

Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale¹ (EPDS)

Name: _____

Address: _____

Your Date of Birth: _____

Baby's Date of Birth: _____

Phone: _____

As you are pregnant or have recently had a baby, we would like to know how you are feeling. Please check the answer that comes closest to how you have felt **IN THE PAST 7 DAYS**, not just how you feel today.

Here is an example, already completed.

I have felt happy:

- ☐ Yes, all the time
- ☒ Yes, most of the time This would mean: "I have felt happy most of the time" during the past week.
- ☐ No, not very often Please complete the other questions in the same way.
- ☐ No, not at all

In the past 7 days:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. I have been able to laugh and see the funny side of things</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">☐ As much as I always could☐ Not quite so much now☐ Definitely not so much now☐ Not at all <p>2. I have looked forward with enjoyment to things</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">☐ As much as I ever did☐ Rather less than I used to☐ Definitely less than I used to☐ Hardly at all <p>*3. I have blamed myself unnecessarily when things went wrong</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">☐ Yes, most of the time☐ Yes, some of the time☐ Not very often☐ No, never <p>4. I have been anxious or worried for no good reason</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">☐ No, not at all☐ Hardly ever☐ Yes, sometimes☐ Yes, very often <p>*5. I have felt scared or panicky for no very good reason</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">☐ Yes, quite a lot☐ Yes, sometimes☐ No, not much☐ No, not at all | <p>*6. Things have been getting on top of me</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">☐ Yes, most of the time I haven't been able to cope at all☐ Yes, sometimes I haven't been coping as well as usual☐ No, most of the time I have coped quite well☐ No, I have been coping as well as ever <p>*7. I have been so unhappy that I have had difficulty sleeping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">☐ Yes, most of the time☐ Yes, sometimes☐ Not very often☐ No, not at all <p>*8. I have felt sad or miserable</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">☐ Yes, most of the time☐ Yes, quite often☐ Not very often☐ No, not at all <p>*9. I have been so unhappy that I have been crying</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">☐ Yes, most of the time☐ Yes, quite often☐ Only occasionally☐ No, never <p>*10. The thought of harming myself has occurred to me</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">☐ Yes, quite often☐ Sometimes☐ Hardly ever☐ Never |
|--|--|

Administered/Reviewed by _____ Date _____

¹Source: Cox, J.L., Holden, J.M., and Sagovsky, R. 1987. Detection of postnatal depression: Development of the 10-item Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale. *British Journal of Psychiatry* 150:782-786 .

²Source: K. L. Wisner, B. L. Parry, C. M. Piontek, Postpartum Depression N Engl J Med vol. 347, No 3, July 18, 2002, 194-199

Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale¹ (EPDS)

Postpartum depression is the most common complication of childbearing.² The 10-question Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS) is a valuable and efficient way of identifying patients at risk for “perinatal” depression. The EPDS is easy to administer and has proven to be an effective screening tool.

Mothers who score above 13 are likely to be suffering from a depressive illness of varying severity. The EPDS score should not override clinical judgment. A careful clinical assessment should be carried out to confirm the diagnosis. The scale indicates how the mother has felt **during the previous week**. In doubtful cases it may be useful to repeat the tool after 2 weeks. The scale will not detect mothers with anxiety neuroses, phobias or personality disorders.

Women with postpartum depression need not feel alone. They may find useful information on the web sites of the National Women’s Health Information Center <www.4women.gov> and from groups such as Postpartum Support International <www.chss.iup.edu/postpartum> and Depression after Delivery <www.depressionafterdelivery.com>.

SCORING

QUESTIONS 1, 2, & 4 (without an *)

Are scored 0, 1, 2 or 3 with top box scored as 0 and the bottom box scored as 3.

QUESTIONS 3, 5-10 (marked with an *)

Are reverse scored, with the top box scored as a 3 and the bottom box scored as 0.

Maximum score: 30
Possible Depression: 10 or greater
Always look at item 10 (suicidal thoughts)

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Instructions for using the Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale:

1. The mother is asked to check the response that comes closest to how she has been feeling in the previous 7 days.
2. All the items must be completed.
3. Care should be taken to avoid the possibility of the mother discussing her answers with others. (Answers come from the mother or pregnant woman.)
4. The mother should complete the scale herself, unless she has limited English or has difficulty with reading.

¹Source: Cox, J.L., Holden, J.M., and Sagovsky, R. 1987. Detection of postnatal depression: Development of the 10-item Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale. *British Journal of Psychiatry* 150:782-786.

²Source: K. L. Wisner, B. L. Parry, C. M. Piontek, Postpartum Depression N Engl J Med vol. 347, No 3, July 18, 2002, 194-199

PATIENT HEALTH QUESTIONNAIRE (PHQ-9)

ID #: _____

DATE: _____

Over the last 2 weeks, how often have you been bothered by any of the following problems?
(use "✓" to indicate your answer)

	Not at all	Several days	More than half the days	Nearly every day
1. Little interest or pleasure in doing things	0	1	2	3
2. Feeling down, depressed, or hopeless	0	1	2	3
3. Trouble falling or staying asleep, or sleeping too much	0	1	2	3
4. Feeling tired or having little energy	0	1	2	3
5. Poor appetite or overeating	0	1	2	3
6. Feeling bad about yourself—or that you are a failure or have let yourself or your family down	0	1	2	3
7. Trouble concentrating on things, such as reading the newspaper or watching television	0	1	2	3
8. Moving or speaking so slowly that other people could have noticed. Or the opposite — being so fidgety or restless that you have been moving around a lot more than usual	0	1	2	3
9. Thoughts that you would be better off dead, or of hurting yourself	0	1	2	3

add columns

	+		+	
--	---	--	---	--

(Healthcare professional: For interpretation of TOTAL, TOTAL: _____
please refer to accompanying scoring card).

10. If you checked off *any problems*, how *difficult* have these problems made it for you to do your work, take care of things at home, or get along with other people?

Not difficult at all _____
Somewhat difficult _____
Very difficult _____
Extremely difficult _____

PHQ-9 Patient Depression Questionnaire

For initial diagnosis:

1. Patient completes PHQ-9 Quick Depression Assessment.
2. If there are at least 4 ✓s in the shaded section (including Questions #1 and #2), consider a depressive disorder. Add score to determine severity.

Consider Major Depressive Disorder

- if there are at least 5 ✓s in the shaded section (one of which corresponds to Question #1 or #2)

Consider Other Depressive Disorder

- if there are 2-4 ✓s in the shaded section (one of which corresponds to Question #1 or #2)

Note: Since the questionnaire relies on patient self-report, all responses should be verified by the clinician, and a definitive diagnosis is made on clinical grounds taking into account how well the patient understood the questionnaire, as well as other relevant information from the patient.

Diagnoses of Major Depressive Disorder or Other Depressive Disorder also require impairment of social, occupational, or other important areas of functioning (Question #10) and ruling out normal bereavement, a history of a Manic Episode (Bipolar Disorder), and a physical disorder, medication, or other drug as the biological cause of the depressive symptoms.

To monitor severity over time for newly diagnosed patients or patients in current treatment for depression:

1. Patients may complete questionnaires at baseline and at regular intervals (eg, every 2 weeks) at home and bring them in at their next appointment for scoring or they may complete the questionnaire during each scheduled appointment.
2. Add up ✓s by column. For every ✓: Several days = 1 More than half the days = 2 Nearly every day = 3
3. Add together column scores to get a TOTAL score.
4. Refer to the accompanying **PHQ-9 Scoring Box** to interpret the TOTAL score.
5. Results may be included in patient files to assist you in setting up a treatment goal, determining degree of response, as well as guiding treatment intervention.

