National Health	
and Nutrition	
Examination Survey	

MEC INTERVIEWERS PROCEDURES MANUAL

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(Revised January 2001)

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AOM Assistant Office Manager

BIA Bioelectrical Impedance Analysis

CBC Complete Blood Counts LED Lower Extremity Disease

CAPI Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing
CIDI Composite International Diagnostic Interview

DEXA Dual Energy X-ray Absorptiometry

DHHS Department of Health and Human Services
DISC Diagnostic Interview Schedule for Children

DM Data Manager
DU Dwelling Unit
OM Office Manager
FM Field Manager

HIV Human Immunodeficiency Virus

HHANES Hispanic Health and Nutrition Examination Survey

ISIS Integrated Survey Information System

MEC Mobile Examination Center

NCHS National Center for Health Statistics

NHANES National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey
NHANES I National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey I
NHANES II National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey II
NHANES III National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey III

NHES I National Health Examination Survey I
NHES II National Health Examination Survey II
NHES III National Health Examination Survey III

SP Sample Person

STD Sexually Transmitted Disease

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6.4 Mental Health Questions for SPs Aged 20-39 Years: CIDI

6.4.1 Introduction

This manual provides instructions to the interviewer in the use of the NHANES version of the WHO-CIDI 2.1 questionnaire. Section 6.4.1 briefly describes the WHO-CIDI, and outlines general instructions for the interviewer. Section 6.4.2 provides instructions for navigating through the CAPI questionnaire, and describes conventions for different question types, and Section 6.4.3 provides general instructions to interviewers. This questionnaire has several sets of questions that are repeated throughout the questionnaire, that are explained separately in Sections 6.4.4 through Section 6.4.6 (Probe Flow, Onset/Recency, and Work Loss/Effort series). Section 6.4.7 through Section 6.4.9 provide question-by-question instructions for the other questions in the questionnaire.

The Composite International Diagnostic Interview (CIDI) is a standardized questionnaire designed by the World Health Organization that is used to assess mental disorders and provide diagnoses. This version of the CIDI assesses three disorders (Panic Disorder, Major Depression, and Generalized Anxiety Disorder), in the three sections of the questionnaire.

The time needed to administer these sections will vary greatly, depending on the number and severity of symptoms the respondent reports. While most respondents will report very few symptoms and will skip out of most of the questions (with an average interview length of 5 minutes), a few respondents may take 45 minutes or longer to complete this portion of the interview.

Many of these questions are of a sensitive nature, asking about difficult times in the respondent's life. The interviewer needs to remain professional and nonjudgmental throughout the interaction with the respondent. These types of questions have been asked of thousands of respondents in all walks of life, and most people (even those who have experienced problems in their life) find the interview to be an enjoyable experience. Often respondents with problems find it helpful to have someone to listen to their "story" in a nonthreatening and nonjudgmental manner. Using good basic interviewing techniques (asking the questions exactly as worded, using nondirective probes and feedback to encourage the respondent) to train the respondent in (his/her) role, and to maintain control of the interview will make this interview a positive experience for both the interviewer and respondent. By using good interviewing techniques the interviewer will also collect the most accurate and unbiased data possible for these (and all) sections of the interview.

6.4.2 Working With the Ishell CAI System

A. Launching the Interview

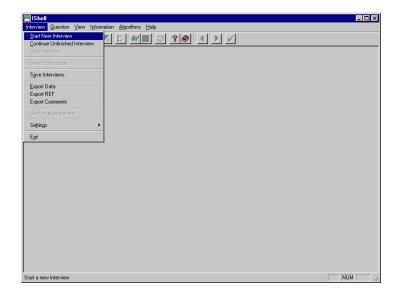
To begin the interview, click on the arrow in the lower right hand corner of the wrapper screen titled "Launch CIDI Program."



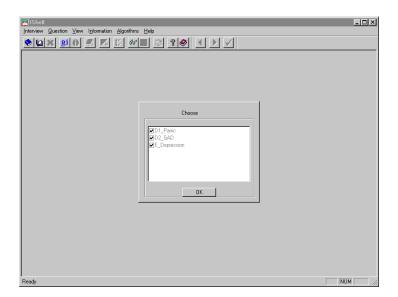
A box pops up that allows you to select which interview to run. Select "Hanes" for the English version or "Hanes-Spanish" to launch the Spanish and click on "OK."



Select "Interview" and then "Start New Interview."



A box pops up that lists the CIDI modules that are administered in NHANES. Click on "OK" to continue, and then press enter as instructed on the next screen.



B. Asking Questions and Recording Answers

Screen layout:

The top half of the screen contains the question text and instructions to the interviewer. The bottom half of the screen contains the answer options. To record an answer, type the number that corresponds to the answer given by the respondent. As the answer is entered, the corresponding radio button will be highlighted and the answer option will change color from black to blue. Pressing ENTER will then move the interview on to the next question.

All black text on the screen is read aloud to the respondent. Interviewer instructions are in blue text, and are not read to the respondent. Black letters in parentheses are optional, to be read at discretion of interviewer. All underlined words are to be emphasized when reading the text.

Changing answers:

To change an answer on the current screen, simply type the number corresponding to the new answer and press <Enter>.

String field:

This question type requires the interviewer to input an answer in an empty box, rather than choosing a single numeric option. If the information being requested is numeric (e.g. number of days), the program will only accept numeric input.

Time question:

This question type requires the interviewer to input both the number of (days/weeks/months/years) as well as input the appropriate unit of time. To highlight the radio button corresponding to a specific unit of time, type the first letter of the time unit, e.g., press "d" to select days, "w" to select weeks.

Multiple answer question:

This question type lists several options and allows the interviewer to record multiple answers. Use the <up> and <down> arrows to maneuver through the list and press the <space bar> to select each appropriate answer. Pressing the <space bar> a second time will deselect any previously selected answer.

Don't know and refusals:

Each question contains options for DK and REF. If these options are not listed with numeric codes, information on how to enter them is given in an interviewer instruction for that question. A text box will appear after each Refusal to allow the interviewer to record any information related to the refusal.

Empty: No questions are allowed to remain empty. An answer must be provided for each question before the program will move on to the next question.

Remarks: A remark can be made at any question by typing CTRL N. This will bring up a

text box (Notepad) in which the interviewer can make any relevant comments.

Text boxes: The text box is the active window when it appears on the screen. Simply type any

remarks directly in the box. To choose the button options OK, CLEAR, CANCEL,

use the TAB key to highlight the appropriate box and press <Enter>.

Scroll bar: A few questions are too long to fit in the question box. If this occurs a scroll bar

will appear to the right of the question. Use the TAB key to make the question window active and the <Page up> and <Page down> keys to scroll through the

question text. Use the TAB key to return to the answer field when ready.

C. Navigation Keys

<Enter> key Pressing <Enter> after entering a datum will cause the next appropriate

question for the interviewer to appear.

CTRL ← This backs the interview up to the previous question.

CTRL → This moves the interview forward one question. (Will only move forward through

completed questions.)

Home> key: The <Home> key moves the cursor to the beginning of a string entered in the text

box or a string field.

End> key: The <End> key moves the cursor to the end of a string entered in the text box or a

string field.

6.4.3 General Interviewer Instructions

Below are some general instructions for interviewers to use while administering the CIDI sections.

1. Asking the questions

- Ask all questions as written.
- Read complicated and long questions slowly.
- Where necessary, repeat the question with emphasis on the frame of reference to help the respondent understand the question.

2. Probing rules

- If the respondent says (he/she) does not know, ask for a "best estimate."
- If the respondent's answer is a wide range (e.g., a range of more than 5 days), probe "Which is closer?" to try to get a more precise answer.
- If the respondent gives a small range, code the midpoint.
- If there is no midpoint, code the <u>lower</u> number closest to the midpoint.
- If the respondent does not know the answer even after a "best estimate" probe, code DK.

3. General definitions

- A few: 3 or more
- A couple: 2
- Frequently: "Whatever you think of as frequently." or "Whatever frequently means to you"
- Often: "Whatever you think of as often," or "Whatever often means to you"
- A lot: "Whatever you think of as a lot," or "Whatever a lot means to you"
- In the past month: in the previous 4 weeks

4. Use feedback to train the respondent in (his/her) role

- Thank the respondent for giving thoughtful, precise answers.
- Use task-related feedback (e.g., "Let me write this down") to fill in pauses while the interviewer records open-ended answers or comments, or works through check points.

6.4.4 Probe Flow Questions

A. Introduction

The Probe Flow questions are a series of questions that ask about a symptom, problem, or experience that the respondent has had. They are designed to determine if the symptom (or problem or experience) is "clinically significant," and if it is, to determine the cause of the symptom. Throughout the questions, the abbreviation (SX) is used to denote the symptom, problem, or experience the series is asking about. The end result of this series of questions is a variable with five response options, listed below. In CAPI, the computer automatically takes the interviewer through the sequence and assigns the proper end code. But because there are a lot of "what if" scenarios that can come up when administering

these questions, it is helpful to understand what the questions are designed to measure. The categories for the variable generated by the Probe Flow questions are:

Code Description

- 1. **No Problem** (The respondent did not have (SX) the symptom, problem or experience)
- 2. **Not Clinically Significant** (The respondent had (SX) but it was not clinically significant i.e., not bad enough to cause problems in the respondent's life)
- 3. Medication, Drugs, or Alcohol was always the cause of (SX)
- 4. **Physical Illness or Injury was always the cause of (SX)** (or the cause was always either medication, drugs or alcohol; or physical illness or injury)
- 5. **Possible or Definite Psychiatric Symptom:** There was at least one occurrence of (SX) that is not explained by medication, drugs or alcohol; or by physical illness or injury; and the symptom may be due to a psychiatric problem. Alternatively, the respondent or medical professional may have diagnosed the respondent with a psychiatric condition.

Note that a "Probe 5" (Possible or definite psychiatric symptom) does <u>not</u> necessarily mean that the respondent has any type of mental illness. It only means that there is an unexplained instance of a symptom that <u>may</u> be caused by a psychiatric problem. All of us experience unexplained problems at one time or another; it is only people who have <u>specific patterns</u> of possible psychiatric symptoms that may be diagnosed with the conditions we are asking about in this interview.

The phrase "clinically significant" is one that also has a specific meaning for this set of questions. For this questionnaire, clinical significance is determined by asking three questions designed to find out if the (SX) is severe enough to try to identify its cause. If the (SX) did not interfere with the respondents' activities a lot; if the respondent did not seek medical help for the condition; and if the respondent did not take medication more than once for the (SX); the symptom is deemed "not clinically significant," and we do not need to determine its cause.

The following Probe Flow Chart shows the order in which the questions will appear on the computer screen. Because the computer will automatically route the interviewer to the correct question, the instructions in this manual will focus on the meaning of the questions and the various "what if" scenarios that may come up as respondents share their real-life experiences with the interviewer.

podiatrists

PROBE FLOW CHART IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

Did you tell a doctor* about (SX)?

YES NO Did you tell any other professional** about (SX)? D Did you take medication more than once for (SX)? When you told the doctor, what was the diagnosis? (What did he/she say was causing (SX)? Did (SX) interfere with your life or activities a lot? NERVES MEDICATION PHYSICAL
 NO DEFINITE DIAGNOSIS ALL NO → END of PFC **STRESS** DRUGS ILLNESS/ Did he find anything abnormal FIRST YES ANXIETY ALCOHOL **INJURY** when he examined you or took Ψ tests or x-rays NO, NO EXAM, DK → END OF PFC **DEPRESSION** Was (SX) ever the result of a physical illness or injury? MENTAL ILLNESS What kind of ...caused (SX)? RECORD MED/DRUG/ALC RECORD YES → GO TO ▲ IN BOX D END OF PFC **ILLNESS** NO Was (SX) always the result of taking ▲ Was (SX) always the result of a physical Ψ medication, drugs, or alcohol? illness or injury? END OF PFC END OF PFC **C** Was (SX) ever the result of taking medication, drugs, or alcohol? YES → YES → NO NO NO → END of PFC YES When (SX) was not due to medication, When (SX) was not due to a physical illness drugs, or alcohol, was it always the result or injury, was it always the result of taking Was (SX) always the result of taking medication, drugs, or alcohol? of a physical illness or injury? medication, drugs, or alcohol? NO → END OF PFC NO → END of PFC NO → END OF PFC YES → "What kind of med/drug/alc caused YES → "What illness/injury caused (SX)?" (SX)?" RECORD ILLNESS/INJURY RECORD MED/DRUG/ALC and ILL/INJ

^{**}Other professional includes psychologists, social workers, counselors ,nurses, clergy, dentists, chiropractors, healers, and

B. Question-by-Question Instructions for Probe Flow Questions

Ask Question"

The question is read to the respondent just as it is written on the screen. If it appears that the respondent has not understood the intent of the question, it should be read again, emphasizing those words which the interviewer thinks were misunderstood. The interviewer should not express dissatisfaction or disbelief at what the respondent has reported. However, if the response <u>contradicts</u> a previous response, the respondent should be asked to clarify the discrepancy.

"Did you tell a doctor about (SX)?"

This is the first probe. When reading this probe for the first time to the respondent, the word "doctor" should be explained, using the definition given in parentheses. (Doctor includes psychiatrists, other medical doctors, and osteopaths.) If the respondent answers "no" to this question, the interviewer is directed to the question "Did you tell any other professional about (SX)?"

The answer is coded "yes" if the respondent <u>intentionally</u> sought medical advice for this symptom. This can be done in a variety of ways, including:

- The respondent made a special trip to the doctor for this symptom.
- The respondent brought up the symptom while seeing the doctor for another problem.
- The respondent asked about the symptom during a telephone call to the doctor.
- The doctor advised the respondent that (s)he had this problem.
- Someone else told the doctor about the problem.
- If someone else told the doctor about a symptom (SX) the respondent had, this is equivalent to the respondent telling the doctor. For instance, as a child, the parent might have told the doctor, or as an adult, the respondent's spouse might have brought it to the doctor's attention.
- The respondent told a friend or relative who is a doctor, if the intent was to seek professional advice.

What if the respondent told the doctor only because the doctor asked?

If the respondent <u>volunteers</u> that the symptom is not a problem for him and he only told the doctor because the doctor asked as a part of a routine checkup, this does not count as having told the doctor.

What if the respondent isn't sure (s)he told the doctor?

A vague recollection of "I might have told my doctor" is not certain enough to count as telling the doctor. The interviewer should probe for a definite answer, such as "Do you recall a time when you told the doctor?" If respondent does not recall, code "no."

If the respondent volunteers that the professional told was not a medical doctor (does not fit the definition of doctor on the screen), the answer is treated as a "no" response to "Did you tell a doctor about (SX)," but as a "yes" response to "Did you tell any other professional about (SX)?"

Box A: Severity/Clinical Significance

These questions determine if the symptom is severe enough to be considered clinically significant.

"Did you tell any other professional about (SX)?"

When reading this probe for the first time, "other professional" must be defined to the respondent using the definition in parentheses on the screen. (Other professional includes psychologists, social workers, counselors, nurses, clergy, dentists, chiropractors, healers and podiatrists.) Telling a friend or relative who is a professional counts, if the intent was to seek professional advice. (See the instruction to the question "Did you tell a doctor about (SX)."

"Did you take medication more than once for (SX)?"

Medication includes prescribed or over-the-counter (non-prescription) medicines. A prescription originally intended for someone other than the respondent counts, so long as the respondent took it to the <u>treat</u> the symptom. Taking the medication more than once counts, even if the medication does not help the problem for which it was taken.

"Did (SX) interfere with your life or activities a lot?"

An answer such as "It interfered somewhat with my life" should not be accepted as a positive response. The question should be repeated to determine whether the respondent felt that the symptom interfered with his/her life or activities "a lot." The respondent may ask the interviewer what "a lot" of interference with life or activities means. The definition of "a lot" must be determined by the respondent, e.g., "Whatever 'a lot' means to you."

If all three "clinical significance" questions in Box A are answered "no," the probe flow section will end and interviewer will return to the main flow of the interview.

Box B: Physical Illness Or Injury

This question determines whether the symptom was ever caused by a physical illness, injury, or condition.

"Was (SX) ever the result of a physical illness of injury?"

If a (SX) happened several times and only once resulted from a physical illness or injury, the answer is still "yes."

If the response is "yes," the interviewer will be prompted to ask what the illness or injury was.

The phrase "physical illness or injury" includes incidents which may be described as "insults to the body," such as excessive exposure to the sun, noxious fumes that caused headaches, muscle soreness due to unusual physical activity, or losing one's voice after an unusually prolonged period of shouting. While pregnancy is not a physical illness, it is a physical condition that can cause symptoms and is considered an "insult to the body" for the purposes of this interview. Hyperventilation is <u>not</u> a physical illness. "Migraine" or " growing pains" do not count as physical illnesses unless a physician made the diagnosis.

Reactions to physical treatments, such as physical therapy, electroconvulsive therapy (ECT), and radiation therapy are counted as physical injury, as long as the symptom was <u>caused</u> by the treatment. For instance, memory loss may be attributed to electroshock therapy.

If the interviewer doubts that the illness the respondent mentions could cause the symptom, the illness should be recorded and a message in the note pad should be typed in for the editor.

"Was (SX) always the result of a physical illness or injury?"

In the flow chart, this question is located in Box D next to the large triangle. There are several paths leading to this question. If the response is "yes," the program will skip out of the Probe Flow series of questions.

"Always" means <u>every single time</u>. If just one time the symptom (SX) was not a result of a physical illness or injury, the answer is "no."

"When (SX) was not due to a physical illness or injury, was it always the result of taking medication, drugs, or alcohol?"

Read this question slowly, emphasizing the words "not" and "always." If the response is "no" the program skips out of Probe Flow series of questions. If the respondent answers "yes," the interviewer will be prompted to ask what caused (SX).

"What caused (SX)?"

This question is also asked in several places. The interviewer should record the response in the text box.

Box C: Medication, Drugs, or Alcohol

These questions determine whether the symptom was ever caused by using medication, drugs, or alcohol. If (SX) was <u>ever</u> caused by any of these substances, it can then be determined whether the symptom was <u>always</u> caused by any of these substances.

"Was (SX) ever the result of taking medication, drugs, or alcohol?"

This question is asking whether medicines, drugs or alcohol <u>caused</u> the symptom. Respondents may mistakenly interpret this question as asking whether medication was taken at the time the symptom occurred, or whether medicine was taken because of the symptom. Note the following:

- Anesthetics given during an operation count.
- Symptoms of withdrawal from drugs qualify as well as the direct action of the drug itself.
- Allergies to foods are considered medical illnesses, and not a drug reaction, even though they are caused by a substance.

"Was (SX) always the result of taking medication, drugs, or alcohol?"

The same rules apply here as for the similar question in probe section of physical illness and injury. "Always" means <u>every time</u>. A "no" response skips out of probe flow section. If "yes" then the final probe question is asked:

"What kind of medication, drugs, or alcohol caused (SX)?"

This question asks the interviewer to record the name of the medication, drug, or alcohol that caused the symptom. Once recorded, the respondent skips out of the probe flow sequence. (See Recording Physical, Substance-related, and Psychiatric Explanations.)

Box D: Doctor Probes

If the respondent told a doctor about (SX), the following questions determine from the doctor's diagnosis whether symptom is caused by:

- Physical illness or injury;
- Medications, drugs, or alcohol; or
- A possible or definite psychiatric, emotional, or psychological problem.

"When you told the doctor, what was the diagnosis?"

The question is asking for the <u>doctor's</u> evaluation of the cause of the symptom, not the respondent's own opinion. If the respondent says, "I told him it was ...," that is not the doctor's diagnosis. The interviewer should determine what the <u>doctor</u> said. The interviewer

should use the bracketed phrase "What did the <u>doctor</u> say was causing the (SX)?" if there is any doubt as to what the doctor's diagnosis was.

There are four coding options for this question:

- Medication, drugs or alcohol: the definition of these causes are the same as listed above in the discussion of Box C (remember that the medication, drug, or alcohol must <u>cause</u> the symptom to be counted here).
- Physical illness or injury: defined as "insult to the body" and includes such things as radiation treatment, physical therapy, laryngitis from shouting, etc. (See the Box B instructions.)
- No definite diagnosis: use this when it is not clear what the doctor's diagnosis was (either because the respondent says he/she does not know, or because the interviewer cannot determine what the doctor said and what the respondent believes to be the cause).
- Nerves, stress, anxiety, depression, mental illness: this is a "priority code" if any mention is made of a possible psychiatric symptom, choose this code. (See the list below for responses that are to be coded in this category.)

- [adjustment problems		hypochondriasis		panic attacks
1	anorexia nervosa	- 1	hysteria	- 1	personality problems
1	anxiety	- 1	mania	- [phobia
1	bipolar disease	- 1	manic-depression	- 1	schizophrenia
1	bulimia	- 1	marital problems	- 1	senility
Ι	dementia	1	mental breakdown	I	sexual abuse
1	depression	- 1	nerves	- [stress
1	emotional problems	- 1	neurosis	- 1	tension
Ι	exhaustion	- 1	overwork	Ι	an upsetting event
Ι	hyperventilation				

What constitutes "No definite diagnosis?"

Any vague statement by the doctor suggesting possible physical illness or injury as an explanation (e.g. "Stomach trouble," "a chest problem," "hyperventilation," "exhaustion," "He thought it might be a side effect of my medication," or "He thought it could have been a result of my auto accident") should be coded "no definite diagnosis." The follow up question asking if the doctor found anything abnormal when he/she took tests or x-rays will enable the interviewer to determine whether the doctor was just speculating. If the doctor was just speculating, type a message in the notepad function of the program.

A diagnosis which is not definitive can come up in two ways. Either the doctor said the diagnosis was uncertain, or implied it was uncertain by giving several diagnoses without seeming to choose one. (e.g., "He said it could be due to my medication or it could be due to a bladder infection.") In such cases, the interviewer should code "no definite diagnosis."

Describing the treatment is not equivalent to a diagnosis.

If the respondent says, "The doctor gave me some pills for that problem," or "I was told to get more rest," (s)he is reporting what the doctor said to do about the problem, rather than the diagnosis. The interviewer should then ask the alternative probe, "What did the doctor say was <u>causing</u> (SX)?"

What if the interviewer is unsure about a particular diagnosis?

Sometimes the respondent might report a doctor's diagnosis and it is not clear whether it is really a physical illness or a "No definite diagnosis." In such instances the interviewer should code "No definite diagnosis." The following question that will appear if this is chosen, is: "Did the doctor find anything abnormal when he examined you or took tests or X-rays?" Thus, if anything abnormal was found, the interviewer will end up with the same sequence of questions as for the probe for physical illness.

What if the response to the probe about abnormal test findings is simply a mention of the tests performed?

This is a case where a response is not an answer. If the response to the question "Did the doctor find anything abnormal when he examined you or took tests or X-rays?" is, "He drew a tube of blood for the tests," this is not evidence that there were positive findings. Something abnormal must have been found during the examination to count tests as evidence for a physical illness. Repeat the question, emphasizing abnormal. If the respondent does not know what was found, code "no."

Do all abnormal test findings count?

When asking the question about abnormalities on tests, the interviewer is looking for results suggesting a physical basis for the symptom being probed, not simply any abnormal finding. For instance, a routine urinalysis may lead to discovery of diabetes, even though the symptoms that prompted doing the test had nothing to do with diabetes. The interviewer can clarify the relation of the abnormal findings to the symptom by adding a phrase to the probe question "Did the doctor find anything that he said explained (SX) when he examined you or took tests or X-rays?"

What if there is more than one diagnosis by a doctor or several doctors?

If the respondent consulted doctors for several occurrences of the same symptom, or saw more than one doctor for a single episode, multiple diagnoses may have been made. The interviewer should ask "What were their diagnoses?" If any one was a psychiatric diagnosis, code "mental illness" and note the diagnosis in the text box. The program will then skip out of the probe flow series.

If there was no psychiatric diagnosis, but the symptoms were attributed both to physical illness and ingestion of substances, the program will default to "What kind of medication, drug, alcohol caused (SX)?" If the multiple diagnoses include one or more indefinite diagnoses (but no psychiatric diagnosis), the interviewer should code "no definite diagnosis"

and ask about the time when the doctor did not know the cause, even if there were clear physical explanations at other times.

What if there are doubts the doctor made the diagnosis that the respondent claims?

The respondent may report a diagnosis by a doctor that sounds highly improbable to the interviewer. The interviewer must accept and code according to the respondent's word. A note may be entered in the notepad function to indicate a need for review of the coding decision by the editor or a physician.

C. Other points to remember

- 1. Several of the probes ask "Was it always..." This means every single time the symptom occurred. If the respondent's answer is "Yes, it usually was," the interviewer should probe to find out whether the respondent means "always" or "usually": "Does that mean that sometimes (SX) was not the result of taking medication, drugs, or alcohol?"
- 2. When determining what caused a symptom, the interviewer is to code only the "proximal" cause. This is defined as the condition that most <u>directly causes</u> the symptom. For example, if stress causes an ulcer, and the ulcer causes stomach pain; the proximal cause of the stomach pain is the ulcer and not stress. In this example, the "priority coding" of "stress" as a possible psychiatric diagnosis would not apply, since the stress was not the proximal or direct cause of the (SX).
- 3. If the respondent says "I don't know" to a question asking whether or not a symptom was ever experienced, enter DK and no further probing is necessary.

D. Recording Physical, Substance-Related and Psychiatric Explanations

If a physician or osteopath gives a physical diagnosis to explain the symptom, click on the box that reads "Physical illness" or "Physical injury." A follow up open-ended question will allow the interviewer to record the physical diagnosis.

Similarly if the only occurrences of the symptom were said by a doctor to be explained by medication, drugs, or alcohol, an open-ended question will allow the interviewer to record the medication or drugs or alcohol that caused the symptom.

If a physical, substance-related, or psychiatric (or emotional or psychological) diagnosis was furnished by a professional other than a doctor <u>or</u> is the respondent's own opinion, record it in the textbox using the notepad function. It is important to note who gave the diagnosis.

6.4.5 Onset/Recency Questions

For some groups of symptoms, we ask when the respondent first experienced the symptom, and when the respondent last (most recently) experienced it. The question asking about the first experience is called the "onset" question; and the question asking about the last time the respondent had the symptom is called the "recency" question.

The time frames of the response options for the onset and recency questions are listed below. Note that the time frames are mutually exclusive. For example, if at D54d.1 the respondent reports having avoided certain situations continuously for the past 8 months, "in the past month" would be the correct answer to code.

- In the past month,
- Past 6 months, or
- More than 6 months ago.

