







Q

Home ► All Journals ► Behavioral Sciences ► The Clinical Neuropsychologist ► List of Issues ► Volume 18, Issue 4 ► The Fake Bad Scale and MMPI-2 F-Family i

The Clinical Neuropsychologist >

Volume 18, 2004 - <u>Issue 4</u>

413 | 48 | 3 | 3 | Altmetric Original Articles

The Fake Bad Scale and MMPI-2 F-Family in Detection of Implausible Psychological Trauma Claims

M. Frank Greiffenstein, W. John Baker, Bradley Axelrod, Edward A. Peck & Roger Gervais
Pages 573-590 | Published online: 16 Aug 2010



Abstract

We tested the validity of the Lees-Haley Fake Bad Scale (FBS) and the family of MMPI-2 F scales (F-family; F, F(p), and F-K scales) in predicting improbable psychological trauma claims in an applied setting. Litigants reporting implausible symptoms long after minor scares and nonlitigants clinically referred following severe stressors completed the MMPI-2. Both groups were naturally matched on social class. The FBS demonstrated sensitivity, specificity, and positive predictive power in the detection of atypical problems but the F-family showed poor utility. FBS cutting scores derived from logistic regression were applied to a third group made up of litigants with histories of undeniably severe traumas. A substantial number of this third group scored above cutoffs for exaggeration, but this finding is ambiguous. Reasons for the F-family's insensitivity to real-world exaggeration may include using student simulators for validation and content reflective of psychotic simulation. The superiority of the FBS in

applied forensic settings could derive from its development in actual litigants and content reflective of nonpsychotic exaggerations. The FBS appears acceptable for use in applied forensic settings where persons seek compensation for nonpsychotic syndromes.

This study was unfunded and none of the authors have any financial interest in the FBS or the MMPI-2.

Notes

A priori cut score was set to equate specificity at 88% for males and females. Prevalence of improbable PTS is 48% in the female group, 63% in the male group, and 54% for combined sample. SENS = sensitivity; SPEC = specificity, PPP = positive predictive power, NPP = negative predictive power; Overall = overall hit rate; Incre. = incremental improvement over base rate guessing.

Twenty-one males and eleven females in the Lit-Maj group. The underlining refers to cutoff scores. Cum. Percent = cumulative percent.

Related Research Data

Efficacy of MMPI-2 validity scales and MCMI-II modifier scales for detecting spurious PTSD claims: F, F-K, fake bad scale, ego strength, subtle-obvious subscales, DIS, and DEB

Source: Journal of Clinical Psychology

The International Classification of Sleep Disorders

Source: Archives of Neurology

Social Psychologic Factors Affecting the Presentation of Bodily Complaints

Source: New England Journal of Medicine

Commentary on Butcher, Arbisi, Atlis, and McNulty (2003) on the Fake Bad Scale

Source: Archives of Clinical Neuropsychology

Ethnicity and Medical Care

Source: American Journal of Psychiatry

Cooperative Function of TraJ and ArcA in Regulating the F Plasmid tra Operon

Source: Journal of Bacteriology

Related research 1



People also read

Recommended articles

Cited by 48

Information for

Authors

R&D professionals

Editors

Librarians

Societies

Opportunities

Reprints and e-prints

Advertising solutions

Accelerated publication

Corporate access solutions

Open access

Overview

Open journals

Open Select

Dove Medical Press

F1000Research

Help and information

Help and contact

Newsroom

All journals

Books

Keep up to date

Register to receive personalised research and resources by email



Sign me up











Accessibility



Copyright © 2025 Informa UK Limited Privacy policy Cookies Terms & conditions



Registered in England & Wales No. 01072954 5 Howick Place | London | SW1P 1WG