Scoring: add up all checked boxes on PHQ-9

For every ✓ Not at all = 0; Several days = 1;
More than half the days = 2; Nearly every day = 3

Interpretation of Total Score

Total Score	Depression Severity
1-4	Minimal depression
5-9	Mild depression
10-14	Moderate depression
15-19	Moderately severe depression
20-27	Severe depression

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Mood Disorder Questionnaire (MDQ)

Name: _____ Date: _____

Instructions: Check (✓) the answer that best applies to you.

Please answer each question as best you can.

	Yes	No
1. Has there ever been a period of time when you were not your usual self and...		
...you felt so good or so hyper that other people thought you were not your normal self or you were so hyper that you got into trouble?	☐	☐
...you were so irritable that you shouted at people or started fights or arguments?	☐	☐
...you felt much more self-confident than usual?	☐	☐
...you got much less sleep than usual and found you didn't really miss it?	☐	☐
...you were much more talkative or spoke faster than usual?	☐	☐
...thoughts raced through your head or you couldn't slow your mind down?	☐	☐
...you were so easily distracted by things around you that you had trouble concentrating or staying on track?	☐	☐
...you had much more energy than usual?	☐	☐
...you were much more active or did many more things than usual?	☐	☐
...you were much more social or outgoing than usual, for example, you telephoned friends in the middle of the night?	☐	☐
...you were much more interested in sex than usual?	☐	☐
...you did things that were unusual for you or that other people might have thought were excessive, foolish, or risky?	☐	☐
...spending money got you or your family in trouble?	☐	☐
2. If you checked YES to more than one of the above, have several of these ever happened during the same period of time? <i>Please check 1 response only.</i>	☐	☐
3. How much of a problem did any of these cause you — like being able to work; having family, money, or legal troubles; getting into arguments or fights? <i>Please check 1 response only.</i>		
☐ No problem ☐ Minor problem ☐ Moderate problem ☐ Serious problem		
4. Have any of your blood relatives (ie, children, siblings, parents, grandparents, aunts, uncles) had manic-depressive illness or bipolar disorder?	☐	☐
5. Has a health professional ever told you that you have manic-depressive illness or bipolar disorder?	☐	☐

This questionnaire should be used as a starting point. It is not a substitute for a full medical evaluation. Bipolar disorder is a complex illness, and **an accurate, thorough diagnosis can only be made through a personal evaluation by your doctor.**

Adapted from Hirschfeld R, Williams J, Spitzer RL, et al. Development and validation of a screening instrument for bipolar spectrum disorder: the Mood Disorder Questionnaire. *Am J Psychiatry*. 2000;157:1873-1875.

This instrument is designed for screening purposes only and is not to be used as a diagnostic tool.

How to Use

The questionnaire takes less than 5 minutes to complete. Patients simply check the yes or no boxes in response to the questions. The last question pertains to the patient's level of functional impairment. The physician, nurse, or medical staff assistant then scores the completed questionnaire.

How to Score

Further medical assessment for bipolar disorder is clearly warranted if patient:

- Answers *Yes* to 7 or more of the events in question #1

AND

- Answers *Yes* to question #2

AND

- Answers *Moderate problem* or *Serious problem* to question #3

GAD-7 Anxiety

Over the last two weeks, how often have you been bothered by the following problems?	Not at all	Several days	More than half the days	Nearly every day
1. Feeling nervous, anxious, or on edge	0	1	2	3
2. Not being able to stop or control worrying	0	1	2	3
3. Worrying too much about different things	0	1	2	3
4. Trouble relaxing	0	1	2	3
5. Being so restless that it is hard to sit still	0	1	2	3
6. Becoming easily annoyed or irritable	0	1	2	3
7. Feeling afraid, as if something awful might happen	0	1	2	3

Column totals _____ + _____ + _____ + _____ =

Total score _____

If you checked any problems, how difficult have they made it for you to do your work, take care of things at home, or get along with other people?

Not difficult at all

Somewhat difficult

Very difficult

Extremely difficult

☐
☐
☐
☐

Source: Primary Care Evaluation of Mental Disorders Patient Health Questionnaire (PRIME-MD-PHQ). The PHQ was developed by Drs. Robert L. Spitzer, Janet B.W. Williams, Kurt Kroenke, and colleagues. For research information, contact Dr. Spitzer at ris8@columbia.edu. PRIME-MD® is a trademark of Pfizer Inc. Copyright© 1999 Pfizer Inc. All rights reserved. Reproduced with permission

Scoring GAD-7 Anxiety Severity

This is calculated by assigning scores of 0, 1, 2, and 3 to the response categories, respectively, of "not at all," "several days," "more than half the days," and "nearly every day." GAD-7 total score for the seven items ranges from 0 to 21.

0–4: minimal anxiety

5–9: mild anxiety

10–14: moderate anxiety

15–21: severe anxiety

**YALE-BROWN
OBSESSIVE COMPULSIVE SCALE
(Y-BOCS)**

General Instructions

This rating scale is designed to rate the severity and type of symptoms in patients with obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD). In general, the items depend on the patient's report; however, the final rating is based on the clinical judgement of the interviewer. Rate the characteristics of each item during the prior week up until and including the time of the interview. Scores should reflect the average (mean) occurrence of each item for the entire week.

This rating scale is intended for use as a semi-structured interview. The interviewer should assess the items in the listed order and use the questions provided. However, the interviewer is free to ask additional questions for purposes of clarification. If the patient volunteers information at any time during the interview, that information will be considered. Ratings should be based primarily on reports and observations gained during the interview. If you judge that the information being provided is grossly inaccurate, then the reliability of the patient is in doubt and should be noted accordingly at the end of the interview (item 19).

Additional information supplied by others (e.g., spouse or parent) may be included in a determination of the ratings only if it is judged that (1) such information is essential to adequately assessing symptom severity and (2) consistent week-to-week reporting can be ensured by having the same informant(s) present for each rating session.

Before proceeding with the questions, define "obsessions" and "compulsions" for the patient as follows:

"OBSESSIONS are unwelcome and distressing ideas, thoughts, images or impulses that repeatedly enter your mind. They may seem to occur against your will. They may be repugnant to you, you may recognize them as senseless, and they may not fit your personality."

"COMPULSIONS, on the other hand, are behaviors or acts that you feel driven to perform although you may recognize them as senseless or excessive. At times, you may try to resist doing them but this may prove difficult. You may experience anxiety that does not diminish until the behavior is completed."

"Let me give you some examples of obsessions and compulsions."

"An example of an obsession is: the recurrent thought or impulse to do serious physical harm to your children even though you never would."

"An example of a compulsion is: the need to repeatedly check appliances, water faucets, and the lock on the front door before you can leave the house. While most compulsions are observable behaviors, some are unobservable mental acts, such as silent checking or having to recite nonsense phrases to yourself each time you have a bad thought."

"Do you have any questions about what these words mean?" [If not, proceed.]

On repeated testing it is not always necessary to re-read these definitions and examples as long as it can be established that the patient understands them. It may be sufficient to remind the patient that obsessions are the thoughts or concerns and compulsions are the things you feel driven to do, including covert mental acts.

Have the patient enumerate current obsessions and compulsions in order to generate a list of target symptoms. Use the Y-BOCS Symptom Checklist as an aid for identifying current symptoms. It is also useful to identify and be aware of past symptoms since they may re-appear during subsequent ratings. Once the current types of obsessions and compulsions are identified, organize and list them on the Target Symptoms form according to clinically convenient distinctions (e.g., divide target compulsions into checking and washing). Describe salient features of the symptoms so that they can be more easily tracked (e.g., in addition to listing checking, specify what the patient checks for). Be sure to indicate which are the most prominent symptoms; i.e., those that will be the major focus of assessment. Note, however, that the final score for each item should reflect a composite rating of all of the patient's obsessions or compulsions.

