

PSYCHIATRIC RATING SCALES (ADULT) CLINICAL USAGE



PURPOSE OF THIS LECTURE

- To discuss the various psychiatric rating scales used in clinical practice.
- To discuss where, when, how and why these scales must be used.
- How does one gain confidence in using these scales.
- Role in assessment of the patient.
- Need for rating scales in psychiatry.

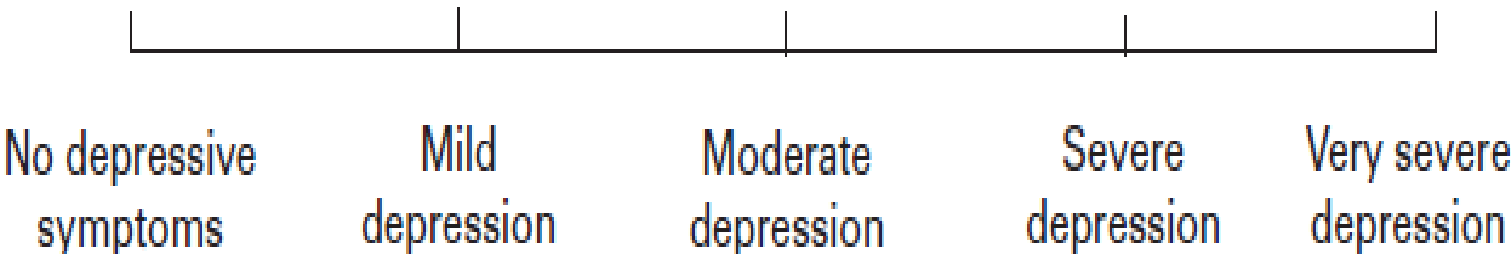
TYPES OF RATING SCALES

- Self Rating Scales but not scored by the patient.
- Physician Rated Scales.
- Diagnostic versus Symptom Based.
- Scales that may be rated by nurses and hospital staff purely on observation and without an interview.
- Aim is to quantify the observation and observe changes as treatment progresses

Categorical scale



Interval scale



Visual analogue scale

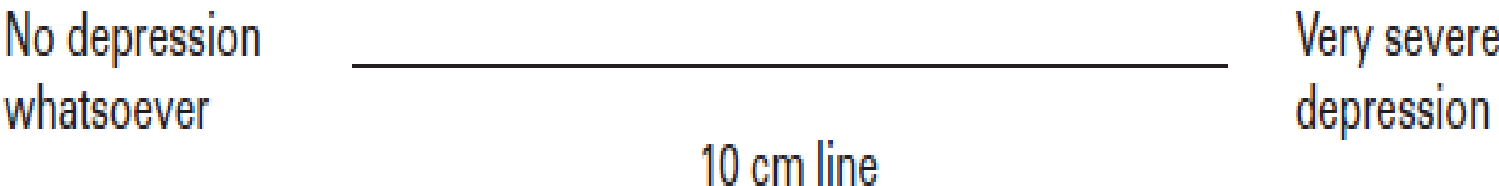


Table 1 Rating scales and questionnaires for depression

Author(s)	Type of assessment	Citation rate per year and comments
Hamilton (1960)	Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HRSD)	199.5 (the original and, to many, still the best)
Beck <i>et al</i> (1961)	Beck Depression Inventory (BDI)	186.2 (competing for the crown with enthusiasm – generally preferred in more recent studies)
Zigmond & Snaith (1983)	Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HAD)	133.0 (currently the most frequently used self-rating scale, equally good for anxiety)
Montgomery & Åsberg (1979)	Montgomery–Åsberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS)	83.2 (derived from the Comprehensive Psychopathological Rating Scale (CPRS) and may be of special value when multiple pathology is being assessed; very often used in short-term studies of interventions, particularly drugs)
Zung (1965)	Zung Self-Rating Depression Scale	78.9 (the original self-rating scale; still widely used)
Brink <i>et al</i> (1982)	Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS)	71.9 (clear preference for this scale in studies of older adults)
Beck <i>et al</i> (1974 <i>b</i>)	Hopelessness Scale	38.9 (very frequently used in studies of suicide)
Cox <i>et al</i> (1987)	Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS)	33.1 (the established scale for assessing depression in relationship to childbirth) Also see Cox & Holden (2003)
Seligman <i>et al</i> (1979)	Attributional Style Questionnaire	22.4
Alexopoulos <i>et al</i> (1988)	Cornell Scale for Depression in Dementia	22 (an example of a special area in which a general scale may not be accurate)

Inventory

Brown & Harris (1978)	Life Events and Difficulties Scale (LEDS)	11.2 (the definitive life events assessment scale – needs prior training – listed here as the work was primarily concerned with depression)
Zuckerman (1960)	Multiple Affect Adjective Checklist (MAACL)	8.5. (checklists used to be very common methods of assessing mood states but are now less often used)

Snaith <i>et al</i> (1971)	Wakefield Self-Assessment Depression Inventory	6.97 (now replaced mainly by Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale)
Steiner <i>et al</i> (1980)	Premenstrual Tension Syndrome Scale (PMTS)	6.8
Snaith <i>et al</i> (1976)	Leeds Scales for the Self-Assessment of Anxiety and Depression	6.71 (as for Wakefield Scale)
Lubin (1965)	Depression Adjective Check-List (DACL)	6.3
Sunderland <i>et al</i> (1988)	Dementia Mood Assessment Scale	5.6
Costello & Comfrey (1967)	Costello's Scales for Measuring Depression and Anxiety	5
Berrios <i>et al</i> (1992)	Guilt Scale	3.9

Table 2 Rating scales for mania

Author(s)	Type of assessment	Citation rate per year and comments
Young <i>et al</i> (1978)	Young Mania Rating Scale	21.5 (a short scale now well established in research studies of all kinds and the clear leader)
Bech <i>et al</i> (1986)	Bech–Rafaelsen Rating Scale for Mania	3.6 (particularly useful when severe depression (melancholia) also being measured, as Bech–Rafaelsen Rating Scale for Melancholia can also be used)
Altman <i>et al</i> (1994)	Clinician-Administered Rating Scale for Mania (CARS–M)	3.5 (good psychometric properties but not widely used)

Table 3 Scales for assessment of cognitive function and old age symptomatology

Author(s)	Name of scale	Citations per year and comments
Folstein <i>et al</i> (1975)	Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE)	528.9 (The ultimate success of a rating scale is to be incorporated into standard clinical practice. The MMSE has now achieved this status – at least for the time being.)
Hughes <i>et al</i> (1982)	Clinical Dementia Rating (CDR)	68.1
Hachinski <i>et al</i> (1975)	Ischemia Score	66.1
Blessed <i>et al</i> (1968)	Blessed Dementia Rating Scale (BDRS) Information – Memory – Concentration Test (IMCT)	62.7
Gottfries <i>et al</i> (1982a,b)	Gottfries–Brane–Steen Dementia Rating Scale (GBS)	61
Reisberg <i>et al</i> (1982)	Global Deterioration Scale (GDS)	55.7
Katz <i>et al</i> (1963)	Index of Activities of Daily Living	52.7 (included here as this assessment is so often linked to cognitive assessment but could also be included under social function)
Cummings <i>et al</i> (1994)	Neuropsychiatric Inventory (NPI)	50.4

