

The gold standard in child and adolescent psychiatric diagnoses

Clinician-Administered KSADS-COMP Guidelines Joan Kaufman, PhD

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DISCLOSURES

 Consultant on multiple industry-sponsored pharmaceutical pediatric psychiatric clinical trials

• Co-owner, KSADS-COMP, LLC.



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TRAINING OUTLINE

- Introduction to Child Psychiatric Diagnoses and the KSADS assessments
- Overview of Clinician Administered KSADS-COMP
- Independent Exploration
- Review of Frequently Asked Questions
- Differential Diagnoses
- KSADS-COMP Review Questions







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PSYCHIATRIC DIAGNOSES 2022

- Interview with youth
- Interview with parent
- Self- and parent-report questionnaires
- Review of medical records
- Collateral information from school and child protective services(CPS) as needed



HISTORY: PAPER-AND-PENCIL KSADS

- First KSADS 1978 Dr. Joquim Puig-Antich First tool to directly inquire from children about their symptoms
- 1997 DSM-IV version Modified format; screen interview and supplements; 9,600 citations
- Used in pediatric clinical trials studying treatments for: schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, major depression, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, oppositional defiant disorder, anxiety disorders, posttraumatic stress disorder, and others
- Used as validation instrument in large-scale epidemiological studies of youth (e.g., National Comorbidity Study: Adolescents)
- Used in numerous studies examining longitudinal course, and clinical, neurobiological, and genetic correlates of child psychiatric disorders.

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LIMITATIONS: PAPER-AND-PENCIL KSADS

- 215 pages long A lot to xerox!
- Administration time to interview the parent and child on average <u>3 or more hours</u>; more time than typically feasible in routine practice
- Unique rating criteria for every symptom requiring extensive training for its use and the establishment of inter-rater reliability
- Errors selecting supplements for completion and tallying symptoms common

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ADVANTAGES: WEB-BASED KSADS-COMP

- Administration time for cut in half; on average <u>1.5 hours to</u> complete the interview with both youth and caregiver
- Excellent inter-rater reliability in scoring individual items; even among first-time clinical users
- Automated selection of supplements for completion and automated scoring and diagnostic algorithms
- Instrument generates categorical diagnoses and dimensional symptom ratings
- Automated data capture features, symptom level reports, and diagnostic reports

DIAGNOSES ASSESSED WITH THE KSADS-COMP

Mood Disorders (MDD, persistent depression, mania, hypomania, cyclothymia, bipolar disorders, and disruptive mood dysregulation disorder), Psychotic Disorders (schizoaffective disorders, schizophrenia, schizophreniform disorder, brief psychotic disorder), Anxiety Disorders (panic disorder, agoraphobia, separation anxiety disorder, simple phobia, social anxiety disorder, selective mutism, generalized anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder), Neurodevelopmental Disorders (ADHD, autism spectrum disorder, transient tic disorder, Tourette's disorder, ODD), Eating and Elimination Disorders (enuresis, encopresis, anorexia nervosa, bulimia, binge eating disorder), Trauma- or Stressor-Related Disorders (PTSD, adjustment disorder), and Alcohol Use and Substance Use Disorders as well as numerous Other Specified Diagnoses when full criteria for these diagnoses are not met.

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CHARACTERISTICS: CLINICIAN-ADMINISTERED KSADS-COMP

- Semi-structured; designed to be administered in a conversational style
- Multi-Informant interview: the clinician KSADS-COMP is completed by interviewing the caregiver and the child
- The same interviewer should interview both the caregiver and the child

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COMPONENTS: CLINICIAN-ADMINISTERED KSADS-COMP

- 1. Self-Administered Pre-Interview
- 2. Introductory Interview
- 3. Diagnostic Screening Interview
- 4. Diagnostic Supplements

SELF-ADMINISTERED TEEN AND PARENT PRE-INTERVIEW

- Includes parent and teen self-report ratings of the KSADS screen items which can be completed before the clinician-administered interview (e.g., pre-interview)
- The pre-interview only surveys current symptoms
- Parent and teen pre-interview responses can be reviewed prior to administering the clinician interview
- The parent and teen pre-interview responses will also appear on the top of the screen of the clinician-administered KSADS

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CLINICIAN KSADS-COMP: PRE-INTERVIEW ITEMS

- The pre-interview questions can be completed on a smartphone, iPad, or computer
- The pre-interview items provide a • comprehensive screen and help to streamline the assessment and identify likely diagnoses before meeting with the child

