

S60. WHO ICD-10: Evaluation and evolution

Chairmen: JE Cooper, B Ustun

WHO-ICD 10 EVALUATION AND EVOLUTION: SCAN STATUS

T.S. Brugha. *Dept Psychiatry, University of Leicester, Robert Kilpatrick CSB, LRI, POBox 65, Leicester LE2 7LX, UK*

SCAN is a development of the Present State Examination (Wing, Cooper & Sartorius, 1974). The latest version (SCAN 2.1) represents the culmination of a decade of work by an international team under the auspices of the World Health Organization. SCAN 2.1 covers the psychiatric phenomenology of the original Present State Examination (PSE9) together with additional items required for DSM-IV and ICD-10. (Wing et al, 1990).

In this presentation the development of the SCAN system and its associated computer software will be described. A series of studies in which SCAN has been evaluated and used will be referred to.

The important topic of training will also be covered in the presentation. Information on SCAN training is accessible on the Internet for homepage browsers at the following URL:
<http://w3socpsy.med.rug.nl/@tlcs/netscan.htm>

- [1] Wing JK, Cooper JE, Sartorius N (1974) Measurement and classification of psychiatric symptoms. University Press, Cambridge.
- [2] Wing JK, Baber T, Brugha T, Burke J, Cooper JE, Giel R, Jablensky A, Regier D, Sartorius N (1990) SCAN: Schedules for Clinical Assessment in Neuropsychiatry. *Archives of General Psychiatry* 47, 589–593.

IPDE STATUS

A. Janca, A. Loranger, N. Sartorius. *Division of Mental Health & Prevention of Substance Abuse, World Health Organization, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland*

The International Personality Disorder Examination (IPDE) is a semi-structured interview schedule designed to assess personality disorders according to ICD-10 and DSM-IV criteria. The IPDE covers the following six areas of the respondent's personality and behaviour: work, self, interpersonal relationships, affects, reality testing and impulse control. The instrument is accompanied by the user manual, screener, hand-scoring sheets and computer scoring programmes for ICD-10 and DSM-IV diagnoses of personality disorders.

The IPDE has been tested in a WHO-coordinated field trial in which 14 centres from 11 countries participated. The field test results indicate good acceptability, high inter-rater reliability and satisfactory stability for the criteria and diagnoses covered by the instrument.

The IPDE has been translated into 11 languages. A network of IPDE training and reference centres has been established in different parts of the world. The ICD-10 version of the instrument is in press by Cambridge University Press and DSM-IV version by American Psychiatric Press. A book describing development and field trial results of the IPDE is also in press by Cambridge University Press.

TOWARDS A COMMON LANGUAGE FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF DISABLEMENTS: ICIDH

T.B. Üstün. *World Health Organization, Division of Mental Health and Prevention of Substance Abuse, 20 Avenue Appia, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland*

The World Health Organization has a constitutional mandate to establish international classifications of health related conditions. The *International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities, and Handicaps* (ICIDH) is the WHO classification for "consequences of disease". It has been in use since 1980 and it is now being updated and the second revision is scheduled for 1999. The aim of this revision process is to produce a user-friendly version of ICIDH with proper tools (i.e. glossary, guidelines, training materials, computer applications and assessment instruments).

The *disablements* (impairments, disabilities and handicaps) which result from alcohol and drug use and mental disorders are a major public health problem. They are of increasing concern because of their impact on health services. Diagnosis alone does not provide sufficient understanding of the need for mental health care. Assessment and classification of disablements provides an important additional dimension for understanding health care needs, provision and outcomes. At present researchers and policy-makers are hampered in their ability to make accurate assessments of the form and frequency of such disablements, to develop projections of future health care needs and costs, and to evaluate and monitor management, treatment and outcomes. These difficulties stem from the absence of standardized methods for the assessment and classification of these disablements.

The WHO has established a program to develop a common language for disablements as well as assessment instruments in accordance with the ICIDH. The project aims specifically to develop two instruments for the assessment of disablements: One, for use in clinical settings and the second for use in health care research. Cross-cultural definitions and methods of assessing disablements will be used as the basis for developing instruments. The instruments will be reviewed and pilot tested at international collaborating centres and the revised instruments will be tested in focused field tests.

THE WHO-COMPOSITE INTERNATIONAL DIAGNOSTIC INTERVIEW (CIDI): CURRENT STATUS AND THE FUTURE

H.U. Wittchen. *Max Planck Institute of Psychiatry, Clinical Institute, Kraepelinstrasse 2-10, D-80804 München, Germany*

The last decade the CIDI has firmly established a leading position among diagnostic interviews not only in epidemiological studies in the general population as well as primary care studies, but also for many clinical studies. Furthermore an abundance of studies were conducted examining the psychometric properties of specific questions, procedures to date onset and other time-related information, diagnostic sections as well as the instrument as a whole. Whereas the beginning of these activities was closely monitored and sometimes rigidly steered by the CIDI Advisory Board established in WHO, the past decade has also evidenced the development of several modifications and derivation of the original WHO-CIDI. Some of these modifications were commissioned by WHO in response to various needs in WHO coordinated studies (HIV-infections, primary care studies); others were not officially monitored and officially sanctioned by WHO. Actually the majority of users worldwide made at least to some degree modifications in their study version in an attempt to adapt the instrument to their specific research questions. The best-known example for the latter type of studies is the University of Michigan CIDI for use in the National Comorbidity Survey (NCS). This development raises the issue, whether it is adequate at all in research to promote one standardized core instrument or whether the