Anxiety Disorders Interview Schedule for DSM–IV

Child Version

Child Interview Schedule

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Contents

Introduction	3
School Refusal Behavior	,
Separation Anxiety Disorder	11
nterpersonal Relationships	15
Social Phobia (Social Anxiety Disorder)	17
Specific Phobia	23
Panic Disorder	27
Agoraphobia (With or Without Panic Disorder)	33
Generalized Anxiety Disorder	41
Obsessive–Compulsive Disorder	45
Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)/Acute Stress Disorder	53
Affective Disorders: Dysthymia	59
Affective Disorders: Major Depressive Disorder	63
Externalizing Disorders	67
Screening Questions for Additional Childhood Disorders	73
ADIS for DSM-IV:C Child Interview Schedule Summary	81
Clinician's Composite Summary Based on ADIS for DSM-IV:C Child Interview Schedule and Parent Interview Schedule	85

Series Introduction

The diagnostic assessment program in this Child Interview Schedule is part of a series of empirically supported treatment and assessment programs. The purpose of the series is to disseminate knowledge about specific assessments and interventions for which systematic research studies indicate effectiveness. This assessment program, along with others in the series, has been demonstrated to have empirical support for its efficacy in assessing the particular condition you are addressing. However, clinicians operate with a wide variety of patients with different characteristics who are treated in different types of settings. Thus, the manner in which the assessment program is implemented will be the decision of the clinician with his or her unparalleled knowledge of the local clinical situation and the particular patient under care. Although some data indicate that allegiance to the assessment protocol produces the best results in a variety of clinical settings, only the clinician is in a position to judge the degree of flexibility required to achieve optimal results.

We sincerely hope that you find the program, of which this Child Interview Schedule forms an integral part, useful in your clinical practice. This assessment program is one of several assessment programs for the diagnosis of anxiety disorders and screening of other related disorders. These assessments have been carefully coordinated with the DSM-IV for consistently accurate diagnoses for treatment planning and research.

For information on the theoretical approach and empirical work that supports this assessment program, please refer to the Clinician Manual. We encourage review of the Clinician Manual and its references for a comprehensive understanding. Please let us know if you have suggestions for improving our systems for helping you deliver effective psychosocial assessments and treatments for patients under your care.

David H. Barlow, PhD Distinguished Professor

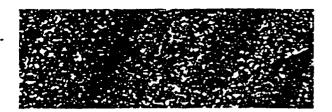
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Child's Name:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Date of Interview:	
Gender:	Date of Birth:	Age:	
Race/Ethnicity:	Religious	Affiliation:	
(to facilitate	tracking with matching Parent Interview	Scheduler	
Interviewer:			

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Introduction

The interviewer should begin with a brief introduction and explanation of the purpose of the interview. Obtain a brief description of the presenting complaint, leaving details to be covered by the interview in later questions.

would like to get a general idea about the sort of things that have been bothering you and why you think you are here today.						
,						
	·					

Okay, I have some other questions that I would like to ask you, and we will get back to what you just told me later.

During the time that we'll be together, I might use different words to ask you if you are afraid. For younger children, ask, What other words might you use to say that you're afraid? The interviewer should elicit words such as scared, nervous, frightened, and so on, and clarify their meaning, as necessary. So, feeling afraid, nervous, scared, and frightened are the types of feelings that we will be talking about today, okay?

Now, as I said, I have a lot of questions here. Sometimes you might have a lot to tell me, and other times you might have very little to say. That's because some of the questions might really be about things that make you nervous or scared, but some are not. Also, I think what you say is important, so I will be writing things down so I don't forget, okay?

Also, (child's name), before we begin, it is very important for you to realize that there are no right or wrong answers to these questions.

Throughout the interview, some questions will represent symptoms or criteria for diagnostic categories and are followed by

"Yes," "No," and "Other" responses. For some criteria, a certain number of symptoms must be endorsed before those criteria can be assigned. To facilitate the counting of those symptoms, a circle for each symptom is provided in the right margin to be checked when a child endorses the symptom. If the question or series of questions represents a criterion, the question or series of questions is followed by a diamond that the interviewer checks when the child endorses it. If all required criteria (diamonds) are endorsed, the interviewer may place a check mark in the star at the end of each section to indicate a possible diagnosis of that category.

The following instructions should be supplemented by the interviewer's use of the visual prompt, the Feelings Thermometer (found on the back cover of the Clinician Manual). The interviewer should point to appropriate levels on the thermometer.