Mohs <i>et al</i> (1983)	Alzheimer's Disease Assessment Scale (ADAS)	42.5
Lawton & Brody (1969); Lawton (1988 <i>a,b</i>)	Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADL) Scale	41.3 (as for Katz <i>et al</i> 1963)
Pfeiffer (1975)	Short Portable Mental Status Questionnaire (SPMSQ)	41.2
Plutchik <i>et al</i> (1970)	Geriatric Rating Scale (GRS)	34
Teng & Chui (1987)	Modified Mini-Mental State (3MS) Examination	26.7
Neugarten <i>et al</i> (1961)	Life Satisfaction Index (LSI)	19.5
Roth <i>et al</i> (1988)	Cambridge Mental Disorders of the Elderly Examination (CAMDEX)	17.7 (increasingly being used in non-US studies)
Katzman <i>et al</i> (1983)	Orientation–Memory–Concentration Test (OMCT)	17
Broadbent <i>et al</i> (1982)	Cognitive Failures Questionnaire (CFQ)	16.8
Lawton <i>et al</i> (1982)	Multilevel Assessment Instrument (MAI)	16.5

Trzepacz <i>et al</i> (1988)	Delirium Rating Scale (DRS)	9.3
Jorm & Jacomb (1989)	Informant Questionnaire on Cognitive Decline in the Elderly (IQCODE)	9.3
Shader <i>et al</i> (1974)	Sandoz Clinical Assessment–Geriatric (SCAG) Scale	8.2
Cohen-Mansfield <i>et al</i> (1989)	Cohen-Mansfield Agitation Inventory (CMAI)	8.1
Kopelman <i>et al</i> (1990)	Autobiographical Memory Interview (AMI)	7.4

Table 4 Instruments for the measurement of symptoms and attitudes in eating disorders

Author(s)	Name of scale	Citations per year and comments
Garner <i>et al</i> (1983)	Body Dissatisfaction Subscale of the Eating Disorder Inventory (EDI)	56.7 (The EDI is the most commonly used measure with a range of sub-scales – better for anorexia than bulimia)
Stunkard & Messick (1985)	Eating Inventory	42.1
Garner & Garfinkel (1979)	Eating Attitudes Test (EAT)	40.8
Halmi <i>et al</i> (1981)	Binge Eating Questionnaire	22
Cooper <i>et al</i> (1987)	Body Shape Questionnaire	16.5
Van Strien <i>et al</i> (1986)	Dutch Eating Behaviour Questionnaire (DEBQ)	16.1
Cooper & Fairburn (1987)	Eating Disorders Examination (EDE)	15.9 (semi-structured interview covering both bulimia and anorexia)

Gormally <i>et al</i> (1982)	Binge Eating Scale	12.7
Henderson & Freeman (1987)	Bulimic Investigatory Test, Edinburgh (BITE)	12.2 (short (33-item) questionnaire suitable for surveys)
Hawkins & Clement (1980)	Binge Scale	11.8
Smith & Thelen (1984)	Bulimia Test (BULIT)	8.6
Slade & Russell (1973)	Anorexic Behaviour Scale (ABS)	7.0
Johnson (1985)	Diagnostic Survey for Eating Disorders (DSED)	5.5
Slade <i>et al</i> (1990)	Body Satisfaction Scale (BSS)	3.1
Fichter <i>et al</i> (1989)	Structured Interview for anorexia and Bulimia Nervosa (SIAB)	3
Ben-Tovim & Walker (1991)	Ben-Tovim Walker Body Attitudes Questionnaire (BAQ)	2.9

Author(s)	Name of scale	Citations per year and comments
Spitzer <i>et al</i> (1990 <i>a,b, d</i>)	Structured Clinical Interview for DSM–III–R (SCID)	165.6 (simple and straightforward scales that lack some subtlety but are widely used because of their DSM links)
Spitzer <i>et al</i> (1990 <i>c</i>)	Structured Clinical Interview for DSM–III–R personality disorders (SCID–II)	162.7
Robins <i>et al</i> (1981)	Diagnostic Interview Schedule (DIS)	135.1
Wing <i>et al</i> (1974)	Present State Examination and Catego Program (PSE)	112.4 (now being replaced by SCAN, which incorporates much of the old PSE)
Endicott <i>et al</i> (1976)	Global Assessment Scale (GAS), later to become Global Assessment of Functioning (GAF)	76.3 (a scale that is now an axis of pathology – Axis 5 in the DSM classification) (may be separated into symptomatology and functioning components)
Goldberg (1972)	General Health Questionnaire (GHQ)	59.0 (the doyen of quick screening for common mental disorders)

Derogatis <i>et al</i> (1973)	Symptom Check-List (SCL-90)	50.8 (very popular quick assessment of psychopathology but coming to the end of its useful life)
Derogatis <i>et al</i> (1974)	Hopkins Symptom Checklist (HSCL)	45.2 (linked to SCL-90)
Robins <i>et al</i> (1988)	The Composite International Diagnostic Interview (CIDI)	44.0 (rapidly becoming the benchmark for national epidemiological studies (except in the UK, where CIS-R is still used)
Åsberg <i>et al</i> (1978)	Comprehensive Psychopathological Rating Scale (CPRS)	33 (has the advantage of being linked to sub-scales for depression, anxiety, and obsessional and schizophrenic pathology)
Wing <i>et al</i> (1990)	SCAN – Schedules for Clinical Assessment in Neuropsychiatry	30.9 (the successor to the PSE, shortly to come out in a revised form (SCAN-II))

Phelan <i>et al</i> (1995)	Camberwell Assessment of Need (CAN); CANE (Elderly), CANDID (Intellectual Disability), CANFOR (Forensic Psychiatry), CANSAS (Short Appraisal Schedule)	16.1 (now the most widely used scale in the area; the sub-scales have yet to be widely used)
Beecher (1959)	Measurement of Subjective Responses (MSR)	15.1 (useful in assessing the placebo effect)
Larsen <i>et al</i> (1979)	Consumer Satisfaction Questionnaire (CSQ)	14.5 (is rapidly becoming the most commonly used scale for measuring general satisfaction)
Amador <i>et al</i> (1993)	Scale to Assess Unawareness of Mental Disorder	13.1

Birchwood <i>et al</i> (1994)	Insight Scale (for Psychosis)	6.1 (the measurement of insight is becoming increasingly important in research studies)
Markova & Berrios (1992)	Insight Scale	3.8
Shipley <i>et al</i> (2000)	Patient Satisfaction Questionnaire	2.3

Beck <i>et al</i> (1974a)	Beck Hopelessness Scale	43.7 ¹
Beck <i>et al</i> (1979)	Scale for Suicide Ideation (SSI)	12.7
Beck <i>et al</i> (1974b)	Suicidal Intent Scale (SIS)	12
Motto <i>et al</i> (1985)	Risk Estimator for Suicide	4.2
Pallis <i>et al</i> (1982)	Post-Attempt Risk Assessment Scale	2.6
Plutchik <i>et al</i> (1989)	Suicide Risk Scale (SRS)	2.5
Buglass & Horton (1974)	Risk of Repetition Scale	2.3
Tuckman & Youngman (1968)	Scale for Assessing Suicide Risk of Attempted Suicides	2.3
Kreitman & Foster (1991)	Parasuicide Risk Scale	2.3