The rater must ascertain whether reported behaviors are bona fide symptoms of OCD and not symptoms of another disorder, such as Simple Phobia or a Paraphilia. The differential diagnosis between certain complex motor tics and certain compulsions (e.g., involving touching) may be difficult

or impossible. In such cases, it is particularly important to provide explicit descriptions of the target symptoms and to be consistent in subsequent ratings. Separate assessment of the severity with a tic rating instrument may be necessary in such cases. Some of the items listed on the Y-BOCS Symptom Checklist, such as trichotillomania, are currently classified in DSM-m-R as symptoms of an Impulse Control Disorder. It should be noted that the suitability of the Y-BOCS for use in disorders other than DSM-m-R-defined OCD has yet to be established. However, when using the Y-BOCS to rate severity of symptoms not strictly classified under OCD (e.g., trichotillomania) in a patient who otherwise meets criteria for OCD, it has been our practice to administer the Y-BOCS twice: once for conventional obsessive-compulsive symptoms, and a second time for putative OCD-related phenomena. In this fashion separate Y-BOCS scores are generated for severity of OCD and severity of other symptoms in which the relationship to OCD is still unsettled.

On repeated testing, review and, if necessary, revise target obsessions prior to rating item 1. Do likewise for compulsions prior to rating item 6.

All 19 items are rated, but only items 1-10 (excluding items 1b and 6b) are used to determine the total score. The total Y-BOCS score is the sum of items 1-10 (excluding 1b and 6b), whereas the obsession and compulsion subtotals are the sums of items 1-5 (excluding 1b) and 10 (excluding 6b); respectively.

Because at the time of this writing (9/89) there are limited data regarding the psychometric properties of items 1b, 6b, and 11-16, these items should be considered investigational. Until adequate studies of test reliability, validity, and sensitivity to change of those items are conducted, we must caution against placing much weight on results derived from these item scores. These important caveats aside, we believe that items 1b (obsession-free interval), 6b (compulsion-free interval), and 12 (avoidance) may provide information that has bearing on the severity of obsessive-compulsive symptoms. Item 11 (insight) may also furnish useful clinical information. We are least secure about the usefulness of items 13-16.

Items 17 (global severity) and 18 (global improvement) have been adapted from the Clinical Global Impression Scale (Guy W, 1976) to provide measures of overall functional impairment associated with, but not restricted to, the presence of obsessive-compulsive symptoms. Disability produced by secondary depressive symptoms would also be considered when rating these items. Item 19, which estimates the reliability of the information reported by the patient, may assist in the interpretation of scores on other Y-BOCS items in some cases of OCD.

PATIENT
NAME

22.

DATE

YALE-BROWN OBSESSIVE COMPULSIVE SCALE (Y-BOCS)*

Questions 1 to 5 are about your obsessive thoughts

Obsessions are unwanted ideas, images or impulses that intrude on thinking against your wishes and efforts to resist them. They usually involve themes of harm, risk and danger. Common obsessions are excessive fears of contamination; recurring doubts about danger, extreme concern with order, symmetry, or exactness; fear of losing important things.

Please answer each question by circling the appropriate number.

1. TIME OCCUPIED BY OBSESSIVE THOUGHTS SCORE _____

How much of your time is occupied by obsessive thoughts?

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 0 | = | None |
| 1 | = | Less than 1 hr/day or occasional occurrence |
| 2 | = | 1 to 3 hrs/day or frequent |
| 3 | = | Greater than 3 and up to 8 hrs/day or very frequent occurrence |
| 4 | = | Greater than 8 hrs/day or nearly constant occurrence |

2. INTERFERENCE DUE TO OBSESSIVE THOUGHTS SCORE _____

How much do your obsessive thoughts interfere with your work, school, social, or other important role functioning? Is there anything that you don't do because of them?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | = | None |
| 1 | = | Slight interference with social or other activities, but overall performance not impaired |
| 2 | = | Definite interference with social or occupational performance, but still manageable |
| 3 | = | Causes substantial impairment in social or occupational performance |
| 4 | = | Incapacitating |

3. DISTRESS ASSOCIATED WITH OBSESSIVE THOUGHTS SCORE _____

How much distress do your obsessive thoughts cause you?

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| 0 | = | None |
| 1 | = | Not too disturbing |
| 2 | = | Disturbing, but still manageable |
| 3 | = | Very disturbing |
| 4 | = | Near constant and disabling distress |

4. RESISTANCE AGAINST OBSESSIONS SCORE _____

How much of an effort do you make to resist the obsessive thoughts? How often do you try to disregard or turn your attention away from these thoughts as they enter your mind?

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 0 | = | Try to resist all the time |
| 1 | = | Try to resist most of the time |
| 2 | = | Make some effort to resist |
| 3 | = | Yield to all obsessions without attempting to control them, but with some reluctance |
| 4 | = | Completely and willingly yield to all obsessions |

5. DEGREE OF CONTROL OVER OBSESSIVE THOUGHTS

SCORE _____

How much control do you have over your obsessive thoughts? How successful are you in stopping or diverting your obsessive thinking? Can you dismiss them?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | = | Complete control |
| 1 | = | Usually able to stop or divert obsessions with some effort and concentration |
| 2 | = | Sometimes able to stop or divert obsessions |
| 3 | = | Rarely successful in stopping or dismissing obsessions, can only divert attention with difficulty |
| 4 | = | Obsessions are completely involuntary, rarely able to even momentarily alter obsessive thinking. |

The next several questions are about your compulsive behaviors.

Compulsions are urges that people have to do something to lessen feelings of anxiety or other discomfort. Often they do repetitive, purposeful, intentional behaviors called rituals. The behavior itself may seem appropriate but it becomes a ritual when done to excess. Washing, checking, repeating, straightening, hoarding and many other behaviors can be rituals. Some rituals are mental. For example, thinking or saying things over and over under your breath.

6. TIME SPENT PERFORMING COMPULSIVE BEHAVIORS

SCORE _____

How much time do you spend performing compulsive behaviors? How much longer than most people does it take to complete routine activities because of your rituals? How frequently do you do rituals?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | = | None |
| 1 | = | Less than 1 hr/day or occasional performance of compulsive behaviors |
| 2 | = | From 1 to 3 hrs/day, or frequent performance of compulsive behaviors |
| 3 | = | More than 3 and up to 8 hrs/day, or very frequent performance of compulsive behaviors |
| 4 | = | More than 8 hrs/day, or near constant performance of compulsive behaviors (too numerous to count) |

7. INTERFERENCE DUE TO COMPULSIVE BEHAVIORS

SCORE _____

How much do your compulsive behaviors interfere with your work, school, social, or other important role functioning? Is there anything that you don't do because of the compulsions?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | = | None |
| 1 | = | Slight interference with social or other activities, but overall performance not impaired |
| 2 | = | Definite interference with social or occupational performance, but still manageable |
| 3 | = | Causes substantial impairment in social or occupational performance |
| 4 | = | Incapacitating |

8. DISTRESS ASSOCIATED WITH COMPULSIVE BEHAVIOR

SCORE _____

How would you feel if prevented from performing your compulsion(s)? How anxious would you become?

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 0 | = | None |
| 1 | = | Only slightly anxious if compulsions prevented |
| 2 | = | Anxiety would mount but remain manageable if compulsions prevented |
| 3 | = | Prominent and very disturbing increase in anxiety if compulsions interrupted |
| 4 | = | Incapacitating anxiety from any intervention aimed at modifying activity |

9. RESISTANCE AGAINST COMPULSIONS

SCORE _____

How much of an effort do you make to resist the compulsions?

