identifié(e) que par un code. Aucune publication ou communication scientifique résultant de cette étude ne renfermera quoi que ce soit qui puisse permettre de vous identifier.

Cependant, à des fins de contrôle du projet de recherche, votre dossier pourra être consulté par une personne mandatée par le comité d'éthique de la recherche de l'Hôpital du Sacré-Cœur ainsi que par des représentants de l'organisme de subvention (Instituts de recherche en santé du Canada). Tous ces organismes adhèrent à une politique de stricte confidentialité.

8. Indemnisation en cas de préjudice

Si vous deviez subir quelque préjudice que ce soit suite à votre participation à cette étude, vous recevrez tous les soins médicaux nécessaires, sans frais de votre part. Toutefois, ceci ne vous empêche nullement d'exercer un recours légal en cas de faute reprochée à toute personne impliquée dans l'étude.

En acceptant de participer à cette étude, vous ne renoncez à aucun de vos droits ni ne libérez les chercheurs, l'organisme subventionnaire (Instituts de recherche en santé du Canada) ou les établissements impliqués de leurs responsabilités légales et professionnelles.

9. Participation volontaire et retrait de l'étude

Votre participation à cette étude est volontaire. Vous êtes donc libre de refuser d'y participer. Vous pouvez également vous retirer de l'étude à n'importe quel

moment, sans avoir à donner de raisons, en faisant connaître votre décision au chercheur ou à l'un des membres de l'équipe de recherche. Toute nouvelle connaissance acquise durant le déroulement de l'étude qui pourrait affecter votre décision de continuer d'y participer vous sera communiquée sans délai.

Votre décision de ne pas participer à l'étude ou de vous en retirer n'aura aucune conséquence sur les soins qui vous seront fournis par la suite ou sur vos relations avec votre médecin et les autres intervenants.

10. Personnes à contacter

Si vous avez des questions à poser au sujet de cette étude ou s'il survient un incident quelconque ou si vous désirez vous retirer de l'étude, vous pouvez contacter en tout temps le Dr Michel Dugas (le chercheur principal de l'étude) aux numéros de téléphone suivants :

Lundi, mardi, jeudi et vendredi : (514) 848-2424, poste 2215 (Département de psychologie, Université Concordia)

Mercredi : (514) 338-4201 (Clinique des troubles anxieux, Hôpital du Sacré-Cœur)

Si vous voulez poser des questions à un professionnel ou à un chercheur qui n'est pas impliqué dans cette étude, vous pouvez communiquer avec Dr Norman Lussier, omnipraticien à la Clinique des troubles anxieux, au (514) 338-4201.

Si vous avez des questions à poser concernant vos droits en tant que participant à un projet de recherche, ou si vous avez des plaintes ou des commentaires à formuler, vous pouvez communiquer avec la direction générale de l'hôpital, au (514) 338-2222, poste 3581.



CONSENTEMENT

Le traitement de l'information chez les personnes atteintes d'un trouble anxieux

La nature de cette étude, les procédés à utiliser, les risques et les bénéfices que comporte ma participation à cette étude ainsi que le caractère confidentiel des informations qui seront recueillies au cours de l'étude m'ont été expliqués.

J'ai eu l'occasion de poser toutes mes questions concernant les différents aspects de cette étude et on y a répondu à ma satisfaction.

Je reconnais qu'on m'a laissé le temps voulu pour prendre ma décision.

J'accepte volontairement de participer à cette étude. Je demeure libre de m'en retirer en tout temps sans que cela ne nuise aux relations avec mon médecin ou les autres intervenants et sans préjudice d'aucune sorte.

Je recevrai une copie signée de ce formulaire d'information et de consentement.

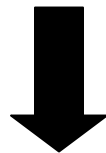
_____	_____	_____
Nom du sujet (en lettres moulées)	Signature	Date

_____	_____	_____
Nom du chercheur ou de son représentant (en lettres moulées)	Signature	Date

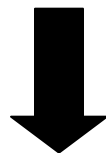
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Nom du témoin (en lettres moulées)	Signature	Date

**PROCÉDURE POUR L'ÉTUDE : « LE
TRAITEMENT DE L'INFORMATION CHEZ LES
PERSONNES ATTEINTES D'UN TROUBLE
ANXIEUX »**

**RENCONTRE 1 : PREMIÈRE ÉVALUATION
DIAGNOSTIQUE** (et formulaire de
consentement)



**RENCONTRE 2 : DEUXIÈME ÉVALUATION
DIAGNOSTIQUE** (et questionnaires)



RENCONTRE 3 : TÂCHES À L'ORDINATEUR (et
questionnaires)

Appendix B

Consent Form for Non-clinical Group

Formulaire de consentement de participation à une recherche

Par la présente, je déclare consentir à participer à une étude menée par Dr Michel Dugas du département de psychologie de l'Université Concordia (514-848-2424, poste 2246; anxiety@alcor.concordia.ca).

A. OBJECTIF DE L'ÉTUDE

On m'a informé que le but de cette étude est d'évaluer et de comparer le traitement de l'information chez trois groupes de personnes, soit (1) auprès de personnes atteintes du trouble d'anxiété généralisée, (2) auprès de personnes présentant d'autres troubles anxieux, et (3) auprès de personnes non anxieuses.

B. PROCÉDURE (DÉROULEMENT DE L'ÉTUDE ET MÉTHODES UTILISÉES)

Cette étude comporte deux étapes : (1) l'évaluation de vos expériences anxieuses par l'entremise d'une entrevue; et (2) l'administration de tâches informatiques et de questionnaires qui ont pour but d'évaluer votre façon typique de traiter l'information (par exemple, votre façon de porter attention à certains mots ou votre façon d'interpréter certaines situations). La durée de chacune de ces étapes est d'environ une heure, pour une durée totale d'environ deux heures. Chaque participant(e) recevra une compensation de 20 \$.