Table 8 Scales for the assessment of sexual function and behaviour

Author(s)	Name of scale	Citations per year
Lopiccolo & Steger (1974)	Sexual Interaction Inventory	50
Wilhelm & Parker (1988)	Intimate Bond Measure (IBM)	4
Hoon <i>et al</i> (1976)	Sexual Arousal Inventory (SAI)	3.9
Nichols & Molinder (1984)	Multiphasic Sex Inventory (MSI)	2.8
Eysenck (1971)	Eysenck Inventory of Attitudes to Sex	1.9
Golombok & Rust (1985)	Golombok–Rust Inventory of Sexual Satisfaction (GRISS)	1.6
Derogatis (1978)	Derogatis Sexual Functioning Inventory (DSFI)	1.3
Frenken & Vennix (1981)	Sexual Experience Scales (SES)	1.2

Saunders <i>et al</i> (1993)	Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT)	45.3 (used for the identification of hazardous and harmful alcohol consumption)
Selzer (1971)	Michigan Alcoholism Screening Test (MAST)	42.1
Mayfield <i>et al</i> (1974)	CAGE Questionnaire	27.6
Gossop <i>et al</i> (1995)	The Severity of Dependence Scale (SDS)	13.8 (used in heroin, amphetamine and cocaine dependence)
McLennan <i>et al</i> (1980)	Addiction Severity Index	5
Skinner & Allen (1983)	Alcohol Dependence Scale (ADS)	2.8
Chick (1980)	Edinburgh Alcohol Dependence Scale	2.3
Halikas <i>et al</i> (1991)	Minnesota Cocaine Craving Scale	2.2
Smith <i>et al</i> (1996)	Paddington Alcohol Test (PAT)	2.1 (used to detect hazardous drinking in patients presenting as emergencies)

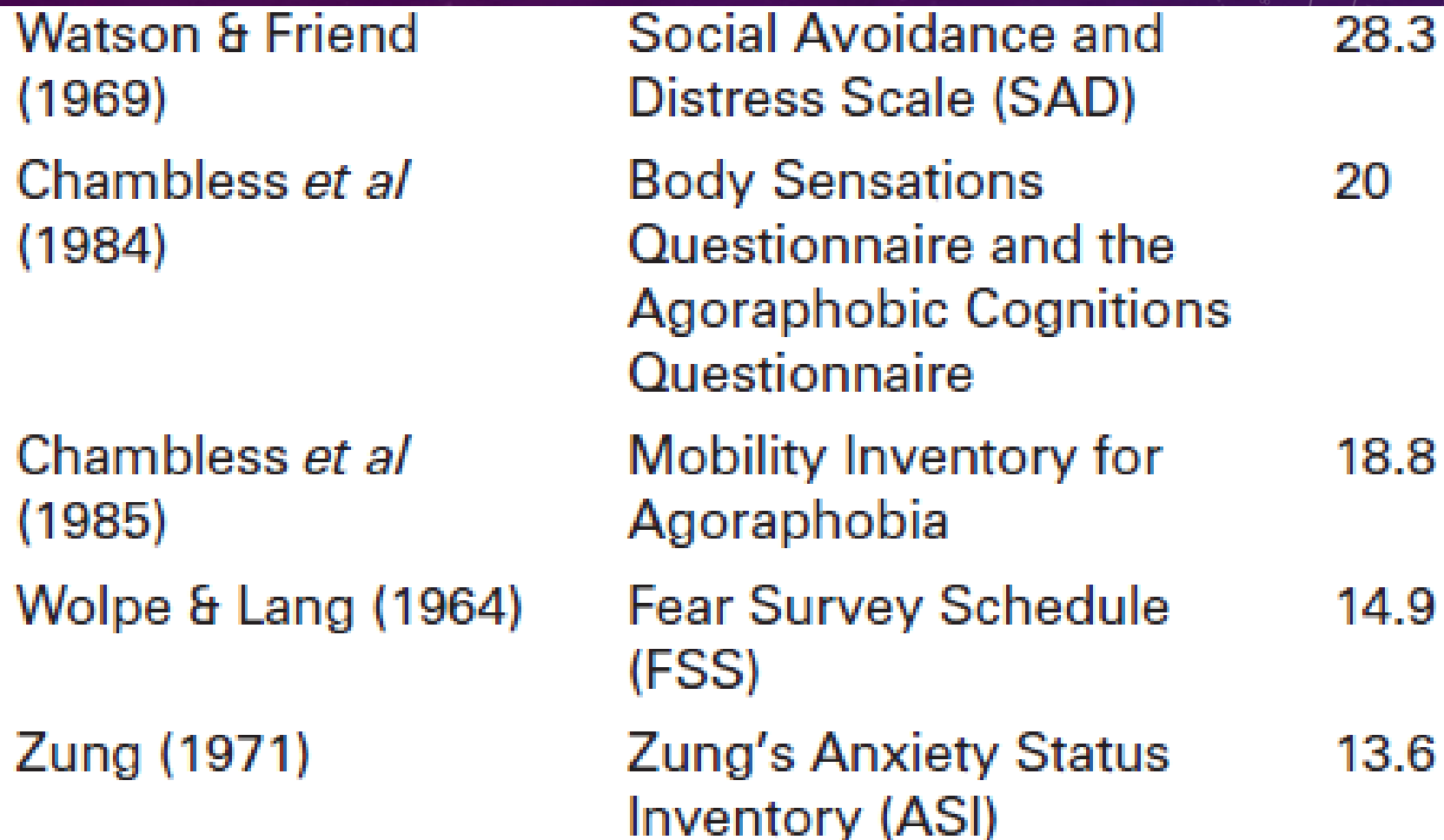
per year

Chaney <i>et al</i> (1978)	Situational Competency Test (SCT)	8.7
Gross <i>et al</i> (1973)	TSA and SSA	5.9
Raistrick <i>et al</i> (1983)	Short Alcohol Dependence Data (SADD)	4.4
Tyrer <i>et al</i> (1990)	Benzodiazepine Withdrawal Symptom Questionnaire	4.2
Handelsman <i>et al</i> (1987)	Objective Opiate Withdrawal Scale (OOWS)	3.5
Handelsman <i>et al</i> (1987)	Subjective Opiate Withdrawal Scale	3.5
Annis (1986)	Situational Confidence Questionnaire	2.7
Sutherland <i>et al</i> (1986)	Severity of Opiate Dependence Questionnaire (SODQ)/Opiate Subjective Dependence Questionnaire (OSDQ)	2.4

Spitzer <i>et al</i> (1990c)	Structured Clinical Interview for DSM–III–R Personality Disorders (SCID–II)	162.7
Buss & Durkee (1957)	Buss–Durkee Hostility and Guild Inventory	23.6
Spielberger <i>et al</i> (1985)	State–Trait Anger Expression Inventory (STAXI)	23.2
Pfohl <i>et al</i> (1983)	Structured Interview for DSM–III Personality Disorders (SID–P)	17.9
Yudofsky (1986)	Overt Aggression Scale (OAS)	17.3 (may also be used in modified form as the Modified Overt Aggression Scale (MOAS) (Sorgi <i>et al</i> , 1991))
Hathaway & McKinley (1967)	Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI)	16.6
Gunderson <i>et al</i> (1981)	Diagnostic Interview for Borderline Patients	15.6
Loranger <i>et al</i> (1985)	Personality Disorder Examination (PDE)	14