At different times, I will be asking you to tell me how nervous or afraid you are. To help you show me how you feel, we will use this picture of thermometers. Do you know what a thermometer does? Well, this Feelings Thermometer works somewhat like a real thermometer does. If I had a real thermometer, I could put it in your mouth and it would measure your temperature, from very low to very high. Well, with this Feelings Thermometer, we measure how afraid or nervous you are, from not at all to very, very much, by your pointing to the number on the thermometer that best shows how you feel.

At this point the interviewer should explain the 9-point scale, from 0 (Not at all) to 8 (Very, very much), and should demonstrate the Feelings Thermometer, explaining how the more "mercury" that appears means more feeling, that is, that "you are more scared," just like a regular thermometer. The interviewer then gives practice examples and ensures the child's understanding of the scale.

Okay, (child's name), now that you understand how the thermometer measures feelings, let's practice with a few examples. (See Clinician Manual for more examples.) Allow the child to respond after each question.

How afraid or nervous are you when you are eating your favorite dessert?

How afraid or nervous are you when you are riding on a roller coaster?

I will also ask you to tell me how much your feelings mess things up for you. So, if you are scared or worried about something, I want to know how much those feelings keep you from having fun, doing your school work or assignments, or cause you to be upset or feel bad. We'll use the thermometer for this, too. For example, if I ask a person who is afraid of dogs how much that messes things up for him or her, then he or she might tell me "A lot" (point to A lot on the thermometer) if it keeps him or her from playing with friends, walking to school, or going on outings. For example, if a friend of yours has a dog that barks a lot and you are very afraid of it, you might stay away from or avoid going to your friend's house. But if it only bothers you a little and you are able to go to your friend's house anyway, you might say "Not at all" or "A little bit." Do you understand?

I am also going to ask you to tell me how long something has been bothering you. Sometimes I will want to know if it has been bothering you for a whole week, or maybe two weeks, or even for a month. So now, let's figure out together what kind of things have happened over the past few months (use Side 1 of the ADIS for DSM-IV:C Calendar at the back of this interview schedule). Obtain temporal prompts for potentially critical events such as a birthdays, major holidays, school vacations, and anniversaries of major losses and transitions to use later in the interview in the assessment of duration of a particular disorder (record these events on Side 2 of the ADIS for DSM-IV:C Calendar). Okay, later on I will be asking you whether something has been going on or bothering you since (mention a critical date). Do you have any questions about that?

Background Information

1.	Do you have a nickname or should I just call you (child's name)?
2.	Where do you live?
3.	What is your phone number?

School History

This section contains some general questions about the child's school attendance and performance. If the child stated at the start of the interview that his or her problem is difficulty attending

tur	tool, the interviewer should begin with Question 2 and restructe the format of the questions, for example, "If you were in tool, which school would you go to?"	
1.	During school year (September-June), ask, Do you go to school?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Öther
	During summer, ask, Do you go to school during the school year?	
	If "No" or "Other," have the child explain:	
2.	Where do you go to school?	·
3.	What grade are you in?	
	During summer, What grade will you be going into?	
1 a.	Do you like school?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other
4b.	What do you like about school? What's your favorite subject?	
1 c.	What don't you like about school? What's your least favorite subject?	
5.	What kind of grades are you getting in school?	



School Refusal Behavior

Initial Inquiry ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other Do you get very nervous or scared about having to go to school? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other 2. Do you stay home from school because you are nervous or scared? If "Yes," How many times has that happened this year? _____ Calculate percentage of days missed in the present school year. How many times did that happen last year? Calculate percentage of days missed during the last school ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other 3a. Do you get very nervous or scared when you are in school? If the child responds "Yes," ask Questions 3b and 3c. Otherwise, skip to Question 4. ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other 3b. When you are scared in school, do you ever go to the school nurse or counselor? If "Yes," How often? _____ ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other 3c. When you are scared at school, do you or does someone from school, such as the school nurse, ever call your mom or dad? If "Yes," How often has that happened this school year? Ask the child to elaborate on any "Yes" response to Question

3a, 3b, or 3c. Inquire about patterns of reassurance seeking.

