## **Beck Depression Inventory (BDI)**

Beck Depression Inventory (BDI-21)				
Study	Identification tool	Comparator	Population	Results
Consultation				
Dutton, et al. 2004  Quality assessed: ++	BDI-21	DSM-IV	N=220, age = 49 years, 105 male, 115 female  African American primary care patients  Prevalence of depression – 63/220	Major depression True Positive = 57 False Positive = 25 False Negative = 8 True Negative = 130
Laprise & Vezina, 1998 Quality assessed: +	BDI-21	DSM-III-R	N=66, age = 78 years, 31 male, 35 female  Nursing home residents, Canada (French)  Prevalence of depression – 27/66	Major depression  Cut-off 10 - BDI  Sensitivity = 0.963  Specificity = 0.462
Whooley et al., 1997 Quality assessed: +	BDI-30 item	DSM-III- Diagnostic Interview Schedule (DIS)	N = 543, mean age = 53 (S.D. 14), male 97%  Patients visiting urgent care clinic; San Francisco, US  Prevalence of depression – 97/536	Major depression  Standard cut-off ≥ 10 - BDI- 30 item: AUC = 87% (82-91) Sensitivity = 89% (81-95) Specificity = 64% (59-68)
Yeung et al., 2002  Quality assessed: +	BDI-21	DSM-III-R	N = 815, mean age = 50 years, 304 female, 199 male  Chinese-American primary care patients; US  Prevalence of depression - 53/180  Only those who screened positive on the BDI and agreed to be interviewed for DSM and a selective sample of those who screened negative on the BDI were interviewed	Depression: major depressive disorder Cut-off ≥ 16 Sensitivity = 79% Specificity = 91% PPV = 79% NPV = 91%

Beck Depression Inventory (BDI-21)				
Study	Identification tool	Comparator	Population	Results
Zich et al., 1990  Quality assessed: +	BDI-21	DSM-III Diagnostic Interview Schedule (DIS)	N = 31  Primary care patients who completed both the BDI and DIS, San Francisco, US  [Does not give demographic information specific to this sub-group of patients]  Prevalence of depression – 3/31	Depressive disorders  Cut-off ≥ 10 - BDI  Sensitivity = 100%  Specificity = 75%  Cut-off ≥ 16 - BDI  Sensitivity = 100%  Specificity = 89%
Community			901	
Viinamaki et al., 1995 Quality assessed: +	BDI-13	DSM-III-R	N=55, mean age = 48 years  Participants recruited from a wood factory  Prevalence of depression - 23/55	Cut-off 8/9 Sensitivity = 61% Specificity = 78% PPV = 67% NPV = 74%  Standard cut-off ≥ 10 Sensitivity = 45% Specificity = 84% PPV = 67% NPV = 68% Cut-off 10/11 Sensitivity = 39% Specificity = 88% PPV = 69% NPV = 67%

