## **Assessment Overview**

#### Assessment Area

ICF Domain: Body Function Subcategory: Mental Functions

#### You Will Need

#### Length:

5-10 minutes, 10 (CES-D-10) or 20 (CES-D) items **Scoring:** Items scored 0-4. Total score is

the sum of all items: 0-30 for CES-D-10 and 0-60 for CES-D. Higher scores indicate greater symptoms **Training:** 

None but knowledge about depression and mental health is helpful

### Summary

The CES-D was developed to identify current depressive symptomatology related to major or clinical depression in adults and adolescents. It is a screening measure (NOT a diagnostic tool). Items include depressed mood, feelings of guilt, worthlessness and helplessness, psychomotor retardation, loss of appetite and sleep difficulties. There are 10 and 20 item versions of the scale. The most commonly used version of the CES-D is the 20 item version; thus when articles state CES-D, they usually refer to the 20 item version. The CESD-R (not discussed here) was developed in 2004 as a revision of the original CES-D.

## Availability

Available for free here:

https://scireproject.com/wpcontent/uploads/worksheet\_center\_for\_epidemiologic\_studies\_depress ion\_scale\_ces-d.pdf Languages: Translations are available

# Assessment Interpretability

Minimal Clinically Important Difference	Statistical Error	Typical Values
Not established in SCI	Not established in SCI	Mean (Range) CES-D score: 15.2 (0-42) 39% of sample scored over 15 30% of sample scored over 19 (Miller et al. 2008; N=47, 30 males; mixed injury types; > 1 year post-SCI) Using CES-D score of $\geq$ 16: True Positive = 163, False Negatives = 24, False Positives = 34, True Negatives = 115. Positive Predictive Value = 0.827, Negative Predictive Value = 0.827 Likelihood ratio = 3.82 (Kennedy et al. 2019, Depressive Disorder Diagnosis: N=187 (87.2% male), mean age (SD): 38.48 (7.53); No Depressive Disorder Diagnosis: N=149 (86.6% male), mean age (SD): 36.72 (7.80))

# **Measurement Properties**

Number of studies reporting validity data: 4

Validity – <mark>Low</mark> to <b>High</b>	Reliability – Low to High
Low to High correlation with SF-36 subscales: CES-D: r = 0.27-0.75 CES-D-10: r = 0.37-0.71 Moderate correlation with Visual Analogue Scale – Fatigue: CES-D: r = 0.52 CES-D-10: r = 0.57 (Miller et al. 2008; N=47, 30 males; mixed injury types; > 1 year post-SCI) Moderate correlation between CES-D and Fatigue Severity Scale:	$Low \text{ to } High \text{ Test-retest Reliability:}$ $CES-D \ ICC = 0.87$ $CES-D-10 \ ICC = 0.85$ $Items \ ICC = 0.11-0.73$ $(Miller et al. 2008; N=47, 30 \text{ males; mixed injury types; > 1 year post-SCI})$ $High \ Internal \ Consistency:$ $CES-D-20 \ \alpha = 0.89-0.91$ $(Miller et al. 2008; N=47, 30 \text{ males; mixed injury types; > 1 year post-SCI})$ $(Rintala \ 2013; N=69, all male; mixed injury types; mean (SD) \ time \ since \ injury = 12.8(7.2) \ years)$
r = 0.58 (Anton et al. 2008; n=48, 31 males; mixed injury types; mean 14.9 years	Number of studies reporting reliability data: 3
post-SCI) <u>Moderate</u> to <u>High</u> area under the curve (ROC) analysis: AUC (SD) = 0.897 (0.017) 95% CI = 0.864-0.931 (Kennedy et al. 2019, Depressive Disorder Diagnosis: N=187 (87.2% male), mean age (SD): 38.48 (7.53); No Depressive Disorder Diagnosis: N=149 (86.6% male), mean age (SD): 36.72 (7.80))	

## Responsiveness

Floor/Ceiling Effect:	Effect Size:	Number of studies re
Not established in SCI	Using a cut point of 16 or more on	responsiveness data
	CES-D total score:	
	Sensitivity = 0.87	
	Specificity = 0.77	
	Accuracy = 82.7%	
	Youden index = 0.644	

(Kennedy et al. 2019, Depressive Disorder Diagnosis: N=187 (87.2% male), mean age (SD): 38.48 (7.53); No Depressive Disorder Diagnosis: N=149 (86.6% male), mean age (SD): 36.72 (7.80)) reporting **a:** 2