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Self-stigma in Psychiatric Patients –standardization of the ISMI Scale

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Many psychiatric patients stigmatize themselves because of their mental disorder. It is necessary to focus on both research and therapeutic options to alleviate their burden resulting from self-stigma. The goal of this paper was to evaluate the Czech translation of the ISMI scale (the Internalized Stigma of Mental Illness scale). The scale measures the level of self-stigma in psychiatric patients and consists of 29 items divided in 5 subscales – Alienation, Stereotype endorsement, Perceived discrimination, Social Withdrawal, and Stigma Resistance. The research sample included 369 psychiatric patients. Their average age was 41,5 ± 13,3 years, and the majority were women (N = 210; 56,6 %). The most common diagnoses were neurotic disorders (46,1 %), followed by mood disorders (18,4 %), substance use disorders (13,3 %), psychoses (10,8%), personality disorders (9,5 %), and organic disorders (1,6 %). Reliability was assessed by Cronbach alpha ($\alpha = 0,91$), split-half (Spearman-Brown Coefficient = 0,93), and test-retest with the second measurement 3 weeks after the first one (N = 17; $r = 0,90$, $p < 0,05$). We also performed exploratory factor analysis and the evaluation of validity based on correlations with two scales presenting phenomena connected to the concept of self-stigma (Beck Depression Scale-II and Clinical Global Impression). Lastly, we created norms based on T-scores and *t*-tests for the overall scale and its subscales. The results showed that the Czech version of the ISMI scale has satisfactory psychometric properties.