Tous les renseignements recueillis auprès des participant(e)s au cours de l'étude demeureront strictement confidentiels, dans les limites prévues par la loi, et les participant(e)s ne seront identifié(e)s que par des codes. Aucune publication ou communication scientifique résultant de cette étude ne renfermera quoi que ce soit qui puisse permettre d'identifier les participants.

C. RISQUES ET AVANTAGES

Il est possible que certaines tâches ou certains questionnaires provoquent un léger malaise à court terme. Par contre, ces tâches et questionnaires ont déjà été utilisés à plusieurs reprises auprès des personnes anxieuses et nonanxieuses et les malaises sont rares. Si cela vous arrive, nous vous prions d'en discuter avec la professionnelle de recherche.

En participant à cette étude, vous pourrez contribuer à l'avancement des connaissances dans le domaine des troubles anxieux.

D. CONDITIONS DE PARTICIPATION

- Je comprends que ma participation à cette étude est volontaire. Je suis donc libre de refuser d'y participer. Je peux également me retirer de l'étude à n'importe quel moment, sans conséquence pour moi et sans avoir à justifier pourquoi. Je dois seulement faire connaître ma décision au chercheur ou à la professionnelle de recherche.

- Je comprends que ma participation à cette étude est CONFIDENTIELLE.

- Je comprends que les données de cette étude pourront être publiées, mais d'aucune façon mon identité sera dévoilée.

- Je comprends le but de la présente étude ; je sais qu'elle ne comprend pas de motifs cachés dont je n'ai pas été informé(e).

J'AI LU ATTENTIVEMENT CE QUI PRÉCÈDE ET JE COMPRENDS LA NATURE DE L'ENTENTE. JE CONSENS LIBREMENT ET VOLONTAIREMENT À PARTICIPER À CETTE ÉTUDE.

NOM (en lettres détachées)

SIGNATURE

Si vous avez des questions concernant vos droits en tant que participant(e) à l'étude, S.V.P. contactez Adela Reid, Agente d'éthique en recherche/conformité, Université Concordia, au 514-848-2424 poste 7481 ou par courriel au adela.reid@concordia.ca

Appendix C

Ambiguous Unambiguous Situations Diary

JSANA

JSANA

No. Dossier _____

Date _____

Imaginez que les énoncés qui suivent sont des extraits de votre journal personnel. Veuillez lire chaque extrait et décider si l'événement décrit pour cette journée vous préoccuperait (par exemple, vous inquiéterait) ou non. En utilisant l'échelle ci-dessous, encerclez le chiffre (1 à 5) indiquant jusqu'à quel point vous seriez préoccupé(e) ou non par chaque item. Veuillez n'encercler qu'un seul chiffre par item. Il n'y a pas de bonne ou de mauvaise réponse; décidez simplement comment vous vous sentiriez dans chaque cas.

	Pas du tout préoccupé(e)	Un peu préoccupé(e)	Modérément préoccupé(e)	Très préoccupé(e)	Extrêmement préoccupé(e)
Lundi, 2 mai 2005					
J'ai tellement de travail présentement et en plus de tous les textes que je dois écrire, je viens d'apprendre qu'il y aura un examen de fin d'étape la semaine prochaine.	1	2	3	4	5
Mardi, 3 mai 2005					
Mes démarches de recherche d'emploi d'été se déroulent très bien; jusqu'à date, les trois compagnies pour lesquelles j'aimerais le plus travailler m'ont offert une deuxième entrevue.	1	2	3	4	5
Mercredi, 4 mai 2005					
Aujourd'hui mon professeur m'a remis un travail de session et j'ai été surpris(e) de ma note.	1	2	3	4	5
Jeudi, 5 mai 2005					
Ma mère devait amener mon petit frère chez le médecin aujourd'hui; le médecin devait évaluer sa croissance.	1	2	3	4	5
Vendredi, 6 mai 2005					
Je suis allé(e) chez le coiffeur ce matin; mon nouveau style de coiffure est épouvantable, ça me va affreusement mal.	1	2	3	4	5

	Pas du tout préoccupé(e)	Un peu préoccupé(e)	Modérément préoccupé(e)	Très préoccupé(e)	Extrêmement préoccupé(e)
Samedi, 7 mai 2005					
Aujourd'hui, j'ai reçu mon premier chèque de paie pour mon emploi de fin de semaine; j'étais stupéfait(e) de voir le montant que j'ai reçu. 1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....					
Dimanche, 8 mai 2005					
Je suis allé(e) au party de Marie hier soir; c'était agréable! 1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....					
Lundi, 9 mai 2005					
Je me suis sentie malade toute la journée; si je me sens encore comme ça demain, il va falloir que j'aille chez le médecin. 1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....					
Mardi, 10 mai 2005					
C'est une belle journée. Je trouve que c'est facile d'être de bonne humeur quand le soleil brille. 1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....					
Mercredi, 11 mai 2005					
En sortant de chez moi ce soir, j'ai été arrêté(e) dans la rue. 1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....					
Jeudi, 12 mai 2005					
Les équipes pour la compétition de volleyball ont été annoncées aujourd'hui; je ne peux pas croire que j'ai été choisi(e) pour jouer dans la deuxième équipe. 1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....					
Vendredi, 13 mai 2005					
J'arrive tout juste de l'agence de voyages; j'ai réussi à réserver un séjour de 2 semaines très bon marché pour cet été. 1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....					
Samedi, 14 mai 2005					
Je marchais sur le bord de la mer au moment où j'ai aperçu mon amie Hélène, qui était dans l'eau, me faire signe. 1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....					