Coding Onset and Recency Responses:

The guiding principles used for coding onset and recency questions are as follows:

- 1. We want to get the most accurate information. If the respondent does not know, probe by asking for the respondent's "best estimate."
- 2. If the respondent gives a large range (e.g., "in my 20's" or "sometime after I turned 40"), ask the respondent to narrow down the range by probing "Which is closer?"
- 3. If the respondent gives a small range (e.g., "15-17") code the midpoint of the range (in this example, the midpoint would be 16)
- 4. If the respondent gives a range with no midpoint, choose the number that is closest to the midpoint and will give the biggest time period of experiencing the symptom.
 - For recency, round <u>up</u> (code the older age) (For example, a response of "25 or 26" would be coded "26")
 - For onset, round <u>down</u> (code the younger age) (For example, a response of "30 or 31" would be coded "30")

6.4.6 Work Loss/Effort Questions

A. Introduction

This set of questions assesses the degree to which a symptom has "interfered" with the respondent's life. They appear in several places throughout the questionnaire. Many of the questions in this section are long and very complex, and it is important for the interviewer to read the questions slowly. It may also be necessary to repeat these questions stressing the frame of reference if the respondent thinks (he/she) has already answered them, and pause to give the respondent time to think about the answer.

The general pattern of these questions is the same throughout this series:

- 1. Ask about the number of days (SX) has had a specific impact on the respondent.
- 2. If any, ask how many days in the past 4 weeks this occurred.

B. Probing and Recording Rules

Because this interview contains many questions that ask for the precise duration of specific symptoms, respondents who have had many of the symptoms in the questionnaire may need encouragement to think carefully and to work hard to provide accurate information. Feedback (neutral phrases such as "thanks, this is helpful information") should be used to help encourage the respondent to give accurate answers. Neutral probes may also be needed to help guide the respondent to an answer that meets the question objectives.

There may be times where the respondent's answers seem contradictory. (For example, a respondent may report having had a particular symptom for 365 days out of the past year, but then say (she/he) did not have it at all in the past month.) In these cases, use your best judgement about probing. If the respondent obviously has misunderstood the question or missed the frame of reference (either the time period or the symptom to which the question is referring), repeat the question and try to clarify the discrepancy. If, on the other hand, the respondent appears to understand the questions and there is a small discrepancy (e.g., the sum of the days reported in the "4 weeks" questions adds up to 30 days instead of 28), do not probe.

See also Section 6.4.3 for general probing rules to be used for these questions.

Recording Rules:

- If the respondent answers in terms of weeks, multiply the number of weeks by 7 and record the number of days.
- If the respondent answers in terms of months, multiply the number of months by 30 and record the number of days.

C. Question-by-Question Objectives

Unable to Work

About how many days in the past 12 months were you <u>totally unable</u> for the whole day to work and carry out your other normal activities because of (SX)? You can answer with any number between 0 and 365.

The first question of this series asks about days the respondent was <u>totally unable</u> to work for an entire day <u>because</u> of the symptom. This question can be difficult for respondents to answer, because they need to calculate the number of days this happened over an entire year. Pause briefly to encourage the respondent to think about the answer, and probe using the general guidelines as necessary. When reading the question, emphasize the phrase <u>totally</u> unable.

If the respondent volunteers that (he/she) does not work for pay, repeat the question emphasizing the phrase <u>carry out your other normal activities.</u>

Cut Back Days

(Not counting the days you were totally unable to work,) about how many (other) days in the past 12 months did you <u>cut back</u> either on the <u>amount</u> of work you got done or on the <u>quality</u> of your work because of these problems? (Again, you can use any number between 0 and 365.)

This question asks the respondent to think about days when (he/she) was impaired due to (SX), but still could get some work done and could carry out some of (his/her) daily activities. If necessary, repeat the question, emphasizing the phrase <u>not counting the days you were totally unable to work</u>. (This introductory phrase will only appear if the respondent gave a number other than "0" in response to the "unable to work" question above.)

If the respondent replies that (he/she) does not work for pay, tell the respondent that "work" in this question refers to carrying out normal daily activities (which includes all things usually done in a day).

Rate Quantity and Quality of Work

Thinking about those (X) cutback days, on a scale from 0 to 100 where 0 means being totally unable to work and 100 means working a full high-quality day, what number describes the quantity and quality of your work during those (X) days? You can use any number between 0 and 100.

The "(X) cutback days" in this question refers to the number of days reported in the "cutback" question above. The respondent is asked to rate (his/her) own performance on a scale of 0-100 for days during which (he/she) was working at reduced capacity because of (SX). This is a complex question, and should be read slowly.

If the respondent says "it varied" or indicates that some days were better than others, ask the respondent to provide you with an <u>average</u> score for all the "cutback" days combined.

Extreme Effort Days

(Not counting the days you were totally unable to work and the days you cut back on work), about how many (other) days in the past 12 months did it take an extreme effort to perform up to your usual level at work or at your other normal daily activities because of (SX)? (Again, you can use any number between 0 and 365)

This is another complicated question, in which the interviewer is asking the respondent to:

- Think of the entire past year,
- Identify all the days that (he/she) was totally unable to work or was at reduced capacity due to (SX); and
- Report how many days (of the remainder) that (SX) <u>caused</u> (him/her) to have to <u>exert</u> <u>great effort</u> to perform up to normal standards.

To help the respondent work through this question, read it slowly and pause at the end to give the respondent time to think. If the respondent replies "all the other days of the year," or "all the time," calculate the remainder (i.e., 365 – days unable to work – cut back days).

This question refers to days where extreme (i.e., very unusual) effort is needed because (SX) was making it difficult to perform. For some respondents, that may really be every day. But we do <u>not</u> want respondents to answer "every day" if they simply think of themselves as hard working people. If you think the respondent misunderstood the question, repeat it slowly emphasizing the phrase <u>extreme effort</u>.

Note that the sum of the three questions asking for number of days (unable to work, cutback days, and extreme effort days) should not add up to more than 365 days. At this point in the interview, the interviewer may notice that there is a large discrepancy (e.g., R reported being unable to work for 2 weeks and had a month of reduced ability, and then answers "365" for the "extreme effort" question). If that happens, probe by repeating the question, emphasizing the phrase not counting days you were totally unable to work or had to cut back on the amount or quality of your work.

Personal/Social Life

And about how many days in the past 12 months did (SX) seriously interfere with your personal or social life? You can answer with any number between 0 and 365.

This question changes the frame of reference from "work" and "normal daily activities" to "personal or social life." If the respondent asks what is meant by "personal or social life," the interviewer should respond with "Whatever it means to you." The number of days that (SX) interfered with the respondent's personal or social life may be the same, or may be different from the answers reported above for "work" and "normal daily activities." When

reading this question, stress the phrase <u>personal or social life</u> to help distinguish it from the previous questions.

6.4.7 Panic Disorder Question-by-Question Objectives

A. Introduction

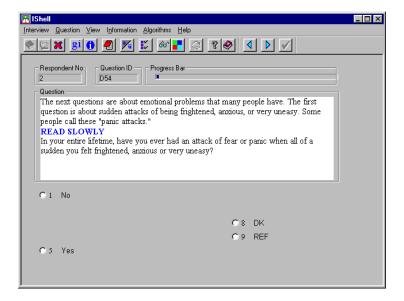
The essential feature of Panic Disorder is a panic (anxiety) attack that occurs suddenly and unpredictably, though certain situations, e.g., driving a car, may become associated with a panic attack. The same symptoms occurring during marked physical exertion or in a life threatening situation is not termed a panic attack.

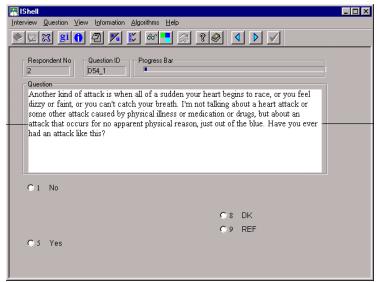
A panic attack is manifested by a <u>sudden</u> onset of intense apprehension, fear, or terror, often associated with feelings of impending doom. The most common symptoms experienced during an attack are: shortness of breath; heart pounding; chest pain or discomfort; choking or smothering sensations; nausea or abdominal distress; dizziness; feelings of unreality; tingling in the hands or feet; hot flushes or chills; sweating; faintness; trembling or shaking; dry mouth; and fear of dying, going crazy, or doing something uncontrollable during the attack. Attacks usually last minutes, rarely hours.

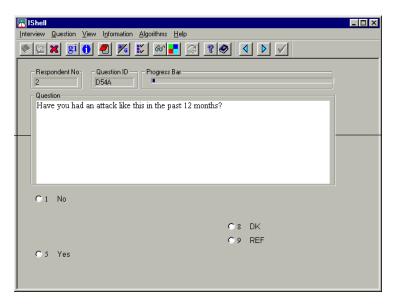
Panic attacks are classified into those which occur only in the presence of the object of a phobia and those which occur at other times.

If the respondent indicates that (he/she) has had only one attack in the past 12 months and it was due to a life-threatening situation, the respondent meets inclusion criteria and is taken through most of this section. The respondent then may (depending on the response pattern) be taken through the work loss and cutback day questions which will ask about the one incident. This may seem redundant to the respondent, but the interviewer should tell the respondent that each question needs to be asked in the order in which it appears in the questionnaire.

B. Question-by-Question Specifications







D54 The interviewer should emphasize the words, <u>sudden</u> and <u>felt frightened</u>, <u>anxious or very uneasy</u>.

Subjects who answer "yes" skip to D54a.

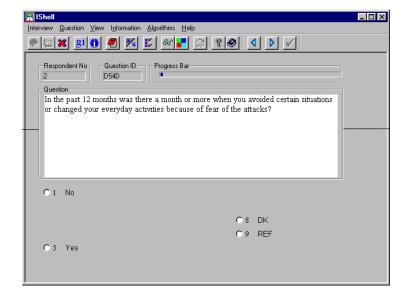
D54.1 This is a "second chance" question, which asks about panic attacks in a slightly different way. The purpose of this question is to make certain that no one is skipped out of this section in error.

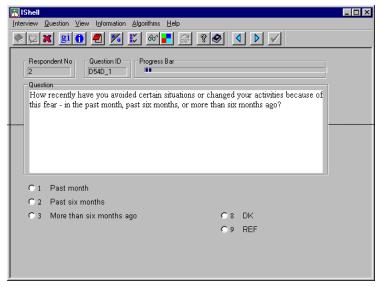
There are two slightly different versions of this question, depending on whether the panic questions are administered first or following the depression questions.

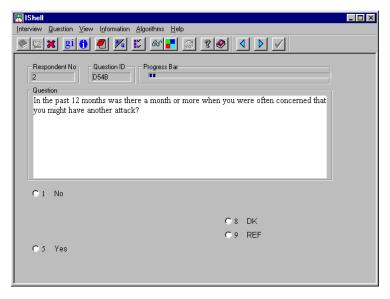
The phrase "out of the blue" means "for no apparent reason."

Responses other than "yes" skip the subject to the next section.

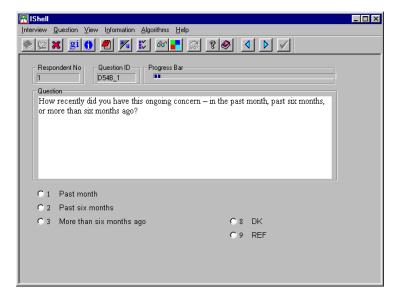
D54A

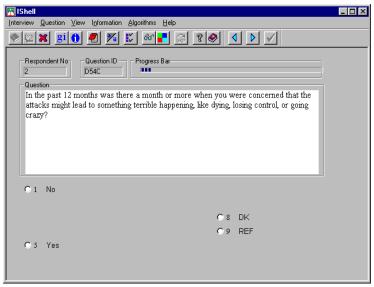


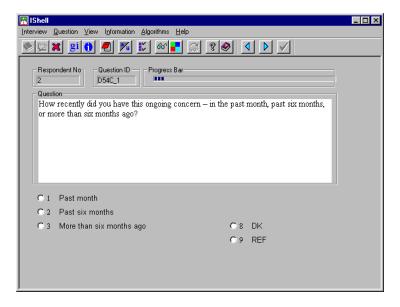




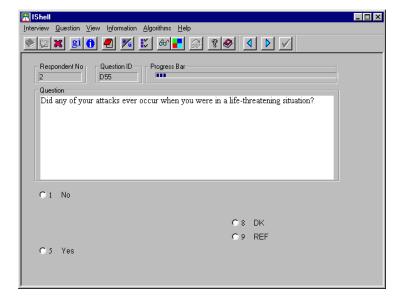
D54D	Responses other than "yes" skip the subject to D54b.
D54D.1	All subjects who are asked D54d.1 skip to D55, regardless of their response to D54d.1.
D54B	This question refers to the respondent's <u>concern</u> about having another attack, whether or not an attack actually occurred. Responses other than "yes" skip the subject to D54c.

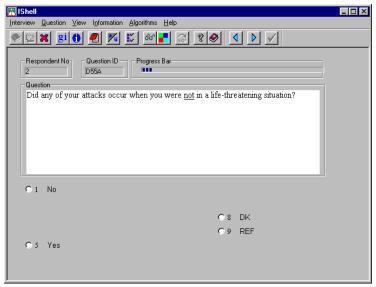






D54B.1	All subjects who are asked D54b.1 skip to D55.
D54C	Subjects who responded that they had a panic attack in the past 12 months (i.e., "yes" to D54a) continue with D55. All others skip to the next section.
D54C.1	The "ongoing concern" in this question refers to the concern mentioned in D54c, "that the attacks might lead to something terrible happening."
	All subjects skip to D55 after answering this question.

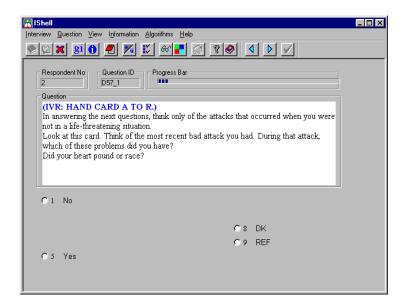




D55 This question ascertains whether any of the panic attacks someone has had occurred in a life-threatening situation. The definition of "life-threatening" is whatever the respondent thought was life threatening at the time of the incident.

Subjects who answer "no" skip to D57.

D55A

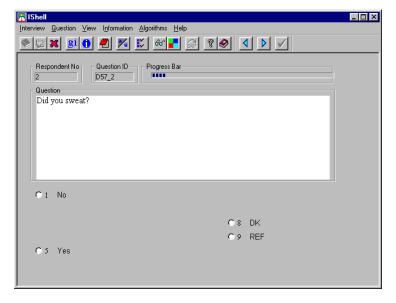


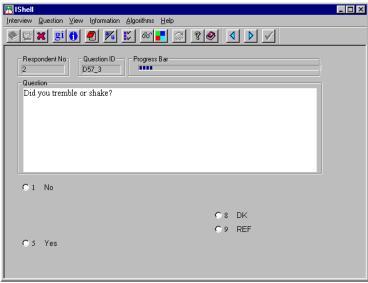
CARD A

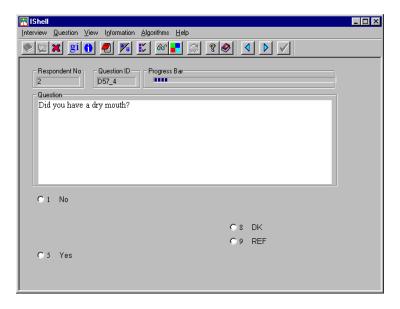
heart pound or race sweat tremble or shake a dry mouth short of breath feel like you were choking pain or discomfort in your chest nausea or discomfort in your stomach dizzy or feeling faint feel that you were unreal feel that things around you were unreal afraid that you might lose control of yourself, act in a crazy way afraid that you might pass out afraid that you might die have hot flushes or chills have numbness or tingling sensations

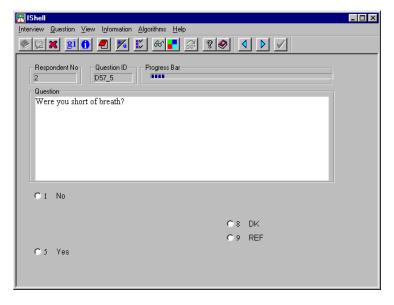
D57.1- These questions refer only to symptoms that occurred during the most recent panic attack D57.14 that was not in a life-threatening situation.

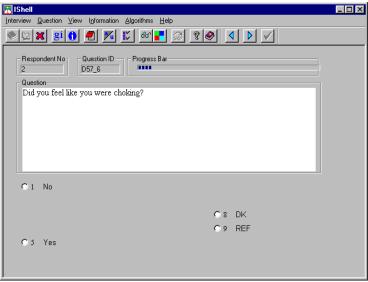
Card A is handed to the respondent at the beginning of this series of questions. The interviewer should read each item to the respondent, even if the respondent volunteers that (he/she) has had some of the symptoms on the card. For items that have more than one option (e.g., "hot flushes" or "chills"), a "yes" to either option counts as a "yes" for that item.

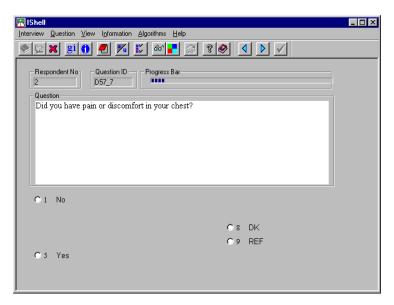


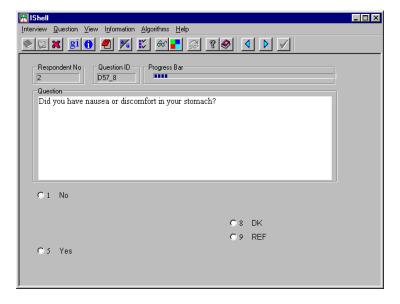


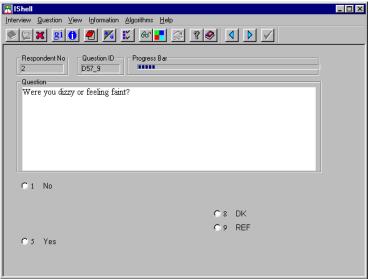


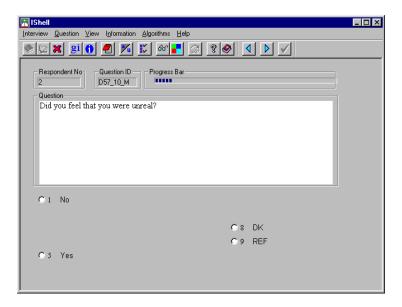


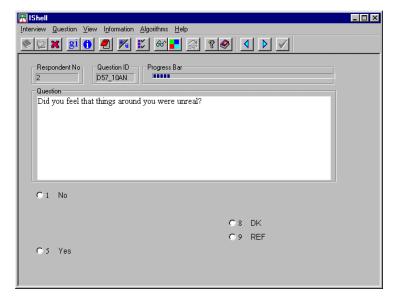


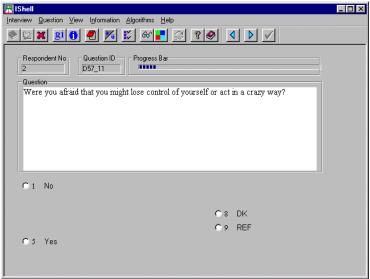


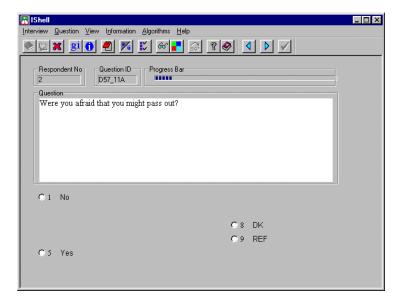


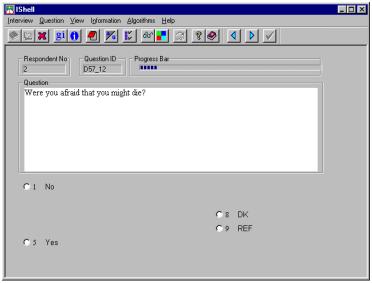


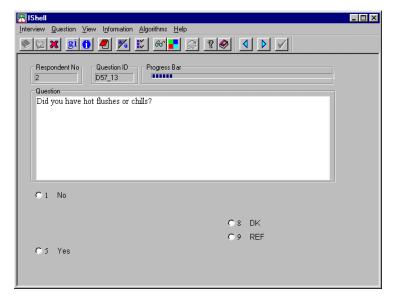


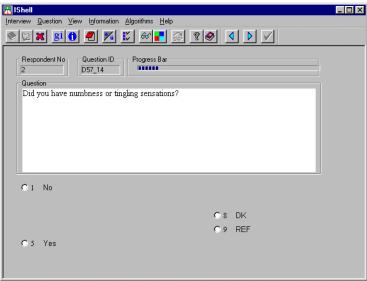


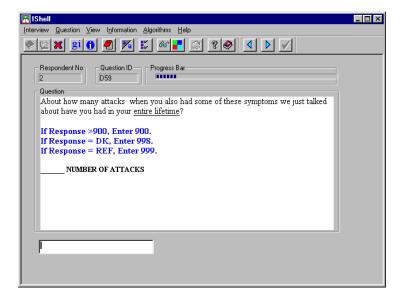


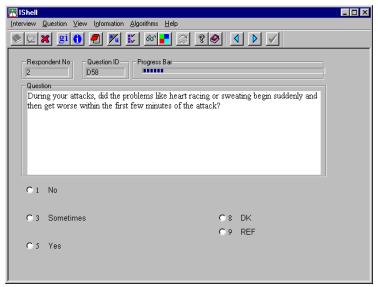


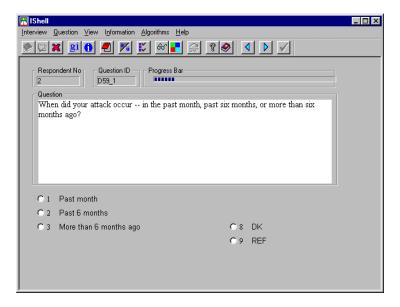












D59 Subjects who endorsed two or more symptoms in the D57 series are asked D59. All others skip to the next section.

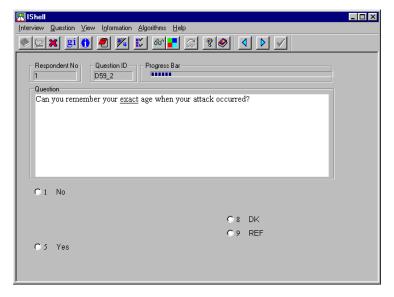
Note that this question refers to the number of panic attacks the respondent has had in his/her entire lifetime. To qualify, the attacks must be accompanied by some of the symptoms listed in D57.

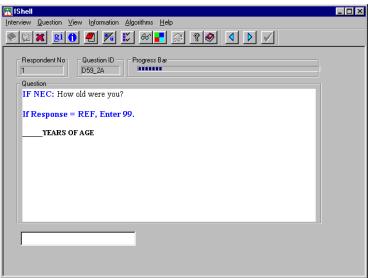
This can be a difficult question for respondents, especially if they have had many panic attacks over a long period of time. If necessary, probe "What's your best estimate?" to encourage the respondent to come up with a number. Code "900" for 900 or more attacks. In the follow-up questions that refer to these attacks, the text will show up as "900" on the computer screen, and the interviewer can modify the question to read "900 or more" where appropriate.

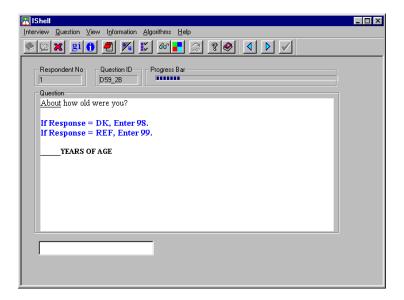
D58 Subjects who answer "no" skip to the next section.

D59.1 Only subjects who reported one attack in D59 and indicated that they had an attack in the past 12 months in D54a are asked this question.

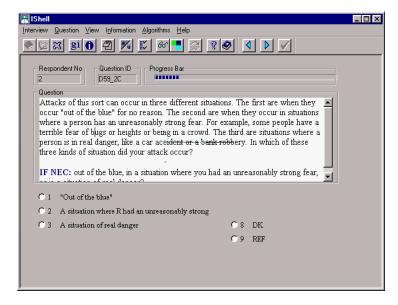
All subjects who are asked D59.1 continue with D59.2c.

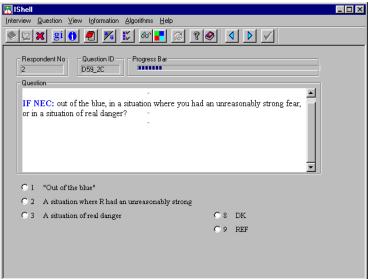


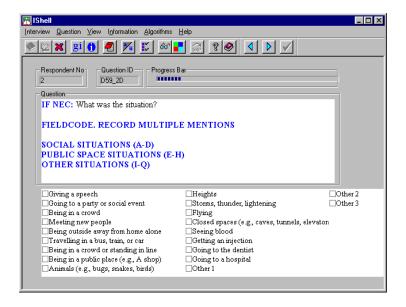




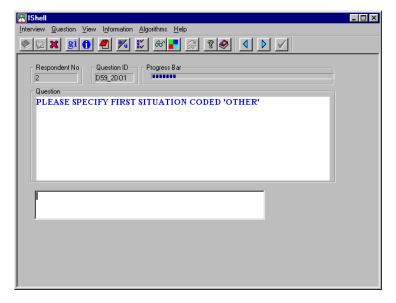
D59.2	Only subjects who reported having one panic attack in D59 and who did not have an attack in the past 12 months (D54a coded other than "yes") are asked D59.2.
	Subjects who respond other than "yes" skip to D59.2b.
D59.2A	All subjects skip to D59.2c.
D59.2B	

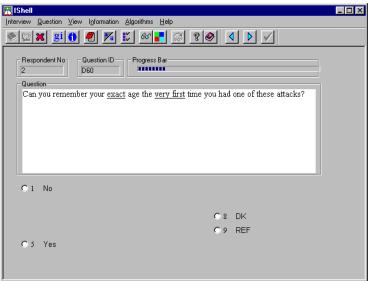


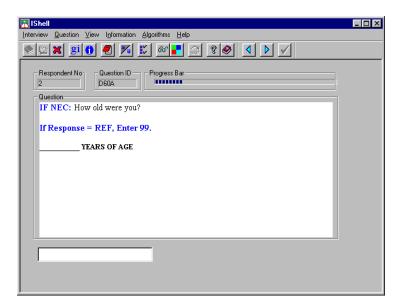




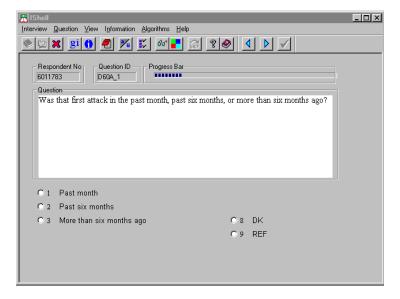
D59.2C	This question is very lengthy and complex. Read slowly, and repeat the key phrases and/or read the on screen probe if the respondent has not understood the entire meaning of the question.
	Responses coded other than "2" skip to D58a.
D59.2D	If the respondent has had a panie attack in a situation where the respondent had an unusually
D39.2D	If the respondent has had a panic attack in a situation where the respondent had an unusually strong fear, this question asks what that fear is. Probe to determine in which situation the panic attack occurred if not volunteered by respondent.
	All subjects skip to D58a.