Beck Depression Inventory- Short Form (BDI-SF); Beck Depression Inventory- Fast Screen (BDI-FS);					
Study	Identification tool	Comparator	Population	Results	
Consultation					
Parker et al., 2002  Quality assessed: +	Beck Depression Inventory for Primary Care (BDI-PC)	DSM-IV (Composite International Diagnostic Interview - CIDI)	N= 302, mean age = 46.5 (SD = 12.9), 63.2% male  111 (36.8%) patients had chronic physical illness; mean duration = 9 years  Outpatients from: cardiology (29.5%) respiratory (23.2%) gastroenterology (11.6%) nephrology (14.9%) haematology (7.9%) rheumatology (5.0%) radiation oncology (4.6%) endocrinology (3.3%)  Australia, Sydney  Prevalence of depression –	<b>Depression Cut-off ≥ 4 - BDI-PC</b> AUC = 0.848  Sensitivity = 83.3% (62.2, 100)  Specificity = 67.0% (57.4, 76.7) <b>Optimal cut-off ≥ 5 - BDI-PC</b> AUC = 0.848  Sensitivity = 83.3% (62.2, 100)  Specificity = 75.8% (67.0, 84.6) <b>Cut-off ≥ 6 - BDI-PC</b> AUC = 0.848  Sensitivity = 66.7% (40.0, 90.3)  Specificity = 82.4% (74.6, 90.2)	
Scheinthal et al., 2001  Quality assessed: ++  Whooley et al., 1997  Quality assessed: +	BDI-Fast Screen  BDI-13	DSM-III- Diagnostic Interview Schedule (DIS)	N=75, age = 74 years, 33 males, 42 females  US geriatric medical setting  Prevalence of depression - 8/75  N = 543, mean age = 53 (S.D. 14), 97% male  Patients visiting urgent care clinic, San Francisco, US  Prevalence of depression - 97/536	Depression  Cut-off 4  Sensitivity = 1  Specificity = 0.84  Major depression  Cut-off ≥ 5 - BDI-13 item  AUC = 86% (82-90)  Sensitivity = 92% (85-97)  Specificity = 61% (56-66)	

Beck Depression I	nventory- Short For	m (BDI-SF); Bed	ck Depression Inventory- Fast S	creen (BDI-FS);
Study	Identification tool	Comparator	Population	Results
Wilhelm et al., 2004 Quality assessed: +	Beck Depression Inventory for Primary Care (BDI-PC)	DSM-IV	N= 212, age range = 16 – 91 years; 55.2% female  Medical outpatients and inpatients, 2.8% neurological disorders, 25.5% cardiopulmonary disease, 9.4% malignancy, 12.3% loss of mobility, 13.7% endocrine disorder, 3.8% infectious & inflammatory disorder, 12.3% renal disease, 20.2% other disease  Prevalence of depression (major depression) – 49/212	Major depression  BDI  AUC = 0.85 (79, 92)  Sensitivity = 91% (73, 98)  Specificity = 0.62 (0.55, 0.69)  Any depression (major or minor)  BDI  AUC = 0.86 (80, 91)  Sensitivity = 0.87 (0.75, 0.94)  Specificity = 0.69 (0.62, 0.76)  Affective disorder  BDI  AUC = 0.89 (84, 94)  Sensitivity = 0.89 (0.77, 0.95)
				Specificity = 0.72 (0.64, 0.78)
Community				
Stukenberg et al., 1990  Quality assessed: +	BDI - SF	DSM-III-R (SCID)	N=177 community dwelling adults, age range = 56 - 88 years, mean age = 67.4 (SD=7.20), 33% male  Prevalence of depression (any)-27/178	Any depression  BDI  AUC =0.82 (SE .06)  Mild depression  Optimal cut-off≥ 5 - BDI-SF Sensitivity = 0.71 Specificity = 0.83 PPV = 74%  Moderate depression  Optimal cut-off≥ 8 - BDI-SF Sensitivity = 0.59 Specificity = 0.93 PPV = 88%  Severe depression  Optimal cut-off≥ 16 - BDI-SF Sensitivity = 0.29 Specificity = 0.99 PPV = 99%
Viinamaki <i>et al.</i> , 1995 Quality assessed: +	BDI-13	DSM-III-R	N=55, mean age = 48 years  Participants recruited from a wood factory	Depression  Cut-off 8/9  Sensitivity = 61%  Specificity = 78%  PPV = 67%

Beck Depression Inventory- Short Form (BDI-SF); Beck Depression Inventory- Fast Screen (BDI-FS);				
Study	Identification tool	Comparator	Population	Results
			Prevalence of depression  – 23/55	NPV = 74%
			20,00	Standard cut-off ≥ 10 Sensitivity = 45% Specificity = 84% PPV = 67% NPV = 68%
				Cut-off 10/11 Sensitivity = 39% Specificity = 88% PPV = 69% NPV = 67%