

Bell Object Relations and Reality Testing Inventory (BORRTI)

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ID Number: Sample

Age: 35

Gender: Male

Education: Not Entered

Ethnicity: Not Entered

Name: Sample Client

Form: BORRTI

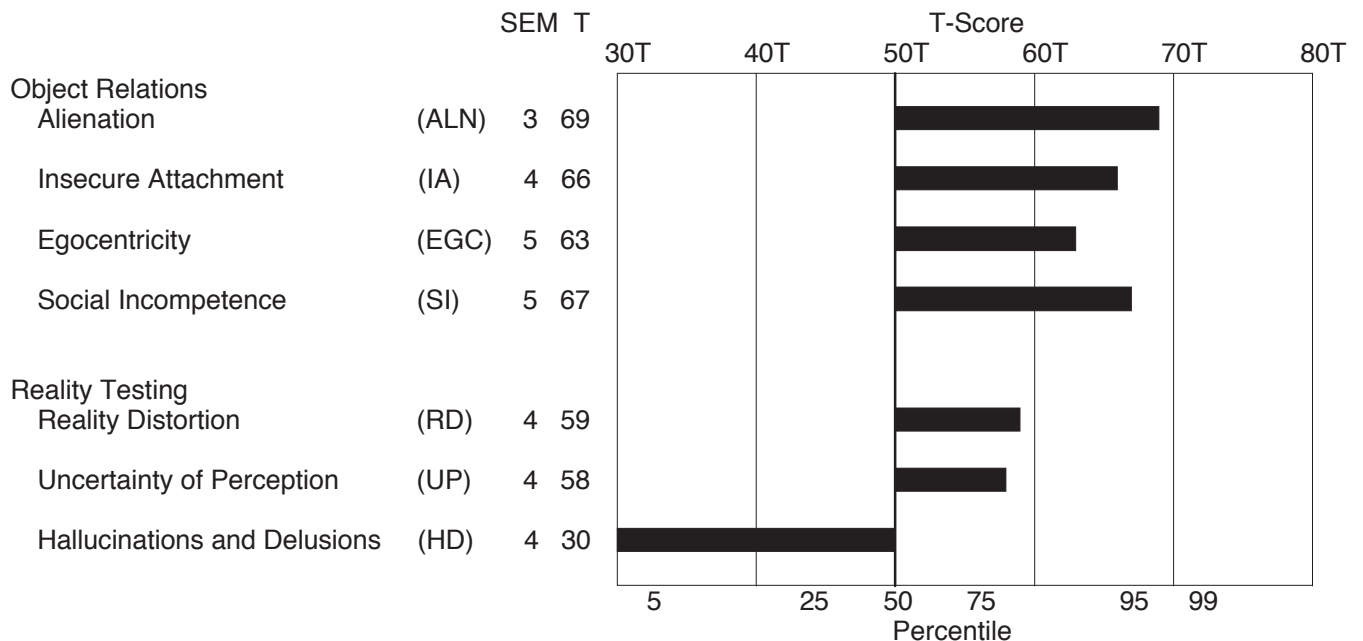
Administration Date: MDDY

Processing Date: MDDY

Examiner ID Number: Not Entered

The BORRTI is designed to help identify patients with disturbed ego functioning, including those with personality disorders or clinically relevant reality testing deficits. The test should be used only by clinicians with appropriate training in psychological testing and a knowledge of the key concepts of ego psychology. The user should be familiar with the material presented in the BORRTI Manual (WPS Product No. W-283B).

Validity Scores. This individual's Inconsistent Responding score of 4 suggests that he responded to BORRTI items consistently and with appropriate attention to item content. He endorsed 11 commonly endorsed items and 0 infrequently endorsed items, which does not contradict his obtained scores on the BORRTI subscales.