	Pas du tout préoccupé(e)	Un peu préoccupé(e)	Modérément préoccupé(e)	Très préoccupé(e)	Extrêmement préoccupé(e)
Dimanche, 15 mai 2005					
Nous avons invités quelques amis pour un barbecue, mais personne n'est venu.	1	2	3	4	5
Lundi, 16 mai 2005					
J'ai reçu une lettre de la banque ce matin, m'informant que ma limite de découvert était dépassée et que j'allais devoir payer des frais bancaires assez substantiels.	1	2	3	4	5
Mardi, 17 mai 2005					
J'ai téléphoné au médecin aujourd'hui et j'ai été surpris(e) des résultats de mon examen médical de la semaine passée.	1	2	3	4	5
Mercredi, 18 mai 2005					
J'ai trouvé mon repas d'hier au restaurant très décevant et en plus, je pense maintenant avoir un empoisonnement alimentaire.	1	2	3	4	5
Jeudi, 19 mai 2005					
Notre patron parlait de la piètre performance de la compagnie et a reconnu que j'en étais le principal responsable.	1	2	3	4	5
Vendredi, 20 mai 2005					
Lors de ma première soirée comme chef au restaurant, j'ai été appelé(e) à la table de clients à deux reprises.	1	2	3	4	5
Samedi, 21 mai 2005					
Lors de la réception, je me suis levé(e) et j'ai fait un discours qui a donné le fou rire à tout le monde.	1	2	3	4	5
Dimanche, 22 mai 2005					
J'ai beaucoup aimé revoir David, mon ami d'enfance, hier soir. Ça faisait au moins un an depuis qu'on s'était vu la dernière fois.	1	2	3	4	5

	Pas du tout préoccupé(e)	Un peu préoccupé(e)	Modérément préoccupé(e)	Très préoccupé(e)	Extrêmement préoccupé(e)
Lundi, 23 mai 2005					
Alors que je discutais avec mes amis de travail, j'ai été surpris(e) par les convictions de l'un d'eux.	1.....	2.....	3.....	4.....	5.....
Mardi, 24 mai 2005					
Tout le monde a commenté ma performance dans la pièce de théâtre.	1.....	2.....	3.....	4.....	5.....
Mercredi, 25 mai 2005					
Mes amis et moi avons planifié une fin de semaine à l'extérieur au début du mois prochain. Malheureusement, à cause d'un changement d'horaire au travail, ça sera impossible pour moi d'y aller.	1.....	2.....	3.....	4.....	5.....
Jeudi, 26 mai 2005					
En entrant à la banque, je vis le commis remettre beaucoup d'argent à un homme.	1.....	2.....	3.....	4.....	5.....
Vendredi, 27 mai 2005					
J'ai été très heureux(se) de réussir mon test de conduite aujourd'hui. Il faut fêter ça en grand.	1.....	2.....	3.....	4.....	5.....
Samedi, 28 mai 2005					
J'ai eu du succès dans mon magasinage cet après-midi et j'ai acheté un bel ensemble pour le mariage de mon cousin.	1.....	2.....	3.....	4.....	5.....
Dimanche, 29 mai 2005					
J'ai téléphoné à la gardienne pour prendre des nouvelles de mes enfants et personne n'a répondu.	1.....	2.....	3.....	4.....	5.....

Appendix D

Positive Picture from the Affective Picture Rating Task



Appendix E

Negative Picture from the Affective Picture Rating Task



Appendix F

Neutral Picture from the Affective Picture Rating Task



Appendix G

Ambiguous Picture from the Affective Picture Rating Task



Appendix H

The Penn State Worry Questionnaire

QIPS

QIPS

No. Dossier _____

Date _____

Veuillez utiliser l'échelle ci-dessous pour exprimer jusqu'à quel point chacun des énoncés suivants correspond à vous. Encerclez le numéro (1 à 5) approprié.

- | | Pas du
tout corres-
pondant | Un peu
corres-
pondant | Assez
corres-
pondant | Très
corres-
pondant | Extrêmement
corres-
pondant |
|--|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Si je n'ai pas assez de temps pour tout faire, je ne m'inquiète pas. | 1..... | 2..... | 3..... | 4..... | 5..... |
| 2. Mes inquiétudes me submergent. | 1..... | 2..... | 3..... | 4..... | 5..... |
| 3. Je n'ai pas tendance à m'inquiéter à propos des choses. | 1..... | 2..... | 3..... | 4..... | 5..... |
| 4. Plusieurs situations m'amènent à m'inquiéter. | 1..... | 2..... | 3..... | 4..... | 5..... |
| 5. Je sais que je ne devrais pas m'inquiéter mais je n'y peux rien. | 1..... | 2..... | 3..... | 4..... | 5..... |
| 6. Quand je suis sous pression, je m'inquiète beaucoup. | 1..... | 2..... | 3..... | 4..... | 5..... |
| 7. Je m'inquiète continuellement à propos de tout. | 1..... | 2..... | 3..... | 4..... | 5..... |
| 8. Il m'est facile de me débarrasser de pensées inquiétantes. | 1..... | 2..... | 3..... | 4..... | 5..... |

QIPS

Page 2 de 2

- | | Pas du
tout corres-
pondant | Un peu
corres-
pondant | Assez
corres-
pondant | Très
corres-
pondant | Extrêmement
corres-
pondant |
|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 9. Aussitôt que j'ai fini une tâche, je commence immédiatement à m'inquiéter au sujet de toutes les autres choses que j'ai encore à faire. | 1..... | 2..... | 3..... | 4..... | 5..... |
| 10. Je ne m'inquiète jamais. | 1..... | 2..... | 3..... | 4..... | 5..... |
| 11. Quand je n'ai plus rien à faire au sujet d'un tracas, je ne m'en inquiète plus. | 1..... | 2..... | 3..... | 4..... | 5..... |
| 12. J'ai été inquiet tout au long de ma vie. | 1..... | 2..... | 3..... | 4..... | 5..... |
| 13. Je remarque que je m'inquiète pour certains sujets. | 1..... | 2..... | 3..... | 4..... | 5..... |
| 14. Quand je commence à m'inquiéter, je ne peux pas m'arrêter. | 1..... | 2..... | 3..... | 4..... | 5..... |
| 15. Je m'inquiète tout le temps. | 1..... | 2..... | 3..... | 4..... | 5..... |
| 16. Je m'inquiète au sujet de mes projets jusqu'à ce qu'ils soient complétés. | 1..... | 2..... | 3..... | 4..... | 5..... |

Version originale: Meyer, T.J., Miller, M.L., Metzger, R.L., & Borkovec, T.D. (1990). *Behaviour Research and Therapy*, 28, 487-495.