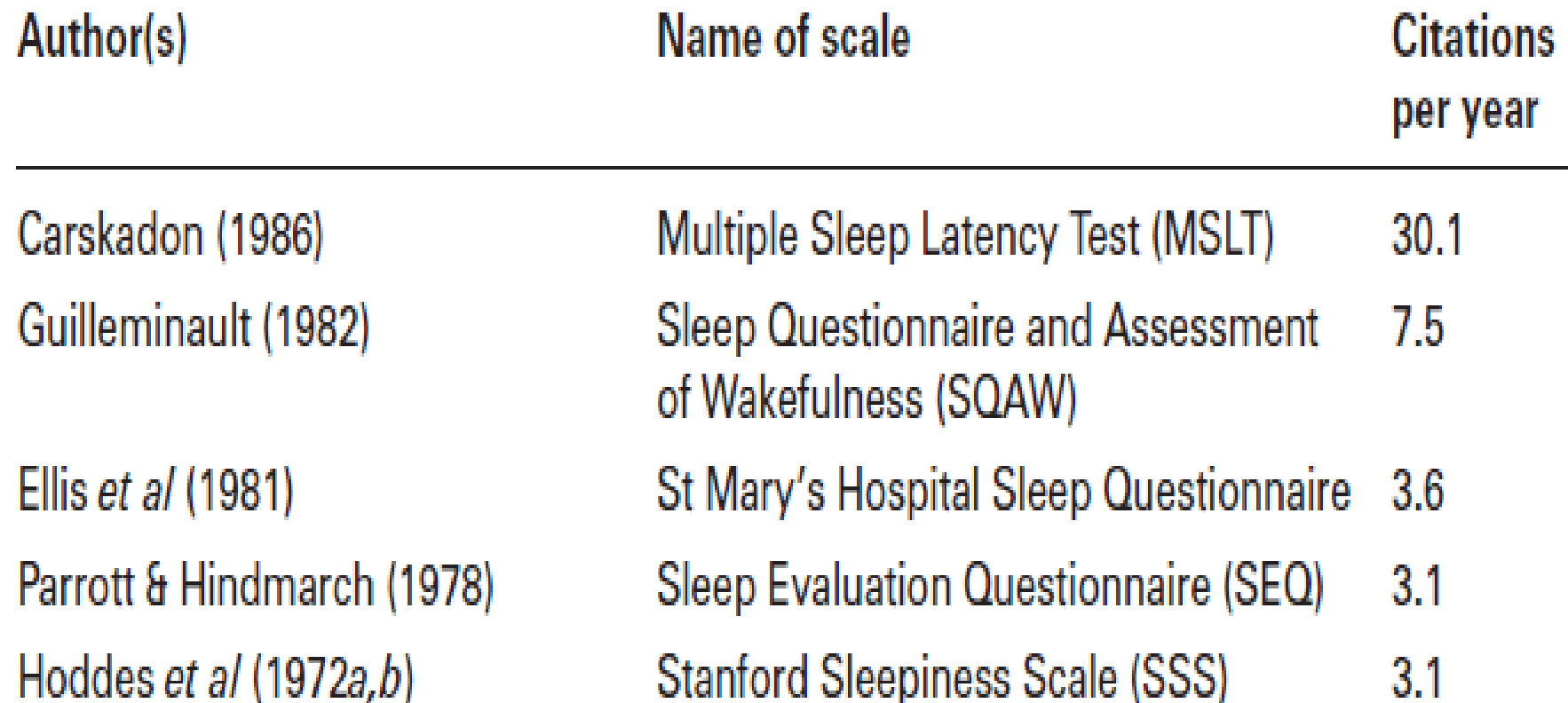
Schwartz & Gottman (1976)	Assertiveness Self-Statement Test (ASST)	6.3
Glass <i>et al</i> (1982)	Social Interaction Self-Statement Test (SISST)	6.2
Palmstierna & Wistedt (1987)	Staff Observation and Aggression Scale (SOAS)	5.8
Baron <i>et al</i> (1981)	Schedule for Interviewing Schizotypal Personalities (SSP)	5.2
Conte <i>et al</i> (1980)	Borderline Syndrome Index (BSI)	5
Robson (1989)	Robson's Self-Esteem Scale	4.3
Bell (1981)	Bell Object Relations Self-Report Scale	3.8
Mann <i>et al</i> (1981)	Standardized Assessment of Personality (SAP)	3.7
Hyer <i>et al</i> (1982)	Personality Diagnostic Questionnaire (PDQ)	3.5
Galissi <i>et al</i> (1981)	Checklist of Positive and Negative Thoughts	3.2
Lorr & Youniss (1983)	Interpersonal Style Inventory (ISI)	2.1

Zigmond & Snaith (1983)	Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS)	133.0 (the anxiety version (HADS-A) can also be combined with the depression component (HADS-D) to score mixed anxiety-depressive symptoms (cothymia) (Tyrer, 2001))
Spielberger <i>et al</i> (1983)	Spielberger State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI)	121.4 (commonly used in repeated measures studies – in which both present state and trait anxiety are measured separately)
Goodman <i>et al</i> (1989 <i>a,b</i>)	Yale-Brown Obsessive Compulsive Scale (Y-BOCS)	81.1 (the standard scale for measurement of obsessive-compulsive symptoms – clearly now pre-eminent)
Beck <i>et al</i> (1988)	Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI)	49.8 (beginning to usurp the Hamilton scale)
Hamilton (1959)	Hamilton Anxiety Scale (HAS)	45.6 (an observer-rated scale that remains standard but has been criticised for its emphasis on somatic symptoms that may reflect physical illness)
Taylor (1953)	Taylor Manifest Anxiety Scale (TMAS)	44.4 (really a measure of trait anxiety)



Watson & Friend (1969)	Social Avoidance and Distress Scale (SAD)	28.3
Chambless <i>et al</i> (1984)	Body Sensations Questionnaire and the Agoraphobic Cognitions Questionnaire	20
Chambless <i>et al</i> (1985)	Mobility Inventory for Agoraphobia	18.8
Wolpe & Lang (1964)	Fear Survey Schedule (FSS)	14.9
Zung (1971)	Zung's Anxiety Status Inventory (ASI)	13.6

Davidson <i>et al</i> (1997)	Davidson Trauma Scale (DTS)	10.6
Cooper (1970)	Leyton Obsessional Inventory	9.6
Sanavio (1988)	Padua Inventory	8.3
Steinberg <i>et al</i> (1990)	Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-III-R Dissociative Disorders (SCID-D)	7
Crown & Crisp (1966)	Middlesex Hospital Questionnaire (MHQ)	6.9
Endler <i>et al</i> (1962)	Stimulus Response Inventory	6.6
Foa <i>et al</i> (1998)	Obsessive-Compulsive Inventory (OCI)	6.0 (42-item inventory that has recently been introduced in shortened form (Foa <i>et al</i> , 2002) which may be superseding the original)



Author(s)	Name of scale	Citations per year
Carskadon (1986)	Multiple Sleep Latency Test (MSLT)	30.1
Guilleminault (1982)	Sleep Questionnaire and Assessment of Wakefulness (SQAW)	7.5
Ellis <i>et al</i> (1981)	St Mary's Hospital Sleep Questionnaire	3.6
Parrott & Hindmarch (1978)	Sleep Evaluation Questionnaire (SEQ)	3.1
Hoddes <i>et al</i> (1972 <i>a,b</i>)	Stanford Sleepiness Scale (SSS)	3.1