Client Characteristics

Object Relations

The Alienation (ALN) scale score describes an individual's characteristic ability to experience trust in the context of intimate relationships. This individual's ALN T-score of 69 indicates that he appears to lack basic trust in relationships and has problems with intimacy. His ability to sustain stable and gratifying relationships may be seriously compromised. He may feel emotionally scarred by previous important relationships, and he may therefore have difficulty in regulating appropriate closeness and distance in current relationships. His empathy for the feelings and needs of others is limited, and he may perceive the other person principally in regard to the extent to which the other person is gratifying or frustrating his emotional needs. You should check the list of items in the "Specific Clinical Themes" section of this report, particularly items under the headings "Alienation, Social Withdrawal, ..." and "Lack of Mutuality..." for specific problems related to alienation.

The Insecure Attachment (IA) score indicates a person's sensitivity to rejection and his or her likelihood of being easily hurt by others. This IA T-score of 66 is elevated and indicates an individual who is likely to be very sensitive to rejection and easily hurt by others. Neurotic concerns about being liked and accepted by others are present. He experiences considerable painfulness in relationships. Relationships are psychologically important to him, but worry, guilt, jealousy, and anxiety may lead to recurrent maladaptive patterns of clinging dependency and self-defeating behavior. He may tend to blame himself for problems in relationships and may have many regrets. Separations, losses, and loneliness may be poorly tolerated. Extreme scores on this scale may indicate desperate longings for closeness. He may be hypervigilant to potential abandonment and may frequently seek reassurance of the other's devotion. You should check the list of items in the "Specific Clinical Themes" section of this report, particularly items under the headings "Interpersonal Sensitivity, Self-Blame, and Worry," "Appeasement and Dependency," and

"Manipulativeness and Demandingness," for specific problems related to insecure attachment.

The Egocentricity (EGC) scale focuses on the tendency to perceive others only in relationship to oneself. This individual's EGC T-score of 63 indicates that he is likely to view others in terms of whether they are frustrating or gratifying his emotional needs. This individual may have little emotional energy to invest in caring about another person and is likely to be preoccupied by his own self-centered aims. He may have no real awareness or genuine concern for the feelings of others, and his capacity for empathy is limited. He is likely to view people as being out to humiliate or defeat one another. He tends to see himself as either powerless or omnipotent. You should check the list of items in the "Specific Clinical Themes" section of this report, particularly items under headings "Hostile and Self-Centered," "Mistrust and Humiliation," "Manipulativeness and Demandingness," and "Appeasement and Dependency," for specific problems related to egocentricity.

The Social Incompetence (SI) scale describes a person's perception of his or her own ability to successfully engage in social activity. This person's SI T-score of 67 is elevated, and he is likely to view himself as a shy person who has difficulty making friends. He probably feels nervous and awkward in meeting or talking with members of the opposite sex. Individuals with this SI score often see themselves as socially incompetent and find everyday social interactions bewildering and unpredictable. This respondent may wish to escape these uncomfortable feelings by avoiding unnecessary social interactions. In adolescents and young adults, these difficulties sometimes merely reflect social immaturity. In adults, however, these difficulties may indicate pervasive feelings of inadequacy and could include problems in sexual relations and gender identity confusion. You should check the list of items in the "Specific Clinical Themes" section of this report, particularly items under the heading "Shyness, Sexual Problems, ...", for specific problems related to social incompetence.

Object Relations Profile. This pattern of Object Relations scores indicates that despite his

difficulties with intimacy, this person may continue to seek out relationships that inevitably prove unstable and painful. Disturbing feelings of inner emptiness and fears of abandonment and loss may lead to desperate attempts to establish relationships with anyone who he believes can soothe these fears and gratify his search for emotional security. He may experience intense emotional anguish when disappointed by the other person, and he may retreat into social withdrawal or self-defeating behaviors.

This individual may feel awkward around members of the opposite sex and socially inadequate in general, and may have difficulty making or sustaining any friendships. Shyness and difficulty making friends increase this person's need to hold on to whatever relationships he has established.

The elevated ALN and EGC scores suggest the possibility that this person has difficulty with the give-and-take of relationships and is manipulative and demanding. This person is likely to be mistrustful and guarded in relationships and to turn against those who try to get close to him. There may be no real awareness of or concern for others.