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 0 | = | Always try to resist |
| 1 | = | Try to resist most of the time |
| 2 | = | Make some effort to resist |
| 3 | = | Yield to almost all compulsions without attempting to control them, but with some reluctance |
| 4 | = | Completely and willingly yield to all compulsions |

10. DEGREE OF CONTROL OVER COMPULSIVE BEHAVIOR

SCORE _____

How strong is the drive to perform the compulsive behavior? How much control do you have over the compulsions?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | = | Complete control |
| 1 | = | Pressure to perform the behavior but usually able to exercise voluntary control over it |
| 2 | = | Strong pressure to perform behavior, can control it only with difficulty |
| 3 | = | Very strong drive to perform behavior, must be carried to completion, can only delay with difficulty |
| 4 | = | Drive to perform behavior experienced as completely involuntary and overpowering, rarely able to even momentarily delay activity. |

 TOTAL SCORE _____

Y-BOCS Symptom Checklist

Instructions: Generate a *Target Symptoms List* from the attached Y-BOCS Symptom Checklist by asking the patient about specific obsessions and compulsions. Check all that apply. Distinguish between current and past symptoms. Mark principal symptoms with a "p". These will form the basis of the *Target Symptoms List*. Items marked may "*" or may not be an OCD phenomena.

Current Past

AGGRESSIVE OBSESSIONS

- ☐ ☐ Fear might harm self
- ☐ ☐ Fear might harm others
- ☐ ☐ Violent or horrific images
- ☐ ☐ Fear of blurting out obscenities or insults
- ☐ ☐ Fear of doing something else embarrassing*
- ☐ ☐ Fear will act on unwanted impulses (e.g., to stab friend)
- ☐ ☐ Fear will steal things
- ☐ ☐ Fear will harm others because not careful enough (e.g. hit/run motor vehicle accident)
- ☐ ☐ Fear will be responsible for something else terrible happening (e.g., fire, burglary)

Other: _____

CONTAMINATION OBSESSIONS

- ☐ ☐ Concerns or disgust w/ with bodily waste or secretions (e.g., urine, feces, saliva) Concern with dirt or germs
- ☐ ☐ Excessive concern with environmental contaminants (e.g. asbestos, radiation toxic waste)
- ☐ ☐ Excessive concern with household items (e.g., cleansers solvents)
- ☐ ☐ Excessive concern with animals (e.g., insects)
- ☐ ☐ Bothered by sticky substances or residues
- ☐ ☐ Concerned will get ill because of contaminant
- ☐ ☐ Concerned will get others ill by spreading contaminant (Aggressive)
- ☐ ☐ No concern with consequences of contamination other than how it might feel

SEXUAL OBSESSIONS

- ☐ ☐ Forbidden or perverse sexual thoughts. images. or impulses
- ☐ ☐ Content involves children or incest
- ☐ ☐ Content involves homosexuality*
- ☐ ☐ Sexual behavior towards others (Aggressive)*
- ☐ ☐ Other: _____

HOARDING/SAVING OBSESSIONS

(distinguish from hobbies and concern with objects of monetary or sentimental value)

RELIGIOUS OBSESSIONS (Scrupulosity)

- ☐ ☐ Concerned with sacrilege and blasphemy
- ☐ ☐ Excess concern with right/wrong, morality
- ☐ ☐ Other: _____

OBSESSION WITH NEED FOR SYMMETRY OR EXACTNESS

- ☐ ☐ Accompanied by magical thinking (e.g., concerned that another will have accident dent unless less things are in the right place)
- ☐ ☐ Not accompanied by magical thinking

MISCELLANEOUS OBSESSIONS

- ☐ ☐ Need to know or remember
- ☐ ☐ Fear of saying certain things
- ☐ ☐ Fear of not saying just the right thing
- ☐ ☐ Fear of losing things
- ☐ ☐ Intrusive (nonviolent) images
- ☐ ☐ Intrusive nonsense sounds, words, or music
- ☐ ☐ Bothered by certain sounds/noises*
- ☐ ☐ Lucky/unlucky numbers
- ☐ ☐ Colors with special significance
- ☐ ☐ 3 superstitious fears
- ☐ ☐ Other: _____

Current Past

SOMATIC OBSESSIONS

- ☐ ☐ Concern with illness or disease*
- ☐ ☐ Excessive concern with body part or aspect of Appearance (eg., dysmorphophobia)*
- ☐ ☐ Other _____

CLEANING/WASHING COMPULSIONS

- ☐ ☐ Excessive or ritualized handwashing
- ☐ ☐ Excessive or ritualized showering, bathing, toothbrushing grooming, or toilet routine Involves cleaning of household items or other inanimate objects
- ☐ ☐ Other measures to prevent or remove contact with contaminants
- ☐ ☐ Other _____

CHECKING COMPULSIONS

- ☐ ☐ Checking locks, stove, appliances etc.
- ☐ ☐ Checking that did rot/will not harm others
- ☐ ☐ Checking that did not/will not harm self
- ☐ ☐ Checking that nothing terrible did/will happen
- ☐ ☐ Checking that did not make mistake
- ☐ ☐ Checking tied to somatic obsessions
- ☐ ☐ Other: _____

REPEATING RITUALS

- ☐ ☐ Rereading or rewriting
- ☐ ☐ Need to repeat routine activities jog, in/out door, up/down from chair)
- ☐ ☐ Other _____

COUNTING COMPULSIONS

ORDERING/ARRANGING COMPULSIONS

HOARDING/COLLECTING COMPULSIONS

(distinguish from hobbies and concern with objects of monetary or sentimental value (e.g., carefully reads junk mail, piles up old newspapers, sorts through garbage, collects useless objects.)

MISCELLANEOUS COMPULSIONS

- ☐ ☐ Mental rituals (other than checking/counting)
- ☐ ☐ Excessive listmaking
- ☐ ☐ Need to tell, ask, or confess
- ☐ ☐ Need to touch, tap, or rub*
- ☐ ☐ Rituals involving blinking or staring*
- ☐ ☐ Measures (not checking) to prevent: harm to self - harm to others terrible consequences
- ☐ ☐ Ritualized eating behaviors*
- ☐ ☐ Superstitious behaviors
- ☐ ☐ Trichotillomania *
- ☐ ☐ Other self-damaging or self-mutilating behaviors*
- ☐ ☐ Other _____

Adapted from Goodman, W.K., Price, L.H., Rasmussen, S.A. et al.:
"The Yale-Brown Obsessive Compulsive Scale."
Arch Gen Psychiatry 46:1006-1011,1989

PC-PTSD-5

Description

The Primary Care PTSD Screen for *DSM-5* (PC-PTSD-5) is a 5-item screen designed to identify individuals with probable PTSD. Those screening positive require further assessment, preferably with a structured interview.

Scoring

The measure begins with an item designed to assess whether the respondent has had any exposure to traumatic events. If a respondent denies exposure, the PC-PTSD-5 is complete with a score of 0.

If a respondent indicates a trauma history – experiencing a traumatic event over the course of their life – the respondent is instructed to answer five additional yes/no questions (see below) about how that trauma has affected them over the past month.

Respondents can score a 0-5, which is a count of "yes" responses to the 5 questions below. Research in a large sample of VA primary care patients found that a cut-point of 4 ideally balanced false negatives and false positives for the overall sample and for men. However, for women, a cut-point of 4 resulted in high numbers of false negatives. Practitioners may consider a lower cut-point for women in some settings if evaluation resources are available. In contrast, a higher cut-point may be preferable if resources are such that false positives will substantially decrease clinician availability. Because performance parameters will change according to sample, clinicians should consider sample characteristics and screening purposes when selecting a cut-point.