Version française: Ladouceur, R., Freeston, M.H., Dumont, J. Letarte, H., Rhéaume, J. Thibodeau, N. & Gagnon, F. (1992).

Canadian Psychology/ Psychologie Canadienne, 33, 240.

Appendix I

Intolerance of Uncertainty Scale

ÉII

ÉII

No. Dossier _____

Date _____

Voici une série d'énoncés qui représentent comment les gens peuvent réagir à l'incertitude dans la vie. Veuillez encercler le numéro (1 à 5) approprié pour exprimer jusqu'à quel point chacun des énoncés suivants correspond à vous.

	Pas du tout correspondant	Un peu correspondant	Assez correspondant	Très correspondant	Tout à fait correspondant
1. L'incertitude m'empêche de prendre position.	1.....	2.....	3.....	4.....	5.....
2. Être incertain(e) veut dire qu'on est une personne désorganisée.	1.....	2.....	3.....	4.....	5.....
3. L'incertitude rend la vie intolérable.	1.....	2.....	3.....	4.....	5.....
4. C'est injuste de ne pas avoir de garanties dans la vie.	1.....	2.....	3.....	4.....	5.....
5. Je ne peux pas avoir l'esprit tranquille tant que je ne sais pas ce qui va arriver le lendemain.	1.....	2.....	3.....	4.....	5.....
6. L'incertitude me rend mal à l'aise, anxieux(se) ou stressé(e).	1.....	2.....	3.....	4.....	5.....
7. Les imprévus me dérangent énormément.	1.....	2.....	3.....	4.....	5.....
8. Ça me frustre de ne pas avoir toute l'information dont j'ai besoin.	1.....	2.....	3.....	4.....	5.....
9. L'incertitude m'empêche de profiter pleinement de la vie.	1.....	2.....	3.....	4.....	5.....
10. On devrait tout prévenir pour éviter les surprises.	1.....	2.....	3.....	4.....	5.....
11. Un léger imprévu peut tout gâcher, même la meilleure des planifications.	1.....	2.....	3.....	4.....	5.....

ÉII

2 de 3

- | | Pas du tout
correspondant | Un peu
correspondant | Assez
correspondant | Très
correspondant | Tout à fait
correspondant |
|--|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 12. Lorsque c'est le temps d'agir,
l'incertitude me paralyse. | 1..... | 2..... | 3..... | 4..... | 5..... |
| 13. Être incertain(e) veut dire que
je ne suis pas à la hauteur. | 1..... | 2..... | 3..... | 4..... | 5..... |
| 14. Lorsque je suis incertain(e),
je ne peux pas aller de l'avant. | 1..... | 2..... | 3..... | 4..... | 5..... |
| 15. Lorsque je suis incertain(e), je
ne peux pas bien fonctionner. | 1..... | 2..... | 3..... | 4..... | 5..... |
| 16. Contrairement à moi, les autres
semblent toujours savoir où
ils vont dans la vie. | 1..... | 2..... | 3..... | 4..... | 5..... |
| 17. L'incertitude me rend vulnérable,
malheureux(se) ou triste. | 1..... | 2..... | 3..... | 4..... | 5..... |
| 18. Je veux toujours savoir ce
que l'avenir me réserve. | 1..... | 2..... | 3..... | 4..... | 5..... |
| 19. Je déteste être pris(e) au dépourvu. | 1..... | 2..... | 3..... | 4..... | 5..... |
| 20. Le moindre doute peut
m'empêcher d'agir. | 1..... | 2..... | 3..... | 4..... | 5..... |
| 21. Je devrais être capable de
tout organiser à l'avance. | 1..... | 2..... | 3..... | 4..... | 5..... |
| 22. Être incertain(e), ça veut dire
que je manque de confiance. | 1..... | 2..... | 3..... | 4..... | 5..... |
| 23. Je trouve injuste que d'autres
personnes semblent certaines
face à leur avenir. | 1..... | 2..... | 3..... | 4..... | 5..... |
| 24. L'incertitude m'empêche
de bien dormir. | 1..... | 2..... | 3..... | 4..... | 5..... |
| 25. Je dois me retirer de
toute situation incertaine. | 1..... | 2..... | 3..... | 4..... | 5..... |

ÉII

Page 3 de 3

Pas du tout correspondant	Un peu correspondant	Assez correspondant	Très correspondant	Tout à fait correspondant
------------------------------	-------------------------	------------------------	-----------------------	------------------------------

26. Les ambiguïtés de la vie me stressent.....1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....
27. Je ne tolère pas d'être indé-
cis(e) au sujet de mon avenir.1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....