This pattern of Object Relations scores indicates an individual who is likely to be mistrustful and suspicious. He may be particularly vigilant to potential abandonment or betrayal with a tendency to become very controlling or demanding in response. Although this individual may have little genuine regard for the feelings of other people, he may feel very vulnerable to humiliation and rejection. This high degree of interpersonal sensitivity combined with a low degree of empathy could result in this individual becoming easily injured without considering what he might have done to the other person. From his point of view, he has been wronged and is therefore entitled to be demanding, controlling, or hostile. He may experience intense emotional anguish when disappointed by the other person. These dynamics could lead to psychologically sadomasochistic or hostile-dependent relationships.

Reality Testing

The Reality Distortion (RD) scale is

concerned with the presence of severe distortions of external and internal reality. This individual's RD T-score of 59 does not reach a level of severity sufficient to indicate a major ego deficit. However, you should inspect the list of items in the "Specific Clinical Themes" section of this report, particularly any items listed under the headings "Irrational Beliefs" and "Paranoid Delusions..." for possible indications of reality distortion problems.

The Uncertainty of Perception scale (UP) is related to the presence of doubt about one's own perception of reality. This person's UP T-score of 58 indicates that he does not report confusion or anxiety about his ability to accurately perceive external or internal reality at a level of severity sufficient to indicate a major ego deficit. However, you should inspect the list of items in the "Specific Clinical Themes" section of this report, particularly any items listed under the headings "Doubts About Perceptual Accuracy..." and "Denial, Indecisiveness and Confusion..." for possible indications of problems with perceptual uncertainty.

The Hallucination and Delusions (HD) scale reflects any report of psychotic experiences. The client's HD T-score of 30 indicates that he does not report having experienced any delusions or visual or auditory hallucinations. However, you should inspect the list of items in the "Specific Clinical Themes" section of this report, particularly any items listed under the headings "Paranoid Delusions..." "Hallucinations," and "Substance Abuse and Disorientation," for possible indications of problems in this area.

Reality Testing Profile. This combination of BORRTI Reality Testing scores indicates that at the time of testing, the client did not experience reality testing problems so severe as to indicate deficits in this area of ego functioning. However, under the pressure of serious internal or external stressors, ego functioning may deteriorate. Repeat testing may be warranted under such conditions.

Diagnosis

This profile indicates object relations deficits and supports a diagnosis of severe character

pathology. It reflects unstable character structure with a high degree of painfulness in relationships, leading to periods of social withdrawal. It also suggests alienation with angry protest and retaliation for perceived hurts. In the absence of psychotic disorder, this profile is most commonly found among individuals with borderline and schizoid personality disorders, and may include narcissistic, dependent, and avoidant features. This profile is virtually never found among high-functioning normals.

Treatment Recommendations

This profile suggests that the therapeutic alliance will be threatened by lack of basic trust on the one hand and excessive expectations, neediness, and rejection sensitivity on the other. The therapist may be idealized and then devalued as the vicissitudes of the therapeutic relationship unfold. Individuals with this profile may perceive the therapist principally as a need-gratifying object, and often do not easily tolerate the frustration inherent in traditional psychotherapy. Such individuals sometimes have the need to repeatedly disappoint those who trust them and

to get significant others to turn against them. Directive and supportive counseling with clear boundaries and limit setting may be more effective than traditional individual or group therapy.

These individuals tend to have difficulty with the give-and-take of traditional group therapy, and have problems tolerating the group's demands for self-disclosure and intimacy. The client may do better with highly structured groups (e.g., activity, psychoeducation, or skill training groups) or 12-step groups, such as Alcoholics Anonymous, where participation does not require intimate transactions with other members. Specialized milieu treatment, such as may be found in a drug rehabilitation program, halfway house, or other therapeutic community, may be particularly effective in helping to maintain behavioral control as well as providing opportunities for relatedness and belonging outside the complexity of a dyadic relationship.

These individuals can often increase their sense of social competence by participation in psychosocial activities group programs, social skills training, or activity-oriented milieu or day treatments.

Specific Clinical Themes

The following are the items that were endorsed by the patient, grouped according to specific themes that may require therapeutic attention.

