ABSTRACT

Dimensional approaches to psychopathology appear to be more reliable and valid alternatives to the current categorical understanding of mental disorders. One such approach is the dynamically evolving Hierarchical Taxonomy of Psychopathology (HiTOP), which conceptualises psychopathology as a continuum, is based on empirical findings, and represents a data-driven framework. One of the main goals of the HiTOP consortium in recent years has been the development of the HiTOP-Self Report (HiTOP-SR) questionnaire, which aims to cover all areas of the HiTOP model. This would support the applicability of HiTOP and its clinical usefulness. The aim of this thesis is to present the background and development of HiTOP-SR and to describe the process of adapting the questionnaire into the Czech language. The research focuses on the pilot assessment of the psychometric properties of the HiTOP-SR questionnaire and its shortened version, B-HiTOP-SR. The empirical part of the thesis represents quantitative research, for which a questionnaire battery consisting of HiTOP-SR, B-HiTOP-SR, LPFS-BF 2.0, PID5BF+M, and WHODAS 2.0 was used. The research consisted of two measurements (T1 and T2) to verify temporal stability. In total, 54 individuals from the general population participated in the first part of the data collection. The second part, which required participation in T1, involved 25 individuals from the general population. The results showed that most of the scales and subscales of HiTOP-SR and its shortened version, B-HiTOP-SR, demonstrated internal consistency and temporal stability, although not all indicators confirmed our assumptions. The concurrent validity of B-HiTOP-SR with other instruments was supported, although some of the expected correlations were not observed. Some demographic characteristics showed differences in scoring on the B-HiTOP-SR scales.

KEYWORDS

Adaptation, B-HiTOP-SR, concurrent validity, dimensional concept of psychopathology, HiTOP, HiTOP-SR, internal consistency, psychometric properties, temporal stability