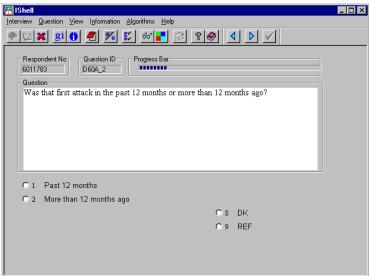


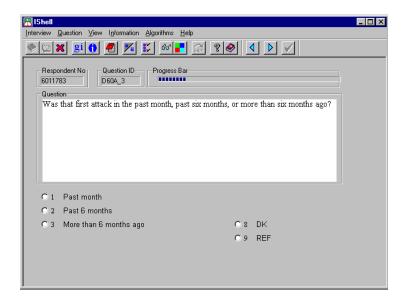




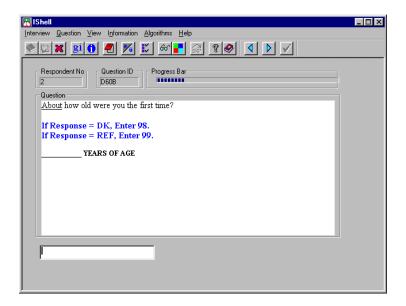
D59.2D01	If the respondent mentions a fear of something not on the list, code "other" and record the fear in the text box.
D60	Only subjects who report having 2 or more attacks or answer "don't know", "refused" in D59 are asked D60.
	Emphasize the words <u>exact</u> and <u>very first</u> when reading this question. Responses other than "yes" skip the subject to D60b.
D60A	Subjects who report their current age in D60a continue with D60.a1. Subjects who report an age in D60A that is 1 year less than their current age skip to D60.a2. All others skip to D60c.1.

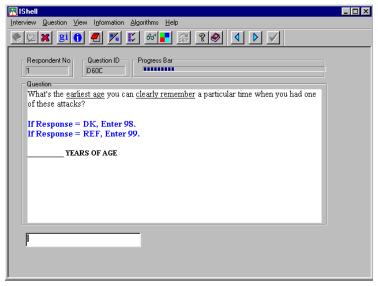


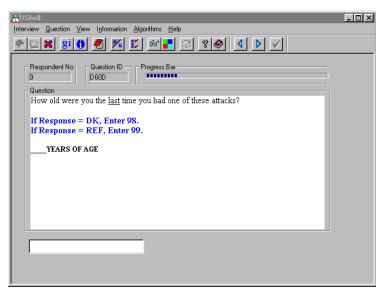




D60.A1	All subjects who are asked this question skip to D60c.1.						
D60.A2	Responses other than "in the past 12 months" skip the subject to D60c.1.						
D60.A3	All subjects who are asked D60.A3 skip to D60c.1.						





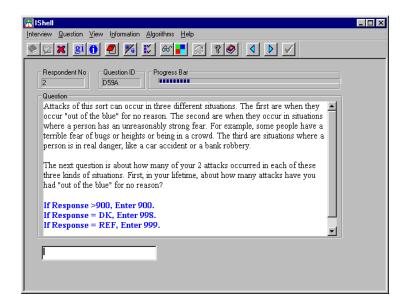


D60B

them clearly.

D60C This question is very similar to D60. There is a subtle difference (D60 asks the respondent to recall (his/her) exact age at (his/her) first panic attack; and D60C asks the respondent to recall the earliest age (he/she) can clearly remember an attack). It is possible that the respondent knows (he/she) had panic attacks at a very young age, but does not remember

D60D Only subjects who <u>did not</u> report having a panic attack in the past 12 months are asked this question.



D59A This is a complicated question. Read slowly. The respondent is asked to divide the total number of panic attacks in (his/her) lifetime into those that occur "out of the blue" (for no particular reason), in situations of unreasonably strong fear, and in situations of real danger.

There is no check to be sure that the sum of the panic attacks in these three situations adds up to the total number of panic attacks reported by the respondent. If the respondent has obviously misunderstood the question, probe to get an accurate number; but do not attempt to force the numbers to add up to the total number of attacks.

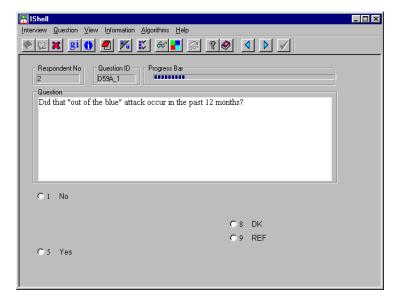
A response of 0 skips the subject to D59b.

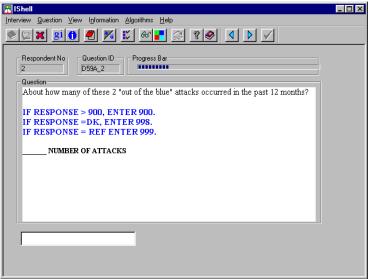
Subjects who report 1 attack in D59a and report having had a panic attack in the past 12 months in D54a continue with D59a.1.

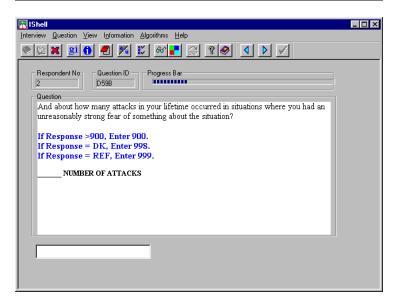
Subjects who report more than 1 attack or answer "refuse", "don't know" in D59a <u>and</u> who report having had an attack in the past 12 months in D54a skip to D59a.2.

Subjects who report the same number of attacks occurring "out of the blue" in D59a as lifetime attacks in D59 skip to D59.4.

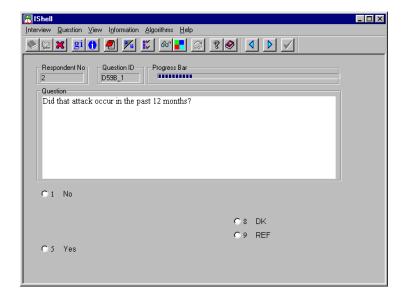
All others skip to D59b.

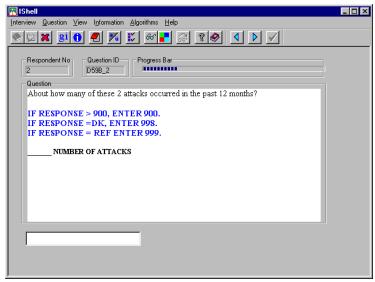


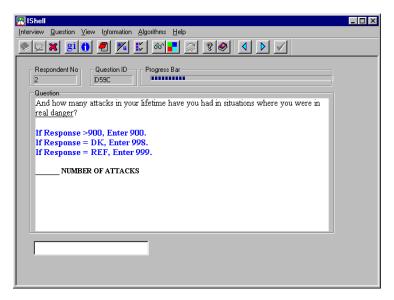




D59.A1	All subjects who are asked D59.a1 skip to D59.a3.
D59.A2	Subjects who reported the same number of attacks occurring "out of the blue" in D59a as lifetime attacks in D59 skip to D59.4.
	All others continue with D59b.
D59B	Subjects who report 0 attacks in D59b skip to D59c.
	Subjects who report 1 attack in D59b <u>and</u> who report having an attack in the past 12 months in D54a continue with D59b.1.
	Subjects who report 1 attack or answer "don't know", "refused" in D59b <u>and</u> who report having an attack in the past 12 months in D54a skip to D59b.2.
	All others skip to D59b.3.

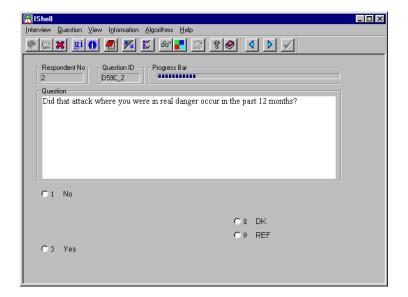


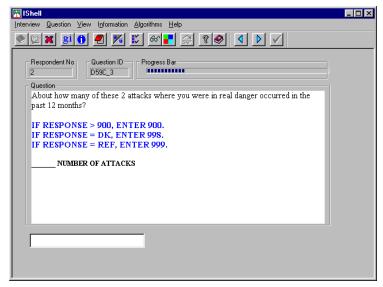




D59.B1	All subjects who are asked D59b.1 skip to D59b.3.
D59.B2	
D37.B2	
D59C	Subjects who report the same number of lifetime attacks in D59b as lifetime attacks in D59
	skip to D59c.1.
	All others are asked D59c.
	Subjects who report 0 attacks in D59c skip to D59c1.
	Subjects who report 1 attack in D59c and report having an attack in the past 12 months in
	D54a continue with D59.c2.
	Subjects who report more than 1 attack or answer "refused," "don't know" in D59c and report having an attack in the past 12 months in D54a skip to D59c 3
	report having an attack in the past 12 months in D54a skip to D59c.3.

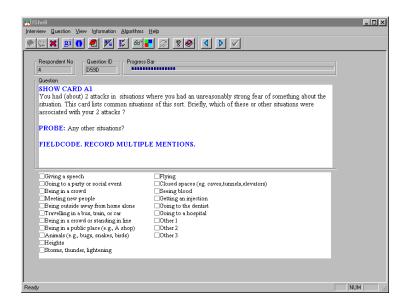
All others skip to D59c.1.





D59.C2 All subjects who are asked D59.C2 skip to D59c.1.

D59.C3



CARD A1

SOCIAL SITUATIONS

Giving a speech

Going to a party or social event

Being in a crowd

Meeting new people

PUBLIC SPACE SITUATIONS

Being outside away from home alone

Travelling in a bus, train, or car

Being in a crowd or standing in line

Being in a public place (e.g., a shop or grocery store)

OTHER SITUATIONS

Animals (e.g., bugs, snakes, birds)

Heights

Storms, thunder, lightening

Flying

Closed spaces (e.g., caves, tunnels, elevators)

Seeing blood

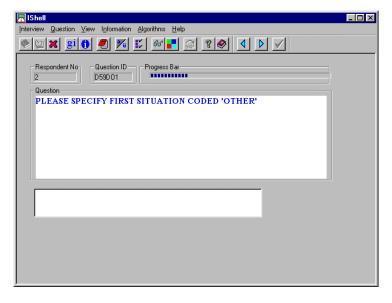
Getting an injection

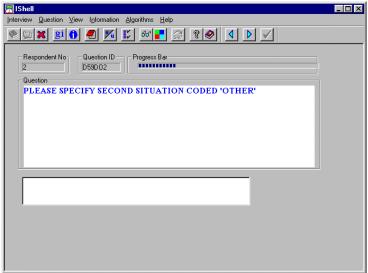
Going to the dentist

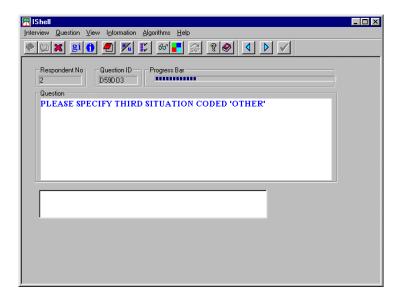
Going to a hospital

D59D Only subjects who report 1 or more attacks in D59b are asked D59d.

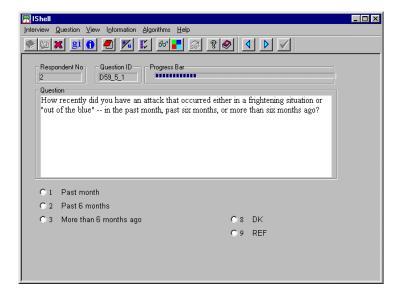
Card A1 is handed to the respondent at the beginning of this question. If the respondent has had panic attacks in situations where the respondent had an unusually strong fear, this question asks what those fears are. Probe to determine in which situation(s) the panic attacks occurred if not volunteered by respondent. Probe "any others?" until the respondent answers "no," and check all that apply.

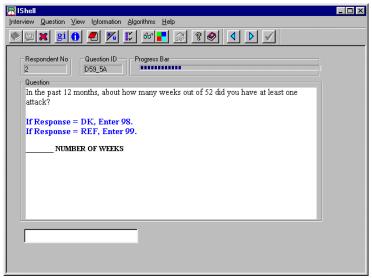


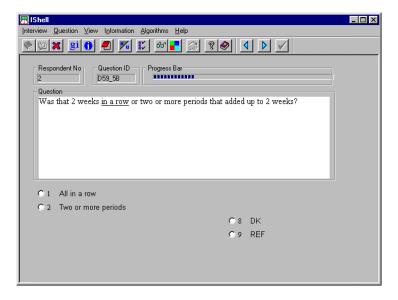




D59.DO1	If the respondent mentions a fear of something not on the list, code "other" and record the fear in the text box.
D59.DO2	If the SP reports fear of two things that are not on the list in D59D, record the second fear here.
D59.DO3	Record mentions of a third situation that is not on the list in D59D here.







D59.5.1	Only subi	ects who mee	t one of the	following	conditions ar	e asked D59.5	5.1:

- Responded "yes" in D59a.1; or
- Reported 1 or more attacks in D59a.2; or
- Responded "yes" in D59b.1; or
- Reported 1 or more attacks in D59b.2.

If the total number of episodes reported in D59.a1, D59.a2, D59.b1, and D59.b2 is less than or equal to 1, the subject skips to D58a.

All others continue with D59.5a.

D59.5A Subjects who respond 1 week or less skip to D58a.

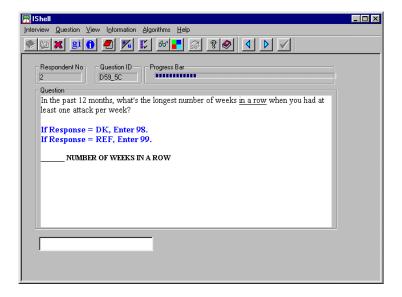
Subjects who respond 2-51 weeks continue with D59.5b.

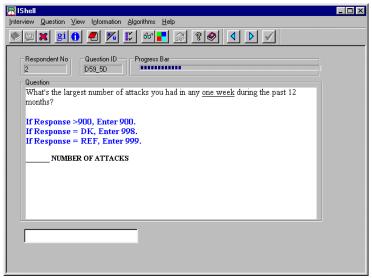
Subjects who respond 52 weeks skip to D59.5d.

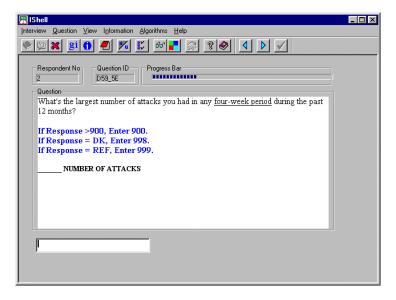
Subjects who respond "don't know" or "refused" skip to D59.5c.

D59.5B Subjects who reported 2 weeks in D59.5a skip to D59.5d.

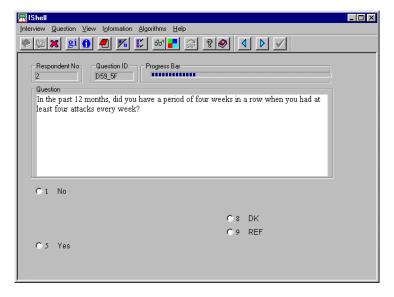
All others skip to D59.5c.

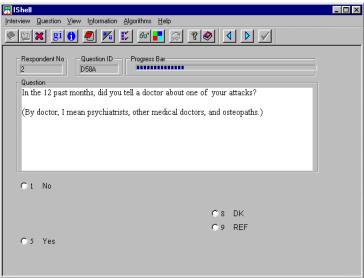


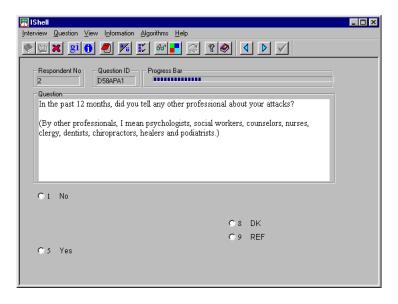




59.5C	If the number of episodes reported in D59.5a is greater than or equal to the total number of episodes reported in D59a.2 and D59b.2, the subject skips to D58a.
	All others continue with D59.5d.
D59.5D	Code "900" for 900 or more attacks.
D59.5E	A "four-week period" in this question refers to 4 consecutive weeks. Code "900" for 900 or more attacks.
	Subjects who report fewer than 4 weeks/episodes in D59.5a, D59.5c, or D59.5d or who report fewer than 16 attacks in D59.5e skip to D58a.
	All others continue with D59.5f.

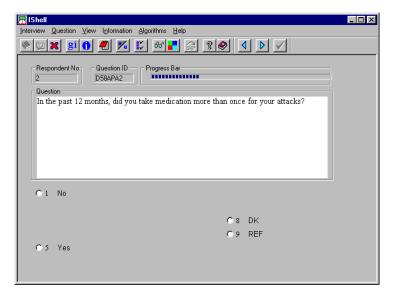


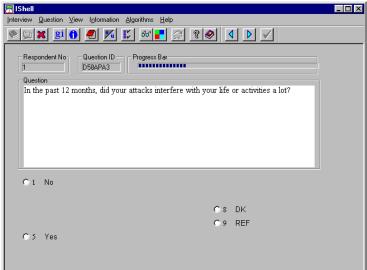


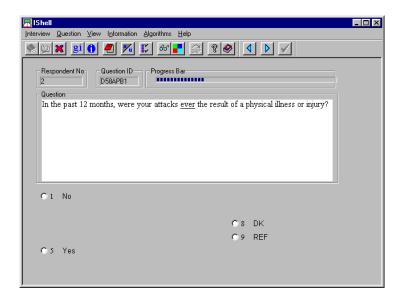


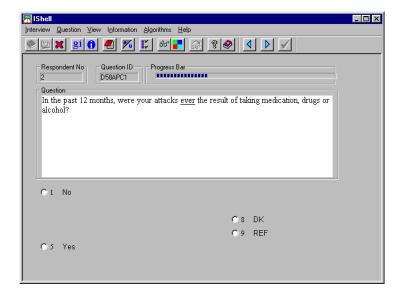
D59.5F Read this question slowly. To code "yes," the respondent must have had four or more attacks every week for 4 consecutive weeks.

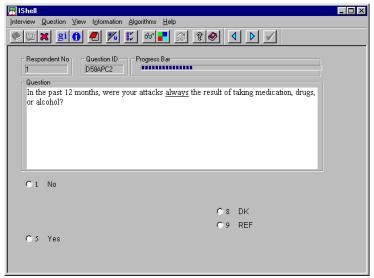
D58A- This is the series of Probe Flow questions for panic disorder. D58APD10

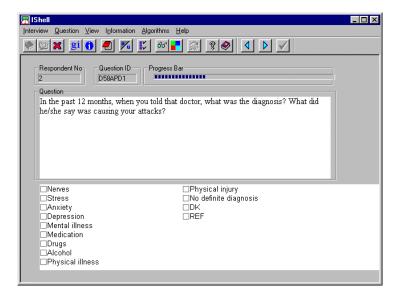


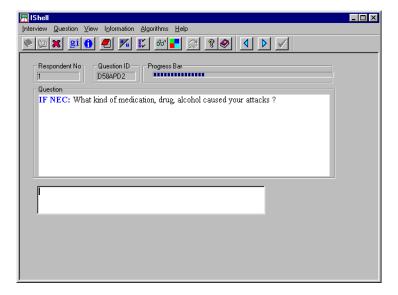


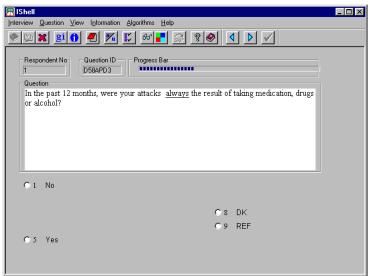


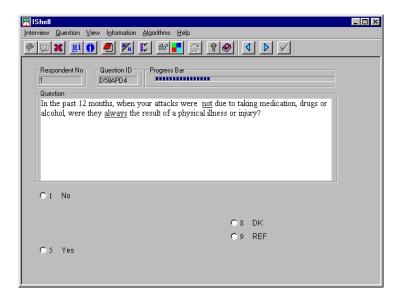


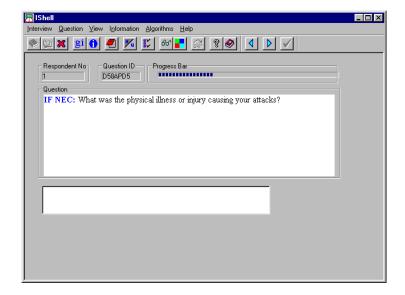


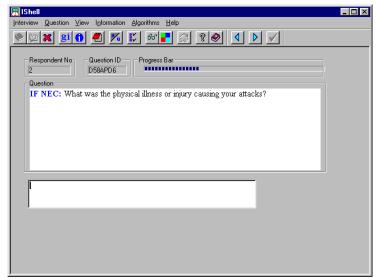


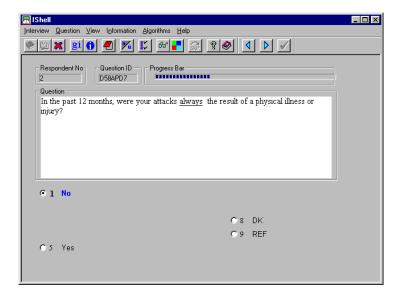


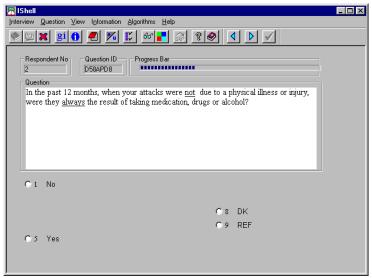


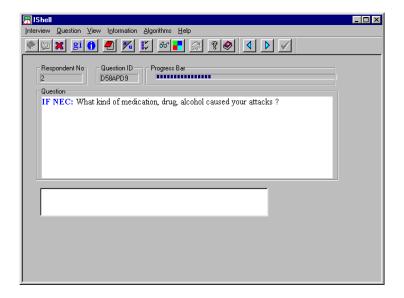


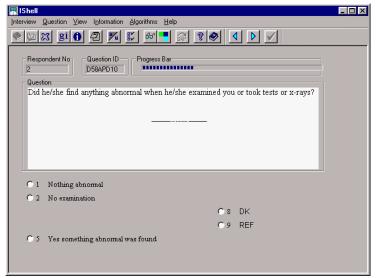


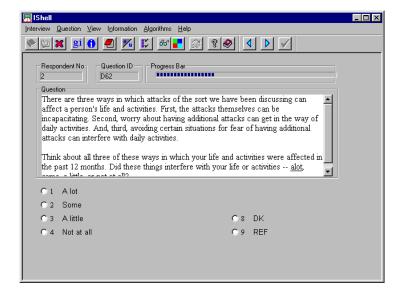


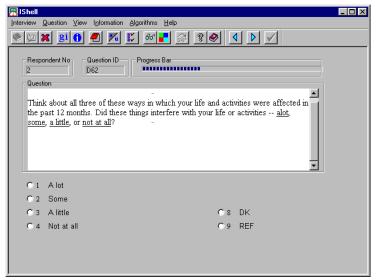


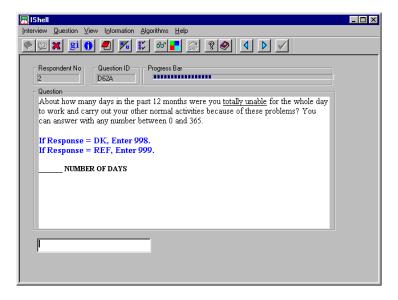












This is a long and complicated question. Read slowly. The question asks the respondent to indicate how much the panic attacks have interfered with (his/her) life in any way. If the respondent replies that some attacks interfere a lot and others do not, probe "In general, how much did these things interfere with your life or activities in the past 12 months?"

"Incapacitating" is defined as "making someone unable to do anything."

Subjects who answer "not at all" skip to the next section.

D62

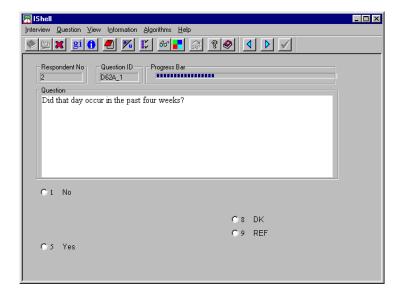
D62A The "problems" that this question refers to are those listed in the previous question: the incapacitating effect of the attacks themselves, worry about the attacks getting in the way of daily activities, or avoiding certain situations (for fear of having additional attacks) that interferes with daily activities.

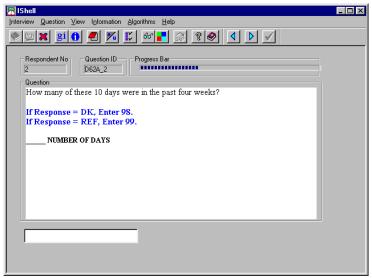
The respondent must be <u>totally</u> incapacitated for an <u>entire</u> day to have the day counted for this question. If the respondent reports being totally incapacitated only for a few minutes (or hours) during and after the panic attack, this day would be counted in D62b (the "cut back" question).

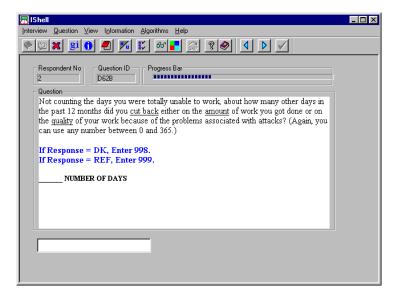
A response of 0 days skips the subject to D62b.

A response of 1 day skips the subject to D62a.2.

All others skip to D62a.2.





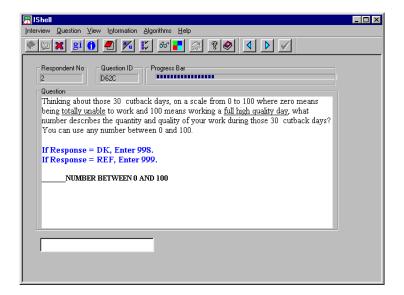


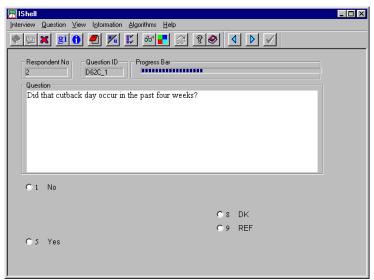
D62A.1 A	All subjects	who are	aksed D62a.1	skip t	o D62b.