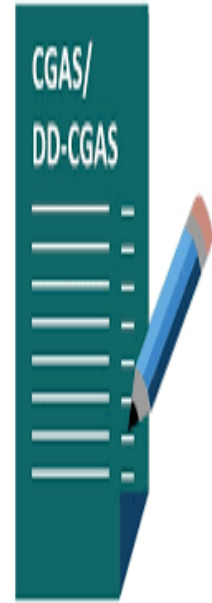
Author(s)	Name of scale	Citations per year
Fukuda <i>et al</i> (1994)	Chronic Fatigue Syndrome – case-defining symptoms	87.4 (important for examining chronic fatigue and formalising description of cases)
Melzack (1987)	McGill Pain Questionnaire (MPQ)	29.6
Chalder <i>et al</i> (1993)	Fatigue Scale	22.6
Pilowsky & Spence (1975)	Illness Behaviour Questionnaire (IBQ)	7.4
Kellner (1987)	Symptom questionnaire	7.2 (now mainly of historical interest)
Barsky <i>et al</i> (1990)	Somatosensory Amplification Scale (SSAS)	7.1 (may be useful to detect health anxiety)
Salkovskis <i>et al</i> (2002)	Health Anxiety Inventory (HAI)	2.3 (specifically used for health anxiety, which is not quite the same as the old concept of hypochondriasis)

Endicott & Spitzer (1978)	Schedule for Affective Disorders and Schizophrenia (SADS)	146.8
Overall & Gorham (1962)	Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale (BPRS)	123.3 (the oldest scale but still has many merits and is likely to be relevant however diagnostic practice changes)
Bernstein & Putnam (1986)	Dissociative Experiences Scale (DES)	44.4
Andreasen (1982 <i>a,b</i>)	Scale for the Assessment of Negative Symptoms (SANS)	42.7 (steadily increasing in use as the importance of negative symptoms in treatment outcome grows)
Barnes (1989)	Barnes Akathisia Rating Scale (BARS)	34.1 (the standard scale for recording akathisia)
Andreasen (1984)	Scale for the Assessment of Positive Symptoms (SAPS)	22.5
Andreasen <i>et al</i> (1992)	Comprehensive Assessment of Symptoms and History (CASH)	20.7
Simpson (1988)	Tardive Dyskinesia Rating Scale (TDRS)	12.9

Children's Global Assessment Scale

- 4-16 years
- Experienced Clinician
- 100 item, 5 min

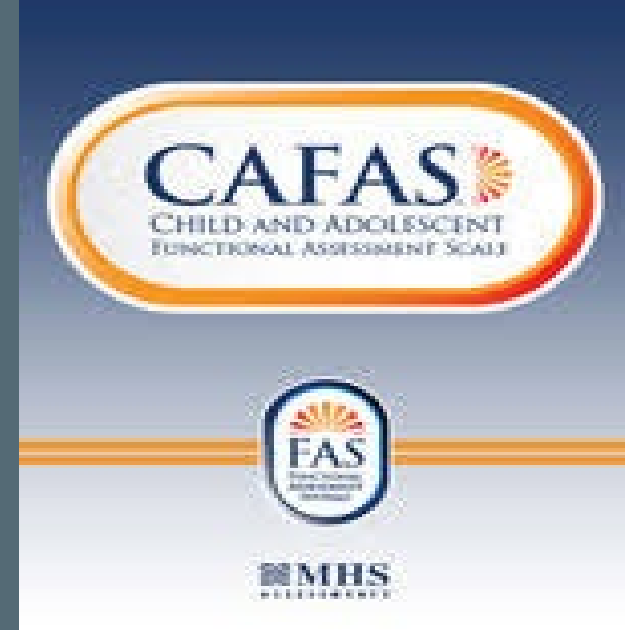
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Child and Adolescent Functional Assessment Scale

- 7-17 years (4-6 years too)
- Clinician rated, Likert, 10-30 min
- Performance, Thinking, Behaviour, Mood, Substance
- Caregiver(2)

PAID



Columbia Impairment Scale

- 9-17 years(5-18 years)
- 13 item, 4 domain, 5 min
- Parent and Child version
- No training

FREE



Diagnostic Interview for Children and Adolescents

- 6-17 years
- Clinician/Self
- Computerised algorithms

PAID



Child Behaviour Checklist(CBCL)

- 4-18 years
- Widely used, 120 items
- 7 sections-Activities,
Social, School

PAID



What is the Strengths and Difficulties

Questionnaire (SDQ)

- Developed by Dr Robert Goodman, Institute of Psychiatry, Kings College, University of London.
- Designed as a brief behavioural screening questionnaire about 4 -17 year olds
- Exists in several versions to meet the needs of researchers, clinicians and educationalists.
- Each version includes between three or four of the following components:
 - A) 25 items on psychological attributes.
 - B) An impact supplement
 - C) Cross informant information
 - D) Follow-up questions
- Note: four 'teacher' versions are available, these are not required for the National Outcomes and Casemix Collection.

Sharing Information to Improve Outcomes
An Australian Government Funded Initiative

3

www.sdqinfo.org



BASC-2 TRS/PRS Clinical and Adaptive Scales

Behaviour Assessment Test for Children

PRIMARY SCALE	Teacher Rating Scales			Parent Rating Scales		
	Preschool 2-5	Child 6-11	Adolescent 12-21	Preschool 2-5	Child 6-11	Adolescent 12-21
Activities of Daily Living				*	*	*
Adaptability	*	*	*	*	*	*
Aggression	*	*	*	*	*	*
Anxiety	*	*	*	*	*	*
Attention Problems	*	*	*	*	*	*
Atypicality	*	*	*	*	*	*
Conduct Problems			*		*	*
Depression	*	*	*	*	*	*
Functional Communication	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hyperactivity	*	*	*	*	*	*
Leadership		*	*		*	*
Learning Problems		*	*			
Social Skills	*	*	*	*	*	*
Somatization	*	*	*	*	*	*
Study Skills		*	*			
Withdrawal	*	*	*	*	*	*
NUMBER OF ITEMS	100	139	139	134	160	150

Adaptive Scales Clinical Scales

Vineland Adaptive Behaviour Scale

Vineland
Adaptive
Behaviour Scale



Subscales

Communication
Domain

Receptive

Expressive

Written

Daily Living
Skills Domain

Personal

Domestic

Community

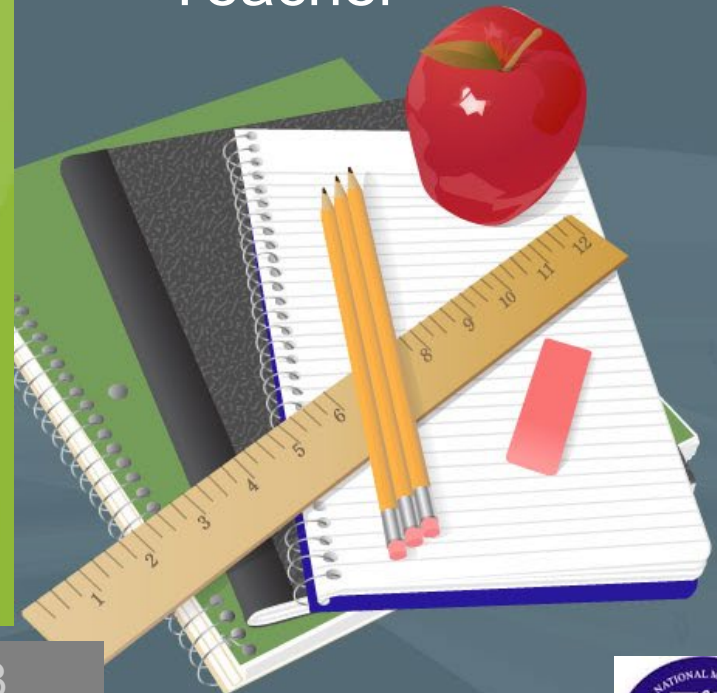
Socialization
Domain

Play and
Leisure Time

Coping Skills

PAID

- <6 years
- 383-433 items
- Survey, Parent, Teacher



Wechsler Intelligence Test



✎ David Wechsler

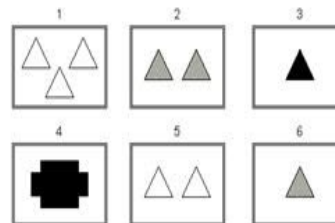
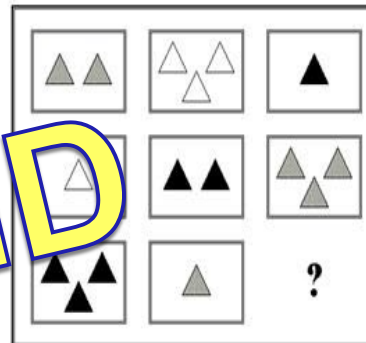
✎ WAIS - adults

✎ WISC - children (6-16)

✎ WPPSI - preschool (4-6)

✎ Subscales (verbal and performance) combine to form IQ score

Which answer fits in the missing space to complete the pattern?