Example

In the past month, have you ...

1. had nightmares about the event(s) or thought about the event(s) when you did not want to?	YES	NO
2. tried hard not to think about the event(s) or went out of your way to avoid situations that reminded you of the event(s)?	YES	NO
3. been constantly on guard, watchful, or easily startled?	YES	NO
4. felt numb or detached from people, activities, or your surroundings?	YES	NO
5. felt guilty or unable to stop blaming yourself or others for the event(s) or any problems the events may have caused?	YES	NO
Total score is sum of "YES" responses in items 1-5.	TOTAL SCORE	

PC-PTSD-5

Sometimes things happen to people that are unusually or especially frightening, horrible, or traumatic. For example:

- a serious accident or fire
- a physical or sexual assault or abuse
- an earthquake or flood
- a war
- seeing someone be killed or seriously injured
- having a loved one die through homicide or suicide.

Have you ever experienced this kind of event?

YES

NO

If no, screen total = 0. Please stop here.

If yes, please answer the questions below.

In the past month, have you...

1. had nightmares about the event(s) or thought about the event(s) when you did not want to?

YES

NO

2. tried hard not to think about the event(s) or went out of your way to avoid situations that reminded you of the event(s)?

YES

NO

3. been constantly on guard, watchful, or easily startled?

YES

NO

4. felt numb or detached from people, activities, or your surroundings?

YES

NO

5. felt guilty or unable to stop blaming yourself or others for the event(s) or any problems the event(s) may have caused?

YES

NO

PTSD CheckList – Civilian Version (PCL-C)

Client's Name: _____

Instruction to patient: Below is a list of problems and complaints that veterans sometimes have in response to stressful life experiences. Please read each one carefully, put an "X" in the box to indicate how much you have been bothered by that problem *in the last month*.

No.	Response	Not at all (1)	A little bit (2)	Moderately (3)	Quite a bit (4)	Extremely (5)
1.	Repeated, disturbing <i>memories, thoughts, or images</i> of a stressful experience from the past?					
2.	Repeated, disturbing <i>dreams</i> of a stressful experience from the past?					
3.	Suddenly <i>acting or feeling</i> as if a stressful experience <i>were happening</i> again (as if you were reliving it)?					
4.	Feeling <i>very upset</i> when <i>something reminded</i> you of a stressful experience from the past?					
5.	Having <i>physical reactions</i> (e.g., heart pounding, trouble breathing, or sweating) when <i>something reminded</i> you of a stressful experience from the past?					
6.	Avoid <i>thinking about</i> or <i>talking about</i> a stressful experience from the past or avoid <i>having feelings</i> related to it?					
7.	Avoid <i>activities</i> or <i>situations</i> because they <i>remind you</i> of a stressful experience from the past?					
8.	Trouble <i>remembering important parts</i> of a stressful experience from the past?					
9.	Loss of <i>interest in things that you used to enjoy</i> ?					
10.	Feeling <i>distant</i> or <i>cut off</i> from other people?					
11.	Feeling <i>emotionally numb</i> or being unable to have loving feelings for those close to you?					
12.	Feeling as if your <i>future</i> will somehow be <i>cut short</i> ?					
13.	Trouble <i>falling</i> or <i>staying asleep</i> ?					
14.	Feeling <i>irritable</i> or having <i>angry outbursts</i> ?					
15.	Having <i>difficulty concentrating</i> ?					
16.	Being " <i>super alert</i> " or watchful on guard?					
17.	Feeling <i>jumpy</i> or easily startled?					

PCL-M for DSM-IV (11/1/94) Weathers, Litz, Huska, & Keane National Center for PTSD - Behavioral Science Division

This is a Government document in the public domain.

PTSD CheckList – Civilian Version (PCL-C)

The PCL is a standardized self-report rating scale for PTSD comprising 17 items that correspond to the key symptoms of PTSD. Two versions of the PCL exist: 1) PCL-M is specific to PTSD caused by military experiences and 2) PCL-C is applied generally to any traumatic event.

The PCL can be easily modified to fit specific time frames or events. For example, instead of asking about “the past month,” questions may ask about “the past week” or be modified to focus on events specific to a deployment.

How is the PCL completed?

- ☐ The PCL is self-administered
- ☐ Respondents indicate how much they have been bothered by a symptom over the past month using a 5-point (1–5) scale, circling their responses. Responses range from **1 Not at All** – **5 Extremely**

How is the PCL Scored?

1) Add up all items for a total severity score

or

2) Treat response categories **3–5** (*Moderately* or above) as symptomatic and responses **1–2** (below *Moderately*) as non-symptomatic, then use the following DSM criteria for a diagnosis:

- Symptomatic response to at least 1 “B” item (Questions 1–5),
- Symptomatic response to at least 3 “C” items (Questions 6–12), and
- Symptomatic response to at least 2 “D” items (Questions 13–17)

Are Results Valid and Reliable?

- ☐ Two studies of both Vietnam and Persian Gulf theater veterans show that the PCL is both valid and reliable (Additional references are available from the DHCC)

What Additional Follow-up is Available?

- ☐ All military health system beneficiaries with health concerns they believe are deployment-related are encouraged to seek medical care
- ☐ Patients should be asked, “**Is your health concern today related to a deployment?**” during all primary care visits.
- If the patient replies “**yes**,” the provider should follow the Post-Deployment Health Clinical Practice Guideline (PDH-CPG) and supporting guidelines available through the DHCC and www.PDHealth.mil



National Center for

PTSD

POSTTRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER

PTSD Checklist for *DSM-5* (PCL-5)

Version date: 11 April 2018

Reference: Weathers, F. W., Litz, B. T., Keane, T. M., Palmieri, P. A., Marx, B. P., & Schnurr, P. P. (2013). *The PTSD Checklist for DSM-5 (PCL-5) – Standard* [Measurement instrument]. Available from <https://www.ptsd.va.gov/>

URL: <https://www.ptsd.va.gov/professional/assessment/adult-sr/ptsd-checklist.asp>

Note: This is a fillable form. You may complete it electronically.

Using the PTSD Checklist for *DSM-5*

NOTE:

The PCL for *DSM-IV* was revised in accordance with *DSM-5* (PCL-5). Several important revisions were made to the PCL-5, including changes to existing symptoms and the addition of three new symptoms of PTSD. The self-report rating scale for PCL-5 was also changed to 0-4. Therefore, the change in the rating scale combined with the increase from 17 to 20 items means that **PCL-5 scores are not compatible with PCL for *DSM-IV* scores and cannot be used interchangeably.**

Initial research suggests that a PCL-5 cutoff score between 31-33 is indicative of probable PTSD across samples. However, additional research is needed. Further, because the population and the purpose of the screening may warrant different cutoff scores, users are encouraged to consider both of these factors when choosing a cutoff score.

What is the PCL-5?

The PTSD Checklist for *DSM-5* is a 20-item self-report measure that assesses the presence and severity of PTSD symptoms. Items on the PCL-5 correspond with *DSM-5* criteria for PTSD. The PCL-5 has a variety of purposes, including:

- Quantifying and monitoring symptoms over time
- Screening individuals for PTSD
- Assisting in making a **provisional** diagnosis of PTSD

The PCL-5 should not be used as a stand-alone diagnostic tool. When considering a diagnosis, the clinician will still need to use clinical interviewing skills, and a recommended structured interview (e.g., Clinician-Administered PTSD Scale for *DSM-5*, CAPS-5) to determine a diagnosis.