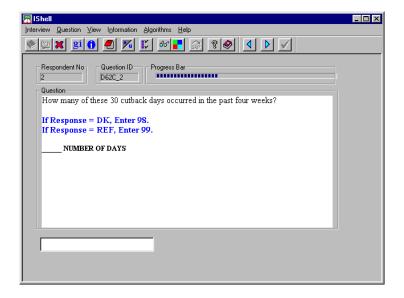
D62A.2

D62B A response of 0 days skips the subject to D62c.3.

All others continue with D62c.





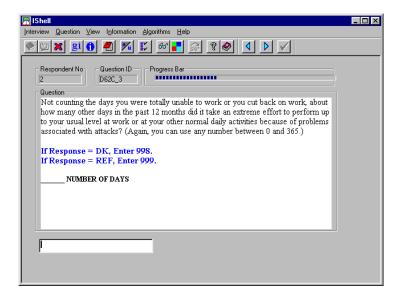


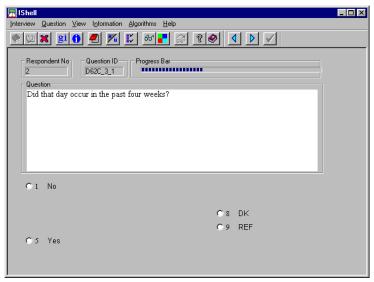
D62C Subjects who reported 1 day in D62b continue with D62c.1.

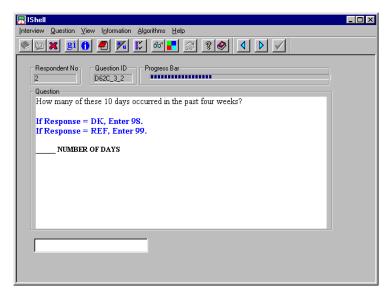
All others skip to D62c.2.

D62C.1 All subjects who are asked D62c.1 skip to D62c.3.

D62C.2





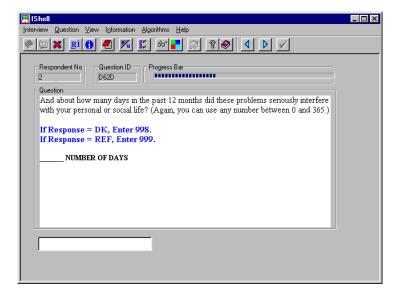


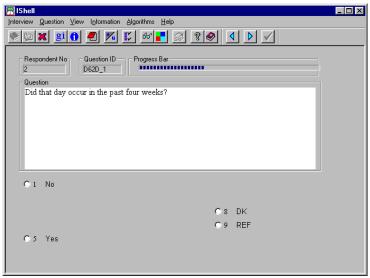
D62C.3	Subjects who answer 0 days skip to D62d.		
	Subjects who answer 1 day continue with D62c.3.1.		

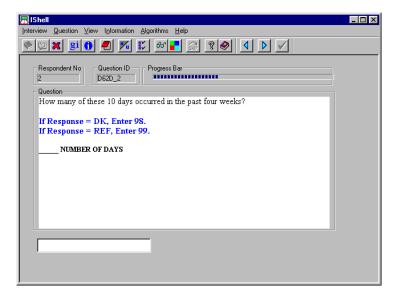
All others skip to D62.c.3.2.

D62C.3.1 All subjects who are asked D62c.3.1 skip to D62d.

D62C.3.2







D62D Subjects who answer 0 days go to the next section.

Subjects who answer 1 day continue with D62.d1.

All others skip to D62d.2

D62D.1 All subjects skip to the next section.

D62D.2

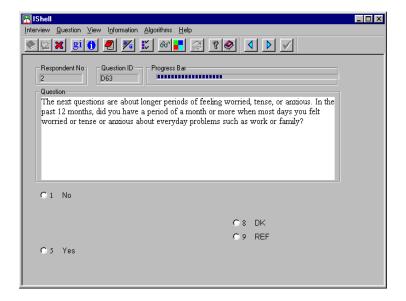
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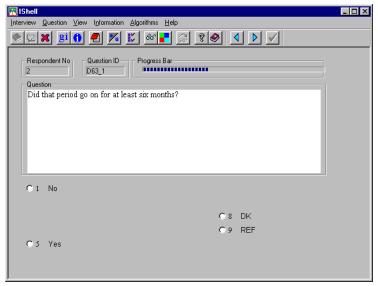
6.4.8 Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD)

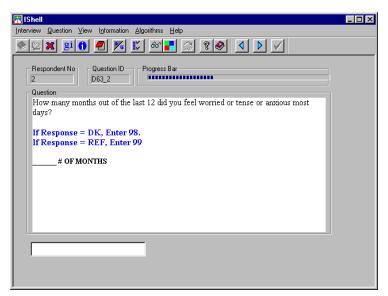
A. Introduction

The essential feature of this disorder is unrealistic or excessive anxiety and worry about two or more life circumstances for 6 months or more, during which the person has these concerns more days than not. Accompanying the anxiety are many signs of motor tension, autonomic hyperactivity, and vigilance and scanning.

B. Question-by-Question Specifications





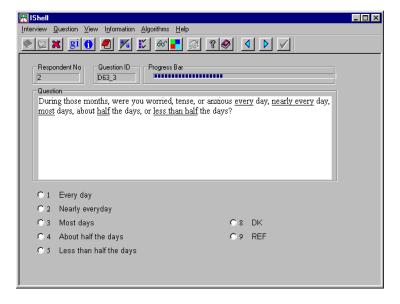


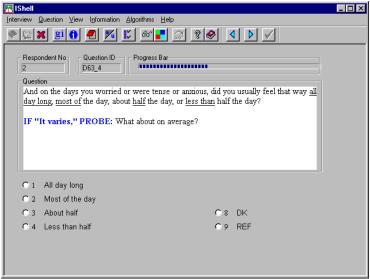
D63 It is important to read this question slowly and carefully.

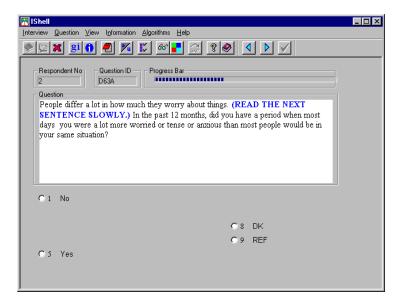
Subjects who respond other than "yes", skip to D63a.

D63.1

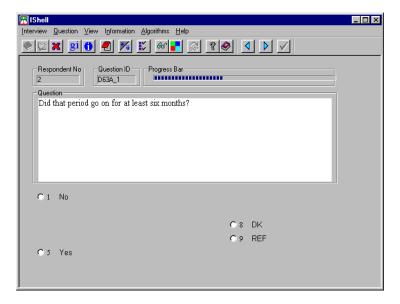
D63.2

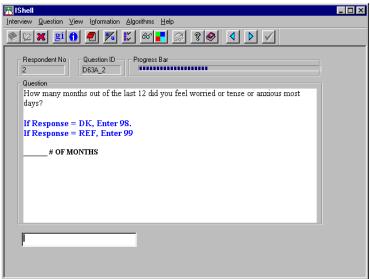


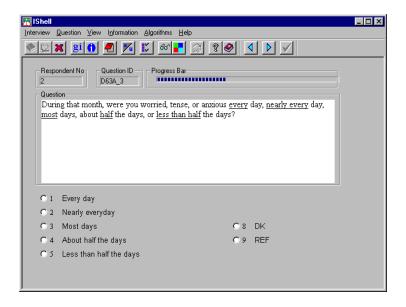




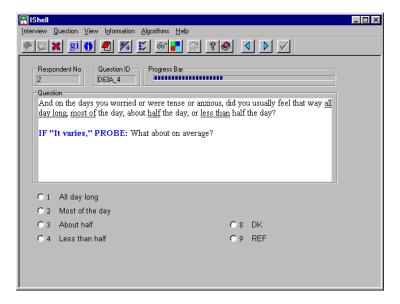
D63.3	Subjects who answer "less than half" (code 4), skip to the next section. Responses of "don't know" or "refused" skip the subject to D63a.
D63.4	All subjects skip to D64d regardless of their response to D63.4.
D63A	Respondents who answer other than "yes" skip to the next section.

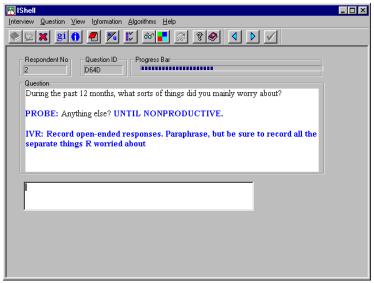


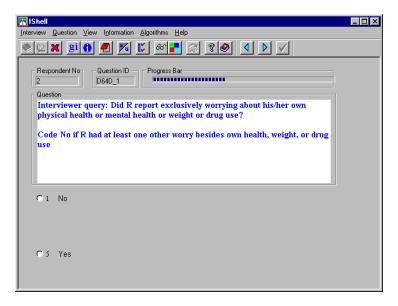




D63A.1	
D63A.2	Subjects who answer "0," skip to the next section. All others continue with D63a.3.
D63A.3	Respondents who report feeling worried, tense, or anxious less than half the days skip to the next section. Responses of "don't know" and "refuse" also skip to the next section.







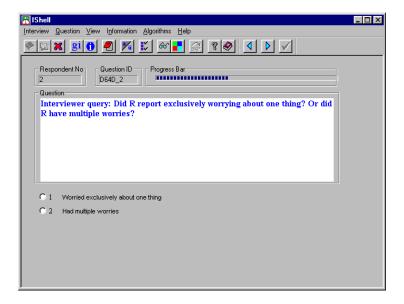


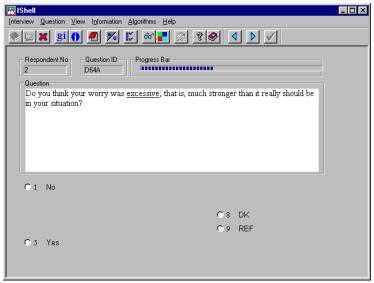
D64d This question asks the respondent to indicate the types of things that (he/she) worried about.

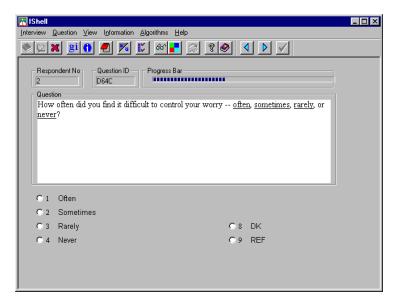
The interviewer is instructed to probe "Anything else?" until the respondent answers "No."

D64d.1 This item is the first of a series of questions to be coded by the interviewer based on the respondent's answer to D64d. The answers to these checkpoints will determine the skip patterns for the remainder of the section. These questions are not read aloud to the respondent, and the interviewer may use task-related feedback such as "It will be just a moment while I code a few items on the computer," to fill the gap in the questioning.

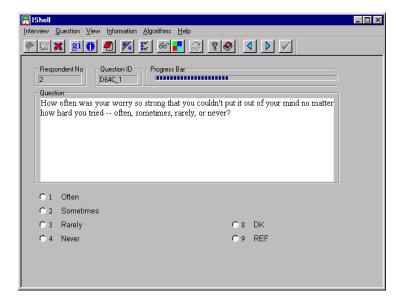
Respondents who report exclusively worrying about their physical or mental health or weight or drug use, skip to the next section.

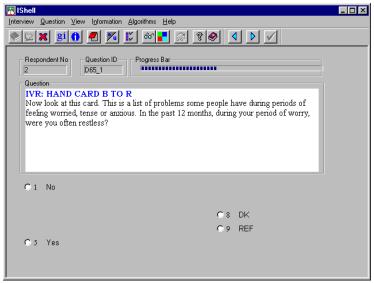


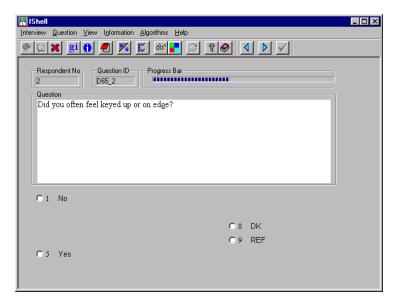




D64d.2	Respondents who report exclusively worrying about one thing, skip to the next section
D64A	
D64C	





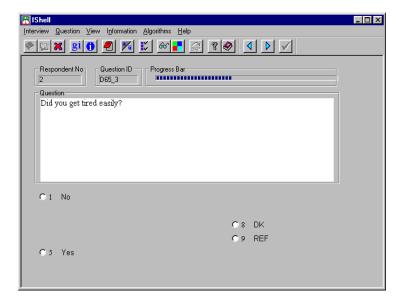


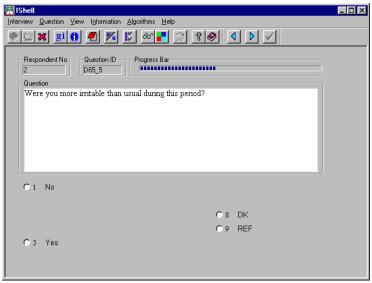
D65.1, D65.2,	Hand Card B to the respondent prior to asking this question. Each item should be read
D65.3,	aloud to the respondent even if (he/she) volunteers an answer from the card before the item
D65.5,	is read.
D65.7,	15 1044
D65.4,	
D65.6	"Subjects without any "yes" responses to this series of questions" skip to the next section

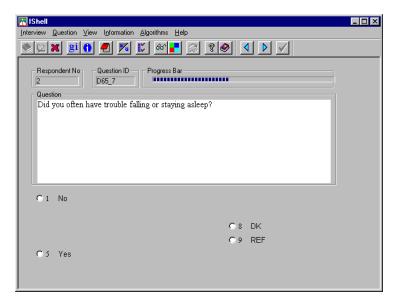
CARD B

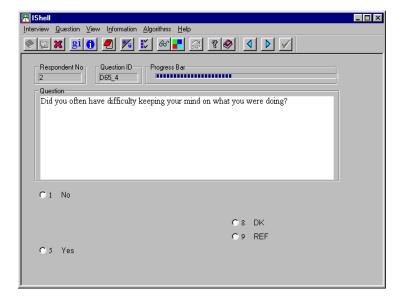
"Subjects without any "yes" responses to this series of questions" skip to the next section.

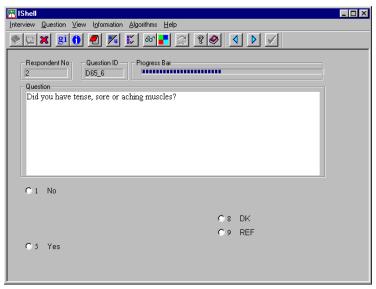
restless feel keyed up or on edge easily tired more irritable than usual trouble falling or staying asleep difficulty keeping your mind on what you were doing tense, sore, or aching muscles

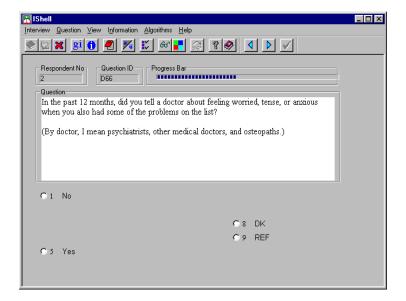


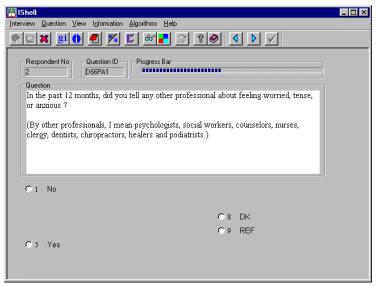


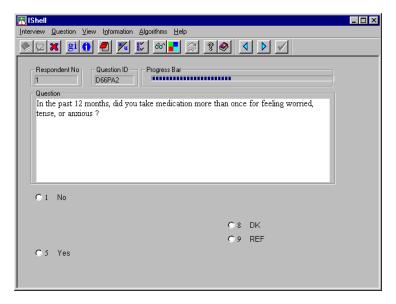




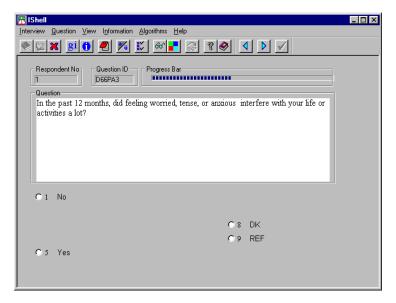


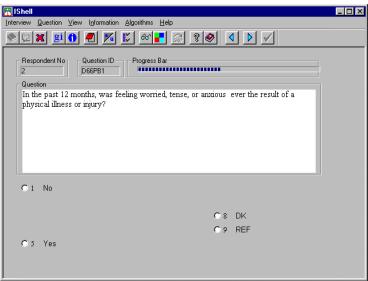


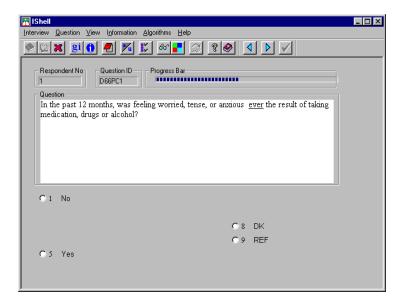


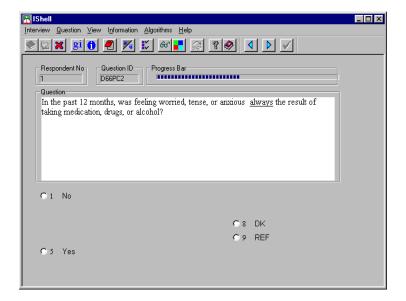


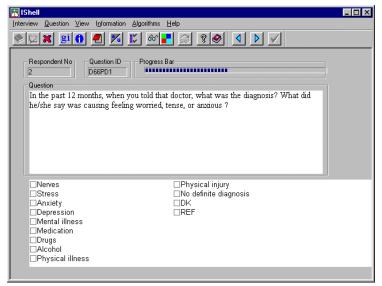
D66-D66PD9 This is the series of Probe Flow questions for Generalized Anxiety Disorder.

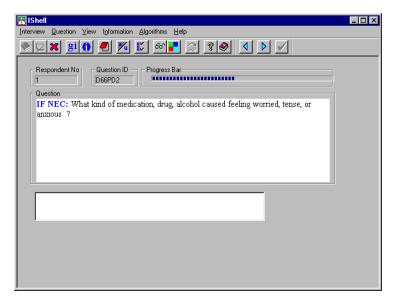


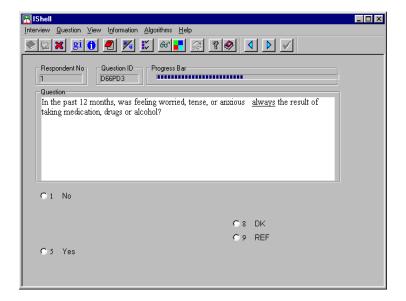


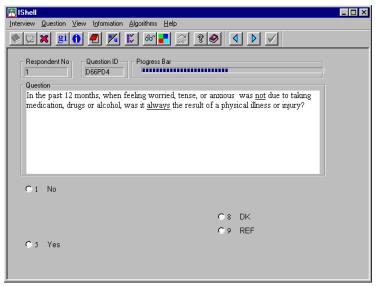


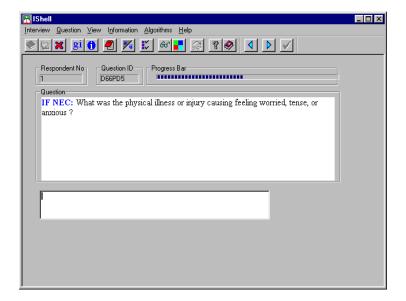


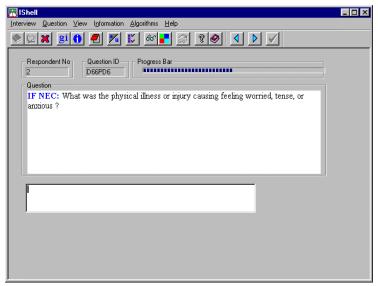


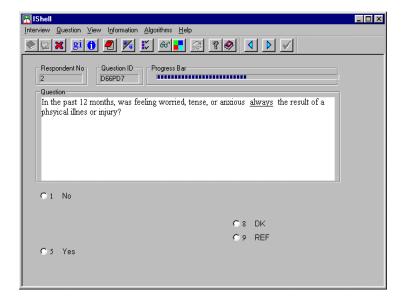


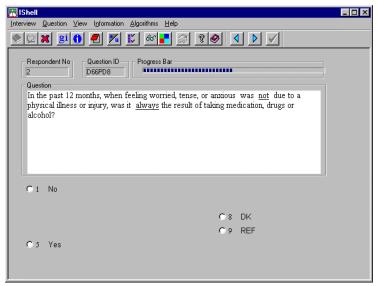


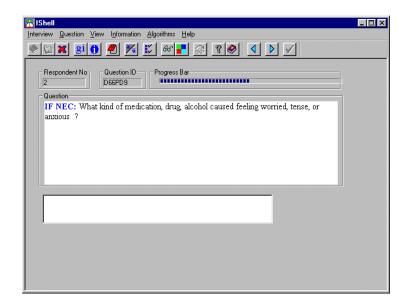


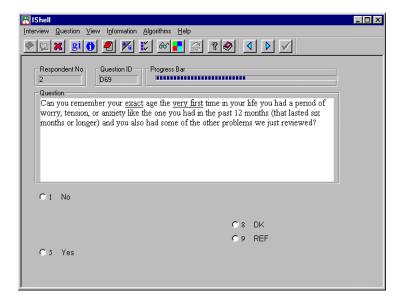


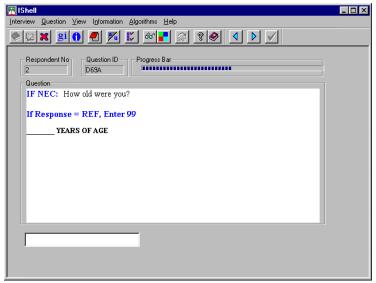


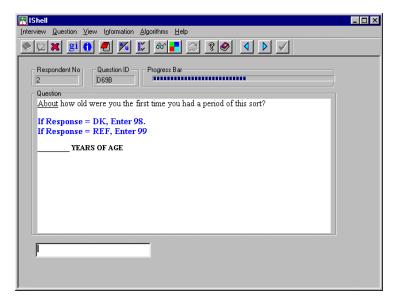








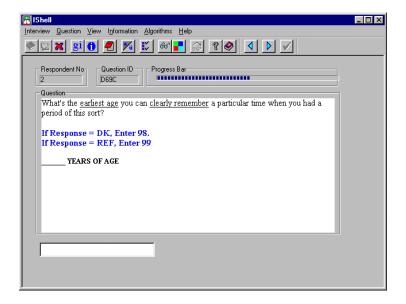


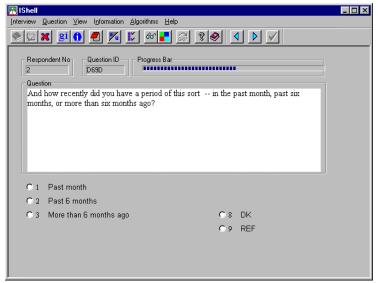


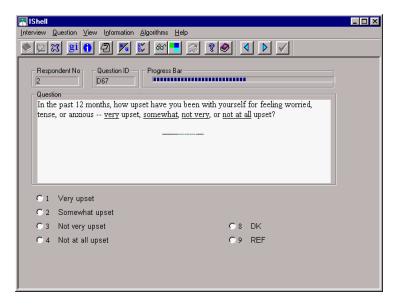
D69	Subjects	who resp	ond other	than "ve	s" skip to	D69b.

D69a All subjects who are asked this question skip to D69d.

D69b







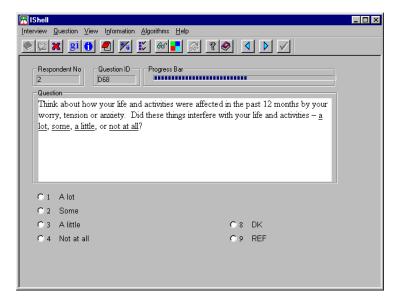
D69c

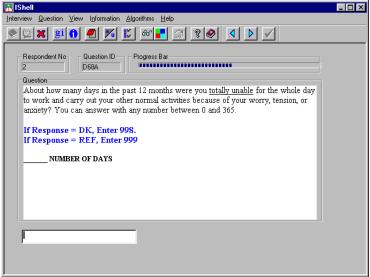
This question is very similar to D69. There is a subtle difference (D69 asks the respondent to recall (his/her) exact age at (his/her) first period of worry, tension, or anxiety; and D69C asks the respondent to recall the earliest age (he/she) can <u>clearly remember</u> such a period). It is possible that the respondent knows (he/she) had periods of worry, tension or anxiety at a very young age, but does not remember them clearly.

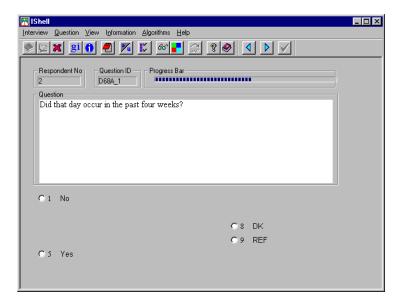
Respondents who reported feeling worried, tense, or anxious for 12 of the past 12 months back in question D63.2 skip to D67.

D69d

D67



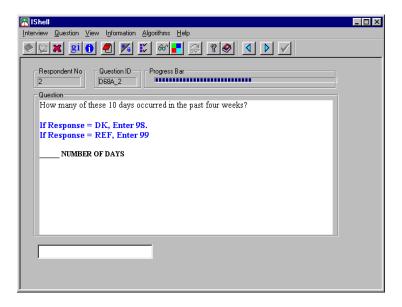


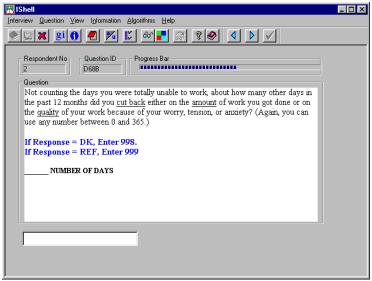


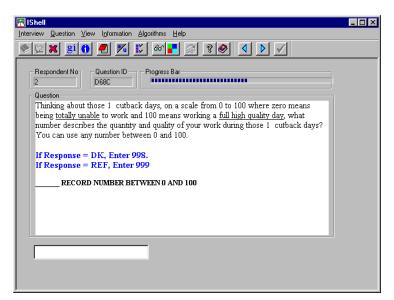
D68

D68a Responses of "0" skip the subject to D68b. Responses of "1" skip the subject to D68a.1. All other responses continue with D68a.2.