PAID



Wide Range Achievement Test(WRAT)

- 5-94 years

- 15-45 min, **PAID** psychologist/educator

- Copyrighted



Woodcock-Johnson III Tests of Achievement

- ◆ For ages 2-90 years
- ◆ 22 tests
 - 12 in standard battery
 - Word attack is in the extended battery and is commonly given (phonetic analysis)
- ◆ Standardized for use with WJ III COG
- ◆ Long Administration time (several hours depending on how much of the extended battery is included)

- Highly trained personnel
- English biased



Dyslexia Assessment for Languages of India



- ESL
- Hindi, Marathi, Kannada

NIMHANS BATTERY

Recommended by GOI



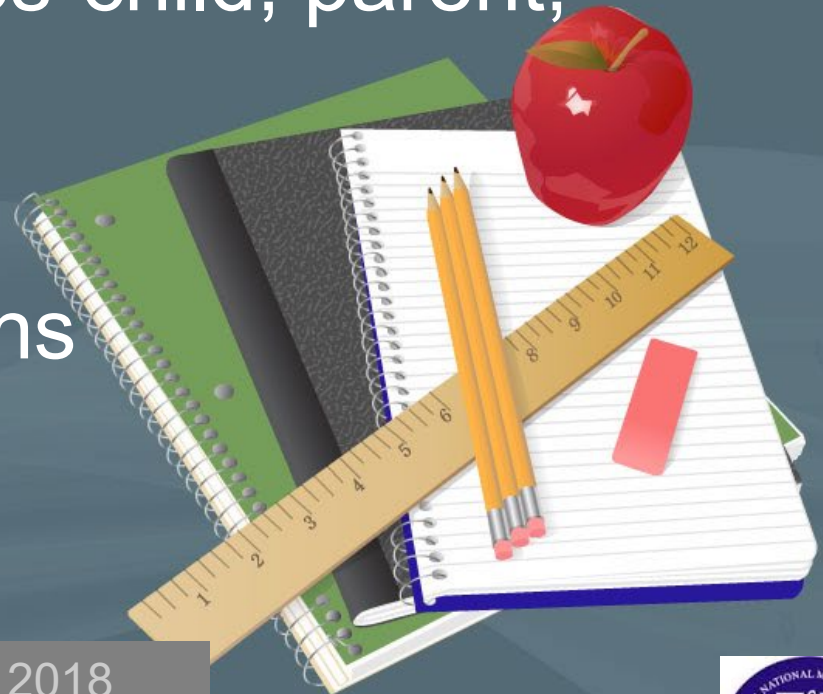
AAS, IPS-WZ PG CME, Sion Hospital, 8th Dec, 2018



Conner's Rating Scale

- 6-18 years
- 10-20 min, three scales-child, parent, teacher
- Long and short versions

PAID



Other Scales for ADHD

DefiniPoint Instrument	Introduced	Recent Publications*
Swanson, Nolan, and Pelham Questionnaire	2001	50
Vanderbilt ADHD Diagnostic Rating Scales	1998	28
Strengths & Weaknesses of ADHD Symptoms and Normal Behavior Scale	2001	18
Wender Utah Rating Scale	1993	60



ADHD Rating Scales	Patient	Informants			Items	Symptoms
		Parent	Teacher	Self		
Vanderbilt ADHD Diagnostic Rating Scales	Child	➤	➤		43 (T) 55 (P)	Subtypes, ODD, CD, anxiety/depression
Swanson, Nolan, and Pelham Questionnaire	Child	➤	➤		90	Subtypes, ODD, overactivity, aggressive/defiance
Strengths & Weaknesses of ADHD Symptoms and Normal Behavior Scale	Child	➤	➤		18	ADHD subtypes
Wender Utah Rating Scale	Adult			➤	61	ADHD, screen for other disorders
Adult ADHD Self-Report Scale	Adult			➤	18	ADHD subtypes

Comorbidity Screening	Patient	Informants			Items	Symptoms
		Parent	Teacher	Self		
Weiss ADHD Comorbid Screen	All	➤		➤	172	ADHD subtypes, many comorbid disorders

Functional Impairment	Patient	Informants			Items	Symptoms
		Parent	Teacher	Self		
Weiss Functional Impairment Rating Scale	All	➤		➤	50 (P) 69 (S)	Multiple domains
Impairment Rating Scale	Child	➤	➤		8	Multiple domains

Treatment Monitoring	Patient	Informants			Items	Symptoms
		Parent	Teacher	Self		
Rabiner ADHD Monitoring	Child		➤		20	Symptoms/performance in the classroom
Weiss Teacher Report	Child		➤		43	Symptoms/performance in the classroom
Medical Monitoring	All	➤	➤	➤	20, 12	Efficacy, side effects

Modified Checklist for Autism in Toddlers Revised

M-CHAT-R

- 20 item

- Screening tool < 2 years

FREE



M-CHAT-R™

Page 1

Please answer these questions about your child. Keep in mind how your child usually behaves. If you have seen your child do the behavior a few times, but he or she does not usually do it, then please answer **no**. Please circle **yes** or **no** for every question. Thank you very much.

1. If you point at something across the room, does your child look at it? (For EXAMPLE, if you point at a toy or an animal, does your child look at the toy or animal?) Yes No
2. Have you ever wondered if your child might be deaf? Yes No
3. Does your child play pretend or make-believe? (For EXAMPLE, pretend to drink from an empty cup, pretend to talk on a phone, or pretend to feed a doll or stuffed animal) Yes No
4. Does your child like climbing on things? (For EXAMPLE, furniture, playground equipment, or stairs) Yes No
5. Does your child make unusual finger movements near his or her eyes? (For EXAMPLE, does your child wiggle his or her fingers close to his or her eyes?) Yes No
6. Does your child point with one finger to ask for something or to get help? (For EXAMPLE, pointing to a snack or toy that is out of reach) Yes No
7. Does your child point with one finger to show you something interesting? (For EXAMPLE, pointing to an airplane in the sky or a big truck in the road) Yes No
8. Is your child interested in other children? (For EXAMPLE, does your child watch other children, smile at them, or go to them?) Yes No
9. Does your child show you things by bringing them to you or holding them up for you to see - not to get help, but just to share? (For EXAMPLE, showing you a flower, a stuffed animal, or a toy truck) Yes No
10. Does your child respond when you call his or her name? (For EXAMPLE, does he or she look up, talk or babble, or stop what he or she is doing when you call his or her name?) Yes No

Please Continue on Next Page →

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Page 2

M-CHAT-R™

Please answer these questions about your child. Keep in mind how your child usually behaves. If you have seen your child do the behavior a few times, but he or she does not usually do it, then please answer **no**. Please circle **yes** or **no** for every question. Thank you very much.

