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Patient Health Questionnaire Depression Scale 9 (PHQ-9)

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| Availability: | <p>Please visit this website for more information about the instrument:</p> <p>Patient Health Questionnaire 9 (PHQ-9)</p> |
| Classification: | <p>Supplemental –Highly Recommended: Spinal Cord Injury (SCI) and SCI-Pediatric (ages 12 and older)</p> <p>Supplemental: Epilepsy, Headache and Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI)</p> |
| Short Description of Instrument: | <p>The PHQ-9 is a screening tool that is specific to depression. This 9 item measure asks participants whether and how often they have been bothered by depression related symptoms over the last two weeks</p> |
| Scoring: | <p>The possible range is 0–27. 0–4 indicates minimal depression; 5–9 mild depression, 10–14 moderate depression; 15–19 moderately severe depression; and 20–27 severe depression.</p> <p>0 = not at all</p> <p>1 = several days</p> <p>2 = more than half the days</p> <p>3 = nearly every day</p> |
| Comments/ Special Instructions | <p>Rationale:PHQ-9 is a valid screening measure for major depressive disorder in people with SCI assessed during their initial inpatient rehabilitation. At a slightly higher cutoff than usual (greater than or equal to 11), the PHQ-9 has a sensitivity of 100% and a specificity of 84% and met stringent criteria for an adequate diagnostic test (Youden criterion). The PHQ-9 has also been found to be sensitive to change in the context of a clinical trial of antidepressant treatment as the “gold standard” Hamilton Depression Rating Scale and some other measures.</p> |
| Copyright Information | <p>Information about the PHQ is located at Patient Health Questionnaire Website</p> |

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| References: | <p>Fann, J. R., Bombardier, C. H., Dikmen, S., Esselman, P., Warm, C. A., Pelzer, E., . . . Temkin, N. (2005). Validity of the Patient Health Questionnaire-9 in assessing depression following traumatic brain injury. <i>J Head Trauma Rehabil</i>, 20(6), 501–511.</p> <p>Kroenke, K., Spitzer, R. L., & Williams, J. B. (2001). The PHQ-9: validity of a brief depression severity measure. <i>J Gen Intern Med</i>, 16(9), 606–613.</p> <p>Lowe, B., Unutzer, J., Callahan, C. M., Perkins, A. J., & Kroenke, K. (2004). Monitoring depression treatment outcomes with the patient health questionnaire-9. <i>Med Care</i>, 42(12), 1194-1201.</p> <p>Maizels, M., Smitherman, T. A., & Penzien, D. B. (2006). A review of screening tools for psychiatric comorbidity in headache patients. <i>Headache</i>, 46 Suppl 3, S98–S109.</p> <p>SCI-specific References:</p> <p>Bombardier, C. H., Kalpakjian, C. Z., Graves, D. E., Dyer, J. R., Tate, D. G., & Fann, J. R. (2012). Validity of the Patient Health Questionnaire-9 in assessing major depressive disorder during inpatient spinal cord injury rehabilitation. <i>Arch Phys Med Rehabil</i>, 93(10), 1838–1845.</p> <p>Bombardier, C. H., Richards, J. S., Krause, J. S., Tulskey, D., & Tate, D. G. (2004). Symptoms of major depression in people with spinal cord injury: implications for screening. <i>Arch Phys Med Rehabil</i>, 85(11), 1749–1756.</p> |
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