D68a.1



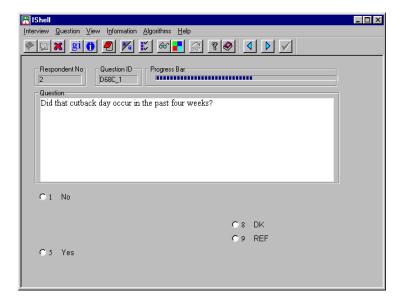


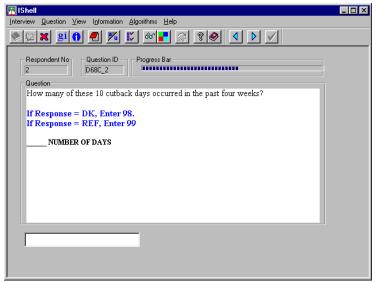


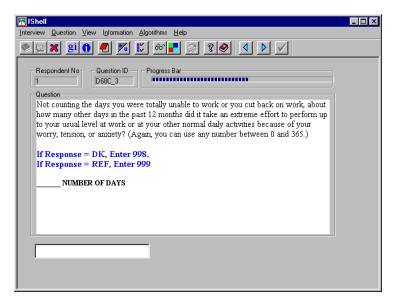


D68b Responses of "0" skip the subject to D68c.3. All others continue with D68c.

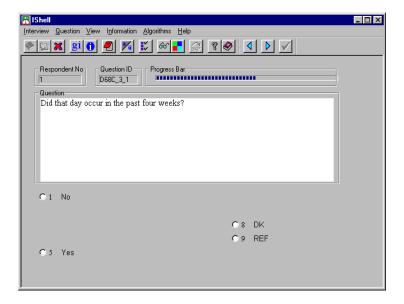
D68c Subjects who answer "0" continue with D68c.1. All others skip to D68c.2.

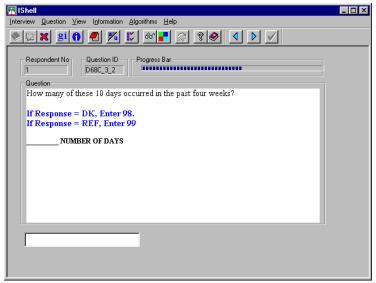


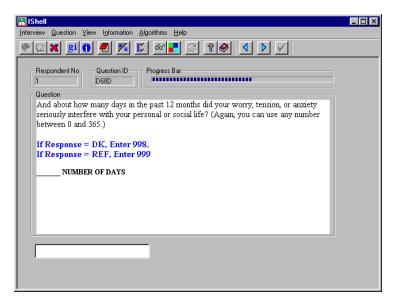




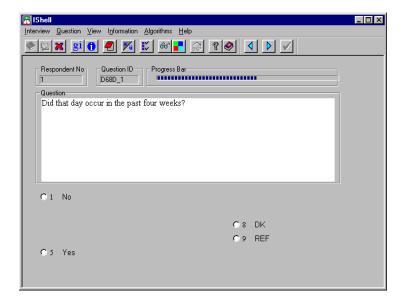
D68c.1	Subjects who are asked D68c.1 continue with D68d.
D.(0. 0	
D68c.2	
D68c.3	A response of "0" skips the subject to D68.d. A response of "1" has the subject continue with D68c.3.1. All others skip to D68c.3.2.

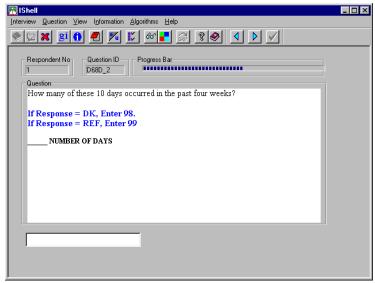






D68c.3.1	Subjects who are asked D68c.3.1 continue with D68d.
D68c.3.2	
D69d	A response of "0" skips the subject to the next section. Subjects who answer "1" continue with D68d.1. All others skip to 68d.2.





D68d.1 This is the final question in Generalized Anxiety Disorder section for subjects who reported having <u>only one day</u> in the past 12 months when worry, tension, or anxiety seriously interfered with their social or personal life.

D68d.2 This is the final question in Generalized Anxiety Disorder for subjects who reported having more than one day in the past 12 months when worry, tension, or anxiety seriously interfered with their social or personal life.

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6.4.9 Major Depression

A. Introduction

A Depressive Episode consists of at least 2 weeks characterized by feelings of sadness or lack of interest or pleasure, along with other symptoms such as poor appetite, difficulty sleeping, feelings of worthlessness or guilt, decreased energy, and thoughts of death.

Synonyms for Depression

There are three different questions that are used to measure depression, because people use many different terms to describe the condition. E1 asks about low mood and other synonyms for depression, namely "sad or depressed or empty." For respondents that say "no" to E1, a "second chance" question is asked (E2), where we ask about "loss of interest." And for respondents that say "no" to E2, we ask a "third chance" question (E2.1) that asks about being "irritable, grouchy, or in a bad mood."

Assessing Symptoms Within a Depressive Episode

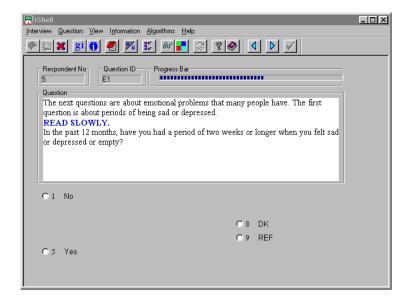
The symptoms described in E2.1c.1 to E18 must occur during a period of 2 weeks or longer of feeling depressed, having lost interest in most things, or being irritable or grouchy. They must be present almost every day for at least 2 weeks. If the respondent's answer suggests the event might have lasted less than 2 weeks ("Sometimes I do have that problem"), the interviewer should ask "Did that last for a period of 2 weeks or more?" The symptom must last most of the 2-week period, but interruptions of 1 or 2 days would not negate it if the total time was 2 weeks or more. Questions asking about thoughts of suicide and suicide attempts have no duration requirements; any occurrence is considered significant.

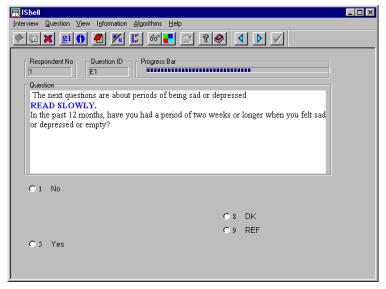
Change in Status

The symptom questions (E2.1c.1 to E18) in depression refer to a change in the respondent's status. If a person always has the problem and it is always of the same intensity, it does not count as a symptom of a depressive episode.

In some questions (e.g., E10, E15, E15A, E16, E17) the idea of change in status is incorporated into the question. For these, if the respondent says he was "always like that", the interviewer should repeat the question, emphasizing the phrase that indicates change in status.

B. Question-by-Question Specifications



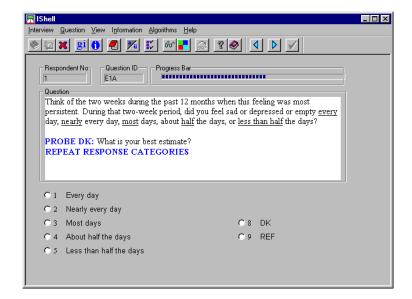


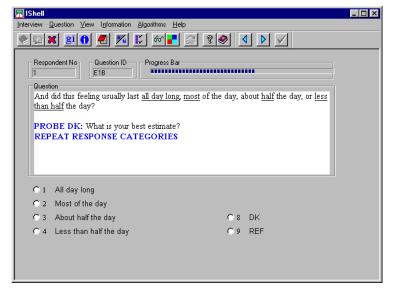
E1 Read the question slowly. It is important to relay to the respondent that the feelings of depression, feeling sad, or empty must have occurred for a period of at least 2 weeks.

Responses other than "yes" skip the subject to question E2.

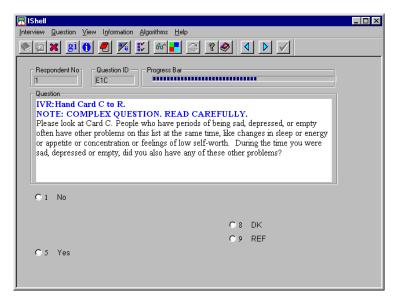
Note the two versions of the question depending upon whether the depression questions are asked first or following the Panic and GAD sections.

E1 Version 2



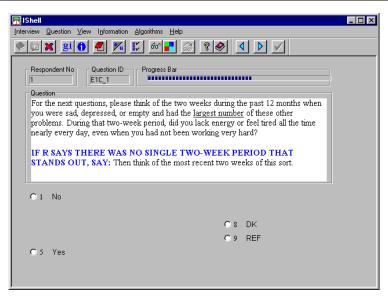


E1a	Responses other than "every day", "nearly every day" or "most days" skip the SP to question E2.
E1b	Responses other than "every day", "nearly every day" or "most days" skip the SP to question E2.



CARD C

Changes in sleep	trouble falling asleep waking in middle of night waking too early sleeping too much
Changes in appetite	less appetite than usual larger appetite than usual
Changes in energy	lack energy feel tired all the time
Trouble with concentration	a lot more trouble than is normal not being able to pay attention
Restlessness	talk or move more slowly than usual talking or moving all the time
Feelings of low self-worth	low self-confidence feel worthless nearly everyday feel you were not as good as other people

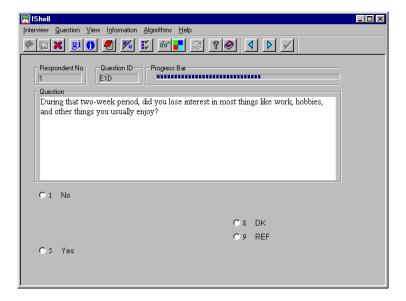


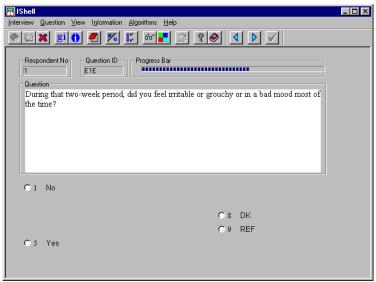
E1c Read this question slowly and hand Card C to the respondent. It is not necessary to read Card C to the respondent, since the information on the card is also contained in the text of the question. To answer "yes" to this question, the respondent must have had at least one of the symptoms listed on Card C at the same time as the period of depression.

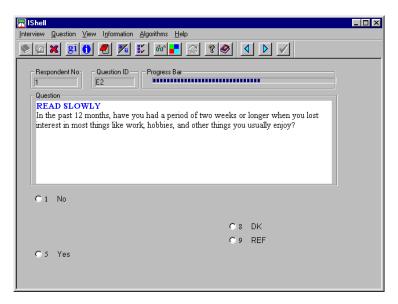
Responses other than "yes" skip the subject to question E2.

E1c.1 This question asks the respondent to identify the period of depression in the past 12 months that was accompanied by the largest number of problems (from E1c, and listed on Card C). Note that this may not be the 2-week period when the respondent felt most severely depressed, or caused the greatest impairment.

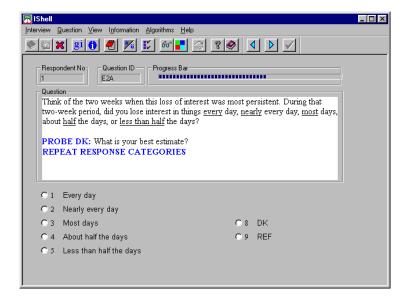
If the respondent can't choose one period of depression as having the largest number of problems, the instructions are to ask the respondent to think about the most recent 2-week period of depression.

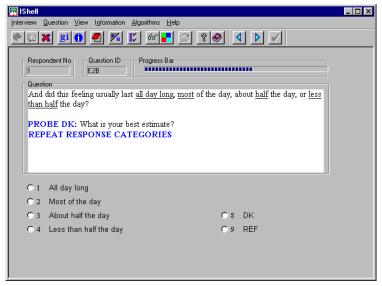


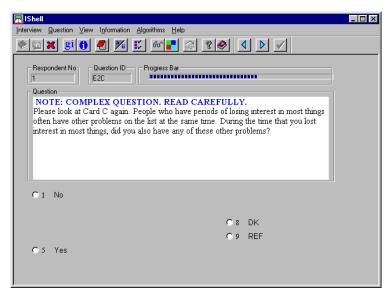




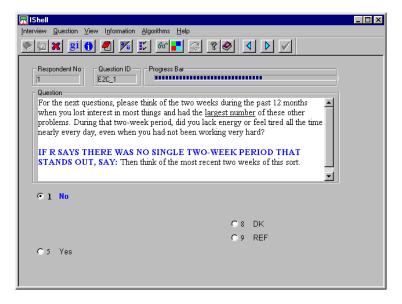
E1d	This question refers to the period identified in the previous question (E1c.1).
E1e	All respondents who are asked this question continue with E3, regardless of their response to
	E1e.
E2	This is a "second chance" question for this series.
	Read this question slowly, and emphasize the duration of "two weeks or longer." The loss of interest does not have to be absolute, but it must be general. A response like "I quit paying attention to the news" is not sufficient.
	Responses other than "yes" skip the subject to question E2.1.

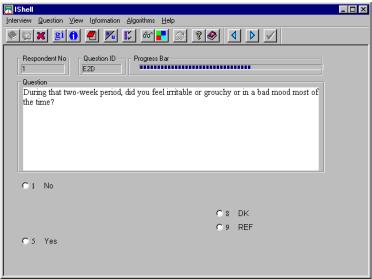


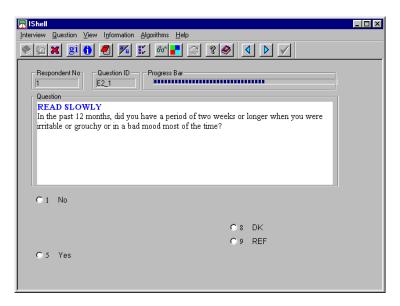




E2a	Responses other than "every day", "nearly every day" or "most days" skip the SP to question E2.1.
E2b	Responses other than "all day long", "most of the day" or "about half the day" skip the SP to question E2.1.
E2c	If the respondent does not already have Card C from the E1 series of questions, hand Card C to the respondent at this time. It is not necessary to read Card C to the respondent, since the information on the card is also contained in the text of the question. To answer "yes" to this question, the respondent must have had at least one of the symptoms listed on Card C at the same time as the period of losing interest in things. Responses other than "yes" skip the subject to question E2.1.







E2c.1 This question asks the respondent to identify the period of depression in the past 12 months that was accompanied by the largest number of problems (from E2c, and listed on Card C). Note that this may not be the 2-week period when the respondent felt most severely depressed, or caused the greatest impairment.

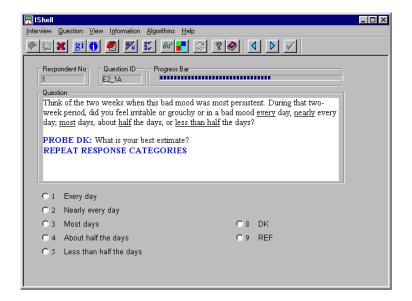
If the respondent can't choose one period of depression as having the largest number of problems, the instructions are to ask the respondent to think about the most recent 2-week period of depression.

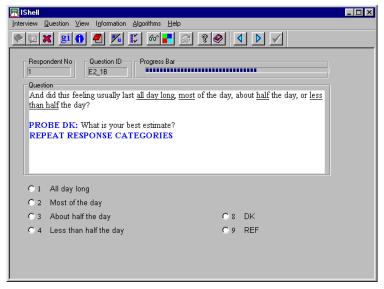
E2d All subjects who are asked this question continue with E3, regardless of their response to E2d.

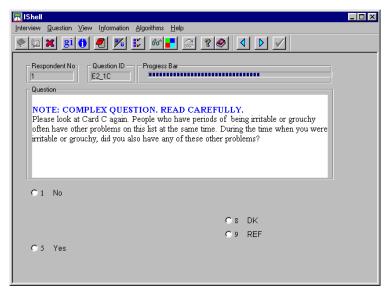
E2.1 This is the "third chance" question for the major depression section. The E3 series of questions will be asked if the respondent answered "no" to E1 or E2, or did not meet full criteria at some point in the E1 or E2 series. The E3 series asks the same set of questions as E1 and E2, with the frame of reference "feeling irritable or grouchy or in a bad mood."

Read this question slowly. Emphasize "most of the time" when asking about feelings of irritability, grouchiness, or bad mood. It is not uncommon for a respondent to answer this third chance and continue with the remainder of the depression section.

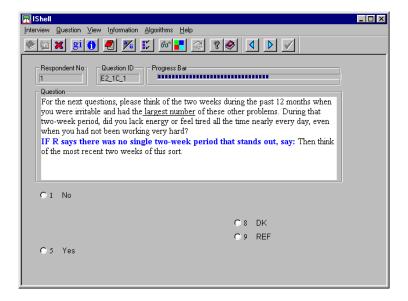
Responses other than "yes" skip the subject to the next section.

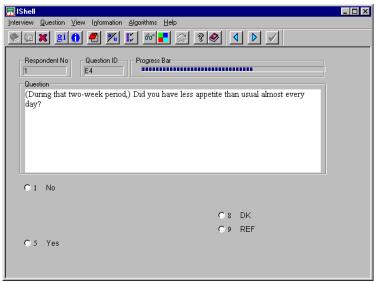


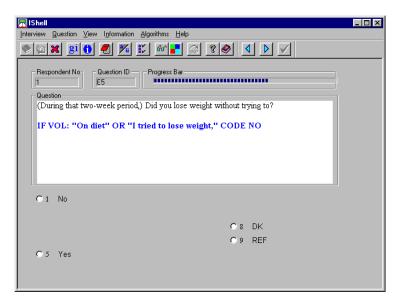




E2.1a	Responses other than "every day", "nearly every day", or "most days" skip the SP to the next section.
E2.1b	Responses other than "all day long", "most of the day", or "about half the day" skip the SP to the next section.
E2.1c	If the respondent does not already have Card C from the E1 or E2 series of questions, hand Card C to the respondent at this time. It is not necessary to read Card C to the respondent since the information on the card is also contained in the text of the question. To answer "yes" to this question, the respondent must have had at least one of the symptoms listed or Card C at the same time as the period of irritability. Responses other than "yes" skip the subject to the next section.







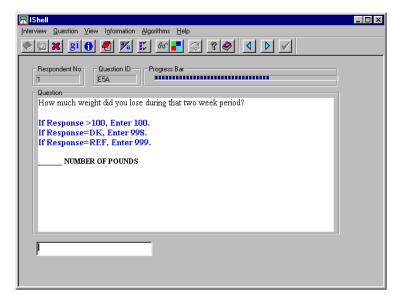
E2.1c.1 This question asks the respondent to identify the period of depression in the past 12 months that was accompanied by the largest number of problems (from E2.1c, and listed on Card C). Note that this may not be the 2-week period when the respondent felt most severely depressed, or caused the greatest impairment.

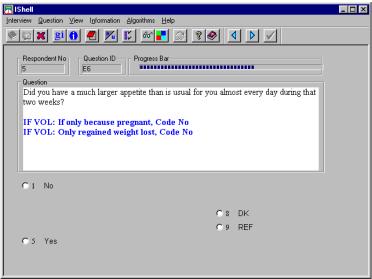
If the respondent can't choose one period of depression as having the largest number of problems, the instructions are to ask the respondent to think about the most recent two-week period of depression.

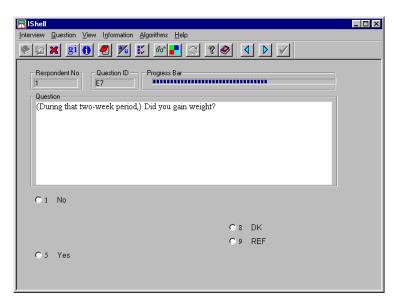
E4 This question asks about having less appetite than usual during the 2-week period of depression with the largest number of problems listed on Card C.

E5 This question asks about losing weight without trying to. If the respondent volunteers (he/she) was on a diet or was trying to lose weight, code "no."

Responses other than "yes" skip the SP to E8 <u>if</u> E4 was also coded "yes". Otherwise, the SP skips to E6.







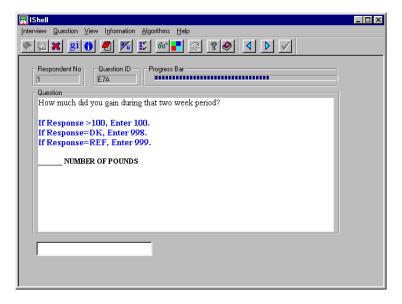
E5a A respondent may say that (he/she) did lose weight but does not know exactly how much weight was lost in that specific 2-week period. The respondent may only know over the course of a year how much weight (he/she) lost. Probe with: "What is your best estimate?" If the respondent really cannot estimate an approximate number of pounds, code DK: 998 and record any additional information in the comment screen.

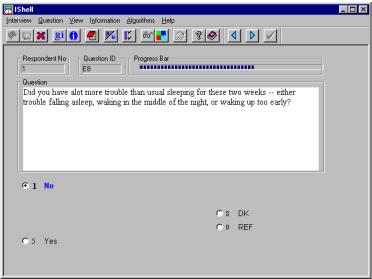
All subjects who are asked this question continue with E8.

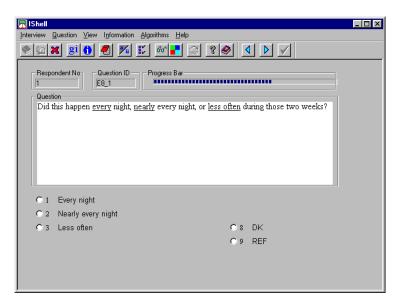
E6 This question asks about having a larger appetite than is usual (change in status) during the 2-week period.

E7 If the respondent volunteers (he/she) gained weight due to pregnancy or regaining weight loss, code "no."

Responses other than "yes" skip the subject to E8.







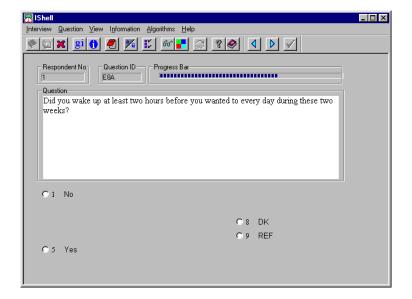
E7a A respondent may say that (he/she) did gain weight but does not know exactly how much weight was gained in that specific 2-week period. The respondent may only know over the course of a year how much weight (he/she) gained. Probe with: "What is your best estimate?" If the respondent really cannot estimate an approximate number of pounds, code DK: 998 and record any additional information in the comment screen.

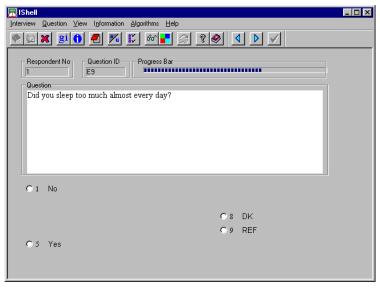
Note that any of three kinds of sleeping trouble qualifies in this question: trouble falling asleep, waking in the middle of the night, or waking up too early. At least one of the three has to occur for two weeks, but it does not have to be the same one every night.

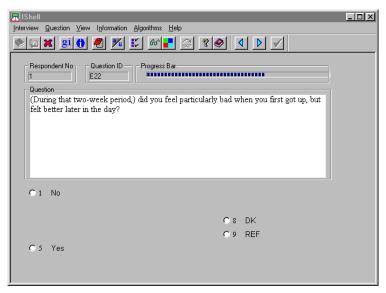
Responses other than "yes" skip the subject to E9.

E8

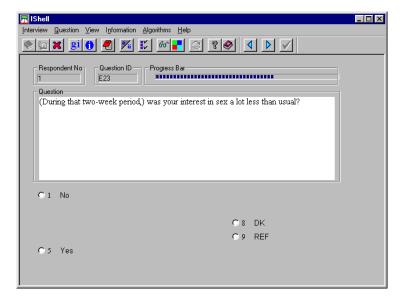
E8.1 Responses other than "every night" skip the SP to E9.

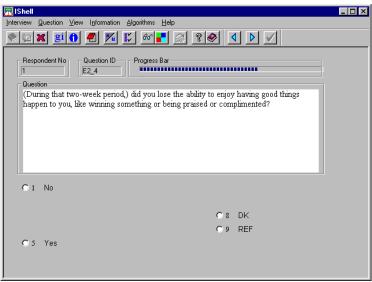


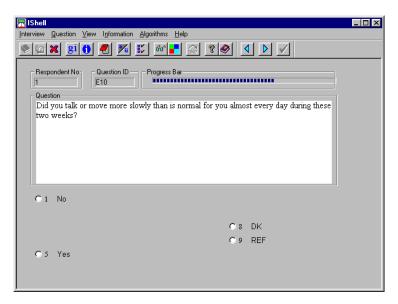




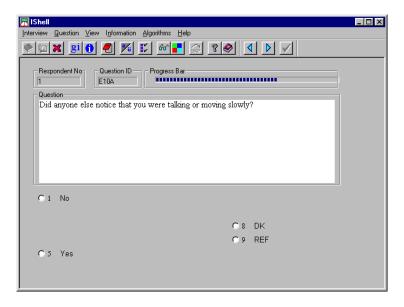
E8a	Emphasize the words <u>every day</u> when reading this question. If the respondent says (he/she) woke up two hours before (he/she) wanted to on some days during the 2-week period (but not every day), the answer should be coded "no."
E9	The frame of reference for this question is "almost every day," as defined by the respondent.
E22	If the respondent says that it occurred in the opposite order, (that (he/she) felt good when (he/she) woke up, but felt bad after the day went on), code "no" and note the response in the comment box.

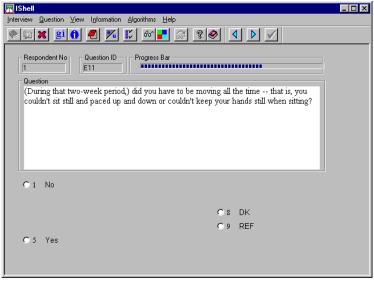


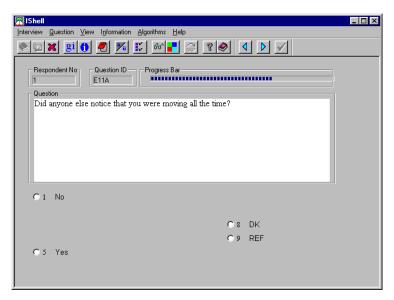




E23	If the respondent indicates (he/she) is not currently sexually active, repeat the question emphasizing your interest in sex.
E2.4	If the respondent says, "I don't know, because nothing good happened during those two weeks," code "no."
E10	Responses other than "yes" skip the subject to E11.