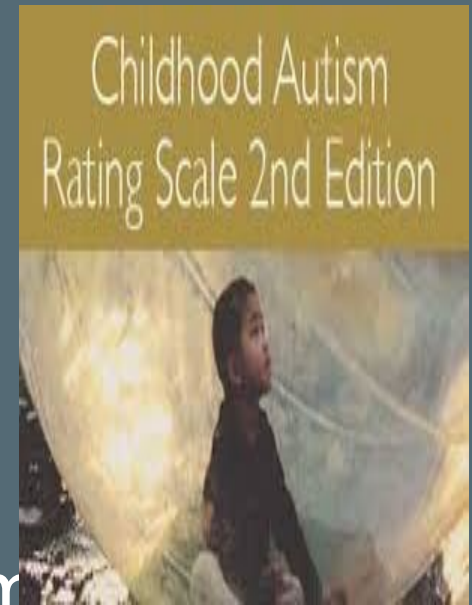
11. When you smile at your child, does he or she smile back at you? Yes No
12. Does your child get upset by everyday noises? (For EXAMPLE, does your child scream or cry to a cleaner or loud music?) Yes No
13. Does your child play with you in the same way you play with him or her? (For EXAMPLE, does your child try to do what you do, or does he or she just play with him or her?) Yes No
14. Does your child try to do what you do? (For EXAMPLE, waves, claps, or makes sounds when you do) Yes No
15. When you turn your head to look at something, does your child look around to see what you are looking at? Yes No
16. Does your child try to get you to watch him or her? (For EXAMPLE, does your child look at you for praise, or say "look" or "watch me"?) Yes No
17. Does your child try to get you to watch him or her? (For EXAMPLE, does your child look at you for praise, or say "look" or "watch me"?) Yes No
18. Does your child understand when you tell him or her to do something? (For EXAMPLE, if you don't point, can your child understand "put the book on the chair" or "bring me the blanket"?) Yes No
19. If something new happens, does your child look at your face to see how you feel about it? (For EXAMPLE, if he or she hears a strange or funny noise, or sees a new toy, will he or she look at your face?) Yes No
20. Does your child like movement activities? (For EXAMPLE, being swung or bounced on your knee) Yes No

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Childhood Autism Rating Scale

- 2 year and above
- 15 items by clinician, parent form.
- CARS HF-
High Functioning is also available

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Mandated by GOI

ISAA

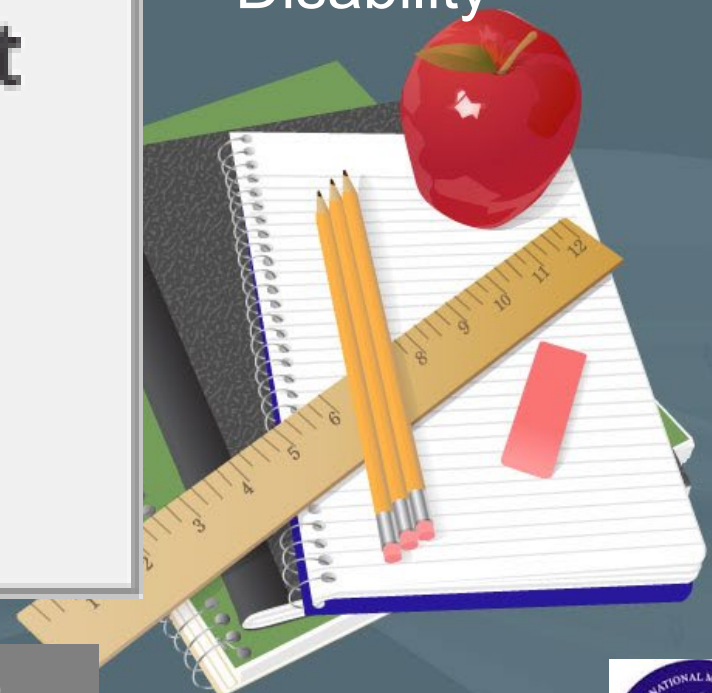
stands for

Indian Scale for Assessment
of Disability



Abbreviations.com

- 6 domains
- 40 items, likert scale, Hindi
- Disability



the modified overt aggression scale (moas)

THE MODIFIED OVERT AGGRESSION SCALE (MOAS)*

Patient _____

Rater _____

Date _____

INSTRUCTIONS

Rate the patient's aggressive behavior over the past week. Select as many items as are appropriate. Refer to the pocket guide for the full measure.

SCORING

1. Add items in each category
2. In scoring summary, multiply sum by weight and add weighted sums for total weighted score. Use this score to track changes in level of aggression over time.

Verbal aggression

- _____ 0 No verbal Aggression
- _____ 1 Shouts angrily, curses mildly, or makes personal insults
- _____ 2 Curses viciously, is severely insulting, has temper outbursts
- _____ 3 Impulsively threatens violence toward others or self
- _____ 4 Threatens violence toward others or self repeatedly or deliberately
- SUM VERBAL AGGRESSION SCORE**

Aggression against Property

- _____ 0 No aggression against property
- _____ 1 Slams door, rips clothing, urinates on floor
- _____ 2 Throws objects down, kicks furniture, defaces walls
- _____ 3 Breaks objects, smashes windows
- _____ 4 Sets fires, throws objects dangerously
- SUM PROPERTY AGGRESSION SCORE**

Autoaggression

- _____ 0 No autoaggression
- _____ 1 Picks or scratches skin, pulls hair out of self (without injury)
- _____ 2 Bangs head, hits fists into walls, throws self onto floor
- _____ 3 Inflicts minor cuts, bruises, burns, or wounds on self
- _____ 4 Inflicts major injury on self or makes self-harmful statements
- SUM AUTOAGGRESSION SCORE**

Physical Aggression

- _____ 0 No physical aggression
- _____ 1 Makes menacing gestures, swings at people, grabs at clothing
- _____ 2 Strikes, pushes, scratches, pulls hair of others (without injury)
- _____ 3 Attacks others, causing mild injury (bruises, sprain, welts, etc.)
- _____ 4 Attacks others, causing serious injury
- SUM PHYSICAL AGGRESSION SCORE**

CATEGORY	SUM SCORE	WEIGHTS	WEIGHTED SUM
Verbal Aggression		x 1	
Aggression against Property		x 2	
Autoaggression		x 3	
Physical Aggression		x 4	
Total Weighted Score			

*Modified from Kay SR, Wolkenfeld F, Murrill LM (1988). Profiles of aggression among psychiatric patients: I. nature and prevalence. *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease* 176:539-546

The recommendations in this publication do not indicate an exclusive course of treatment or serve as a standard of medical care. Variations, taking into account individual circumstances, may be appropriate. Original document included as part of Addressing Mental Health Concerns in Primary Care: A Clinician's Toolkit. Copyright © 2010 American Academy of Pediatrics. All Rights Reserved. The American Academy of Pediatrics does not review or endorse any modifications made to this document and in no event shall the AAP be liable for any such changes.