	parents or school personnel about anxiety or anxiety symptoms, physical complaints, and so on? What makes things better for the child?	
4.	Has your mother, father, or someone else ever picked you up early from school because you were nervous or scared?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Oth
	If "Yes," How many times has that happened this school year?	
lf	'Yes" to any of Questions 1-4, go to Question 5.	,
	'No" to Questions 1–4. skip to Separation Anxiety Disorder 11).	
5.	For younger children, ask, Have you ever stayed home from school and had someone teach you at home?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Oth
	For adolescents, ask, Have you ever stayed home and had a tutor?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Oth
	If "Yes" or "Other," have the child or adolescent explain:	
6.	Do you miss school or leave school early because you like it better at home?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Oth
7.	For younger children, ask, If I had a magic wand, is there anything I could do to make school less scary?	
	For adolescents, ask, What exactly is it that makes school scary	

Fear (Yes or No)

8a. Now I am going to read you a list of a few things (see list following Question 8c). These are things that kids usually find most scary about school. I'd like you to tell me if any of these things make you nervous or scared about going to school, okay?

Record as "No" those responses that reflect "typical" child school-related anxiety (e.g., "a little nervous before tests." "a little nervous when I forget my homework") and record as "Yes" those responses that reflect excessive anxiety.

Fear Ratings (0-8)

8b. For each "Yes" response to the items in the list, use the Feelings Thermometer (found on the back cover of the Clinician Manual) to obtain fear severity ratings. Record the ratings (0–8) in the appropriate column.

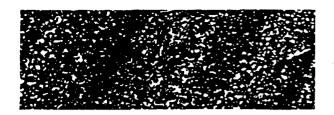
For each of those things that you said scares you (or makes you nervous) about going to school, I'd like to find out how scared you get by using the Feelings Thermometer. Tell me how afraid you feel you are of (specific situation endorsed by the child in Question 8a, e.g., "talking in front of the class").

Interference Ratings (0-8)

8c. For those items in Question 8b endorsed with a severity rating of 4 (Some) or greater, a rating of interference should also be obtained with the Feelings Thermometer. Record the ratings (0–8) in the appropriate column. Otherwise, skip to Question 9.

Okay, now I want to know how much the fears you have told me about so far have messed things up for you in school, how much it upsets you or bothers you, how much it stops you from doing things in school you would like to do, and so on. So, tell me how much does being scared of (e.g.; the teacher) mess things up for you?

	Fear Yes	R	Fear . lating (0–8)	Interference Rating (0–8)
The teacher(s) or principal				(0-0)
The other kids				
Speaking to other people				
laving to talk in class or talk in front of the class				
Taking tests				
Getting good grades				
Writing on the chalkboard		<u> </u>		
Being away from your parents because you are in school				
The bell ringing				
Gym class				
Riding on the school bus				
Eating in the cafeteria				
Homework				
Fire drills				
Anything else?				
Note. Evidence of significant school refusal behavior war clarification and further examination within each of the diagnostic categories. School refusal is not a diagnostic by itself but might be a behavioral manifestation of a clarification.	rants DSM-IV category			
disorder.		ge of	ons	et:



Separation Anxiety Disorder

symptom and place a check mark in the circle.

Initial Inquiry

	, ,		
	ne children (teenagers) worry a lot about being away from their ents or from home.		
1a.	Do you feel really scared or worried when you are away from your mom or dad and do you do whatever you can to be with them?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
1b.	Do you get very upset, cry, or beg your parents to stay home when they plan to go somewhere without you?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
1c.	When your parents leave you, do you cry or feel very bad because you miss them a lot?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	. *
1d.	When you know that you are going to be away from home or your parents, do you get very upset and worry ahead of time?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
	Count any "Yes" response to Questions 1a-1d as one symptom and place a check mark in the circle.		SYMPTOM
2a.	When you are not with your parents, do you worry a lot that something bad might happen to them, like they might get sick or hurt and die?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
	If "Yes," What do you think might happen to them?		٠
2b	. When you are not with your parents, do you worry that they might leave and never come back?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
	Count any "Yes" response to Questions 2a and 2b as one		SYMPTOM