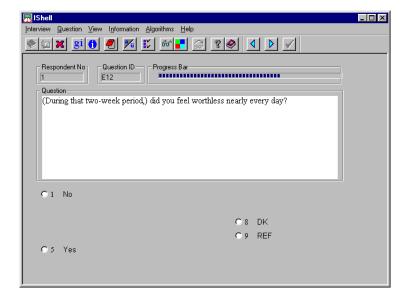


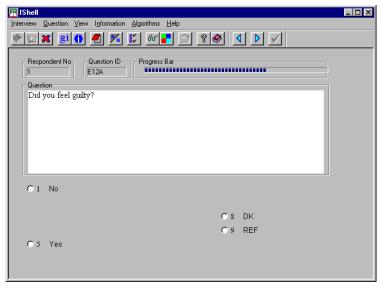


E10a	All respondents	who a	re asked	this	question	skip	to I	E12,	regardless	of	their	response	e to
	E10a.												

E11 Responses other than "yes" skip the subject to E12.

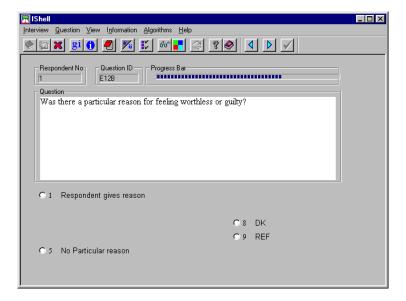
E11a

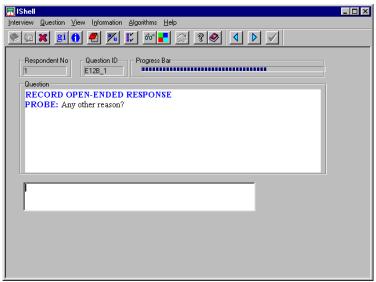


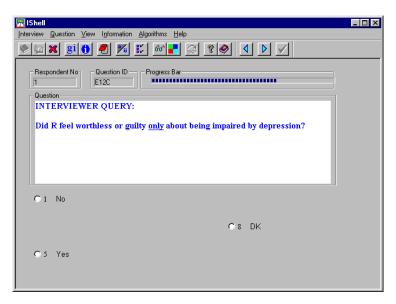




E12a Subjects who answer "yes" to either E12 or E12a continue with E12b. All others skip to E13.

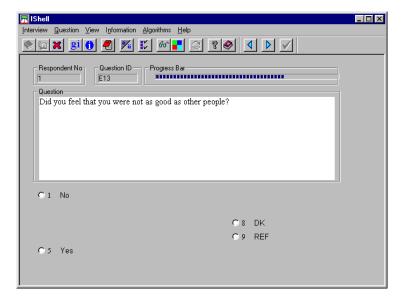


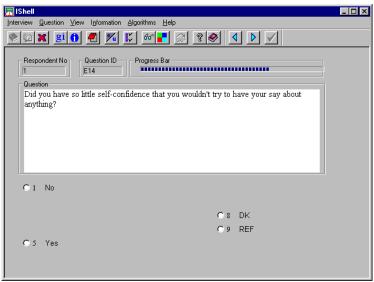


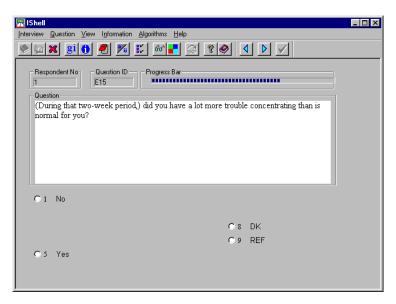


E12b/ The interviewer must probe "Any other reason?" until no other reasons given. Record the E12b1 respondent's answer verbatim.

The symptom being assessed is feelings of worthlessness or excessive or irrational guilt. We need to know if these feelings are caused <u>only</u> by the respondent's distress over the impairment due to the episode of depression. For example, if the respondent says, "I felt worthless because I was so tired all the time that I couldn't get my work done", code "yes." However, if the respondent says, "I felt like my whole life was pointless and that I had always been a burden on my family" or "I thought I was to blame for my brother's suicide because I had been angry with him," the answer would be coded "no."





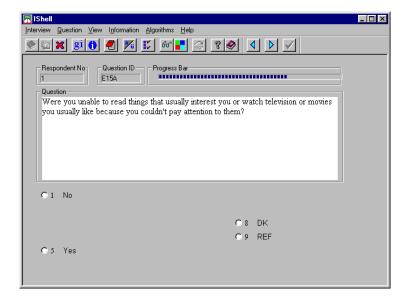


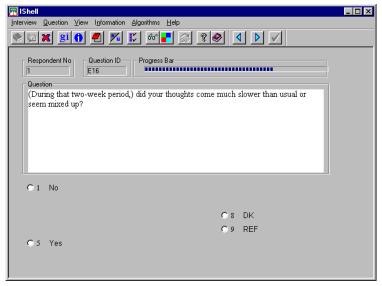


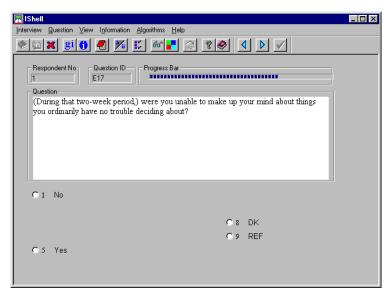
E14

E15 The interviewer should emphasize the phrases <u>a lot more</u> and <u>than is normal for you</u>. If the respondent often has trouble concentrating and never had two weeks when the trouble was worse than usual, the interviewer should code "no" because there has not been a change in status of sufficient duration.

Subjects who respond "no" skip to E16. All others continue with E5a.



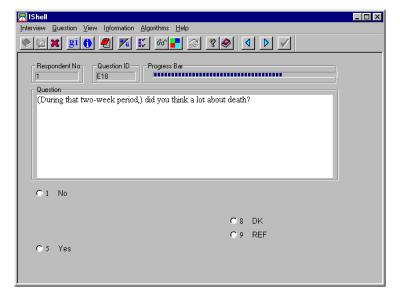


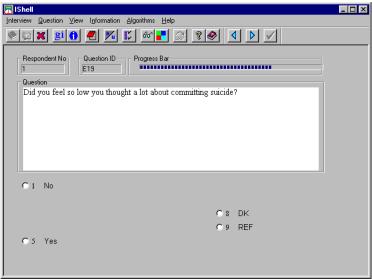


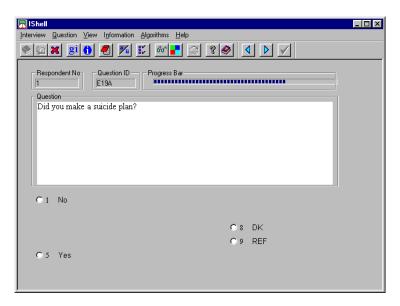
E15a

E16

E17



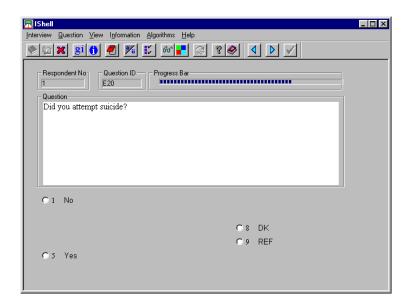


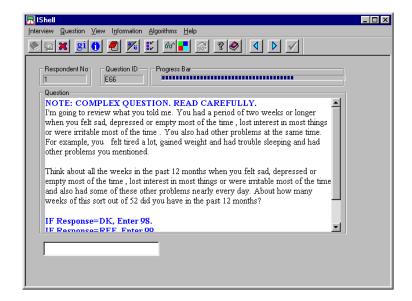


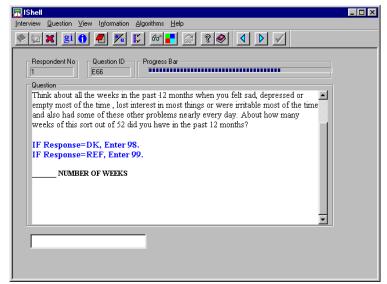
E18

E19

E19a







E66 Subjects who meet at least one of the following conditions continue with E66:

Had a 2-week period during the past 12 months when they lacked energy/felt tired all the time even when they had not been working very hard; or

Had a 2-week period during which they had a weight gain/loss of 10 pounds or more; or

Had more trouble sleeping than usual every night or nearly every night; or

Endorsed at least one of the symptoms in E1d, E1e, E2d, E4, E6, E9, E22, E23, E2.4, E10, E11, E12.c or E13-E19.

Read carefully and emphasize weeks as the measurement respondent should come up with. The respondent is asked to think of the time in the past 12 months (he/she) was depressed and had some of the problems listed. If the respondent gives the duration of a single symptom (e.g., I couldn't sleep for 16 months"), (he/she) has missed the intent of the question. The question should be repeated emphasizing the <u>other problems</u>.

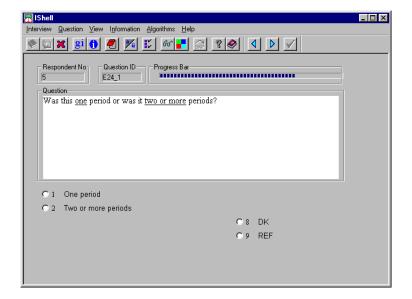
If the respondent answers "about 2 weeks," probe to make sure it is 14 days. If the answer is 14 days, code "02" and if the answer is between 7-13 days, code "01." For partial weeks, round down (e.g., 3 ½ weeks is coded "03").

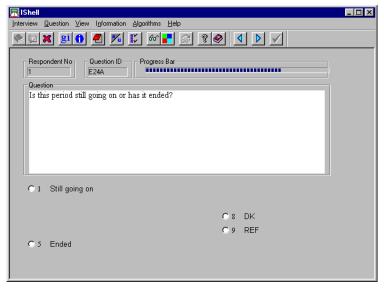
Responses of less than 2 weeks skip the subject to the next section.

Responses of 2-3 weeks or 51-52 weeks skip the subject to E24a.

Responses of 4-50 weeks skip the subject to e24.

Responses of "don't know", "refused" skip the subject to E24.1.





E24.1 Subjects who report one period continue with E24a.

Subjects who report two or more periods skip to E25.

Subjects who answer "don't know" or refused skip to E26x.

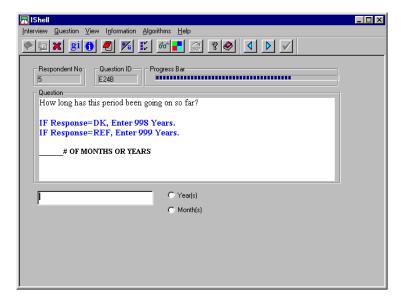
E24a Subjects who report that the period is "still going on", or answer "don't know", "refuse" AND who answer "52 weeks", "don't know", "refuse" in E66 continue with E24b.

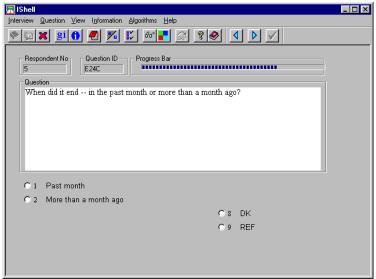
Subjects who report that the period is "still going on" AND who respond "2-51 weeks" in E66 skip to E24f.

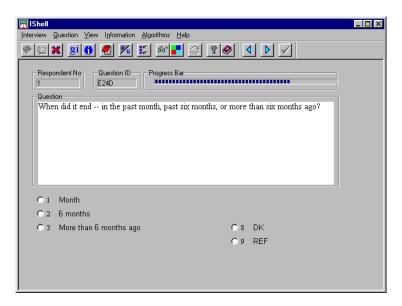
Subjects who report that the period has "ended" AND who answer "48-52 weeks" in E66 skip to E24e.

Subjects who report that the period has "ended" AND who answer "27-47" weeks in E66 skip to E24c.

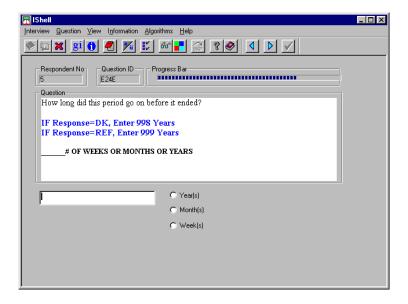
Subjects who report that the period has "ended" AND who answer "less than 27 weeks" in E66 skip to E24d.

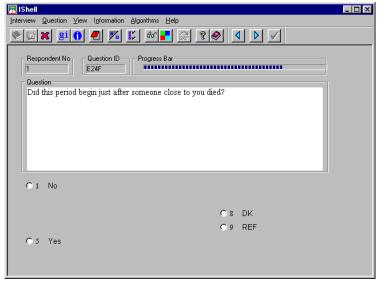


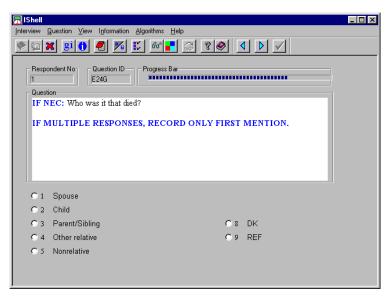




E24b	Record the length of time the period of (SX) has been going on.
	All subjects who are asked this question skip to E24f, regardless of their response to E24b.
E24c	Subjects who respond in the "past month" skip to E24f. All others skip to E24e.
24d	Subjects who respond in the "past month" or "past six months" skip to E24f. All others continue with E24e.







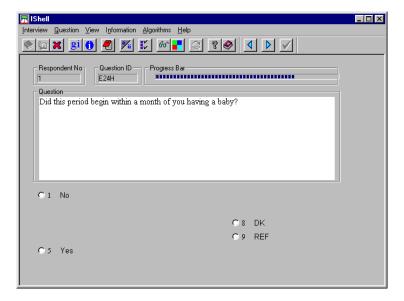
E24f All "yes" responses continue with E24g.

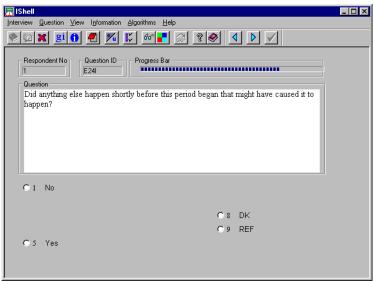
Male subjects and female subjects 50 years or older who respond "no", "refused", or "don't know" skip to E24i.

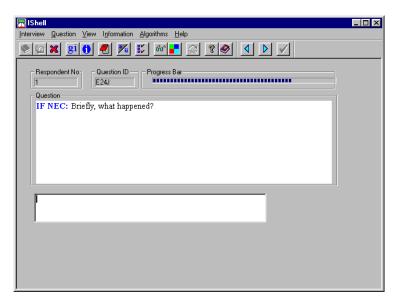
Female subjects younger than 50 years of age who respond "no", "don't know", or "refused" skip to E24h.

E24g If more than one person died, code the first person the respondent mentions.

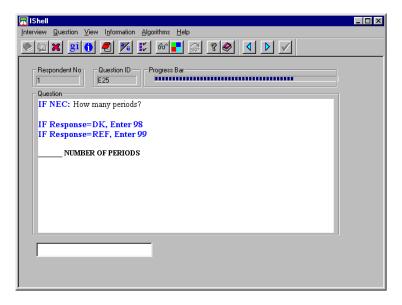
All subjects who are asked E24g skip to E27.

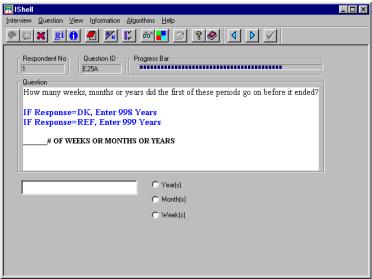


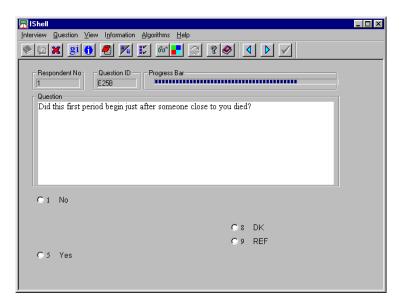




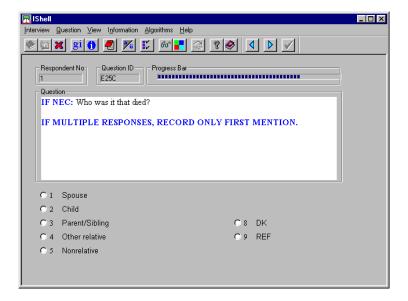
E26h	If more than one person died, code the first person the respondent mentions
	A "yes" response skips the subject to E27.
F24:	
E24i	Responses other than "yes" skip the subject to E27.
E24j	All subjects who are asked E24j skip to E27.

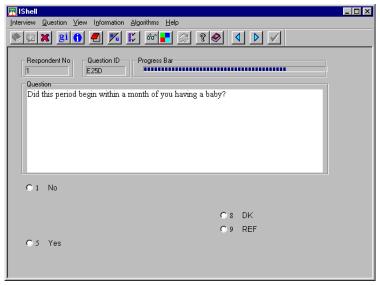


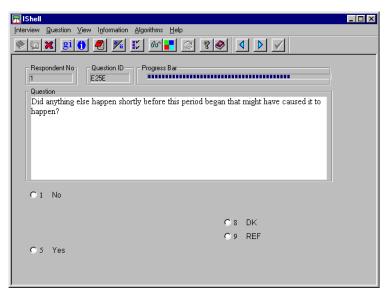




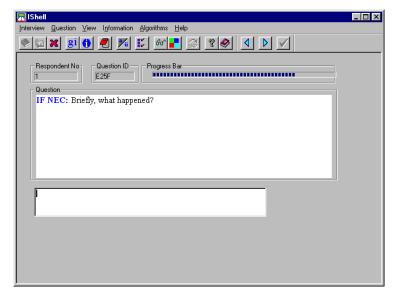
E25	Subjects who report 2 periods continue with E25a.
	All other responses skip the subject to E26x.
E25a	
E25b	All "yes" responses continue with E25c.
	Male subjects and female subjects 50 years and older who respond "no", "refused", or "don't know", skip to E25e.
	Female subjects younger than 50 years of age who respond "no", "don't know", or "refused" skip to E25d.

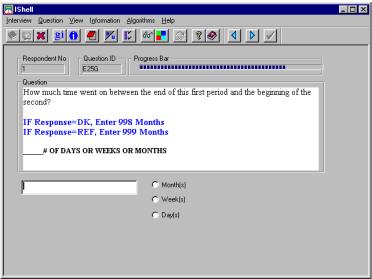


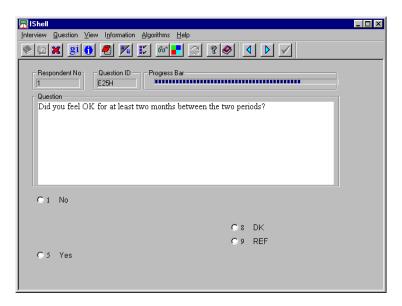




E25c If more than one person died, code the first person the responden			
	All subjects who are asked E25c skip to E25g.		
E25d	Subjects who answer "yes" skip to E25g.		
E25e	Responses other than "yes" skip the subject to E25g.		





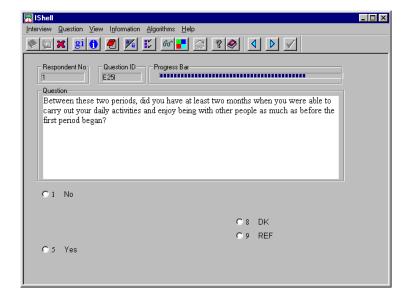


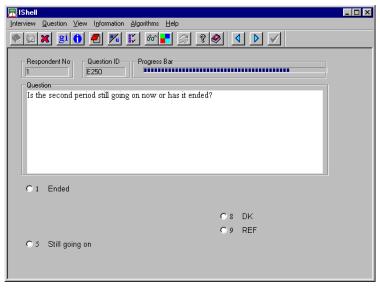
E25f

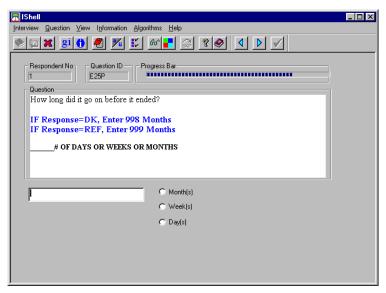
E25g Responses of less than 8 weeks skip the subject to E25o.

All others continue with E25h.

E25h

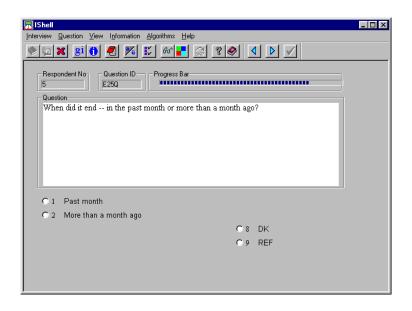


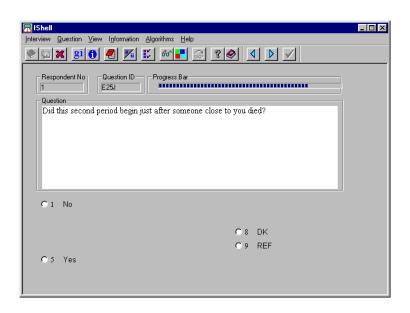




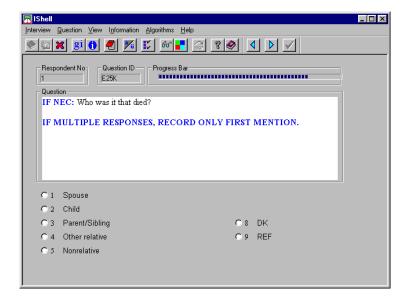
E250 Subjects who respond that the second period has "ended" continue with E25p. All others skip to E25j.

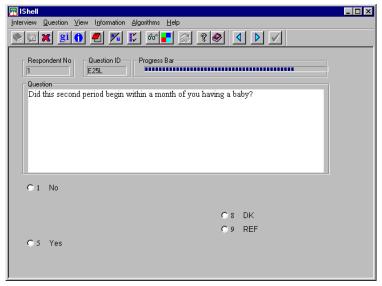
E25p

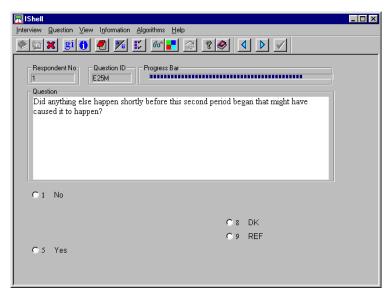




E25q	All subjects who are asked E25q skip to E25j.
E25j	All "yes" responses continue with E25k.
	Male subjects and females 50 years of age and older who respond "no", "don't know", or "refused" skip to E25m.
	Females younger than 50 years who respond "no", "don't know", or "refused" skip to E251.



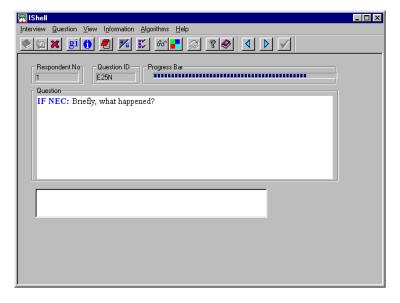


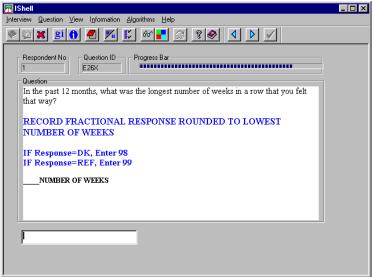


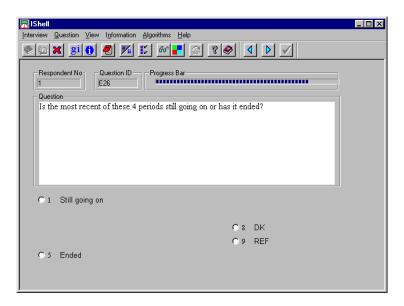
E25k	If more than one person died, code the first person the respondent mentions.
	All subjects skip to E27.
E251	"Yes" responses skip to E27.

Responses other than "yes" skip to E27.

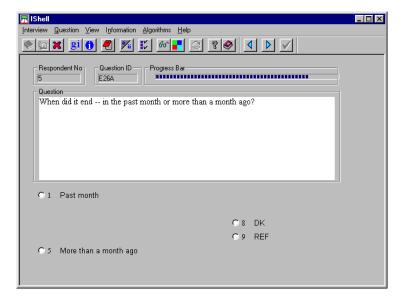
E25m

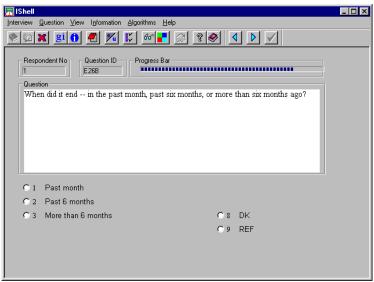


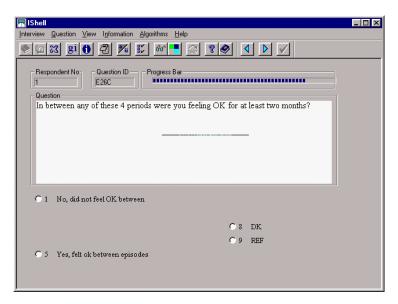




E25n	All subjects skip to E27.
E26x	
E26	Subjects who report that the period is "still going on" skip to E26c.
	Subjects who report that the period "ended" AND who responded "48-52" weeks in E66 skip to E26c.
	Subjects who report that the period "ended" and who responded "27-47" weeks in E66 skip to E26a.
	Subjects who report that the period "ended" and who report "less than 27" weeks in E66 skip to E26b.



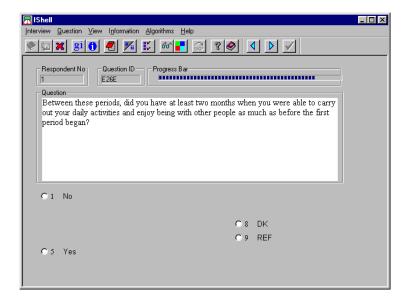


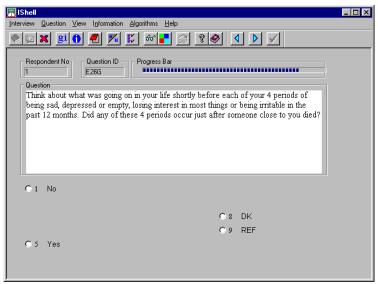


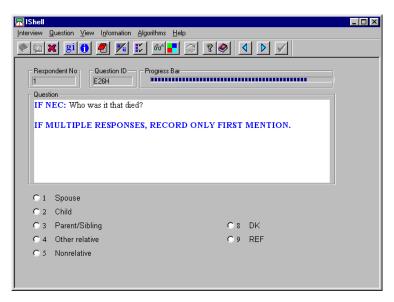
E26a	All subjects	skip to	E26c
L20a	Till buojects	SKIP to	1100

E26b

E26c Subjects who respond "no" skip to E26g. All others continue with E26e.