Appendix J

Padua Inventory - Washington State University Revision

IP-RWSU

IP-RWSU

No. Dossier _____

Date _____

Les énoncés suivants réfèrent à des pensées et des comportements qui peuvent survenir à tous les jours dans la vie de chacun. Pour chacun des énoncés, choisir la réponse qui semble le mieux vous décrire en tenant compte du degré de perturbation que ces pensées ou comportements peuvent vous causer. Cochez vos réponses comme suit:

- | | Pas du tout | Peu | Moyennement | Beaucoup |
|--|-------------|-----|-------------|----------|
| 1. Je sens que mes mains sont sales quand je touche de l'argent.0.....1.....2.....3..... | | | | |
| 2. Je pense qu'un contact, même léger, avec des sécrétions corporelles (transpiration, salive, urine, etc.) peut contaminer mes vêtements ou me nuire de quelque façon.0.....1.....2.....3..... | | | | |
| 3. J'éprouve de la difficulté à toucher un objet quand je sais que des étrangers ou d'autres personnes lui ont touché.0.....1.....2.....3..... | | | | |
| 4. J'éprouve de la difficulté à toucher aux déchets ou aux choses sales.0.....1.....2.....3..... | | | | |
| 5. J'évite d'utiliser les toilettes publiques parce que j'ai peur d'attraper des maladies ou d'être contaminé(e).0.....1.....2.....3..... | | | | |
| 6. J'évite d'utiliser les téléphones publics parce que j'ai peur d'attraper des maladies ou d'être contaminé(e).0.....1.....2.....3..... | | | | |
| 7. Je me lave les mains plus souvent et plus longtemps que nécessaire.0.....1.....2.....3..... | | | | |

IP-RWSU

- | | Pas du tout | Peu | Moyennement | Beaucoup |
|--|-------------|-----|-------------|----------|
| 8. Parfois, je dois me laver ou me nettoyer uniquement parce que je crois être possiblement sale ou contaminé(e). | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 9. Si je touche à quelque chose que je crois contaminé(e), je sois immédiatement me laver ou me nettoyer. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 10. Si un animal me touche, je me sens sale et je dois immédiatement me laver ou changer mes vêtements. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 11. Je me sens obligé(e) de suivre la même séquence lorsque je m'habille, me déshabille et me lave. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 12. Avant d'aller me coucher, je dois faire certaines choses dans une certaine séquence. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 13. Avant d'aller au lit, je dois suspendre ou plier mes vêtements d'une façon spéciale. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 14. Je dois faire les choses plusieurs fois avant de penser qu'elles sont faites correctement. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 15. J'ai tendance à vérifier les choses plus souvent que nécessaire. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 16. Je vérifie et revérifie les robinets, le four, les ronds du poêle et les interrupteurs de lumière, même après les avoir fermés. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |

- | | Pas du tout | Peu | Moyennement | Beaucoup |
|---|-------------|-----|-------------|----------|
| 17. Je retourne à la maison vérifier les portes, fenêtres, tiroirs, etc. pour m'assurer qu'ils sont correctement fermés.0.....1.....2.....3..... | | | | |
| 18. Je vérifie continuellement en détail les formulaires, documents, chèques, etc. pour être certain(e) de les avoir remplis correctement.0.....1.....2.....3..... | | | | |
| 19. Je reviens continuellement en arrière pour voir si les allumettes, les cigarettes, etc. sont bel et bien éteintes.0.....1.....2.....3..... | | | | |
| 20. Quand je manipule de l'argent, je le compte et le recompte plusieurs fois.0.....1.....2.....3..... | | | | |
| 21. Avant de mettre une lettre à la poste se la vérifie avec soin à plusieurs reprises.0.....1.....2.....3..... | | | | |
| 22. Parfois, je doute d'avoir fait des choses, même si je sais les avoir faites.0.....1.....2.....3..... | | | | |
| 23. Quand je lis, j'ai l'impression d'avoir manqué des passages importants et de devoir les relire au moins deux à trois fois.0.....1.....2.....3..... | | | | |
| 24. J'imagine des conséquences catastrophiques comme le résultat de mon inattention ou d'erreurs mineures que j'ai faites.0.....1.....2.....3..... | | | | |
| 25. Je pense ou me fait du souci longtemps à propos du mal que j'aurais pu faire à quelqu'un sans m'en apercevoir.0.....1.....2.....3..... | | | | |

IP-RWSU

Pas du tout	Peu	Moyennement	Beaucoup
-------------	-----	-------------	----------

26. Quand j'entends parler d'un désastre, je pense que, d'une manière ou d'une autre, c'est de ma faute.0.....1.....2.....3.....
27. Sans raison, il m'arrive de m'inquiéter longuement à propos de l'éventualité d'avoir une blessure ou une maladie.0.....1.....2.....3.....
28. Je deviens contrarié(e) et inquiet(e) à la vue de couteaux, poignards et autres objets pointus.0.....1.....2.....3.....
29. Quand j'apprends qu'il y a eu un suicide ou un crime, je me sens longtemps bouleversé(e) et j'éprouve de la difficulté à arrêter d'y penser.0.....1.....2.....3.....
30. Je me fais souci inutilement à propos des microbes et des maladies.0.....1.....2.....3.....
31. Quand je regarde en bas d'un pont ou d'une fenêtre très élevés, je ressens l'impulsion de me lancer dans le vide.0.....1.....2.....3.....
32. Quand je vois un train s'approcher, je pense parfois que je pourrais me jeter sous ses roues.0.....1.....2.....3.....
33. À certains moments, je suis tenté(e) d'enlever vivement mes vêtements en public.0.....1.....2.....3.....

34. Quand je conduis un véhicule, je me sens parfois poussé(e) à frapper quelqu'un ou quelque chose.0.....1.....2.....3.....
35. Voir des armes m'excite et m'amène à avoir des pensées violentes.0.....1.....2.....3.....
36. Je ressens parfois quelque chose en moi qui me pousse à poser des gestes vraiment insensés et contre ma volonté.0.....1.....2.....3.....
37. Je me sens parfois poussé(e) à voler quelque chose appartenant à quelqu'un d'autre, même s'il m'est complètement inutile.0.....1.....2.....3.....
38. Je ressens parfois une irrésistible tentation de voler quelque chose à l'épicerie.0.....1.....2.....3.....
39. Je me sens parfois poussé(e) à blesser des enfants ou des animaux sans défense.0.....1.....2.....3.....

Appendix K
Social Phobia Inventory

INPS

INPS

No. Dossier _____

Date _____

Veillez indiquer dans quelle mesure les problèmes décrits ci-dessous vous ont incommodé au cours de la semaine qui vient de s'écouler. Encerclez le numéro (0 à 4) approprié pour chaque énoncé, et n'oubliez aucun des 17 énoncés.

