



MindWise Screening Tools

ADOLESCENT DEPRESSION SCREENING (BSAD)

The Brief Screen for Adolescent Depression is intended for use by parent(s) or guardian(s) on behalf of their child.

Shaffer, D., Fisher, P., Lucas, C.P., Dulcan, M.K., Schwab-Stone, M.E. (2000). NIMH Diagnostic Interview Schedule for Children version IV (NIMH DISC-IV): description, differences from previous versions, and reliability of some common diagnoses. *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*, 39, 28-38.

ALCOHOL USE SCREENING (AUDIT)

Developed in 1982 by the World Health Organization the questionnaire, the Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test consists of 10 questions. The AUDIT alcohol screening was developed as a simple and efficient method for assessment of alcohol use.

Allen, J. P., Litten, R. Z., Fertig, J. B. and Babor, T. (1997), A Review of Research on the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT). *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*, 21: 613-619.

BIPOLAR DISORDER SCREENING (MDQ)

The mood disorder questionnaire was developed by Robert Hirschfeld, MD and is the only validated screening for bipolar disorder.

Hirschfeld, R. M., Holzer, C., Calabrese, J. R., Weissman, M., Reed, M., Davies, M., Frye, M. A., Keck, P., McElroy, S., Lewis, L., Tierce, J., Wagner, K. D., & Hazard, E. (2003). Validity of the mood disorder questionnaire: a general population study. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 160, 178-180.

BRIEF BIOSOCIAL GAMBLING SCREENING

Developed by researchers from the Division on Addiction, Cambridge Health Alliance, this is a three-question brief screening instrument that helps a person decide whether to seek a more formal evaluation or treatment of their gambling behavior.

Gebauer, L., LaBrie, R., & Shaffer, H. J. (2010). Optimizing DSM-IV-TR classification accuracy: a brief biosocial screen for detecting current gambling disorders among gamblers in the general household population. *Canadian Journal of Psychiatry. Revue Canadienne De Psychiatrie*, (2), 82-90.

DEPRESSION SCREENING (HANDS®)

Developed by Harvard Medical School's Department of Psychiatry and Screening for Mental Health's Founder Dr. Douglas Jacobs, the questionnaire consists of 10 questions followed by three additional items targeting bipolar disorder.

Baer, L., Jacobs, D. G., Meszleer-Reizes, J., Blais, M., Fava, M., Kessler, R., Magruder, K., Murphy, J., Kopans, B., Cukor, P., Leahy, L., & O'Laughlen, J. (2000). Development of a Brief Screening Instrument: The HANDS. *Psychother Psychosom*, 69, 35-41.

EATING DISORDERS SCREENING (EAT-11)

Created by David Garner, PhD, the questionnaire is a modified version of the EAT26.

Garner, D. M., Olmsted, M. P., Bohr, Y. and Garfinkel, P.E. (1982). The eating attitudes test: Psychometric features and clinical correlates. *Psychological Medicine*, 12, 871-878.



GENERALIZED ANXIETY DISORDER SCREENING (CD-GAD)

The Carroll–Davidson GAD scale (CD–GAD) is a 12–item screening tool for Generalized Anxiety Disorder. The CD–GAD has a yes/no format and measures GAD symptoms occurring over the past six months.
Carroll, B., & Davidson, J.R.T. (2000).

OPIOID MISUSE-INDIVIDUALS

The Opioid Misuse Screening is an eight-question tool designed to assess for signs and symptoms of opioid misuse. It is adapted from the Alcohol, Smoking, and Substance Involvement Screening Test (ASSIST). This tool is for educational purposes only and is not intended to be diagnostic.

Humeniuk RE, Ali RA, Babor TF, Farrell M, Formigoni ML, Jittiwutikarn J, Boerngen de Larcercda R, Ling W, Marsden J, Monteiro M, Nhiwhatiwa S, Pal H, Poznyak V & Simon S (2008). Validation of the Alcohol Smoking and Substance Involvement Screening Test (ASSIST). *Addiction* 103(6): 1039–1047. Fighting Opioid Misuse (n.d.) Retrieved from <https://opioidscreening.org/>. For more information visit: <https://opioidscreening.org/resources/>

POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER SCREENING (SPRINT-4)

Developed by Jonathon Davidson, MD at Duke University Medical Center.