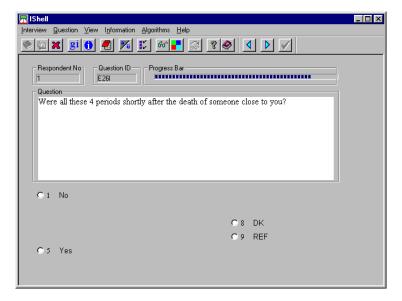
E26e

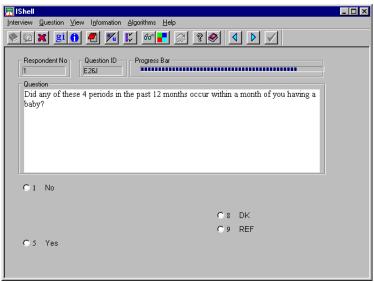
E26g All "yes" responses continue with E26h.

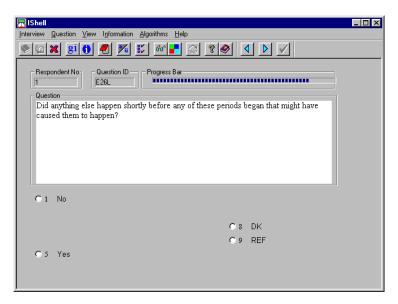
Males who answer other than "yes" skip to E26l.

Females who answer other than "yes" skip to E26j.

E26h







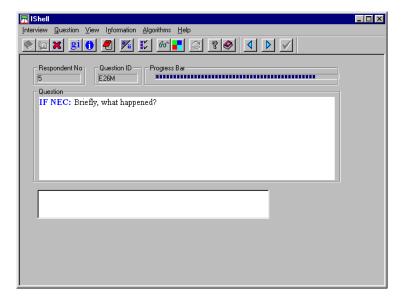
E26i All "yes" responses skip to E27.

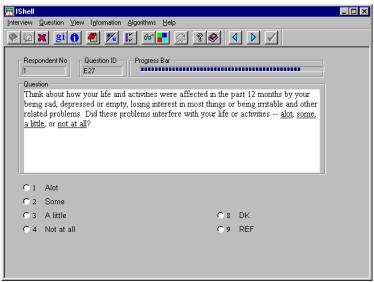
Males who answer other than "yes" skip to E26l.

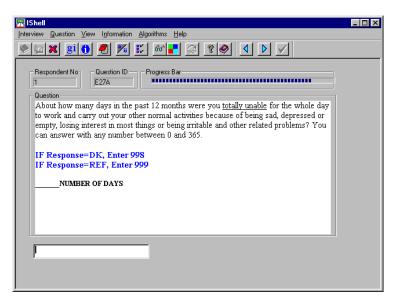
Females who answer other than "yes" skip to E26j.

E26j

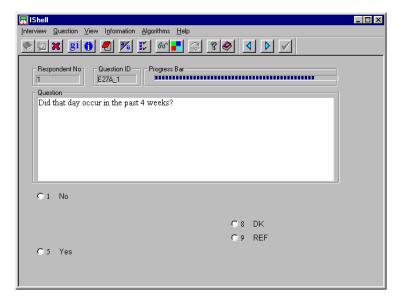
E261 Subjects who respond other than "yes" skip to E27.

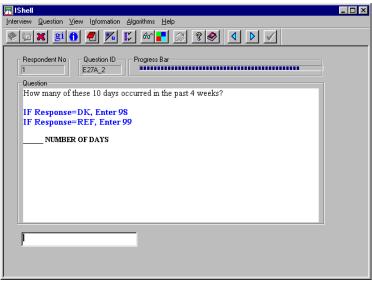


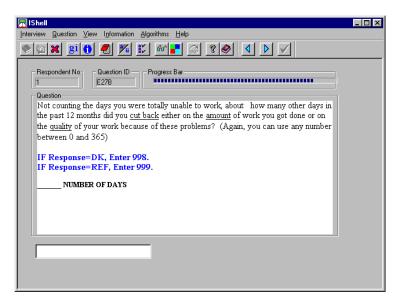




E26m	This is an open-ended question allowing the respondent to explain any other events that			
	happened that could have caused depressive periods to begin. Record the respondent's			
	answer verbatim, and probe for clarification as needed.			
E27	Subjects who answer "not at all" skip to E28.			
	Subjects who answer "don't know", or "refused" skip to E27a.			
E27a	Responses of 0 days skip the subject to E27b.			
Ľ4/ a	Responses of 6 days skip the subject to L276.			
	Responses of 1 day continue with E27a.1.			
	All others skip to E27a.2.			



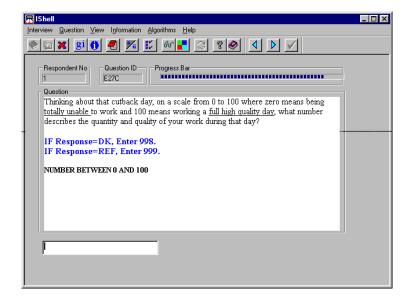


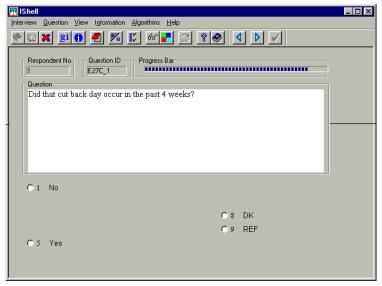


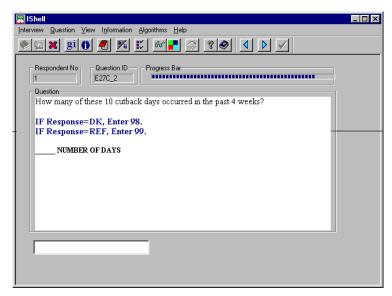
E27a 1	All aubicata	rribo ama aglica	LE276 1	alrin to	E27h
E27a.1	All subjects	who are asked	1 E2/a.1	SKID to	E2/D.

E27a.2

E27b Responses of 0 days skip to E27x. All others continue with E27c.



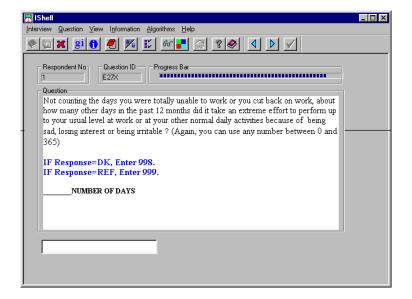


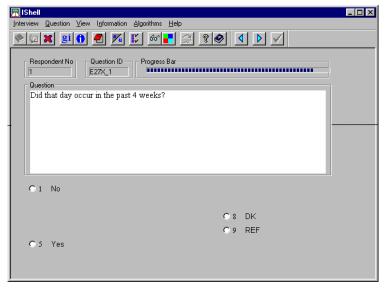


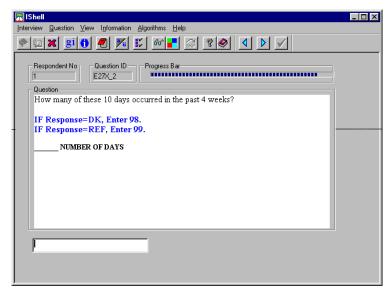
E27c Responses of 1 day continue with E27c.1. All others skip to E27c.2.

E27c.1 All subjects who are asked E27c.1 skip to E27x.

E27c.2







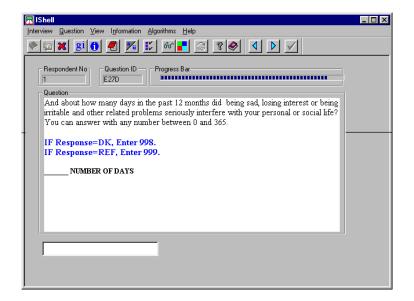
E27x Responses of 0 days skip to E27d.

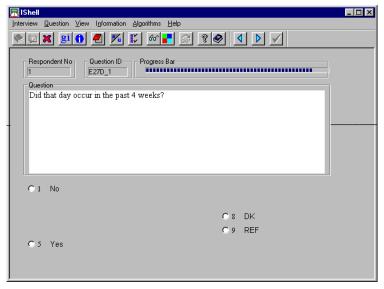
Responses of 1 day continue with E27x.1

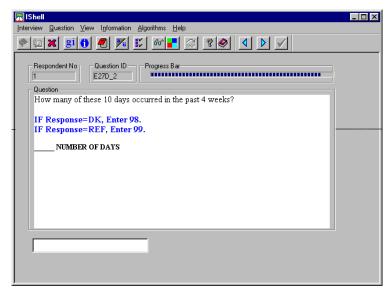
All others skip to E27x.2.

E27x.1 All subjects skip to E27d.

E27x.2







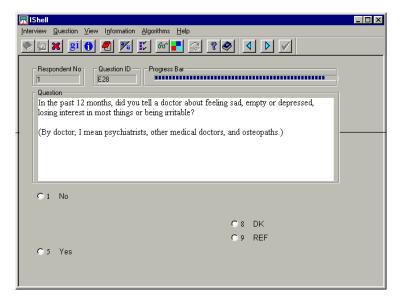
E27d Responses of 0 days skip to E28.

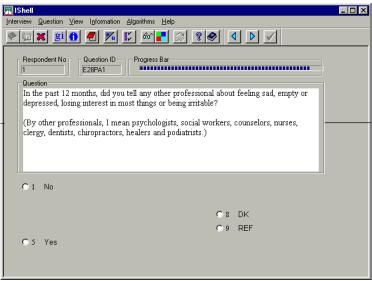
Responses of 1 day continue with E27d.1.

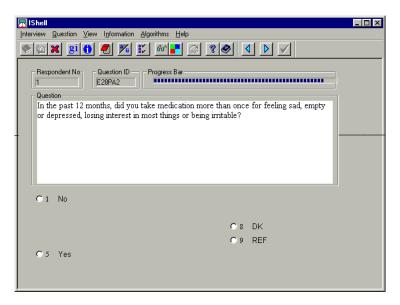
All others skip to E27d.2.

E27d.1 All subjects skip to E28.

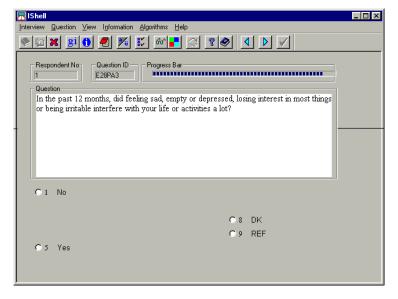
E27d.2

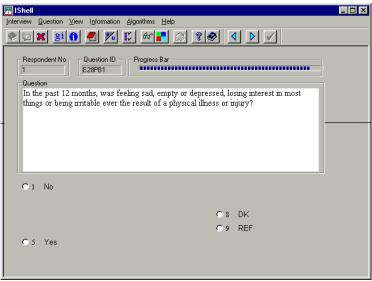


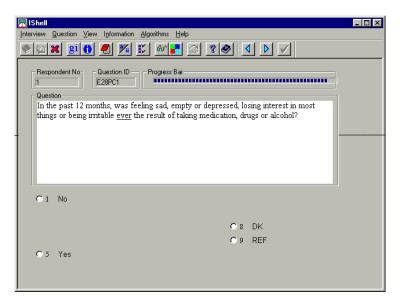


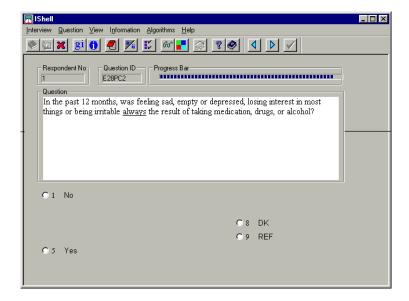


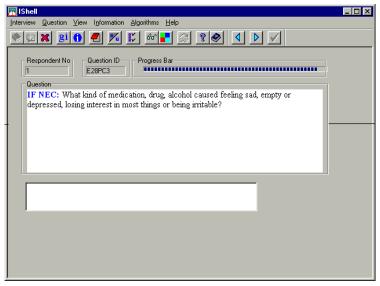
E28- This is the series of Probe Flow questions for Major Depression. E28PD.9

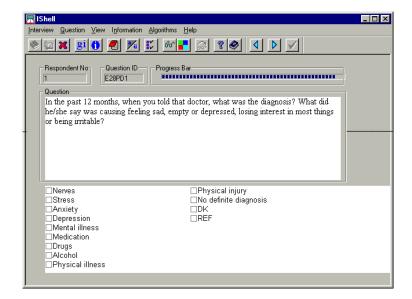


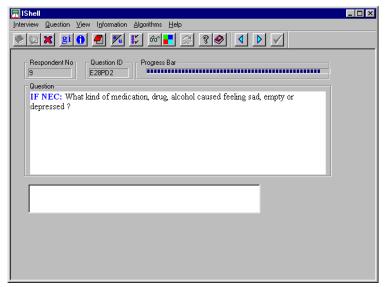


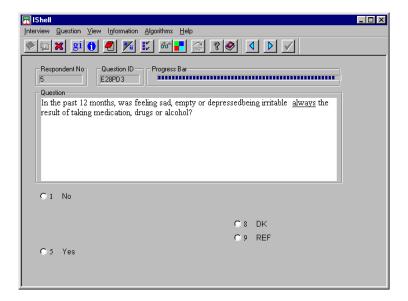


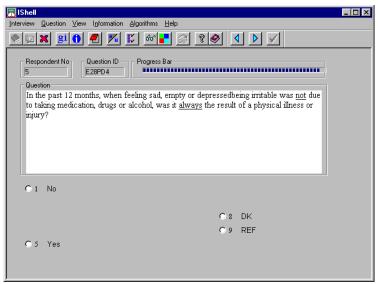


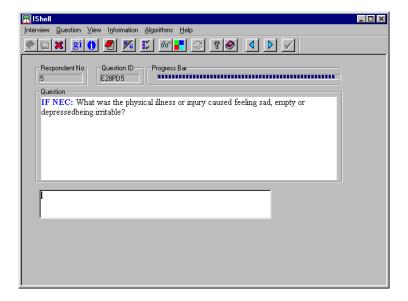


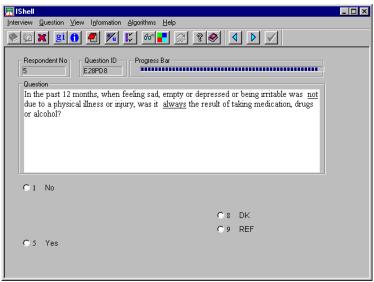


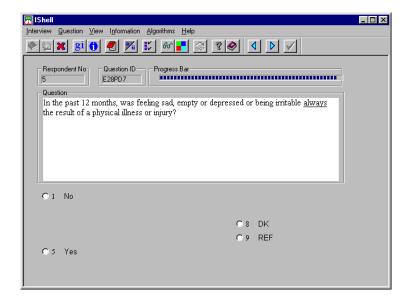


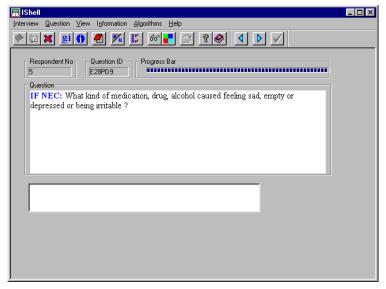


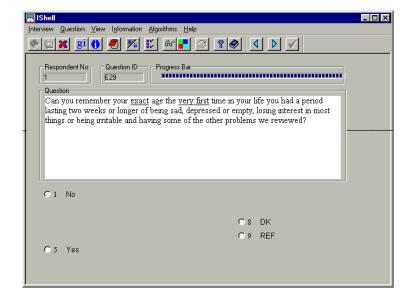


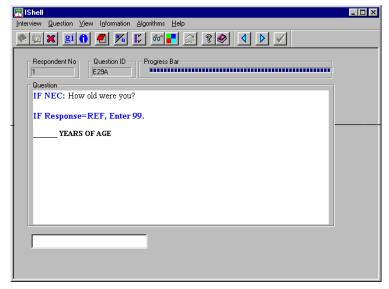








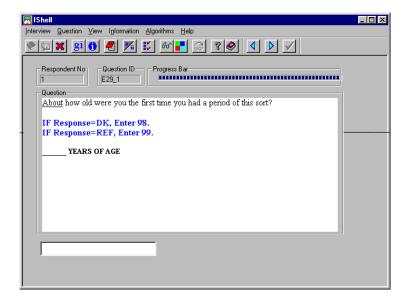


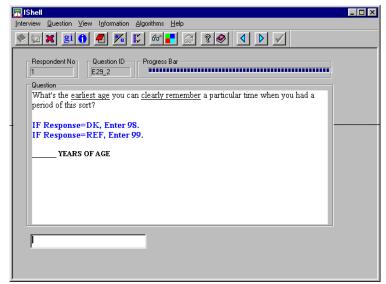


E29 The onset question should be asked by the interviewer emphasizing <u>exact</u> and <u>very first</u>. The question refers to the whole episode (feeling and problems), not individual symptoms.

Responses other than "yes" skip the subject to E29.1.

E29a All subjects skip to the next section.





E29.1 This question is asked if the respondent does not remember how old (he/she) was the very first time (he/she) had a period of this sort. The respondent is asked to estimate about how old (he/she) was the first time (he/she) had a period of depression of this sort.

E29.2 This question is very similar to E29. There is a subtle difference (E29 asks the respondent to recall (his/her) exact age at (his/her) first period of depression; and E29.2 asks the respondent to recall the earliest age (he/she) can clearly remember such a period). It is possible that the respondent is aware of having periods of depression at a very young age, but does not remember them clearly.

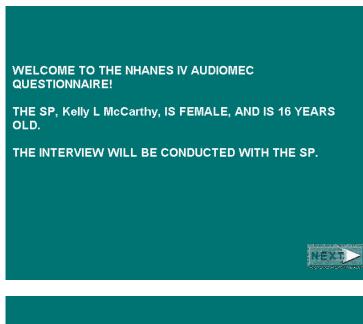
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6.5 Audio-CASI Sections of the MEC Interview

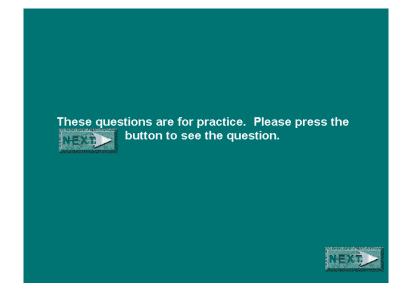
The audio-CASI section of the MEC interview consists of six sections of questions, which are asked in this format because they contain sensitive topics. Research on the mode of interview indicates that respondents will be more honest and forthcoming in their answers if they can answer a self-administered mode. The audio-CASI allows SPs to both hear and read the questions and to move at their own speed through the sections as they touch the computer screen to indicate their response.

This method of administration is thought to be especially effective in eliciting answers from young people. Therefore, SPs ages 12 to 19 will be administered questions on tobacco and alcohol use in audio-CASI. They will also receive a series of questions on conduct disorder which is part of the CDISC mental health assessment but is self-administered rather than interviewer-administered.

SPs aged 12-59 receive the section on drug use in audio-CASI, and SPs aged 14 to 59 receive the sexual behavior section in audio-CASI. Male SPs 20 years and older are administered a separate audio-CASI kidney section that differs from the CAPI questions on kidney conditions.

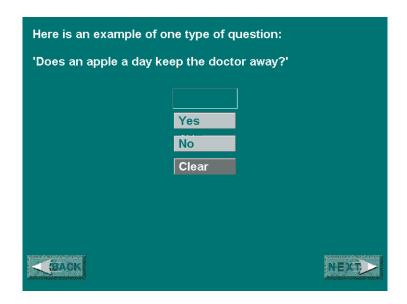




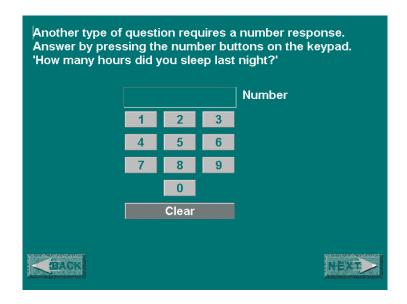


6.5.1 Beginning the Audio-CASI Interview

Depending upon the SP's age and whether s/he is selected for the CIDI half-sample, the computer displays the audio-CASI introductory screen following either the CAPI or mental health portion of the interview. Be sure to confirm the name, age, and gender of the SP on the demographic screen. Touch the "NEXT" button in the lower right hand corner to launch the audio-CASI interview. Turn the screen toward the SP and assist him/her with the practice screens. Have the SP work through the practice screens without the headphones, by listening to the audio through the speakers. Then instruct the SP to put on the headphones, making sure they are comfortable and that the SP can hear the questions before you leave the interview room so s/he can complete the interview in private.



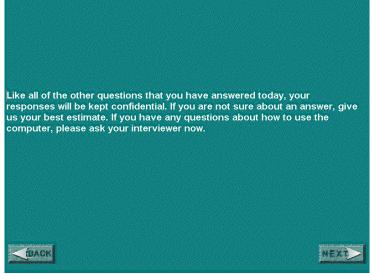
Here is an example of one type of question:			
'Does an apple a day keep the doctor away?'			
	Yes	ĺ	
	No		
	Clear		
GACK			NEXT



The specifications that follow are intended to assist you in answering questions that an SP may have in the course of responding to the computer-managed questioning.

The audio-CASI is designed not to provide the respondent with an obvious option of stating that they don't know an answer or refusing to answer. However, there is a nonresponse option for the SP. This option exists in the form of a pop-up screen which appears if the SP presses the "NEXT" button on the screen without answering the question. The pop-up screen will present SPs with three options: the first, that they really meant to answer the question; second, that they don't know the answer; and third, that they don't want to answer the question. Choosing the first response will take the SP back to the original question, while choosing the second or third option will skip the SP forward to the next appropriate question.





6.5.2 DISC Predictive Scale – Youth Conduct Disorder (YCQ)

The first series of questions in the audio-CASI portion of the MEC interview is a set of eight questions on conduct disorder from the DISC Predictive Scale (DPS). The DISC Predictive Scale is a shorter version of the more comprehensive CDISC mental health assessment. The DPS is suitable for use as a self-administered questionnaire. The DPS youth conduct disorder questions are asked of SPs 12-19 years old.

The DPS does not contain any contingent questions based on SPs' responses to previous items. Each question in the DPS youth conduct disorder series requires a simple "yes" or "no" response.

YCQ010 The next set of questions ask about things you may have done that can get people in trouble. NEXT YCQ010 In the <u>last year</u>, have you been expelled from school for misbehavior - that is, told you could never go back to that school at all? Yes No Clear BACK YCQ020 In the <u>last year</u>, have you shoplifted - that is, stolen something from a store when you thought no one was looking? Yes No Clear

BACK

YCQ030



YCQ040



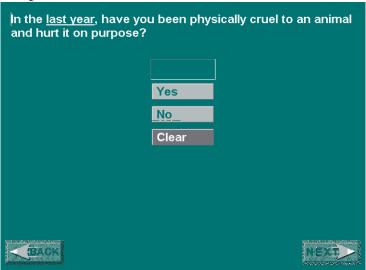
YCQ050



YCQ060



YCQ070

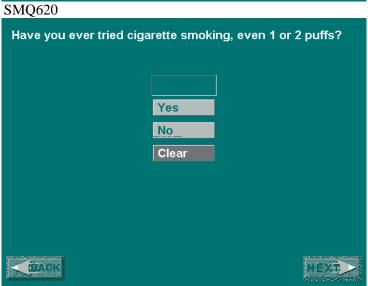


YCQ080



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The following questions are about cigarette smoking and other tobacco use. SMQ620 Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even 1 or 2 puffs?



6.5.3 Tobacco (SMQ)

The questions in this section cover smoking history and current tobacco use. SPs 12-19 years of age are asked tobacco questions in the audio-CASI section of the interview.

SMQ620 This question identifies respondents who have never tried smoking cigarettes. Notice that the definition of "tried" includes just smoking 1 or 2 puffs. Respondents who respond other than "yes" are skipped to SMQ680.



SMQ640



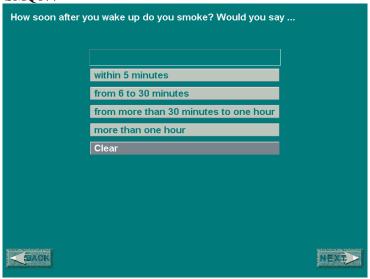


SMQ630 This item asks for the age when the sample person first smoked a cigarette. Respondents can enter any age up to and including their age at the time of the interview. Respondents can also respond that they never smoked a whole cigarette. Subjects who have never smoked a whole cigarette skip to SMQ680.

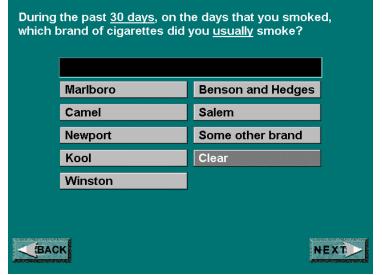
SMQ640 This question is important to quantify the SP's smoking habit by asking the number of days s/he actually smoked over the month prior to the interview.

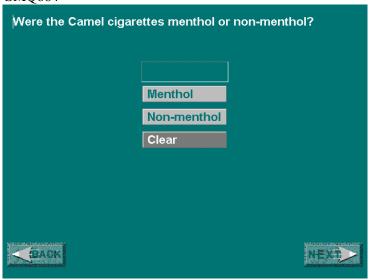
If the SP did not smoke cigarettes in the past 30 days, s/he is instructed to enter a zero. The program then skips to SMQ670.

SMQ650 This question is important to establish the current intensity of the SPs smoking habit. The SP is asked, on the days that s/he smoked, for the average number of cigarettes smoked.

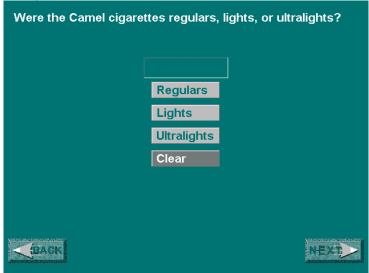


SMQ660





SMQ077	This is the second question that establishes the intensity of the SP's habit. Current smokers are asked to indicate how soon after they wake up they smoke.
SMQ660	The top seven brands used by smokers under age 20 are displayed, and the respondent is asked which one they usually smoke. An "other" option is offered should the SP smoke a brand other than the most popular brands for their age group.
SMQ664	SPs who report smoking Marlboro, Camel, Winston, or Benson and Hedges cigarettes are asked to indicate whether they smoked the menthol or non-menthol type of these cigarettes.
	All other SPs skip to SMQ666.





SMQ666 This question asks the SP to indicate whether his/her usual brand of cigarettes reported in SMQ660 are regular, light, or ultra-light cigarettes.

SMQ670 This question is used to determine if the SP has made any attempt in the past year to quit smoking.

These following questions ask about use of tobacco or nicotine products in the past 5 days. SMQ680 During the past 5 days, did you use any product containing nicotine including cigarettes, pipes, cigars, chewing tobacco, snuff, nicotine patches, nicotine gum, or any other product containing nicotine?