Object Relations

Hostility and Self-Centeredness

- 8. I usually end up hurting those closest to me. (T)
- 14. I can deal with disagreements at home without disturbing family relationships. (F)
- 55. When I am angry with someone close to me, I am able to talk it through. (F)
- 89. I believe that a good mother should always please her children. (T)

Mistrust and Humiliation

- 32. I have no influence on anyone around me. (T)
- 54. I am usually sorry that I trusted someone. (T)

Shyness, Sexual Problems, and Social Awkwardness

- 48. Relationships with people of the opposite sex always turn out the same way with me. (T)
- 59. I often feel nervous when I am around members of the opposite sex. (T)
- 68. Making friends is not a problem for me. (F)
- 80. I feel shy about meeting or talking with members of the opposite sex. (T)

Appeasement and Dependency

- 28. I tend to be what others expect me to be. (T)
- 62. I feel that I have to please everyone or else they might reject me. (T)

Alienation, Social Withdrawal, and Isolation

- 6. I may withdraw and not speak to anyone for weeks at a time. (T)

Manipulativeness and Demandingness

- 71. When I cannot make someone close to me do what I want, I feel hurt or angry. (T)

Interpersonal Sensitivity, Self-Blame, and Worry

- 16. I am extremely sensitive to criticism. (T)
- 20. When a person close to me is not giving me his or her full attention, I often feel hurt and rejected. (T)
- 22. If I become close with someone and he or she proves untrustworthy, I may hate myself for the way things turned out. (T)
- 36. I've been hurt a lot in life. (T)
- 39. No matter how hard I try to avoid them, the same difficulties crop up in my most important relationships. (T)
- 61. I often worry that I will be left out of things. (T)
- 66. I am sensitive to possible rejection by important people in my life. (T)

Lack of Mutuality and Intimacy

- 25. It is hard for me to get close to anyone. (T)
- 73. It is my fate to lead a lonely life. (T)
- 78. I put a lot into relationships and get a lot back. (F)

Reality Testing

Denial, Indecisiveness, and Confusion About Internal States

- 83. I try to ignore all unpleasant events. (T)
- 84. I experience anxious feelings that I cannot explain. (T)
- 90. Sometimes I see only what I want to see. (T)

Doubts About Perceptual Accuracy, and Dream/Wake Confusion

- 7. Even if my perceptions are inaccurate, I am quickly aware of it and can correct myself easily. (F)
- 35. Often, I read things in other people's behavior that really aren't there. (T)
- 75. My mood affects how I see things. (T)
- 86. I pay so much attention to my own feelings that I may ignore the feelings of others. (T)

Substance Abuse and Disorientation

No items indicating problems in this area were endorsed.

Irrational Beliefs

- 10. I believe that people have little or no ability to control their sorrows. (T)
- 46. Being independent is the only way not to be hurt by others. (T)
- 67. I am often the victim of the cruelty of other people. (T)

Paranoid Delusions and Delusions of Influence

No items indicating problems in this area were endorsed.

Hallucinations

No items indicating problems in this area were endorsed.

Item Responses:

1. T	16. T	31. F	46. T	61. T	76. F
2. F	17. F	32. T	47. T	62. T	77. T
3. F	18. F	33. F	48. T	63. F	78. F
4. F	19. F	34. F	49. F	64. F	79. F
5. F	20. T	35. T	50. F	65. F	80. T
6. T	21. T	36. T	51. T	66. T	81. F
7. F	22. T	37. T	52. F	67. T	82. T
8. T	23. T	38. F	53. F	68. F	83. T
9. F	24. T	39. T	54. T	69. F	84. T
10. T	25. T	40. F	55. F	70. F	85. F
11. F	26. T	41. F	56. F	71. T	86. T
12. F	27. F	42. F	57. F	72. F	87. F
13. T	28. T	43. T	58. F	73. T	88. F
14. F	29. F	44. F	59. T	74. F	89. T
15. F	30. F	45. F	60. F	75. T	90. T

Response Key:

T True

F False

- Missing response

Number of missing responses: 0

This report was generated based on WPS TEST REPORT Micro Computer Data Entry.

End of Report