Three formats of the PCL-5 measure are available:

- PCL-5 without Criterion A component
- PCL-5 with extended Criterion A assessment
- PCL-5 with LEC-5 and extended Criterion A assessment

How is the PCL-5 administered?

The PCL-5 is a self-report measure that can be read by respondents themselves or read to them either in person or over the telephone. It can be completed in approximately 5-10 minutes.

The preferred administration is for the patient to self-administer the PCL-5. Patients can complete the measure: in the waiting area prior to a session, at the beginning of a session, at the close of a session, or at home prior to an appointment.

The PCL-5 is intended to assess patient symptoms **in the past month**. Versions of the PCL-5 that assess symptoms over a different timeframe (e.g., past day, past week, past 3 months) have not been validated. For various reasons it often makes sense to administer the PCL-5 more or less frequently than once a month, and in those cases the timeframe in the directions may be changed to meet the purpose of the assessment, though providers should be aware that such changes may alter the psychometric properties of the measure.

How is the PCL-5 scored and interpreted?

Respondents are asked to rate how bothered they have been by each of 20 items in the past month on a 5- point Likert scale ranging from 0-4. Items are summed to provide a **total severity** score (range = 0-80).

0 = Not at all 1 = A little bit 2 = Moderately 3 = Quite a bit 4 = Extremely

The PCL-5 can determine a **provisional** diagnosis in two ways:

- Summing all 20 items (range 0-80) and using a cut-point score of 31-33 appears to be reasonable based upon current psychometric work. However, when choosing a cutoff score, it is essential to consider the goals of the assessment and the population being assessed. The lower the cutoff score, the more lenient the criteria for inclusion, increasing the possible number of false-positives. The higher the cutoff score, the more stringent the inclusion criteria and the more potential for false-negatives.
- Treating each item rated as 2 = “Moderately” or higher as a symptom endorsed, then following the DSM-5 diagnostic rule which requires at least: 1 Criterion B item (questions 1-5), 1 Criterion C item (questions 6-7), 2 Criterion D items (questions 8-14), 2 Criterion E items (questions 15-20). In general, use of a cutoff score tends to produce more reliable results than the *DSM-5* diagnostic rule.

If a patient meets a provisional diagnosis using either of the methods above, he or she needs further assessment (e.g., CAPS-5) to confirm a diagnosis of PTSD.

There are currently no empirically derived severity ranges for the PCL-5.

How might the PCL-5 help my patients?

Treatment Planning

When given at an intake or assessment session, the PCL-5 may be used to help determine the appropriate next steps or treatment options. For example:

- A total score of 31-33 or higher suggests the patient may benefit from PTSD treatment. The patient can either be referred to a PTSD specialty clinic or be offered an evidence-based treatment for PTSD such as Prolonged Exposure (PE), Cognitive Processing Therapy (CPT), or Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing (EMDR).
- Scores lower than 31-33 may indicate the patient either has subthreshold symptoms of PTSD or does not meet criteria for PTSD, and this information should be incorporated into treatment planning.

Keeping the goal of the assessment in mind, it may make sense to lower the cut-point score to maximize the detection of possible cases needing additional services or treatment. A higher cut-point score should be considered when attempting to minimize false positives.

Measuring Change

Good clinical care requires that clinicians monitor patient progress. Evidence for the PCL for *DSM-IV* suggested 5 points as a minimum threshold for determining whether an individual has responded to treatment and 10 points as a minimum threshold for determining whether the improvement is clinically meaningful. Change scores for the PCL-5 are currently being determined. It is expected that reliable and clinically meaningful change will be in a similar range. We recommend following *DSM-IV* recommendations until new information is available.

Addressing Lack of Improvement

If repeated administrations of the PCL-5 suggest little movement or worsening in your patient's overall score during treatment, you can:

- Refer back to the protocol and/or recommended supplemental treatment materials
- Work to identify possible therapy-interfering behaviors while also reviewing application and response to interventions
- Explore and process the lack of improvement with the patient
- If seeing the patient less frequently than once a week, consider seeing them weekly to increase the dose of treatment while using the PCL-5 to track symptom change
- If an adequate dose of the current treatment has been given (e.g. typically 10-15 sessions), and scores remain high or are getting higher, consider switching to another evidence-based treatment for PTSD
- Seek consultation with an experienced provider or contact the [PTSD Consultation Program](#) (866- 948-7880 or PTSDconsult@va.gov)

Is the PCL-5 psychometrically sound?

The PCL-5 is a psychometrically sound measure of *DSM-5* PTSD. (See *Studies that Informed Our Recommendations* below for references.) It is valid and reliable, useful in quantifying PTSD symptom severity, and sensitive to change over time in military Servicemembers and undergraduate students.

Questions?

If you have any questions about the use of the PCL-5 or PTSD assessment more broadly, we recommend seeking consultation with a supervisor or experienced provider, or contacting the [PTSD Consultation Program](#) (866-948-7880 or PTSDconsult@va.gov).

Studies that Informed Our Recommendations

Blevins, C. A., Weathers, F. W., Davis, M. T., Witte, T. K., & Domino, J. L. (2015). The Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Checklist for DSM-5 (PCL-5): Development and initial psychometric evaluation. *Journal of Traumatic Stress, 28*, 489–498. doi:10.1002/jts.22059

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Cohen, J., Kanuri, N., Kieschnick, D., Blasey, C., Taylor, C. B., Kuhn, E., Lavoie, C., Ryu, D., Gibbs, E., Ruzek, J., & Newman, M. (2014). *Preliminary evaluation of the psychometric properties of the PTSD Checklist for DSM-5*. Paper presented at the 48th Annual Convention of the Association of Behavior and Cognitive Therapies, Philadelphia, PA. doi:10.13140/2.1.4448.5444

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Wortmann, J. H., Jordan, A. H., Weathers, F. W., Resick, P. A., Dondanville, K. A., Hall-Clark, B., Foa, E. B., Young-McCaughan, S., Yarvis, J. S., Hembree, E. A., Mintz, J., Peterson, A., & Litz, B. T. (2016). Psychometric analysis of the PTSD Checklist-5 (PCL-5) among treatment-seeking military service members. *Psychological Assessment, 28*, 1392-1403. doi:10.1037/pas0000260

PCL-5

Instructions: Below is a list of problems that people sometimes have in response to a very stressful experience. Please read each problem carefully and then circle one of the numbers to the right to indicate how much you have been bothered by that problem in the past month.

In the past month, how much were you bothered by:	Not at all	A little bit	Moderately	Quite a bit	Extremely
1. Repeated, disturbing, and unwanted memories of the stressful experience?	0	1	2	3	4
2. Repeated, disturbing dreams of the stressful experience?	0	1	2	3	4
3. Suddenly feeling or acting as if the stressful experience were actually happening again (as if you were actually back there reliving it)?	0	1	2	3	4
4. Feeling very upset when something reminded you of the stressful experience?	0	1	2	3	4
5. Having strong physical reactions when something reminded you of the stressful experience (for example, heart pounding, trouble breathing, sweating)?	0	1	2	3	4
6. Avoiding memories, thoughts, or feelings related to the stressful experience?	0	1	2	3	4
7. Avoiding external reminders of the stressful experience (for example, people, places, conversations, activities, objects, or situations)?	0	1	2	3	4
8. Trouble remembering important parts of the stressful experience?	0	1	2	3	4
9. Having strong negative beliefs about yourself, other people, or the world (for example, having thoughts such as: I am bad, there is something seriously wrong with me, no one can be trusted, the world is completely dangerous)?	0	1	2	3	4
10. Blaming yourself or someone else for the stressful experience or what happened after it?	0	1	2	3	4
11. Having strong negative feelings such as fear, horror, anger, guilt, or shame?	0	1	2	3	4
12. Loss of interest in activities that you used to enjoy?	0	1	2	3	4
13. Feeling distant or cut off from other people?	0	1	2	3	4
14. Trouble experiencing positive feelings (for example, being unable to feel happiness or have loving feelings for people close to you)?	0	1	2	3	4
15. Irritable behavior, angry outbursts, or acting aggressively?	0	1	2	3	4
16. Taking too many risks or doing things that could cause you harm?	0	1	2	3	4
17. Being "superalert" or watchful or on guard?	0	1	2	3	4
18. Feeling jumpy or easily startled?	0	1	2	3	4
19. Having difficulty concentrating?	0	1	2	3	4
20. Trouble falling or staying asleep?	0	1	2	3	4