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- 6-17 years
- 5 min
- Clinician

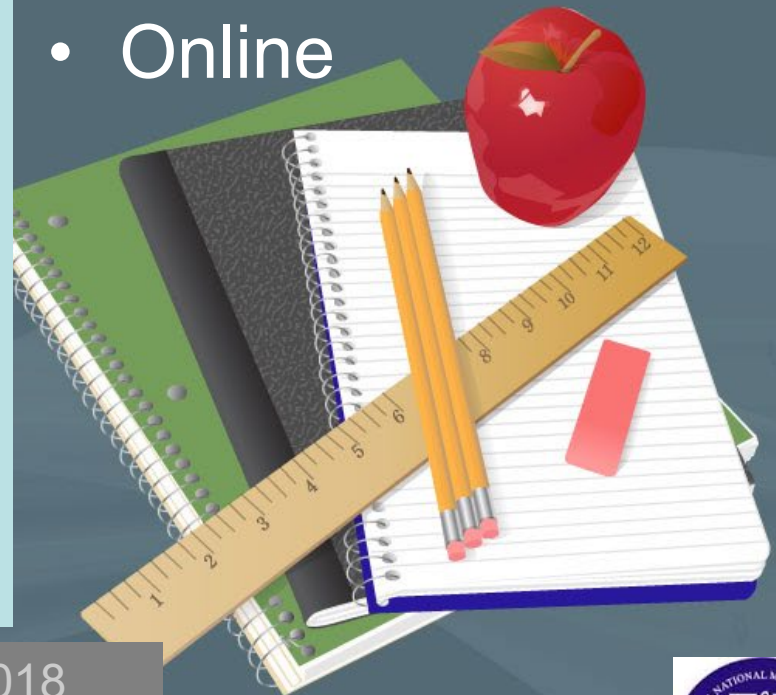


Children's Aggression Scale – Teacher Version (CAS-T)

- Verbal aggression
- Aggression against objects and animals
- Provoked physical aggression
- Unprovoked physical aggression
- Use of weapons
- Reliability

Source: Halperin JM, McKay K, Grayson RH, Newcorn JH. (2003).
Reliability, validity, and preliminary normative data for the Children's
Aggression Scale – Teacher Version. J Am Acad Child Adolesc Psychiatry
42:965-971

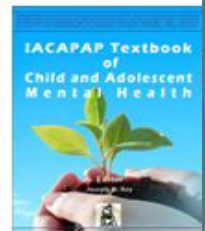
- 5-18 years
- 10-15 min
- Parent, Teacher
- Online



Anxiety Disorders in Children and Adolescents

Assessment: Questionnaires

- [Spence Children's Anxiety Scale \(SCAS\)](#)
- [Screen for Child Anxiety Related Disorders \(SCARED\)](#)
- [Multidimensional Anxiety Scale for Children \(MASC 2\)](#)
- [Preschool Anxiety Scale Revised \(PASR\)](#)
- Revised Children's Manifest Anxiety Scale (RCMAS)
- State Trait Anxiety Inventory for Children (STAIC)
- Beck Anxiety Inventory for Youth
- Children's Moods, Fears and Worries
- [Fear Survey Schedule for Children Revised \(FSSC-R\)](#)
- Social Phobia and Anxiety Inventory for Children (SPAIC)
- Social Anxiety Scale for Children-Revised (SASC-R)
- Children's Anxiety Sensitivity Index (CASI)
- Children's Automatic Thoughts Scale (CATS)
- School Anxiety Scale-Teacher Report (SAS-TR)
- Children's Anxiety Life Interference Scale (CALIS)



- Beck's Depression Inventory(BDI)

- 13-80 years

- Children's Depression Inventory

- 7-17 years

Childhood Depression Inventory 2nd Edition (CDI 2) – Test Description- Background & Administration

- The CDI 2 is a second edition to the original CDI developed by Maria Kovacs in 1977
- The CDI 2 was also developed by Dr. Kovacs with Multi Health Systems
- The CDI 2 assesses cognitive, behavioural, and affective signs of depression in 7 to 17-year-old children and adolescents
- The CDI-2 measures symptoms based on the DSM-IV
- The assessment contains two self-rated scales (a full length and a short version), as well as a parent and teacher report- providing multiple assessment viewpoints
- The CDI 2 has both a paper and computer based version; it can be hand scored, software scored, or scored online
- The CDI 2 is written at a second grade reading level and requires an A qualification level.
- The assessment takes 15 to 20 minutes.
- The full kit is approximately \$289.00 and comes with 25 sets of forms. Each set of forms costs approximately \$2 to replace.
- The assessment is used to provide clinicians auxiliary information for clinical diagnosis and therapy along with other sources, as well as a group based assessment for screening

(Yunhee, 2012)

Depression in Children and Adolescents

Free Rating Scales

CES-DC: Center for Epidemiologic Studies-Depression Scale

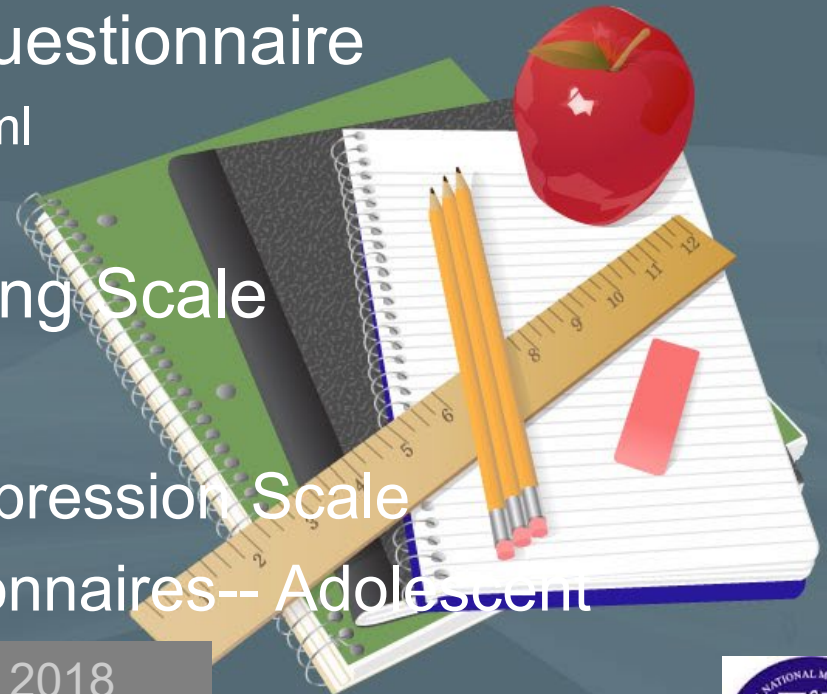
MFQ: Mood and Feelings Questionnaire

<http://devepi.duhs.duke.edu/MFQ.html>

DSRS: Depression Self-Rating Scale

KADS: Kutcher Adolescent Depression Scale

PHQ-A: Patient Health Questionnaires-- Adolescent



WASH-U K-SADS Mania Items by Barbara Geller, M.D.

- 16 Mania Items - Developmentally appropriate
- e.g., Grandiosity
 - DSM-IV Adults: "May give advice on matters about which they have no special knowledge (e.g., how to run the United Nations)."
 - Child: May tell the school principal that they could run the school better and could they please do so.

FREE



Trauma

- Childhood Trauma Questionnaire
 - 12 yrs +
 - 28 item
 - Paid
- Paediatric Emotional Distress Scale
 - 2-10 years
 - 21 item
 - Likert



CONCLUSIONS

- Multiple rating scales are available
- How do we choose a rating scale
- Role in research and clinical PRACTICE
- Need for being aware
- Clinical trials