In the past two
weeks, how often
has your child felt
annoyed, irritable, or
cranky, with the
cranky feeling lasting
most of the day?
 Not at all
Rarely
 Several days
 More than half the days
 Nearly every day
Next ->
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TO REVIEW PRE-INTERVIEW DATA

- Login to KSADS, go to the Patient ID Click Go To Reports (far right column).
- •
- Select 'Symptom Response/Comments (top middle green box). . Select Parent Pre-Interview, Show only Questions Asked, and Execute:







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FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

- If the KSADS-COMP is HIPAA and GDPR compliant, why can't we use protected health information (PHI) in the KSADS-COMP?
- How young a child would you ask to complete the self-administered pre-interview section of the KSADS-COMP?
- Is there a "save and return" option if the parent or youth cannot complete the pre-interview questions in one sitting?
- Can the clinician portion of the interview be administered if the preinterview items are not completed?
- Can data attained in the pre-interview questions be used to guide the sections to be completed by the clinician?

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<u>COMPONENTS:</u> CLINICIAN-ADMINISTERED KSADS-COMP

- 1. Self-Administered Pre-Interview
- 2. Introductory Interview
- 3. Diagnostic Screening Interview
- 4. Diagnostic Supplements



INTRODUCTORY INTERVIEW: CONTENT

- Demographics
- Health History
- Prior Psychiatric Treatment
- Family History of Psychiatric IllnessAdaptive Functioning (e.g., school,
- peers, activities)Additional Questions (e.g., guns in
- home; gender identity, sexual orientation)

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INTRODUCTORY INTERVIEW: PURPOSE

- Establish <u>rapport</u> with the parent(s) and the youth
- Obtain information to evaluate <u>functional impairment</u> and generate <u>hypotheses</u> about likely relevant diagnoses
- Provide a <u>context</u> for eliciting symptoms (e.g. depression)

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Note: Health, prior psychiatric

treatment, family history, and firearms information is only

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obtained from the parent

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COMPONENTS: CLINICIAN-ADMINISTERED KSADS-COMP

- 1. Self-Administered Pre-Interview
- 2. Introductory Interview
- 3. Diagnostic Screening Interview
- 4. Diagnostic Supplements







THE SCREEN INTERVIEW

- The Screen Interview surveys the primary symptoms of the different diagnoses assessed in the KSADS-COMP
- Two to four symptoms are surveyed in each diagnostic area
- Current symptoms are rated for severity over the *past two weeks* using a uniform 0-4 point dimensional scale
- The threshold required for a clinically significant response varies depending on the symptom being assessed

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Irritability Item - Depression Section		
In the past two weeks, how often has your child felt annoyed, irritable, or cranky, with the cranky feeling lasting most of the day?		
 Not at all 	Positive Threshold	
Rarely	More than half the days	Threshold
 Several days 	Nearly every day	for clinical
 More than half the days 		for chilicar
 Nearly every day 		significance
		varies hase
Role Obligations Item – Alcohol Use Disorders Section In the last 2 weeks, how often how you gove to school or work after you had been	Positive Threshold	varies based on the symptom
		on the
In the last 2 weeks, how often have you gone to school or work after you had been drinking or when you were hung over?	Rarely Several days	on the
In the last 2 weeks, how often have you gone to school or work after you had been drinking or when you were hung over? • Not at al	Barely	on the



THE SCREEN INTERVIEW (con't)

Observational data can be used in rating symptoms severity

- Each diagnostic area surveyed in screen interview have skip out criteria which determine whether or not the supplement for that diagnosis is needed
- If the child receives a threshold response for a symptom, they are queried about the next symptom in the KSADS; if the response is sub-threshold they will be asked about the lifetime presence of the symptom

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PROBES

- The probes in the KSADS-COMP interview do <u>NOT</u> have to be recited verbatim
- Interviewers are free to make stylistic changes in the wording of the probes
- Probes can be omitted if the data obtained in the introductory interview and/or on the parent and teen pre-interview forms suggest no further probing is required to rate the symptom

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CODING DISORDERS TARGETED WITH MEDICATION

- In coding disorders effectively treated with medication (e.g. ADHD), raters use the past/lifetime ratings to describe the most intense severity of symptoms experienced prior to initiation of medication or during 'drug holidays"
- Current ratings of symptoms will indicate if symptoms still problematic even on medication.
- Diagnostic algorithms use the medication treatment history and symptom data to generate diagnoses (e.g., ADHD, combined type, maintained on medication, in full remission)

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SUPPLEMENT ADMINISTRATION GUIDELINES