- | | Pas du tout | Un peu | Quelque peu | Beaucoup | Extrêmement |
|--|-------------|--------|-------------|----------|-------------|
| 1. J'ai peur des personnes en position d'autorité. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 2. Cela m'ennuie de rougir devant les autres. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 3. Je redoute les soirées et les activités mondaines. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 4. J'évite de parler aux gens que je ne connais pas. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 5. Je crains beaucoup les critiques. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 6. La peur d'être embarrassé m'empêche de faire des choses ou de parler aux gens. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 7. Le fait de transpirer devant les autres est pour moi très pénible. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 8. J'évite les soirées ou réceptions. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 9. J'évite les activités où l'attention est centrée sur moi. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 10. J'ai peur de parler à des étrangers. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 11. J'évite d'avoir à prononcer des discours. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

	Pas du tout	Un peu	Quelque peu	Beaucoup	Extrêmement
12. Je ferais n'importe quoi pour éviter les critiques.	0	1	2	3	4
13. J'ai des palpitations en compagnie d'autres gens.	0	1	2	3	4
14. J'ai peur de faire des choses quand quelqu'un pourrait m'observer.	0	1	2	3	4
15. L'une de mes plus grandes craintes c'est d'être embarrassé ou d'avoir l'air bête.	0	1	2	3	4
16. J'évite de m'adresser à toute personne en position d'autorité.	0	1	2	3	4
17. Cela m'est très pénible de trembler devant les autres.	0	1	2	3	4

Appendix L

Body Sensations Questionnaire

QSP

QSP

Ce questionnaire regroupe certaines sensations qui peuvent apparaître lorsque vous êtes nerveux-se ou effrayé-e. Évaluez le degré de peur suscitée par chacune des sensations que vous avez déjà ressenties.

	Cette sensation ne m'effraie pas du tout	Cette sensation m'effraie un peu	Cette sensation m'effraie moyennement	Cette sensation m'effraie beaucoup	Cette sensation m'effraie énormément
1. Palpitations cardiaques.	1.....	2.....	3.....	4.....	5.....
2. Serrement ou sensation de lourdeur dans la poitrine.	1.....	2.....	3.....	4.....	5.....
3. Engourdissement dans les bras ou les jambes.	1.....	2.....	3.....	4.....	5.....
4. Picotements au bout des doigts.	1.....	2.....	3.....	4.....	5.....
5. Engourdissement dans une autre partie du corps.	1.....	2.....	3.....	4.....	5.....
6. Souffle court.	1.....	2.....	3.....	4.....	5.....
7. Étourdissement.	1.....	2.....	3.....	4.....	5.....
8. Vision embrouillée.	1.....	2.....	3.....	4.....	5.....
9. Nausée (mal de cœur).	1.....	2.....	3.....	4.....	5.....
10. Avoir des papillons dans l'estomac ou avoir l'estomac à l'envers.	1.....	2.....	3.....	4.....	5.....
11. Impression d'avoir un noeud dans l'estomac.	1.....	2.....	3.....	4.....	5.....
12. Avoir une boule dans la gorge.	1.....	2.....	3.....	4.....	5.....
13. Avoir les jambes molles.	1.....	2.....	3.....	4.....	5.....
14. Transpirer.	1.....	2.....	3.....	4.....	5.....

QSP

	Cette sensation ne m'effraie pas du tout	Cette sensation m'effraie un peu	Cette sensation m'effraie moyennement	Cette sensation m'effraie beaucoup	Cette sensation m'effraie énormément
15. Avoir la gorge sèche.	1.....	2.....	3.....	4.....	5.....
16. Se sentir désorienté-e et confus-e.	1.....	2.....	3.....	4.....	5.....
17. Se sentir détaché-e ou déconnecté-e de son corps: impression d'être "à moitié là".	1.....	2.....	3.....	4.....	5.....

Appendix M

Agoraphobic Cognitions Questionnaire

QPP

QPP

Ce questionnaire regroupe différentes pensées ou idées qui peuvent apparaître quand vous êtes nerveux effrayé-e. Évaluez la fréquence d'apparition de chacune de ces idées lorsque vous êtes nerveux-se ou ef

	Cette idée n'apparaît jamais	Cette idée apparaît rarement	Cette idée apparaît parfois	Cette idée apparaît fréquemment	Cette idée apparaît toujours
1. Je vais vomir.	1	2	3	4	5
2. Je vais mourir.	1	2	3	4	5
3. Je dois avoir une tumeur cérébrale.	1	2	3	4	5
4. Je vais avoir une crise cardiaque.	1	2	3	4	5
5. Je vais étouffer, suffoquer, manquer d'air.	1	2	3	4	5
6. Je vais avoir l'air fou.	1	2	3	4	5
7. Je vais devenir aveugle.	1	2	3	4	5
8. Je ne serai pas capable de me contrôler.	1	2	3	4	5
9. Je vais blesser quelqu'un.	1	2	3	4	5
10. Je vais m'évanouir.	1	2	3	4	5
11. Je vais devenir fou-folle.	1	2	3	4	5
12. Je vais me mettre à crier.	1	2	3	4	5
13. Je vais me mettre à marmonner ou dire n'importe quoi.	1	2	3	4	5
14. Je vais être paralysé-e de peur.	1	2	3	4	5

Chambless, D. L., Caputo, G. C., Bright, P., Gallagher, R. (1984). *Journal of consulting and clinical psychology*, 52, 1090-1097.
Adaptation Française: Marchand, A., Lalonde, J. (1985). *Module de thérapie comportementale*, Hôpital Loius H. Lafontaine. Version
modifiée par D. Gareau, sept. 1992.

