HUNGARIAN TRANSLATION OF FOUR ADDITIONAL ITEMS FOR THE ADDICTIVE FEATURES SECTION OF THE OTTAWA SELF-INJURY INVENTORY VERSION 3.1

Christopher Alan Lewis¹, Sarah Davis², Tamás Martos³ & Sára Imola Csuka⁴

¹Warwick Religions & Education Research Unit, Centre for Educ. Studies, University of Warwick, Coventry, England, UK

²Department of Psychology, Glyndŵr University, Wrexham, Wales, UK

³Institute of Psychology, University of Szeged, Szeged, Hungary

⁴Human Resource Department, Teva Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd, Budapest, Hungary

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Dear Editor,

Some recent research on self-harm conducted in Hungary (e.g., Csorba et al. 2010, 2009, 2007, Merza et al. 2017) has operationalised self-harm using the Hungarian translation (Csorba et al. 2007) of the Ottawa Self-injury Inventory Version 3.1 (OSI 3.1; Cloutier & Nixon 2003, Martin et al. 2013). More recently, the OSI 3.1 has been extended to include four additional items in the Addictive Features section (Davis & Lewis 2018). The present aim was to report on a Hungarian translation of these four additional items to supplement the existing Hungarian translation of the OSI 3.1 (Csorba et al. 2007) to facilitate research on an extended version of the OSI 3.1 for use among Hungarian speakers.

The OSI 3.1 is a self-report questionnaire aimed at measuring occurrence, frequency, types and functions of self-harm (Cloutier & Nixon 2003, Martin et al. 2013). The occurrence and frequency of self-harm is assessed by questions measured on Likert scales. The functions of self-harm are determined by indication of the degree to which items (such as "to release unbearable tension") correspond with reasons for self-harm (range from 0, "never a reason", to 4, "always a reason").

The four additional items for the Addictive Features section of the OSI 3.1, as proposed by Davis and Lewis (2018), were translated and back-translated by two experienced translators familiar with health-related research. No matters of concern with the translation process were identified. The Appendix (Table 1 and Table 2) contains both the English language version (Davis & Lewis 2018) and the Hungarian translation of the four additional items for the Addictive Features section of the OSI 3.1.

Having reported on the development of the Hungarian translation of the four additional items for the Addictive Features section of the OSI 3.1 (Davis & Lewis 2018), research is now required to establish the psychometric properties of the full extended Addictive Features section (the original seven items plus the four new additional items), including examining the internal reliability, temporal stability, convergent validity, and construct validity among non-clinical and clinical samples. Providing that the extended version of the Addictive Features section of

the OSI 3.1 is found to be reliable and valid, the present contribution should help to facilitate further research on self-harm, especially concerning addiction to self-harm, among English and Hungarian speakers.

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Appendix

Table 1. English version of the four additional items for the Addictive Features section of the Ottawa Self-injury Inventory Version 3.1.

| "nevo | | | | "always a reason" | | |
|--|---|---|---|-------------------|---|--|
| 8. Self-harming behaviours seem to stabilise your mood. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| 9. When ceasing self-harm behaviour, you feel strong emotion(s) such as tense, anxious, morose, guilty, irate, temperamental, agitated, or irritable | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| 10. There is the urge to self-harm and the self-inflicted pain creates a "high". | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| 11. You lose control of the behaviour. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |

Table 2. Hungarian translation of the four additional items for the Addictive Features section of the Ottawa Self-injury Inventory Version 3.1.

| "sol | ha nem | a nem ok" | | | "mindig ok" | |
|---|--------|-----------|---|---|-------------|--|
| 8. Úgy tűnik, az önsértő magatartások stabilizálják a hangulatodat. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| 9. Ha leállítod az önsértő magatartást, akkor erős érzelmeket élsz át, például feszült, szorongó, mogorva, bűntudatos, dühös, szeszélyes, izgatott vagy ingerlékeny leszel. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| 10. Erős késztetést érzel az önsértésre és az önmagadnak okozott fájdalom "feldob". | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| 11. Elveszíted a viselkedésed feletti kontrollt. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |

Correspondence:

Professor Christopher Alan Lewis
Warwick Religions & Education Research Unit, Centre for Education Studies
Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Warwick
Coventry CV4 7AL, United Kingdom
E-mail: christopher.lewis.1@warwick.ac.uk