

## WHAT DIAGNOSTIC TOOLS ARE AVAILABLE?



STRUCTURED CLINICAL INTERVIEW FOR DSM-IV DISSOCIATIVE DISORDERS, REVISED (SCID-D-R)				
What it measures	Purpose	Reference	Method	
A 277-item interview that assesses for amnesia, depersonalisation, derealisation, identity confusion, and identity alteration. Measures presence and severity of symptoms.	Diagnosis	Steinberg, 1994, 1995	Clinician- administered	
DISSOCIATIVE DISORDERS INTERVIEW SCHEDULE (DDIS)				
What it measures	Purpose	Reference	Method	
A 132-item structured interview that assesses the symptoms of the five DSM-IV dissociative disorders, somatisation disorder, borderline personality disorder, and major depressive disorder. The DDIS also assesses substance abuse, Schneiderian first-rank symptoms, trance, childhood abuse, secondary features of dissociative identity disorder, and supernatural/paranormal experiences. Measures presence of symptoms but not severity.	Diagnosis	Ross, 1997; Ross et al, 1989, 1990	Clinician- administered	

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MULTIDIMENSIONAL INVENTORY OF DISSOCIATION (MID)					
What it measures	Purpose	Reference	Method		
218-item instrument with 168 dissociation items and 50 validity items. Measures 23 dissociative symptoms and six response sets that serve as validity scales.	Diagnosis	Dell, 2006	Self-report (but scored by clinician)		
DISSOCIATIVE EXPERIENCES SCALE	(DES)				
What it measures	Purpose	Reference	Method		
28-item self-report instrument whose items screen primarily for absorption, imaginative involvement, depersonalisation, derealisation, and amnesia.	Screening only	Bernstein & Putnam, 1986, 1993	Self-report		
DISSOCIATION QUESTIONNAIRE (DIS-Q)					
What it measures	Purpose	Reference	Method		
63-item self-report instrument which measures identity confusion and fragmentation, loss of control, amnesia, and absorption.  Developed in Belgium and The Netherlands, the DIS-Q is more commonly used by European than North American clinicians and researchers.	Screening only	Vanderlinden, 1993; Vanderlinden, Van Dyck, Vandereycken, Vertommen, & Verkes, 1993	Self-report		
SOMATOFORM DISSOCIATION QUES	I AIAIAAIT	 			
What it measures	Purpose	Reference	Method		
20-item instrument that uses a 5-point Likert scale to measure somatoform dissociation. The SDQ-20 items address tunnel vision, auditory distancing, muscle contractions, psychogenic blindness, difficulty urinating, insensitivity to pain, psychogenic paralysis, non-epileptic seizures, and so on. A shorter version, the SDQ-5, is composed of five items from the SDQ-20.	Screening only	Nijenhuis, Spinhoven, Van Dyck, Van der Hart, & Vander- linden, 1996, 1998; Nijenhuis et al, 1999	Self-report		

