Conference Abstract

Comparison between self-assessments with MADRS-S and BDI-II instruments in patients with depression in Primary Care

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Abstract

**Purpose:** The aim was to study the correspondence between MADRS-S and BDI-II self-assessment tools regarding outcome, among patients with depression within primary care.

**Theory:** Symptoms of depression are common in primary care. A variety of self-assessment instruments are used in primary care in the diagnostic process and when monitoring treatment and depression outcome.

**Methods:** We collected data from two on-going RCTs in the VG region in Sweden between the years 2010-2012. Primary care patients >18 years with depression, assessed their symptoms with Beck Depression Inventory (BDI-II) (doctor’s and psychologist’s consultations) and Montgomery–Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS-S) (doctor’s and nurse’s consultations), at inclusion. Comparisons between the two instruments were determined by the intra class correlation and Cronbach’s alpha mean.
Findings: The two self-assessments scales had high correlation, especially concerning values between >12 <33. There were possible differences concerning correspondence regarding gender, age and socioeconomic factors.

Discussion: MADRS-S and BDI-II seem to correspond to a high degree also in the primary care context and when administered by nurses as well as physicians and psychologists. There is a lack of studies concerning agreement of rating scales in primary care. It is important to study if different types of instruments have acceptable correspondence.

Keywords:
- depression, self-assessment, primary care, comparison, rating scales.