Connor, K. M., & Davidson, J. R. T. (2001). SPRINT: a brief global assessment of posttraumatic stress disorder. *International Clinical Psychopharmacology*, 16, 279–284.

PSYCHOSIS SCREENING FOR INDIVIDUALS (PQ-16)

The psychosis screening is a modified version of the PQ-16 (Prodromal Questionnaire 16) and was developed to bring about the implementation of routine screening for psychosis risk.

Ising, H.K., Veling, W., Loewy, R.L., Rietveld, M.W., Rietdijk, J., Dragt, S., Klaassen, R.M.C., Neiman, D. H., Wunderink, L., Linszen, D.H., & van der Gaag, M. (2012). The validity of the 16-item version of the Prodromal Questionnaire (PQ-16) to screen for ultra high risk of developing psychosis in the general help-seeking population. *Schizophrenia Bulletin*, 38(6), 1288–1296.

PSYCHOSIS SCREENING FOR LOVED ONES/FRIENDS (PQ-16)

The psychosis screening is a modified version of the PQ-16 (Prodromal Questionnaire 16) and was developed to bring about the implementation of routine screening for psychosis risk. The questionnaire has been further modified so that it can be taken on behalf of friends/loved ones.

Ising, H.K., Veling, W., Loewy, R.L., Rietveld, M.W., Rietdijk, J., Dragt, S., Klaassen, R.M.C., Neiman, D. H., Wunderink, L., Linszen, D.H., & van der Gaag, M. (2012). The validity of the 16-item version of the Prodromal Questionnaire (PQ-16) to screen for ultra-high risk of developing psychosis in the general help-seeking population. *Schizophrenia Bulletin*, 38(6), 1288–1296.

SUBSTANCE USE SCREENING (ASSIST)

Developed by the World Health Organization, the Alcohol, Smoking and Substance Involvement Screening Test (ASSIST) is a brief screen that was developed to detect substance use and includes questions on alcohol use.

Humeniuk, RE, Ali RA, Babor TF, Farrell M, Formigoni ML, Jittiwutikarn J, Boerngen de Larcercda R, Ling W, Marsden J, Monteiro M, Nhiwhatiwa S, Pal H, Poznyak V & Simon S (2008). Validation of the Alcohol Smoking and Substance Involvement Screening Test (ASSIST). *Addiction* 103(6): 1039–1047.



WELL-BEING SCREENING

Our wellbeing screen is a snapshot of current time and can shift with stressors or changes in daily life. As your stress level or situations in your life change, we encourage you to retake this screen. Developed by the Massachusetts General Hospital Department of Psychiatry, the Schwartz Outcome Scale-10 (SOS-10) measures a person's life satisfaction and well-being.

Blais, Mark A. (2012), The Schwartz Outcome Scale – 10 (SOS)-10. *Integrating Science and Practice*, Vol. 2 No. 2: 40-42.

WIDE-RANGE SCREENING

The Wide Range Screening is a combination of the PHQ- 4, the Cage- AID, PC-PTSD-5 which are validated brief screens and symptom- related questions.

Kroenke K, Spitzer RL, Williams JBW, Löwe B. An ultra-brief screening scale for anxiety and depression: the PHQ-4 Psychosomatics 2009; 50:613-621.

Brown RL, Rounds LA. Conjoint screening questionnaires for alcohol and other drug abuse: Criterion validity in a primary care practice. *Wis Med J* 1995; 94:135-140.

Prins, A., Bovin, M. J., Kimerling, R., Kaloupek, D. G, Marx, B. P., Pless Kaiser, A., & Schnurr, P. P. (2015). The Primary Care PTSD Screen for DSM-5 (PC-PTSD-5) [Measurement instrument]. Available from <http://www.ptsd.va.gov>

*For more information, please contact MindWise Innovations at 781-239-0071
or email screening@mindwise.org*