National Center for

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POSTTRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER

PTSD Checklist for *DSM-5* (PCL-5) with Criterion A

Version date: 11 April 2018

Reference: Weathers, F. W., Litz, B. T., Keane, T. M., Palmieri, P. A., Marx, B. P., & Schnurr, P. P. (2013). *The PTSD Checklist for DSM-5 (PCL-5) – Extended Criterion A* [Measurement instrument]. Available from <https://www.ptsd.va.gov/>

URL: <https://www.ptsd.va.gov/professional/assessment/adult-sr/ptsd-checklist.asp>

Note: This is a fillable form. You may complete it electronically.

PCL-5 with Criterion A

Instructions: This questionnaire asks about problems you may have had after a very stressful experience involving actual or threatened death, serious injury, or sexual violence. It could be something that happened to you directly, something you witnessed, or something you learned happened to a close family member or close friend. Some examples are a serious accident; fire; disaster such as a hurricane, tornado, or earthquake; physical or sexual attack or abuse; war; homicide; or suicide.

First, please answer a few questions about your worst event, which for this questionnaire means the event that currently bothers you the most. This could be one of the examples above or some other very stressful experience. Also, it could be a single event (for example, a car crash) or multiple similar events (for example, multiple stressful events in a war-zone or repeated sexual abuse).

Briefly identify the worst event (if you feel comfortable doing so):

How long ago did it happen? _____ (please estimate if you are not sure)

Did it involve actual or threatened death, serious injury, or sexual violence?

_____ Yes

_____ No

How did you experience it?

_____ It happened to me directly

_____ I witnessed it

_____ I learned about it happening to a close family member or close friend

_____ I was repeatedly exposed to details about it as part of my job (for example, paramedic, police, military, or other first responder)

_____ Other, please describe _____

If the event involved the death of a close family member or close friend, was it due to some kind of accident or violence, or was it due to natural causes?

_____ Accident or violence

_____ Natural causes

_____ Not applicable (the event did not involve the death of a close family member or close friend)

Second, below is a list of problems that people sometimes have in response to a very stressful experience. Keeping your worst event in mind, please read each problem carefully and then circle one of the numbers to the right to indicate how much you have been bothered by that problem in the past month.

In the past month, how much were you bothered by:	Not at all	A little bit	Moderately	Quite a bit	Extremely
1. Repeated, disturbing, and unwanted memories of the stressful experience?	0	1	2	3	4
2. Repeated, disturbing dreams of the stressful experience?	0	1	2	3	4
3. Suddenly feeling or acting as if the stressful experience were actually happening again (as if you were actually back there reliving it)?	0	1	2	3	4
4. Feeling very upset when something reminded you of the stressful experience?	0	1	2	3	4
5. Having strong physical reactions when something reminded you of the stressful experience (for example, heart pounding, trouble breathing, sweating)?	0	1	2	3	4
6. Avoiding memories, thoughts, or feelings related to the stressful experience?	0	1	2	3	4
7. Avoiding external reminders of the stressful experience (for example, people, places, conversations, activities, objects, or situations)?	0	1	2	3	4
8. Trouble remembering important parts of the stressful experience?	0	1	2	3	4
9. Having strong negative beliefs about yourself, other people, or the world (for example, having thoughts such as: I am bad, there is something seriously wrong with me, no one can be trusted, the world is completely dangerous)?	0	1	2	3	4
10. Blaming yourself or someone else for the stressful experience or what happened after it?	0	1	2	3	4
11. Having strong negative feelings such as fear, horror, anger, guilt, or shame?	0	1	2	3	4
12. Loss of interest in activities that you used to enjoy?	0	1	2	3	4
13. Feeling distant or cut off from other people?	0	1	2	3	4
14. Trouble experiencing positive feelings (for example, being unable to feel happiness or have loving feelings for people close to you)?	0	1	2	3	4
15. Irritable behavior, angry outbursts, or acting aggressively?	0	1	2	3	4
16. Taking too many risks or doing things that could cause you harm?	0	1	2	3	4
17. Being "superalert" or watchful or on guard?	0	1	2	3	4
18. Feeling jumpy or easily startled?	0	1	2	3	4
19. Having difficulty concentrating?	0	1	2	3	4
20. Trouble falling or staying asleep?	0	1	2	3	4



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POSTTRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER

PTSD Checklist for *DSM-5* (PCL-5) with Life Events Checklist for *DSM-5* (LEC-5) and Criterion A

Version date: 11 April 2018

Reference: Weathers, F. W., Litz, B. T., Keane, T. M., Palmieri, P. A., Marx, B. P., & Schnurr, P. P. (2013). *The PTSD Checklist for DSM-5 (PCL-5) – LEC-5 and Extended Criterion A* [Measurement instrument]. Available from <https://www.ptsd.va.gov/>

URL: <https://www.ptsd.va.gov/professional/assessment/adult-sr/ptsd-checklist.asp>

Note: This is a fillable form. You may complete it electronically.

PCL-5 with LEC-5 and Criterion A

Part 1

Instructions: Listed below are a number of difficult or stressful things that sometimes happen to people. For each event check one or more of the boxes to the right to indicate that: (a) it happened to you personally; (b) you witnessed it happen to someone else; (c) you learned about it happening to a close family member or close friend; (d) you were exposed to it as part of your job (for example, paramedic, police, military, or other first responder); (e) you're not sure if it fits; or (f) it doesn't apply to you.

Be sure to consider your entire life (growing up as well as adulthood) as you go through the list of events.

Event	Happened to me	Witnessed it	Learned about it	Part of my job	Not sure	Doesn't apply
1. Natural disaster (for example, flood, hurricane, tornado, earthquake)						
2. Fire or explosion						
3. Transportation accident (for example, car accident, boat accident, train wreck, plane crash)						
4. Serious accident at work, home, or during recreational activity						
5. Exposure to toxic substance (for example, dangerous chemicals, radiation)						
6. Physical assault (for example, being attacked, hit, slapped, kicked, beaten up)						
7. Assault with a weapon (for example, being shot, stabbed, threatened with a knife, gun, bomb)						
8. Sexual assault (rape, attempted rape, made to perform any type of sexual act through force or threat of harm)						
9. Other unwanted or uncomfortable sexual experience						
10. Combat or exposure to a war-zone (in the military or as a civilian)						
11. Captivity (for example, being kidnapped, abducted, held hostage, prisoner of war)						
12. Life-threatening illness or injury						
13. Severe human suffering						
14. Sudden violent death (for example, homicide, suicide)						
15. Sudden accidental death						
16. Serious injury, harm, or death you caused to someone else						
17. Any other very stressful event or experience						

Part 2

A. If you checked anything for #17 in PART 1, briefly identify the event you were thinking of:

B. If you have experienced more than one of the events in PART 1, think about the event you consider the worst event, which for this questionnaire means the event that currently bothers you the most. If you have experienced only one of the events in PART 1, use that one as the worst event. Please answer the following questions about the worst event (check all options that apply):

Briefly describe the worst event (for example, what happened, who was involved, etc.).