- The skip out criteria in the Screen Interview specify which of the supplements should be completed
- The supplements to be administered will appear on the bottom of the computer screen
- In general, the supplements are administered in the order that symptoms for the different diagnoses appeared (e.g., ADHD/MDD)
- When the time course of disorders overlap, supplements for disorders that may have influenced the course of other disorders are completed first (e.g. Substance Abuse/Mania)

KSADS-COMP REPORTS

- Symptom Response/Comments This report contains the responses to all items administered, plus all comments/notes
 Diagnosis Report – List of diagnoses and symptoms
- All data captured and readily downloadable

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two parameter with white projecting. Reserve I have effect wakes, I have add unc. (have add unc) concerning i have add unc), bling addes, I have adduce addes (or conclusion), add or address. (have i denoted address address address address address address address address of have address a	icossive works more days than not, Present
Impairment in Functioning due to wonke, Present. Christely algorithant dateses due to wonke, Present	Excessive works across breadth of domains, Present (how I look, how I did on a test, if people like me, the future, the past,)
Diffully controling works, Pream Inspanner / H. Accloning ale In works, Pream Christophysigh Control Action I works, Pream Workshophysigh ale India date of order, Pream	
Dinically significant distress due to works, Pesent	Diffoulty controlling works, Present
	Impairment in functioning due to worries. Present
Worrying has lasted at least 6 months, Present	Clinically significant distress due to workis, Present
	Wonying has lasted at least 6 months, Present

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FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

- What age children is the clinician-administered KSADS-COMP appropriate for?
- When new information comes up which is relevant to a prior question, how can it be incorporated?
- · How do you handle a child not knowing specific dates?
- Portions of the clinician-administered KSADS-COMP state, "check all that apply." How should these items be administered?
- For the consensus interview, how do resolve differences in caregiver and child responses?

DIAGNOSES MATTER The same symptom (e.g., inattention) can be associated with multiple diagnoses with different recommended treatments. Stimulant treatment, parent training, teacher consultation, social skills Antidepressants, Cognitive Behavior Therapy, Interpersonal Psychotherapy, Behavioral Activation DEPRESSION : Mood stabilizer, Multifamily Psychoeducation Group Trauma-focused therapy, safety planning PTSD

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DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS

- As depicted on the following slide, the most common child psychiatric diagnoses share many common symptoms
- A pdf of the next two slides is available on the www.KSADS-COMP.com website
- Information about the following will help to facilitate differential diagnoses:
- · Episodic or chronic nature of symptoms
- · Patterning of symptom with other symptoms; and
- Context (e.g., home vs. school) where the symptoms are most problematic





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Mania	Major Depression	Attention Deficit	Oppositional Defiant Disconder	PTSD	
Dotact period of Alconnelly Elevend, Marchel See, and Alconnelly Elevend, Alconnelly See, and Alconnelly Plas 3 symptoms (and alconnell) Plas 3 symptoms (and alconnell) Plasmathic Server See See Neurophilum See Neuroscient See Neurosci See Neuroscient Se	Men orient for Friends Main Pine 4 Symptoms Pine 4 Symptoms Cath Shyry Datashares Page Prage	Disorder Marcaranis for kand & Instructions yropasia: Marca Carlow Marchae Marca Carlow Marchae Difford yronaing Table Arosin Tab Rogen Antonio Lawi Thang Parento Lawy Antonio Carlo Parento Lawy Antonio Carlo Meter Cristical for at least for die legerschriftige Inspecifierity yropasiane (Schemmer Ziellerity) inspecifierity yropasiane	Disorder Men control of superson- breaker. Learn super- breaker. Learn super- breaker. Learn super- breaker. Learness and Super- super- Super-	Collimited A transm plan: One Re-Experimenting item: One Avoidance items: Two of the following: Definition of the following of the following Definition of the following of the following Definition of the following of the following of the following Definition of the following of the following of the following Definition of the following of the following of the following Definition of the following of the following of the following Definition of the following of the following of the following Definition of the following of the following of the following Definition of the following of the following of the following Definition of the following of the following of the following Definition of the following of the following of the following Definition of the following of the	IRRITABILITY IS A SYMPTOM OF: • Mania / Bipolar Disorder • Major Depression • Oppositional Defiant
Duration: At least one week (or any duration if hospitalized).	Duration: Minimum of 2 weeks	Fidget Driven by Motor Driffordy Remaining Seated Rens or Clarks Excessively Driffordy Physing Quietly Talks Excessively Barts Oat Autorees Driffordy Waiting Turn Often interrupts or intrudes Duration: Minimum of 6 months		The Investigation of Arrowal Items: Irritation Sett Destructive Behavior Ryperviginare Exaggerated Startle Diffuely Concentrating Steep disturbance Incomnis Duration: Minimum of 1 month	Disorder • PTSD



Mania	Major Depression	Attention Deficit Disorder	Oppositional Defiant Disorder	Posttraumatic Stress Disorder	
Manic children often present	Presence of some				
with severa initability or mixed states.	symptoms uniquely associated with depression:	For the diagnosis of ADD and ADHD, the symptoms more have had an easer prior to are 12. If the ADHD-	Presence of some symptoms uniquely associated with ODD:	Avoidance is a core feature of PTSD. Children do not like to talk about past traumas. It is	KEY FACTORS TO
Presence of some symptoms uniquely associated with mania: Abnormally Elevand or Expansive Mood	Depressed Mood Appetite/Weight Changes Psychomotor Returnation Recurrent Thoughts of Death/Suicidality	to age 12. If the ADBED- like symposise were not present in grade school to some extract, they likely represent manifestations of another disorder.	Resentfal Spineful or Vindictivu Annoys Paople on Parpose Blames others for own	thereafore importative that multiple sources be topped to obtain a complete transma history of cliddrus prior to surveying PTSD symptoms (e.g. paramts, workers).	CONSIDER IN MAKINO DIFFERENTIAL
Grandiosity Decreased Need for Sleep	If child had pro-existing ADHD with history of	ADD/ADHD symptoms are relatively chronic through	mistakes Exhibits a discovered for	Many of the symptoms of PTSD overlap with MDD (e.g., initiability, guilt, anhedonia, concentration distributes.	DIAGNOSES:
While manic symptoms may appear prior to the age of 7/12, they most frequently emerge	concentration disturbances and psychometer agitation,	early childhood. If the symptoms wax and wane significantly, alternate	rales.	concentration disturbance, insomnia), ADHD (e.g., concentration disturbances), mania (e.g., concentration	Chronic vs Episodic
later in development. The new onset of ADHD-like symptoms in adolescence should raise concerns of hipolar or another disorder.	there should have been a werearing of these long- standing difficulties if these symptoms are to also be counted toward a discussion of MDD.	diagnoses (e.g. mania, depression) should be considered.	Relatively chronic presence of symptoms. The waxing and waning of symptoms should raise red flags about other possible diagnoses.	disturbance, neklessness, initability), and ODD (e.g., initability). The presence of a complete trasma history is essential for making the differential distrated.	Setting where
The development of psychotic symptoms in response to eximulant toestment or mania with satidepresent treatment is considered by come a red flar for mania.	MDD cannot be diagnosed without a direct assessment of the child. Parents are often	ADD and ADHD symptoms appear worsa is school and unorrectured sottings than at home. They may be completely absent in highly structured one-so-one instring	Symptoms must be present across settings. Typically symptoms are woria in the home environment.	differential diagnosis. The diagnosis of PTSD requires the presence of re-experiencing symptoms. Nightmares need not be transm specific to const toward the dismosti of PTSD	symptoms worst Patterning of
Manic symptoms are most often more severe in the home setting. For diagnosis, some	poor informants of depressive symptoms.	disations.	If the symptoms are severe at home and completely	in children. The presence of mema-telated hallscinations can further	Symptoms
evidence of symptoms should be present across settings. Manic symptoms must occur	Salf-report questionnaires are an important adjunct to the clinical interview when associing descessive symptoms in	informants in finalizing an ADD/ADHD diagnosis and in monitoring treatment response.	absent at school, rele-out parant-child relationship problem(s).	complicate this diagnosis. Transma-related halfucinations are associated with dissociative symptoms (e.g. trance-like status) and are frequently	
within the contaxt of distinct episodee net as part of a chronic counts of illness. They should represent a change from baseline.	general, and suicidality in particular.			nocturnal. Children with PTSD and trauma toland hallucinations usually have eved social tulatedness and no	



DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSES

- Distractability / Concentration Problems

 Chronic, worse in school setting

 ≻likely ADHD
- Episodic, associated with decreased need for sleep
 >likely mania/bipolar
- Episodic, associated with negative self-worth and suicidality
 >likely depression
- New onset after trauma, nightmares >likely PTSD
- Chronic, associated with disrespect for authority and rules
 >likely ODD

Irritability / Temper Problems

- Episodic, associated with decreased need for sleep
 >likely mania/bipolar
- New onset after trauma, associated with nightmares ≻likely PTSD

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Review Questions

Complete the questions on your screen. The correct answers will be provided at the end of the 10-item quiz.

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2. Which of the following statements is <u>True:</u>

The Introductory Interview:

- a) Can be omitted in the interest of time
- b) Is not an essential part of the K-SADS
- c) Helps establish rapport, provides information about functional impairment, treatment history, and relevant diagnostic areas to be surveyed in greater detail later in the interview
- d) Contains probes and ratings for scoring symptoms

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3. Which of the following statements is <u>True:</u> The Screen Interview:

- a) Should ideally be completed in its entirety before completing
- any of the diagnostic supplements
- b) Surveys 2 4 symptoms for each diagnosis assessed in the KSADS-COMP
- c) Provides a diagnostic overview and facilitates differential diagnoses
- d) All of the above

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KSAE

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4. The probes included in the clinician-administered K-SADS-COMP:

- a) Need NOT be read verbatim
- b) Can be altered to make stylistic changes to facilitate the interview
- c) Can be omitted if the data obtained in the introductory interview and on the parent and teen pre-interview forms suggest no further probing is required to rate the symptom
- d) All of the above



5. If in the Screen Interview, threshold ratings are obtained in the ADHD, Mania, Depression, and Substance Use sections, supplements for these disorders are administered in the following order:

- a) ADHD, Mania, Depression, Substance
- b) Substance, ADHD, Depression, Mania
- c) Substance, Mania, Depression, ADHD
- d) ADHD, Depression, Mania, Substance

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6. If in the Screen Interview, threshold ratings are obtained in the current Depression, Mania, and Psychosis sections, supplements for these disorders are administered in the following order:

- a) Psychosis, Mania, Depression
- b) Depression, Psychosis, Mania
- c) Mania, Psychosis, Depression
- d) Depression, Mania, Psychosis

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7. If in the Screen Interview, threshold ratings are obtained in the current Depression, Psychosis, and PTSD sections, supplements for these disorders are administered in the following order:

- a) Psychosis, PTSD, Depression
- b) Depression, Psychosis, PTSD
- c) Psychosis, Depression, PTSD
- d) PTSD, Depression, Psychosis



8. Which of the following statements are False:

- a) Observational data can be used in rating symptoms severity
- b) The parent interview should ideally be completed by a different interviewer than the child interview
- c) When assessing a pre-adolescent it is best to complete the parent interview before the youth interview
- d) Information learned in the unstructured introductory interview (e.g., suspensions for fighting in school) can be used to probe the presence and severity of symptoms (e.g., fighting) assessed later in the K-SADS

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9. Which of the following statement(s) are <u>True:</u>

- a) The clinician-administered KSADS-COMP is a semi-structured instrument
- b) The clinician-administered KSADS-COMP is designed to be conducted in a conversational style
- c) Parent and youth self-report measures can be used together with KSADS-COMP data to derive best-estimate child psychiatric diagnoses

d) All of the above

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10. Which of the following statement(s) are True:

- Parent and youth pre-interview responses can be viewed online and/or printed before conducting the KSADS-COMP interview with the parent and child
- b) The Diagnosis Report lists current and past diagnoses and all positive symptoms associated with each disorder
- c) Notes that the clinician types when administering the KSADS-COMP can be viewed online and/or printed by selecting the Symptom Response/Comments tab in the Reports section
- d) All of the above

ANSWERS	
1. A	
2. C	
3. D	
4. D	
5. B	
6. D	
7. D	
8. B	
9. D.	
10.D	
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5. If in the Screen Interview, threshold ratings are obtained in the ADHD, Mania, Depression, and Substance Use sections, supplements for these disorders are administered in the following order:

- a) ADHD, Mania, Depression, Substance
- b) Substance, ADHD, Depression, Mania
- c) Substance, Mania, Depression, ADHD
- d) ADHD, Depression, Mania, Substance

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6. If in the Screen Interview, threshold ratings are obtained in the current Depression, Mania, and Psychosis sections, supplements for these disorders are administered in the following order:

- a) Psychosis, Mania, Depression
- b) Depression, Psychosis, Mania
- c) Mania, Psychosis, Depression
- d) Depression, Mania, Psychosis

7. If in the Screen Interview, threshold ratings are obtained in the current Depression, Psychosis, and PTSD sections, supplements for these disorders are administered in the following order:

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- a) Psychosis, PTSD, Depression
- b) Depression, Psychosis, PTSD
- c) Psychosis, Depression, PTSD
- d) PTSD, Depression, Psychosis

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