Appendix N

State Trait Anxiety Inventory-Trait Version

IASTA Trait

No. Dossier _____

Date _____

Vous trouverez ci-dessous des énoncés qui ont déjà été utilisés par des gens pour se décrire. Lisez chaque énoncé puis, en encerclant le numéro correspondant (1 à 4), indiquez comment vous vous sentez en général. Il n'y a pas de bonnes ou de mauvaises réponses. Ne vous attardez pas trop longtemps sur les énoncés et donnez la réponse qui semble le mieux décrire les sentiments que vous éprouvez en général.

- | | Presque
Jamais | Quelquefois | Souvent | Presque
Toujours |
|--|-------------------|-------------|---------|---------------------|
| 1. Je me sens bien. | 1..... | 2..... | 3..... | 4..... |
| 2. Je me sens nerveux(se) et agité(e). | 1..... | 2..... | 3..... | 4..... |
| 3. Je me sens content(e) de moi-même. | 1..... | 2..... | 3..... | 4..... |
| 4. Je voudrais être aussi heureux(se)
que les autres semblent l'être. | 1..... | 2..... | 3..... | 4..... |
| 5. J'ai l'impression d'être un(e) raté(e). | 1..... | 2..... | 3..... | 4..... |
| 6. Je me sens reposé(e). | 1..... | 2..... | 3..... | 4..... |
| 7. Je suis d'un grand calme. | 1..... | 2..... | 3..... | 4..... |
| 8. Je sens que les difficultés s'accumulent au
point où je n'arrive pas à les surmonter. | 1..... | 2..... | 3..... | 4..... |
| 9. Je m'en fais trop pour des choses qui
n'en valent pas vraiment la peine. | 1..... | 2..... | 3..... | 4..... |

- | | Presque
Jamais | Quelquefois | Souvent | Presque
Toujours |
|--|-------------------|-------------|---------|---------------------|
| 10. Je suis heureux(se). | 1..... | 2..... | 3..... | 4..... |
| 11. J'ai des pensées troublantes. | 1..... | 2..... | 3..... | 4..... |
| 12. Je manque de confiance en moi. | 1..... | 2..... | 3..... | 4..... |
| 13. Je me sens en sécurité. | 1..... | 2..... | 3..... | 4..... |
| 14. Prendre des décisions m'est facile. | 1..... | 2..... | 3..... | 4..... |
| 15. Je sens que je ne suis pas à
la hauteur de la situation. | 1..... | 2..... | 3..... | 4..... |
| 16. Je suis satisfait(e). | 1..... | 2..... | 3..... | 4..... |
| 17. Des idées sans importance me passent
par la tête et me tracassent. | 1..... | 2..... | 3..... | 4..... |
| 18. Je prends les désappointements
tellement à coeur que je n'arrive
pas à les chasser de mon esprit. | 1..... | 2..... | 3..... | 4..... |
| 19. Je suis une personne qui a les nerfs solides..... | 1..... | 2..... | 3..... | 4..... |
| 20. Je deviens tendu(e) ou bouleversé(e)
quand je songe à mes préoccupations
et à mes intérêts récents. | 1..... | 2..... | 3..... | 4..... |

Appendix O

Beck Depression Inventory Second Edition

IDB-II

IDB-II

No. Dossier _____

Date _____

Ce questionnaire comporte 21 groupes d'énoncés. Veuillez lire avec soin chacun de ces groupes puis, dans chaque groupe, choisissez **l'énoncé** qui décrit le mieux comment vous vous êtes senti(e) **au cours des deux dernières semaines, incluant aujourd'hui**. Encercliez alors le chiffre placé devant l'énoncé que vous avez choisi. Si, dans un groupe d'énoncés, vous en trouvez plusieurs qui semblent décrire également bien ce que vous ressentez, choisissez celui qui a le chiffre le plus élevé et encercliez ce chiffre. Assurez-vous bien de ne choisir qu'**un seul** énoncé dans chaque groupe, y compris le groupe no. 16 (modifications dans les habitudes de sommeil) et le groupe no. 18 (modifications de l'appétit).

1) Tristesse

- 0 Je ne me sens pas triste.
- 1 Je me sens très souvent triste.
- 2 Je suis tout le temps triste.
- 3 Je suis si triste ou si malheureux(se), que ce n'est pas supportable.

2) Pessimisme

- 0 Je ne suis pas découragé(e) face à mon avenir.
- 1 Je me sens plus découragé(e) qu'avant face à mon avenir.
- 2 Je ne m'attends pas à ce que les choses s'arrangent pour moi.
- 3 J'ai le sentiment que mon avenir est sans espoir et qu'il ne peut qu'empirer.

3) Échecs dans le passé

- 0 Je n'ai pas le sentiment d'avoir échoué dans la vie, d'être un(e) raté(e).
- 1 J'ai échoué plus souvent que je n'aurais dû.
- 2 Quand je pense à mon passé, je constate un grand nombre d'échecs.
- 3 J'ai le sentiment d'avoir complètement raté ma vie.

4) Perte de plaisir

- 0 J'éprouve toujours autant de plaisir qu'avant aux choses qui me plaisent.
- 1 Je n'éprouve pas autant de plaisir aux choses qu'avant.
- 2 J'éprouve très peu de plaisir aux choses qui me plaisaient habituellement.
- 3 Je n'éprouve aucun plaisir aux choses qui me plaisaient habituellement.

5) Sentiments de culpabilité

- 0 Je ne me sens pas particulièrement coupable.
- 1 Je me sens coupable pour bien des choses que j'ai faites ou que j'aurais dû faire.
- 2 Je me sens coupable la plupart du temps.
- 3 Je me sens tout le temps coupable.

IDB-II

Page 2 de 4

6) Sentiment d'être puni(e)

- 0 Je n'ai pas le sentiment d'être puni(e).
- 1 Je sens que je pourrais être puni(e).
- 2 Je m'attends à être puni(e).
- 3 J'ai le sentiment d'être puni(e).