How long ago did it happen? _____ (please estimate if you are not sure)

How did you experience it?

_____ It happened to me directly

_____ I witnessed it

_____ I learned about it happening to a close family member or close friend

_____ I was repeatedly exposed to details about it as part of my job (for example, paramedic, police, military, or other first responder)

_____ Other, please describe _____

Was someone's life in danger?

_____ Yes, my life

_____ Yes, someone else's life

_____ No

Was someone seriously injured or killed?

_____ Yes, I was seriously injured

_____ Yes, someone else was seriously injured or killed

_____ No

Did it involve sexual violence? _____ Yes _____ No

If the event involved the death of a close family member or close friend, was it due to some kind of accident or violence, or was it due to natural causes?

_____ Accident or violence

_____ Natural causes

_____ Not applicable (The event did not involve the death of a close family member or close friend)

How many times altogether have you experienced a similar event as stressful or nearly as stressful as the worst event?

_____ Just once

_____ More than once (please specify or estimate the total number of times you have had this experience _____)

Part 3

Below is a list of problems that people sometimes have in response to a very stressful experience. Keeping your worst event in mind, please read each problem carefully and then circle one of the numbers to the right to indicate how much you have been bothered by that problem in the past month.

In the past month, how much were you bothered by:	Not at all	A little bit	Moderately	Quite a bit	Extremely
1. Repeated, disturbing, and unwanted memories of the stressful experience?	0	1	2	3	4
2. Repeated, disturbing dreams of the stressful experience?	0	1	2	3	4
3. Suddenly feeling or acting as if the stressful experience were actually happening again (as if you were actually back there reliving it)?	0	1	2	3	4
4. Feeling very upset when something reminded you of the stressful experience?	0	1	2	3	4
5. Having strong physical reactions when something reminded you of the stressful experience (for example, heart pounding, trouble breathing, sweating)?	0	1	2	3	4
6. Avoiding memories, thoughts, or feelings related to the stressful experience?	0	1	2	3	4
7. Avoiding external reminders of the stressful experience (for example, people, places, conversations, activities, objects, or situations)?	0	1	2	3	4
8. Trouble remembering important parts of the stressful experience?	0	1	2	3	4
9. Having strong negative beliefs about yourself, other people, or the world (for example, having thoughts such as: I am bad, there is something seriously wrong with me, no one can be trusted, the world is completely dangerous)?	0	1	2	3	4
10. Blaming yourself or someone else for the stressful experience or what happened after it?	0	1	2	3	4
11. Having strong negative feelings such as fear, horror, anger, guilt, or shame?	0	1	2	3	4
12. Loss of interest in activities that you used to enjoy?	0	1	2	3	4
13. Feeling distant or cut off from other people?	0	1	2	3	4
14. Trouble experiencing positive feelings (for example, being unable to feel happiness or have loving feelings for people close to you)?	0	1	2	3	4
15. Irritable behavior, angry outbursts, or acting aggressively?	0	1	2	3	4
16. Taking too many risks or doing things that could cause you harm?	0	1	2	3	4
17. Being "superalert" or watchful or on guard?	0	1	2	3	4
18. Feeling jumpy or easily startled?	0	1	2	3	4
19. Having difficulty concentrating?	0	1	2	3	4
20. Trouble falling or staying asleep?	0	1	2	3	4

COLUMBIA-SUICIDE SEVERITY RATING SCALE

Screen Version - Recent

SUICIDE IDEATION DEFINITIONS AND PROMPTS	Past month	
Ask questions that are bolded and <u>underlined</u> .	YES	NO
Ask Questions 1 and 2		
1) <u>Have you wished you were dead or wished you could go to sleep and not wake up?</u>		
2) <u>Have you actually had any thoughts of killing yourself?</u>		
If YES to 2, ask questions 3, 4, 5, and 6. If NO to 2, go directly to question 6.		
3) <u>Have you been thinking about how you might do this?</u> E.g. "I thought about taking an overdose but I never made a specific plan as to when where or how I would actually do it....and I would never go through with it."		
4) <u>Have you had these thoughts and had some intention of acting on them?</u> As opposed to "I have the thoughts but I definitely will not do anything about them."		
5) <u>Have you started to work out or worked out the details of how to kill yourself? Do you intend to carry out this plan?</u>		

	YES	NO
6) <u>Have you ever done anything, started to do anything, or prepared to do anything to end your life?</u> Examples: Collected pills, obtained a gun, gave away valuables, wrote a will or suicide note, took out pills but didn't swallow any, held a gun but changed your mind or it was grabbed from your hand, went to the roof but didn't jump; or actually took pills, tried to shoot yourself, cut yourself, tried to hang yourself, etc. If YES, ask: <u>Was this within the past three months?</u>		

- Low Risk
- Moderate Risk
- High Risk

PATIENT SAFETY SCREENER

This screener should be administered by the obstetric care clinician. For additional information on assessment and intervention, see page 25 of the Lifeline for Moms Obstetric Care Clinician Algorithms, Assessing Risk of Suicide.

A. DETECTION (PRIMARY SCREENING)			
Ask the following questions exactly as worded. If collateral information indicates ideation or attempt, document a "yes".			
1. In the past two weeks, have you felt down, depressed, or hopeless? (Not necessary to ask if PHQ9 was already administered – score it based on PHQ9 Item 2 response. 0=No, >0=Yes)			
☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ Patient unable to complete	☐ Patient refused
2. In the past two weeks, have you had thoughts of killing yourself? *			
☒ Yes	☐ No	☐ Patient unable to complete	☐ Patient refused
3. In your lifetime, have you ever attempted to kill yourself? *			
☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ Patient unable to complete	☐ Patient refused
3a. If yes, when did this happen?			
☐ Within past 24 hours (including today)	☐ Within last month (but not today)	☐ Between 1 and 6 months ago	☐ More than 6 months ago
		☐ Patient unable to complete	☐ Patient refused
B. DETECTION RESULT			
"Yes" to Item 2 (ideation) OR "Within past 24 hours", "Within last month" or "Between 1 and 6 months ago" to Item 3a = ☒ Positive screen -> Proceed to C. Stratification			
C. STRATIFICATION (SECONDARY SCREENING)			
Assess the following six indicators using all data available to you, including patient self-report, collateral information, medical record review, and current observations.			
	Yes	No	Unable to complete
4. Did the patient screen positive on BOTH active ideation AND a past suicide a past suicide attempt	1	0	
5. Has the individual begun a suicide plan? "Have you been thinking about how you might kill yourself?"	1	0	
6. Has the individual recently had intent to act on his/her ideation? Do you think you might act on your thoughts?	1	0	
7. Has the patient ever had a psychiatric hospitalization? Have you ever been hospitalized for a mental health or substance abuse problem?	1	0	
8. Does the patient have a pattern of excessive substance use? Has drinking or drug abuse ever been a problem for you?	1	0	
9. Is the patient irritable, agitated, or aggressive? Note: This is an observation	1	0	
Sum score (1 for each "Yes")	Total:		

*A patient presenting with a current suicide attempt is an automatic Yes on Items 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

D. STRATIFICATION RESULT			
	Mild risk	Moderate risk	High risk
Score from Section C	☐ 0 – 2	☐ 3 – 4	☐ 5 – 6
Critical items		☐ Suicide plan <u>or</u> intent (not both)	☐ Suicide plan <u>and</u> intent
			☐ Current attempt

Risk level based on **highest** level category endorsed: ☐ Mild ☐ Moderate ☐ High

Notes: