

Clinical Assessment Tools

Clinical assessment tools are used across all sites to help evaluate a patient's clinical condition, develop appropriate treatment plans, and track a patient's improvement. Clinicians routinely perform clinical assessments to determine what problem(s) may affect the patient and before planning the treatments or management strategies that are best to manage a patient's condition.

Below is a summary of select tools that providers use across care delivery sites.

1. Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9)	<p>The Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) offers psychologists a concise tool for assessing depression. It incorporates DSM-IV depression criteria with other leading major depressive symptoms into a brief instrument that is commonly used for screening and diagnosis, as well as selecting and monitoring treatment. It is considered a follow-up tool to the PHQ-2, and after being validated in Chiapas, Mexico doctors across 10 PIH-supported clinics in the country have incorporated the PHQ-9 as a depression screening and follow-up tool used during check-ups.</p> <p>Validity and Utility of the Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ)-2 and PHQ-9 for Screening and Diagnosis of Depression in Rural Chiapas, Mexico: A Cross-Sectional Study</p> <p>Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mexico, Peru, Rwanda, Kazakhstan</p>
2. Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-2)	<p>The PHQ-2 is a brief screening tool to assess and monitor patients for depression severity. It consists of the first two questions of the PHQ-9 is considered a first step in the screening process of assessing patients. Patients who screen positive should be further evaluated with the PHQ-9 or other metrics to determine their proper care pathway. In Mexico, medical students go door-to-door to talk to residents about depression and screen them initially using the PHQ-2.</p> <p>Validity and Utility of the Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ)-2 and PHQ-9 for Screening and Diagnosis of Depression in Rural Chiapas, Mexico: A Cross-Sectional Study</p> <p>Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mexico</p>
3. Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale for Children (CES-DC)	<p>The Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale for Children (CES-DC) is a 20-item depression inventory that is currently being adapted in Haiti and is administered to adolescents suspected of having depression.</p> <p>Assessment of depression in childhood and adolescence: an evaluation of the Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale for Children (CES-DC)</p> <p>Haiti</p>

4. Zanmi Lasante Depression Symptom Inventory (ZLDSI)	<p>The PIH Haiti (Zanmi Lasante) mental health team along with several collaborators developed a brief depression screening measure named the Zanmi Lasante Depression Symptom Inventory (ZLDSI) in Haitian Creole. The 13-item screening tool was developed around culturally bound idioms with the input of Haitian psychologists, medical professionals, traditional healers, community elders, and religious leaders. The ZLDSI is used in routine screening/care at Zanmi Lasante and can be utilized in various contexts in Haiti to assess depression severity and monitor clinical improvement.</p> <p>Development and validation of a Haitian Creole screening instrument for depression - PubMed (nih.gov) A validation study of the Zanmi Lasante Depression Symptom Inventory (ZLDSI) in a school-based study population of transitional age youth in Haiti Conflict and Health Full Text (biomedcentral.com)</p>
5. Abnormal Involuntary Movement Scale (AIMS)	<p>The Abnormal Involuntary Movement Scale (AIMS) consists of a set of directions to guide a physician in the physical examination of a patient, as well as a form to record and score the results from the examination. It is used in the detection and ongoing assessment of tardive dyskinesia in our Haiti and Mexico sites.</p> <p>Tools for use in an integrated, community-based mental health system of care: An Introduction and Reference Guide</p>
6. Clinical Global Impression Scale (CGI)	<p>The Clinical Global Impression Scale (CGI) is an easily adopted tool that measures the effect of treatment over time. It is a global assessment of the patient's current symptoms, behavior, and the impact of illness on functioning. It allows the clinician to rate the severity of illness, change over time, and medication efficacy. The scale is made up of three measures of evaluation and can be completed at each patient visit, but no more than once a week.</p> <p>Tools for use in an integrated, community-based mental health system of care: An Introduction and Reference Guide</p>
7. Pediatric Symptom Checklist (PAC-35)	<p>This tool is a brief questionnaire used to screen for cognitive, emotional, and behavioral problems in pediatric patients. There are two versions in use in Zanmi Lasante, one for older children who can self-report, and one for younger children where caregivers are responsible for filling out responses.</p> <p>Pediatric Symptom Checklist Guide</p>

8. Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS)	This is a questionnaire used to identify patients at risk for perinatal depression and or postpartum depression. The Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS) may be used within 8 weeks of postpartum and can also be applied for depression screening during pregnancy. In Peru this scale is used for PIH's CASITA project and Casas de La Salud.	
	Using the Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) and the Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS) to assess suicidal ideation among pregnant women in Lima, Peru	Peru
9. PTSD Checklist for DSM-5 (PCL-5)	This 20-item measure assesses the DSM-5 symptoms of PTSD. It serves a variety of purposes at Zanmi Lasante, including monitoring symptom change during and after treatment, screening individuals for PTSD, and making a provisional PTSD diagnosis.	
	ISTSS - Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Checklist	Haiti
10. World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule (WHODAS) 2.0	The World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule (WHODAS 2.0) is a generic assessment instrument used to measure health and disability in mental, neurological, and addictive disorders. It is short and simple to administer (takes 5 to 20 minutes) and is applicable across cultures, in all adult populations, including both clinical and general population settings. PIH Malawi uses the WHODAS as a tool for measuring clinical improvement in functioning at their Integrated Chronic Care Clinic.	
	Outcomes of a primary care mental health implementation program in rural Rwanda: A quasi-experimental implementation-effectiveness study	Haiti, Malawi, Peru, Rwanda
11. Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD-7)	The Generalized Anxiety Disorder scale (GAD-7) is a tool used to screen for generalized anxiety disorder and measure symptom severity for generalized anxiety disorder. It is a tool used by PIH Lesotho as part of their MDRTB and maternal health programs. It is particularly useful in out-patient settings such as community clinics in identifying and reaching patients who experience anxiety.	
	A Brief Measure for Assessing Generalized Anxiety Disorder: The GAD-7	Lesotho, Mexico
12. General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-12)	This tool is for identifying minor psychiatric disorders in the general population and within a community or non-psychiatric clinical settings such as primary care or general medical out-patients. PIH Rwanda utilizes this tool at their Mentoring and Enhanced Supervision at Mental Health Centers (MESH-MH) to measure clinical changes in symptoms.	
	Outcomes of a primary care mental health implementation program in rural Rwanda: A quasi-experimental implementation-effectiveness study	Rwanda