7) Sentiments négatifs envers soi-même

- 0 Mes sentiments envers moi-même n'ont pas changé.
- 1 J'ai perdu confiance en moi.
- 2 Je suis déçu(e) par moi-même.
- 3 Je ne m'aime pas du tout.

8) Attitude critique envers soi

- 0 Je ne me blâme pas ou ne me critique pas plus que d'habitude.
- 1 Je suis plus critique envers moi-même que je ne l'étais.
- 2 Je me reproche tous mes défauts.
- 3 Je me reproche tous les malheurs qui arrivent.

9) Pensées ou désirs de suicide

- 0 Je ne pense pas du tout à me suicider.
- 1 Il m'arrive de penser à me suicider, mais je ne le ferais pas.
- 2 J'aimerais me suicider.
- 3 Je me suiciderais si l'occasion se présentait.

10) Pleurs

- 0 Je ne pleure pas plus qu'avant.
- 1 Je pleure plus qu'avant.
- 2 Je pleure pour la moindre petite chose.
- 3 Je voudrais pleurer mais je n'en suis pas capable.

11) Agitation

- 0 Je ne suis pas plus agité(e) ou plus tendu(e) que d'habitude.
- 1 Je me sens plus agité(e) ou plus tendu(e) que d'habitude.
- 2 Je suis si agité(e) ou tendu(e) que j'ai du mal à rester tranquille.
- 3 Je suis si agité(e) ou tendu(e) que je dois continuellement bouger ou faire quelque chose.

12) Perte d'intérêt

- 0 Je n'ai pas perdu d'intérêt pour les gens ou pour les activités.
- 1 Je m'intéresse moins qu'avant aux gens et aux choses.
- 2 Je ne m'intéresse presque plus aux gens et aux choses.
- 3 J'ai du mal à m'intéresser à quoi que se soit.

13) Indécision

- 0 Je prends des décisions toujours aussi bien qu'avant.
- 1 Il m'est plus difficile que d'habitude de prendre des décisions.
- 2 J'ai beaucoup plus de mal qu'avant à prendre des décisions.
- 3 J'ai du mal à prendre n'importe quelle décision.

14) Dévalorisation

- 0 Je pense être quelqu'un de valable.
- 1 Je ne crois pas avoir autant de valeur ni être aussi utile qu'avant.
- 2 Je me sens moins valable que les autres.
- 3 Je sens que je ne vauds absolument rien.

15) Perte d'énergie

- 0 J'ai toujours autant d'énergie qu'avant.
- 1 J'ai moins d'énergie qu'avant.
- 2 Je n'ai pas assez d'énergie pour pouvoir faire grand-chose.
- 3 J'ai trop peu d'énergie pour faire quoi que ce soit.

16) Modifications dans les habitudes de sommeil

- 0 Mes habitudes de sommeil n'ont pas changé.
- 1a Je dors un peu plus que d'habitude.
- 1b Je dors un peu moins que d'habitude.
- 2a Je dors beaucoup plus que d'habitude.
- 2b Je dors beaucoup moins que d'habitude.
- 3a Je dors presque toute la journée.
- 3b Je me réveille une ou deux heures plus tôt et je suis incapable de me rendormir.

17) Irritabilité

- 0 Je ne suis pas plus irritable que d'habitude.
- 1 Je suis plus irritable que d'habitude.
- 2 Je suis beaucoup plus irritable que d'habitude.
- 3 Je suis constamment irritable.

18) Modifications de l'appétit

- 0 Mon appétit n'a pas changé.
- 1a J'ai un peu moins d'appétit que d'habitude.
- 1b J'ai un peu plus d'appétit que d'habitude.
- 2a J'ai beaucoup moins d'appétit que d'habitude.
- 2b J'ai beaucoup plus d'appétit que d'habitude.
- 3a Je n'ai pas d'appétit du tout.
- 3b J'ai constamment envie de manger.

19) Difficulté à se concentrer

- 0 Je parviens à me concentrer toujours aussi bien qu'avant.
- 1 Je ne parviens pas à me concentrer aussi bien que d'habitude.
- 2 J'ai du mal à me concentrer longtemps sur quoi que ce soit.
- 3 Je me trouve incapable de me concentrer sur quoi que ce soit.

20) Fatigue

- 0 Je ne suis pas plus fatigué(e) que d'habitude.
- 1 Je me fatigue plus facilement que d'habitude.
- 2 Je suis trop fatigué(e) pour faire un grand nombre de choses que je faisais avant.
- 3 Je suis trop fatigué(e) pour faire la plupart des choses que je faisais avant.

21) Perte d'intérêt pour le sexe

- 0 Je n'ai pas noté de changement récent dans mon intérêt pour le sexe.
- 1 Le sexe m'intéresse moins qu'avant.
- 2 Le sexe m'intéresse beaucoup moins maintenant.
- 3 J'ai perdu tout intérêt pour le sexe.

Appendix P

Subjective Units of Distress Scale

EUSD

No. Dossier _____

Date

1. Sur une échelle de 0 à 100, ou 0 représente aucune anxiété et 100 représente une anxiété extrême, quel est votre niveau d'anxiété en ce moment?

Niveau d'anxiété : _____

2. Sur une échelle de 0 à 100, ou 0 représente aucune tristesse et 100 représente une tristesse extrême, quel est votre niveau de tristesse en ce moment?

Niveau de tristesse : _____

3. Sur une échelle de 0 à 100, ou 0 représente aucune irritabilité et 100 représente une irritabilité extrême, quel est votre niveau d'irritabilité en ce moment?

Niveau d'irritabilité : _____

4. Sur une échelle de 0 à 100, ou 0 représente aucun bien-être et 100 représente un bien-être extrême, quel est votre niveau de bien-être en ce moment?

Niveau de bien-être : _____

5. Sur une échelle de 0 à 100, ou 0 représente aucune fatigue et 100 représente une fatigue extrême, quel est votre niveau de fatigue en ce moment?

Niveau de fatigue : _____