No Clear



BACK

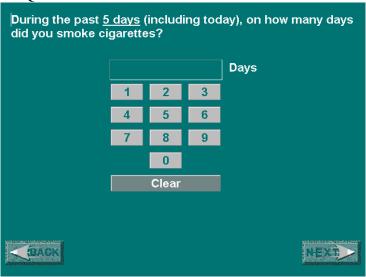


SMQ680 Introductory screen

SMQ680 This question, and the series that follow it, are used to quantify the level of usage for current users of any type of tobacco product. Remember to read the entire question, even if the subject responds before you have completed reading the entire list of products.

Subjects who respond other than "yes" skip to the next section.

SMQ690 If the SP reports having used any type of tobacco product in the past 5 days, this question asks the SP to specify which types of products s/he has used. The remainder of this question series follows up with questions appropriate only to those products the SP reports using in the past 5 days. The "past 5 days" refers to the current day and the 4 days immediately preceding the interview.



SMQ720





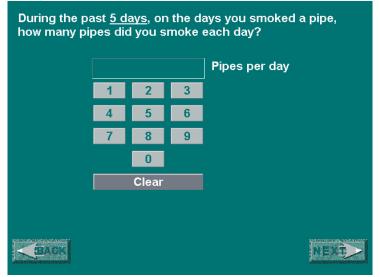
SMQ710 This question quantifies the smoker's current use of cigarettes. In the 4 days immediately before the interview and the day of the interview, count the number of days the respondent smoked cigarettes, even if s/he took only a few puffs.

SMQ720 This question is asked of all current cigarette smokers to determine the number of <u>cigarettes</u>, not packs, smoked in the past 5 days. Note that one pack contains 20 cigarettes if the SP needs assistance converting number of packs to cigarettes. We are interested in the average number of cigarettes smoked per day, only for those days in the past five that the respondent smoked. If the respondent indicates that s/he smokes more than 95 cigarettes per day on average, enter a response of "95".

SMQ725 This question asks the respondent to indicate when in the past 5 days s/he last smoked a cigarette. Note that the response categories are read as part of the question.



SMQ750





SMQ740	If the respondent indicated that s/he smoked a pipe in the past 5 days, s/he will be asked this question. Refer to the specifications from SMQ710.
SMQ750	Refer to the specifications from SMQ720. If the respondent indicates that s/he smoked less than one full pipe on the days that s/he smoked a pipe, enter '1.'
SMQ755	Follow the specifications for SMQ725.

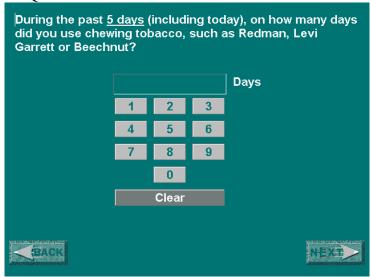


SMQ780

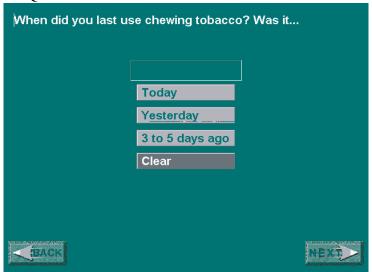


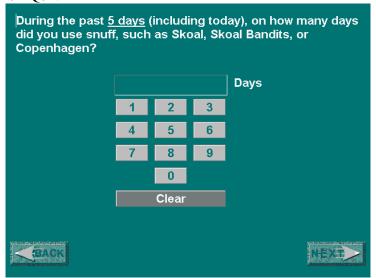


SMQ770	If the respondent indicated that s/he smoked a cigar in the past 5 days, s/he will be asked this question. Refer to the specifications from SMQ710.
SMQ780	Refer to the specifications from SMQ720. If the respondent indicates that s/he smoked less than one cigar on the days that they smoked a cigar, enter '1.'
SMQ785	Follow the specifications for SMQ725.



SMQ815





SMQ800 This question refers to the use of chewing tobacco. This tobacco-containing product is taken by mouth. The tobacco is not burned. If the respondent indicated that s/he used chewing tobacco in the past 5 days, s/he will be asked this question. Refer to the specifications from SMQ710.

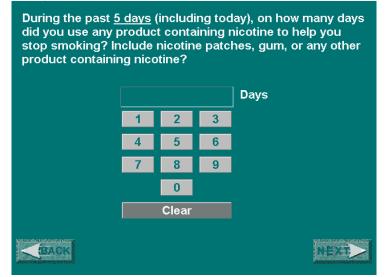
SMQ815 Refer to the specifications from SMQ725.

SMQ817 If the respondent indicated that s/he used snuff in the past 5 days, s/he will be asked this question. Snuff is taken by mouth or rarely, by nose. The tobacco is not burned. Refer to the specifications from SMQ710.

SMQ819



SMQ830



SMQ840



SMQ819	Follow the specifications for SMQ725.
SMQ830	This item applies to any nicotine-containing product that the respondent may have used in an effort to stop smoking. Use the specifications from SMQ710.
SMQ840	Follow the specifications for SMQ725.

ALQ010

The following questions ask about alcohol use. This includes beer, wine, wine coolers, and liquor such as rum, gin, vodka, or whiskey. This does not include drinking a few sips of wine for religious purposes.



ALQ010

How old were you when you had your $\underline{\text{first}}$ drink of alcohol, other than a few sips?

NEXT

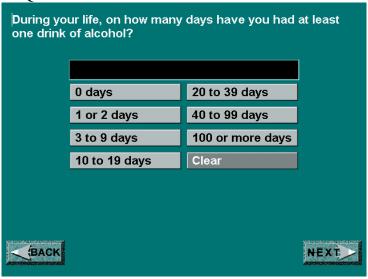


6.5.4 Alcohol Use (ALQ)

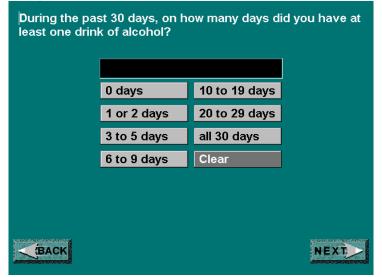
This section obtains information on the use of alcohol. Sample persons 12-19 years are asked alcohol-related questions in the audio-CASI format.

ALQ010 This question obtains information on when a respondent had his/her first drink of alcohol other than just a few sips. A "drink" is essentially, what the SP considers a drink to be; for example, a glass or can of beer, a glass of wine, a shot of hard liquor, or a mixed drink. Note that there is a response option that allows an SP to indicate that s/he has never had a drink of alcohol. The SP is presented with several age ranges.

ALQ020



ALQ030



ALQ040

During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours?

O days

1 day

10 to 19 days

2 days

20 or more days

3 to 5 days

Clear

ALQ020	Note that this question asks for the number of <u>days</u> in the SP's <u>life</u> that s/he had at least one drink of alcohol. Response categories presented are ranges in the number of days.
ALQ030	This question narrows the reference period to the past 30 days. Note that there is a response option of "all 30 days."
ALQ040	This item obtains information on potential alcohol abuse and problem drinking. Note that it asks for the number of days in the past 30 on which five or more drinks were consumed.





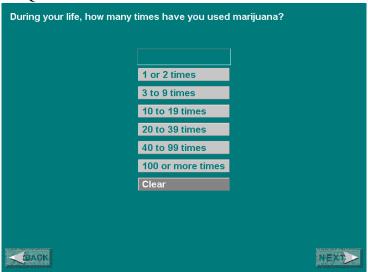
6.5.5 Drug Use (DUQ)

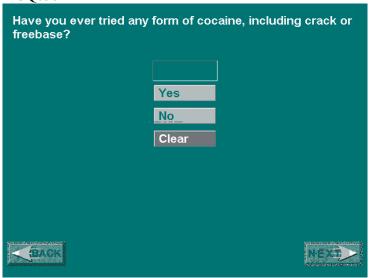
This section is administered to SPs aged 12 to 59: SPs under 18 years of age are administered questions DUQ020 through DUQ070 and DUQ120, while SPs 18 and older are administered DUQ100 through DUQ130.

DUQ020 Questions DUQ020 through DUQ040 refer specifically to the use of marijuana. The definition of marijuana for the purposes of this survey include "hash," "pot," or "grass," or any other references to the Cannabis plant. The phrase "tried marijuana" refers to either smoking or eating marijuana.



DUQ040



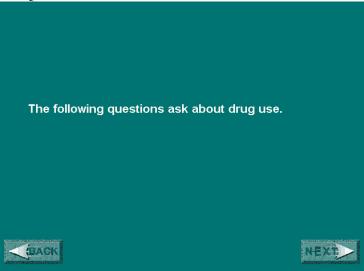


DUQ030	SPs indicating that they have tried marijuana are asked the age at which they tried it for the first time.
DUQ040	This question asks the SP to estimate his/her lifetime usage of the drug.
DUQ050	This question refers to the use of cocaine, in any of its forms, and in any manner in which it is used.

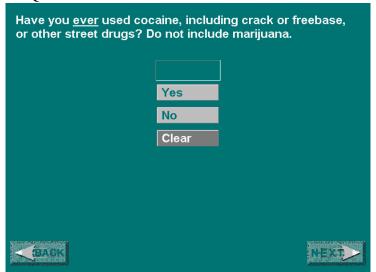




DUQ060	SPs indicating that they have tried cocaine are asked the age at which they tried it for the first time.
DUQ070	This question asks the SP to estimate lifetime usage of the drug.
	SPs skip to DUQ120.



DUQ100

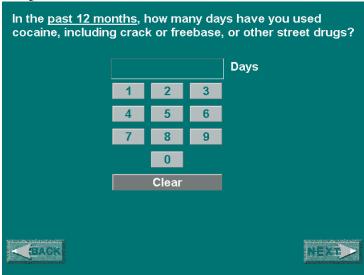




DUQ100 This is the first question for SPs age 18 and over. It screens SPs who have used harder drugs such as cocaine. Marijuana users should not answer "yes" to this question. If an SP has never used drugs other than marijuana, they are asked no further questions in this section.

DUQ105 This item obtains information about lifetime usage of one particular form of cocaine. The chunk or rock form of cocaine is a ready-to-use freebase that is smoked and produces an almost immediate high.

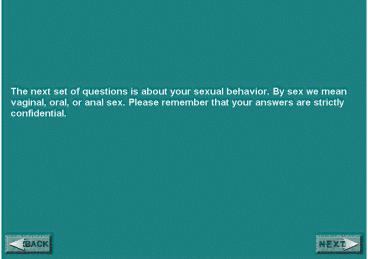
DUQ110







DUQ110	This question obtains information regarding the current drug use habit of the SP. The SP is likely to make a best guess in response to this question.
DUQ120	This item asks if the SP has ever used a needle to inject street drugs, such as cocaine of heroin. SPs in both age groups (12-17 years and 18 years and older) are asked this question.
DUQ130	This question obtains information regarding the current injection drug use habit of the SP The SP may make a best guess in response to this question.

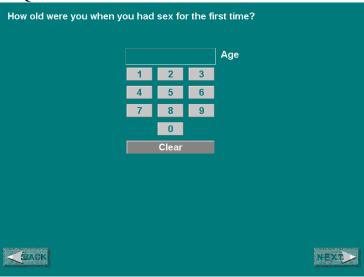




6.5.6 Sexual Behavior (SXQ)

This section in the audio-CASI is prefaced by a reassurance of confidentiality, as the questions in this section deal with very private issues. The section is administered to all SPs 14 to 59 years old. If an SP chooses to refuse to complete this section, you may have to reenter the room and terminate the audio-CASI. If you encounter this situation, right clicking on the mouse will cause an exit screen to pop-up. Enter "yes" and proceed with completing the audio-CASI status screen, making sure to enter "SP Refusal" in the comment box.

SXQ020 This question screens out individuals who have never had sex as defined in the question. These SPs will go to SXQ280 if they are male. If they are female and 18-59 years old, they go to SXQ290. If they are female and 14-17 years, they will go to the end of the section.

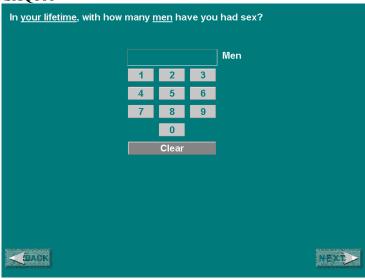


SXQ040





SXQ030	This item obtains the age of the SP when they first had sex.
	SPs under the age of 18 continue with the next two questions. SPs age 18 and over skip to SXQ100 if female, SXQ170 if male.
SXQ040	This question asks the SP to indicate the total number of different partners with whom s/he has had sex.
SXQ050	This question obtains information on condom usage, the last time the SP had sex.



SXQ120





SXQ100	If the SP is female and at least 18 years of age, she is asked for the total number of men with whom she has had sex in her entire lifetime.
SXQ120	If the female SP indicated in the previous question that she had at least one male partner, she is asked to indicate the number of men with whom she has had sex in the past 12 months.
SXQ130	If the SP is female and 18 years of age or older, she is asked for the total number of women with whom she has had sex in her entire lifetime.





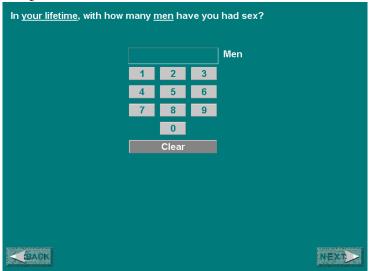
SXQ150 If the female SP indicated in the previous question that she had at least one female sexual partner, she is asked to indicate the number of women with whom she has had sex in the past 12 months. The skip pattern for a female SP then goes to either SXQ235 or SXQ255, based upon the number and gender of her partners.

Male SPs age 18 or older skip to this question from SXQ030. A male SP is asked the same questions as a female SP, but in reverse order.

SXQ170 If the SP is male and over 20 years old, he is asked for the total number of women with whom he has had sex in his entire lifetime.

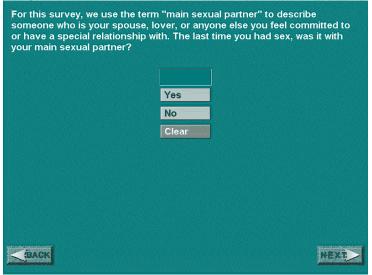


SXQ200



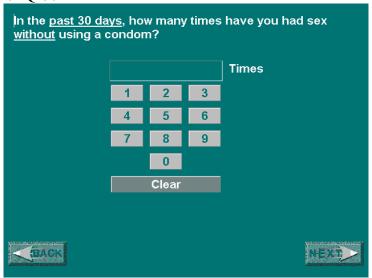


SXQ190 If the male SP indicated in the previous question that he had at least one female sexual partner, he is asked to indicate the number of women with whom he has had sex in the past 12 months. **SXQ200** If the SP is male and 18 years or older, he is asked for the total number of men with whom he has had sex in his entire lifetime. SXQ220 If the male SP indicated in the previous question that he had at least one male sexual partner, he is asked to indicate the number of men with whom he has had sex in the past 12 months.



SXQ241

In the <u>past 30 days</u> , with how many people have you had sex?				
				Partners
	11	2	3	
	4	5	6	
	1.7	- 8 -	9.9	
		0		
		Clear		
BACK				NEXT

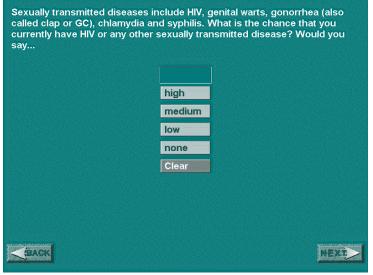


The next skip pattern determines whether the SP is administered questions SXQ235 and SXQ241. A female SP who has never had a male partner, or who has lifetime partners of one or less, skips these next two questions. A male SP with one or less partners also skips these two questions.

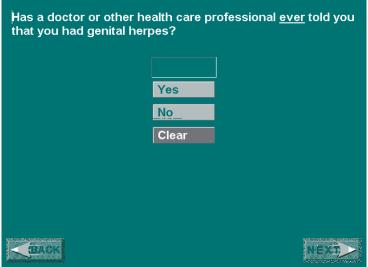
SXQ235 This item asks SPs to indicate whether their most recent sexual experience was with their main sexual partner. The term "main sexual partner" is defined for the SP.

SXQ241 This item obtains information on the SP's sexual behavior in the past 30 days, by asking for the total number of people s/he had sex with during that time. Responses of none, don't know, or refusals skip the SP past the follow-up question SXQ250.

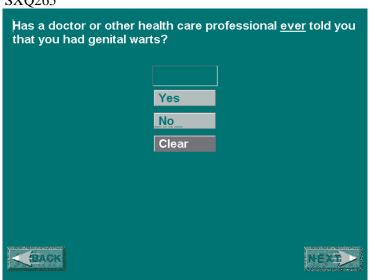
SXQ250 SPs indicating they had at least one partner in the past 30 days are asked how many <u>times</u> in the past 30 days they had unprotected sex, that is, <u>without</u> a condom.



SXQ260

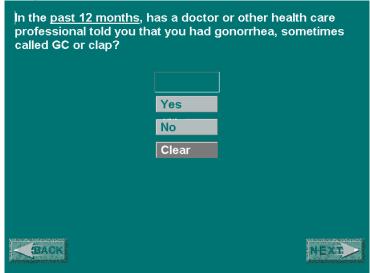


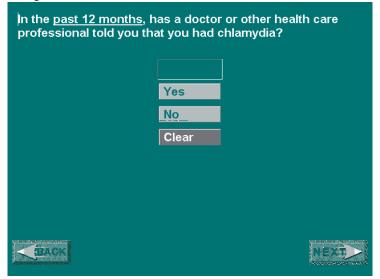
SXQ265



6-926 Revised 12/15/00

All SPs who have indicated that they have ever been sexually active are asked a series of questions regarding sexually transmitted diseases. **SXQ255** This item asks the SP to indicate the likelihood that s/he has any type of sexually transmitted disease. Questions SXQ260 and SXQ265 ask the SP if a health care professional has ever told them that they had these conditions. Genital herpes is a highly contagious venereal disease of the genitalia of either sex. SXQ260 SXQ265 Genital warts are an elevation of viral origin upon the skin of the genitalia.

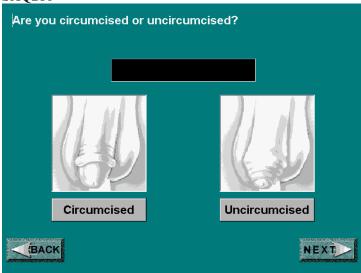




SPs who have indicated that they have ever been sexually active are then asked if a health care professional has ever told them that they had these conditions in the past 12 months.

SXQ270 Gonorrhea, GC, or clap, is an infectious disease of the genital tract, rectum or cervix, transmitted chiefly by sexual intercourse.

SXQ272 Chlamydia is a venereal disease of the genital tract or cervix caused by the organism chlamydia trachomatis.



SXQ292

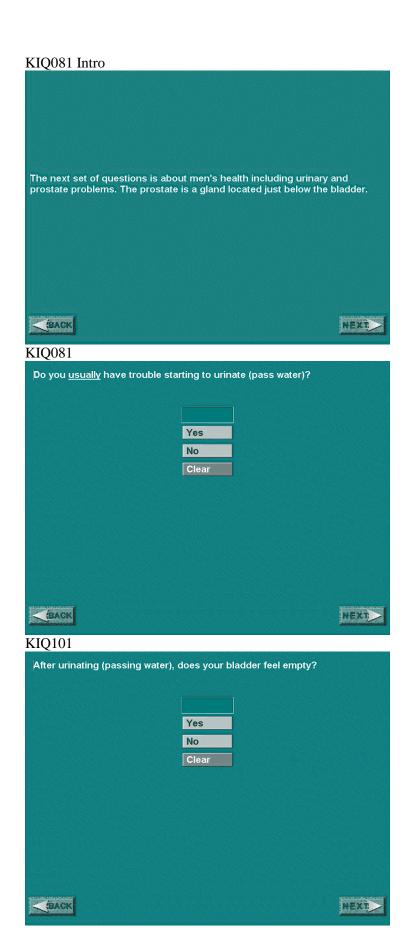




SXQ280 All male SPs, regardless of age, answer question SXQ280. Circumcision is the surgical process of removing the foreskin of the penis. This procedure, if done, is performed on babies, often within a few days of being born.

SXQ292 Male SPs 18-59 years of age are asked SXQ292. This question asks the subject to indicate his sexual orientation. Gender appropriate definitions of the terms are provided in the verbal instructions with abbreviated definitions included on the screen. "Not sure" is a valid response category for this item.

SXQ294 asks female SPs 18-59 years of age to indicate their sexual orientation. Gender appropriate definitions of the terms are provided in the verbal instructions with abbreviated definitions displayed on the screen. "Not sure" is a valid response option for this item.



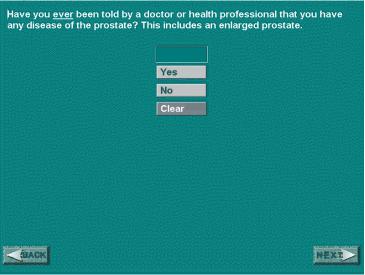
6.5.7 Kidney Conditions (KIQ)

The kidney section of the audio-CASI interview consists of questions related to prostate health. It is administered to men 20 years of age and older.

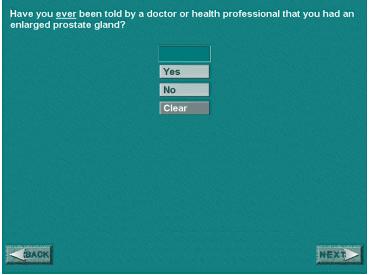
SPs 40 years and older get asked KIQ081 and KIQ101. SPs 20-39 years of age begin this section with KIQ106.

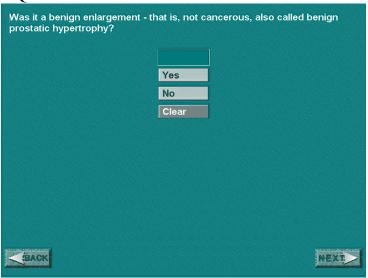
KIQ081 This item asks SPs to indicate whether they have difficulty initiating urine flow.

KIQ101 asks the SP to report whether, after urinating, it feels as if he has completely emptied his bladder.



KIQ121



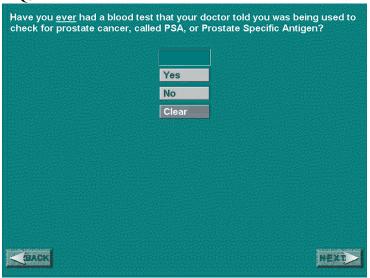


KIQ106	Item KIQ106 asks SPs to indicate if a doctor or other health professional has diagnosed them with having any disease of the prostate, including an enlarged prostate.
	SPs 20-39 years of age skip to KIQ400. All others continue with KIQ121.
KIQ121	This item asks specifically about a diagnosis of enlarged prostate. SPs who respond "No" to
	this question skip to KIQ321.
KIQ141	SPs who report having been diagnosed with an enlarged prostate gland are asked to indicate whether it is a benign enlargement. SPs who respond "No" to this item skip to KIQ181.

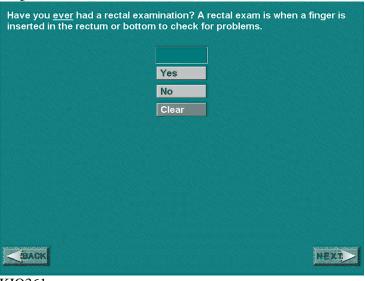


KIQ181

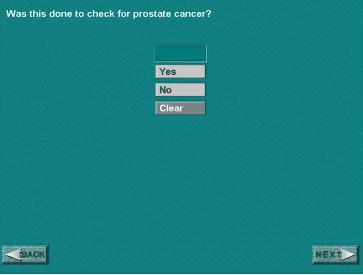


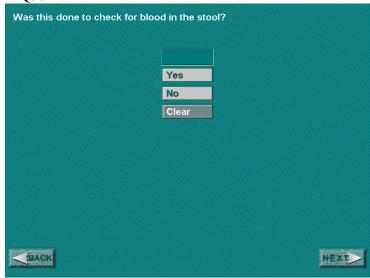


KIQ161	Subjects who report having benign prostatic hypertrophy in KIQ141 are asked to indicate their age at the time they were diagnosed.
KIQ181	Only subjects who respond "No" in KIQ141 are asked to indicate whether their enlarged prostate was caused by cancer.
KIQ321	Subjects 40 years and older are asked whether they have ever had the Prostate Specific Antigen, or PSA, blood test.

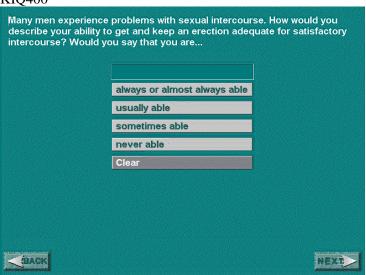


KIQ361



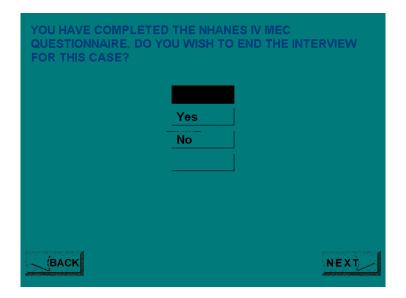


KIQ341 This item asks SPs to indicate whether they have ever had a rectal exam performed by a doctor or other medical professional, regardless of the reason for the exam. A definition of the procedure is included in the question. Subjects who respond other than "Yes" skip to the final item, KIQ400. KIQ361 This question probes one reason for which a rectal exam might have been performed. KIQ381 This item probes a second reason why this exam might have been performed.



KIQ400 All male SPs 20 years or older get asked this question related to erectile dysfunction. SPs are asked to quantify their ability to get and maintain an erection adequate for satisfactory intercourse.



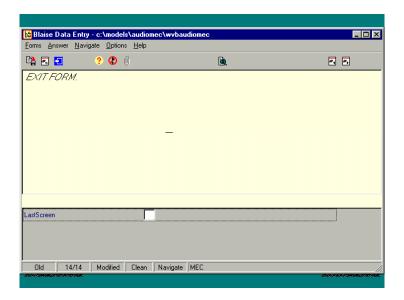


6.5.8 Ending the Audio-CASI Interview

After the SP notifies you that s/he has completed the audio-CASI portion of the interview, you will return to the interview room to close out the interview and to advise the SP where s/he will proceed next.

Turn the computer so that it is facing you and click on the "NEXT" button in the lower right hand corner of the final audio-CASI interview screen.

Unless the SP indicates a need to back-up or change an answer, click on "yes" and "NEXT" to proceed to the next screen.



Click on "Forms" and then "EXIT" to exit the interview and proceed to the audio-CASI section status screen.