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Conference Abstract

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

Carl C Wikberg, Department of Primary Health Care, Institute of Medicine, University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg, Sweden.

Cecilia Björkelund, Department of Primary Health Care, Institute of Medicine, University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg, Sweden

Eva-Lisa Petersson, Department of Primary Health Care, Institute of Medicine, University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg, Sweden. Närhälsan Research and Development Primary Health Care, Region Västra Götaland Sweden.

Shabnam Nejati, Department of Primary Health Care, Institute of Medicine, University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg, Sweden

Nashmil Ariai, Department of Primary Health Care, Institute of Medicine, University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg, Sweden

Maria EH Larsson, Närhälsan Research and Development Primary Health Care, Region Västra Götaland, Sweden.

Correspondence to: **Carl C. Wikberg**, Department of Primary Health Care, Institute of Medicine, University of Gothenburg, Box 454, 40530 Gothenburg, Sweden. Tel: +46703821660, E-mail: carl.wikberg@allmed.gu.se

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 >18years 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.

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