

### How to Use the Child/Adolescent Psychiatry Screen (CAPS)

If you suspect your child has a mental health condition and are not sure what symptoms are most troublesome, the Child/Adolescent Psychiatry Screen can provide an initial indicator of areas for further investigation.

This is only a preliminary screening tool. Do not assume that a particular "score" means a child has a particular disorder; many people have symptoms like those described in this screening tool, but do not have a "disorder." Diagnoses should be made only by a trained clinician after a thorough assessment. Symptoms suggestive of suicidal or harmful behaviors warrant immediate attention by a trained clinician

- Answer all items in the checklist, using the appropriate column to indicate the frequency of each symptom.
- 2. Examine the columns to determine if certain clusters of items have more "Moderate" or "Severe" responses. Don't panic: having a high (or low) number of moderate or severe responses in any section does NOT mean that your child has this disorder. It just means that these symptoms should be discussed with a trained clinician familiar with these disorders so that you can make sense of these symptoms (and determine the best course of action to address them).
- Symptoms have been arranged in the following sections/clusters to help identify areas for discussion with a trained clinician:

Anxiety
Panic Disorder
Phobia
Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD)
Post-Traumatic Stress (PTSD)
Generalized Anxiety Disorder
Enuresis (bed-wetting) / Encopresis (fecal soiling)
Tics (vocal and/or motor)
Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADD/ADHD)
Mania/Bipolar Disorder
Depression
Substance Abuse / Dependence
Anorexia / Bulimia
Antisocial Disorder
Oppositional Defiant (ODD) Disorder
Hallucinations or Delusions
Learning Disability
Autistic Spectrum (including Asperger's)

- 4. Use the results for a focused conversation with your child's primary care clinician, mental health clinician, or with school staff about options to improve your child's mental health. If particular sections receive mostly moderate and severe answers, show and describe these to your clinician. At that time, it may be useful to show and describe the "Past" column, since some symptoms tend to predict certain other symptoms or clarify other factors to consider.
- Consider obtaining additional screening tools and rating scales for more detailed assessment.
   Many of these are described and/or accessible from www.schoolpsychiatry.org.



### BRIGHT FUTURES TOOL FOR PROFESSIONALS

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

## Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale for Children (CES-DC)

The Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale for Children (CES-DC) is a 20-item self-report depression inventory with possible scores ranging from 0 to 60. Each response to an item is scored as follows:

0 = "Not At All"

1 = "A Little"

2 = "Some"

3 = "A Lot"

However, items 4, 8, 12, and 16 are phrased positively, and thus are scored in the opposite order:

3 = "Not At All"

2 = "A Little"

1 = "Some"

0 = "A Lot"

Higher CES-DC scores indicate increasing levels of depression. Weissman et al. (1980), the developers of the CES-DC, have used the cutoff score of 15 as being suggestive of depressive symptoms in children and adolescents. That is, scores over 15 can be indicative of significant levels of depressive symptoms.

Remember that screening for depression can be complex and is only an initial step. Further evaluation is required for children and adolescents identified through a screening process. Further evaluation is also warranted for children or adolescents who exhibit depressive symptoms but who do

See also

Tool for Families: Symptoms of Depression in Adolescents, p. 126.

Tool for Families: Common Signs of Depression in Children and Adolescents, p. 147.

#### REFERENCES

Weissman MM, Orvaschel H, Padian N. 1980. Children's symptom and social functioning self-report scales: Comparison of mothers' and children's reports. *Journal of Nervous Mental Disorders* 168(12):736–740.

Faulstich ME, Carey MP, Ruggiero L, et al. 1986. Assessment of depression in childhood and adolescence: An evaluation of the Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale for Children (CES-DC). American Journal of Psychiatry 143(8):1024–1027.

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### BRIGHT FUTURES TOOL FOR PROFESSIONALS

# Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale for Children (CES-DC)

	Number			-
		Sc	ore	-
INSTRUCTIONS				
Below is a list of the ways you might have felt or acted. Please	check how much	you have felt th	nis way during the	past week.
DURING THE PAST WEEK	Not At All	A Little	Some	A Lot
1. I was bothered by things that usually don't bother me.				
2. I did not feel like eating, I wasn't very hungry.				
<ol><li>I wasn't able to feel happy, even when my family or friends tried to help me feel better.</li></ol>				
4. I felt like I was just as good as other kids.				
5. I felt like I couldn't pay attention to what I was doing.				
DURING THE PAST WEEK	Not At All	A Little	Some	A Lot
6. I felt down and unhappy.				
7. I felt like I was too tired to do things.				
8. I felt like something good was going to happen.				
9. I felt like things I did before didn't work out right.				
10. I felt scared.				
DURING THE PAST WEEK	Not At All	A Little	Some	A Lot
	NOT AT AII	A Little	Some	A Lot
11. I didn't sleep as well as I usually sleep.				
12. I was happy.				
13. I was more quiet than usual.				
14. I felt lonely, like I didn't have any friends.				
15. I felt like kids I know were not friendly or that they didn't want to be with me.				
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DURING THE PAST WEEK	Not At All	A Little	Some	A Lot
16. I had a good time.	Not At All	A Little	Some	A Lot
17. I felt like crying.				
18. I felt sad.				
19. I felt people didn't like me.				
20. It was hard to get started doing things.				
20. It was hard to get started doing tilings.				

drozbolt@laurenozboltmd.com 305.202.2100 www.laurenozboltmd.com