3.	Do you worry a lot that something bad might happen to you, like someone might take you or you might get lost, so you couldn't see your parents again?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
	If "Yes," place a check mark in the circle.		SYMPTC
	If "Yes," What do you think might happen to you?		
4.	Some children (teenagers) find some places hard to go to, like over to a friend's house, because they are afraid to be away from their parents. Are there any places that you won't go, because you are afraid to be away from your parents?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
	If "Yes," place a check mark in the circle.		SYMPTO
	If "Yes," What places won't you go to? (Inquire about school, outings with friends, malls, etc.)		
	one or both circles for Questions 3 and 4 are checked, continue. herwise, skip to Interpersonal Relationships (p. 15).		
5a.	Do you try as hard as you can to always be near your mom or dad, or someone else that you love?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
5b	Do you try as hard as you can to never be at home alone?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
5c.	When you are at home with your parents, are you scared of being alone in your room or any other place in the house? For example, if your parents are on one side of the house, like in the kitchen, and you are on the other side of the house, for example, in your bedroom, do you go to the kitchen so you can be with your parents?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
	Count any "Yes" response to Questions 5a-5c as one symptom and place a check mark in the circle.		SYMPT
6a.	Do you often want to have your mother or dad (or another adult) stay close to you when it's time to go to sleep at night? For example, do you like to have someone, like your mother or father, lie down next to you when it's time to go to bed?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
6b	. Is it hard for you to sleep over at other kids' houses because you are afraid to be away from your parents?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	

	Okay, I want to know how much you feel this problem has messed things up in your life. That is, how much has it messed things up for you with friends, in school, or at home? How much does it stop you from doing things you would like to do? Tell me how much by using the Feelings Thermometer we discussed earlier, okay? If necessary, explain the	Child's Rating	
	• Interference		
)	If symptom criteria are met (both diamonds are checked), continue. Otherwise, skip to Interpersonal Relationships (p. 15).		
	To meet diagnostic criteria for Separation Anxiety Disorder, the child must respond "Yes" to at least three symptoms from Questions 1–8 and also "Yes" to Question 9. In addition, there must be evidence of significant interference in functioning, as indicated by the response in the following section.		
9	If "Yes," place a check mark in the diamond and continue. Otherwise skip to Interpersonal Relationships (p. 15).	CRITERION	<i>∶</i>
	9. Has this feeling of being scared or worried when you are not with your parents been going on for at least four weeks?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
)	If three or more circles for Questions 1–8 are checked, place a check mark in the diamond and continue. Otherwise, skip to Interpersonal Relationships (p. 15).	CRITERION	
	If "Yes," place a check mark in the circle.		SYMPTOM
	8. When you have to leave home to go to school or some place else, do you usually feel sick? For example, do you get stomachaches or headaches or feel like you are going to throw up?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
	If "Yes," place a check mark in the circle.		SYMPTOM
	7. Do you have bad dreams about being away from your parent(s)?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
	If the child responds "Yes" to any of Questions-5 and 6, continue. Otherwise, skip to Interpersonal Relationships (p. 15).		
·	Count any "Yes" response to Questions 6a and 6b as one symptom and place a check mark in the circle.		SYMPTOM

concept of interference with the child. Show the child the Feelings Thermometer (found on the back cover of the Clinician Manual) and obtain an overall rating of interference from the child. Record the number corresponding to the child's anchor response, 0–8.

If clinical interference is indicated (a rating of 4 or greater), place a check mark in the diamond.

CRITERION

If all three diamonds are checked, consider Separation Anxiety Disorder diagnosis and place a check mark in the star.

Age of onset: ____

Interpersonal Relationships

Now I want to ask you some questions about friends.

1a.	First, I want to know whether you think you have more friends than most kids do, fewer than most kids do, or about the same as most kids do? More than most kids Fewer than most kids The same as most kids Other	
lf t 1b.	he child reports "Fewer" or "No Friends," then ask Question	
1b.	If you could, would you like to have more friends?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other
2a.	Do you have a best friend?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other
2b.	How long have you been friends with that person?	
3.	Do you think you have trouble making friends?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other
4.	Once you've made friends, do you think you have trouble keeping them?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other
5.	What kinds of things do you like to do with your friend(s)? (Inquire about social activities.)	
6a.	Are you in any club or group or do you play on any sports team?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other
6b.	If "No," Did you ever?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other
	If "Yes" to Question 6a or 6b, What group(s) or sport(s) or club(s)? When?	
7.	If you had a choice, would you spend most of your time with other kids or alone?	☐ With other kids ☐ Alone ☐ Other



Social Phobia (Social Anxiety Disorder)

Initial Inquiry

Some kids (teenagers) feel really scared and uncomfortable in situations with other people—so scared and uncomfortable that they might want to stay away from these places. Some kids (teenagers) might also cry, or even have a temper tantrum, or get angry when they have to be in situations with other people. What happens is that they might be told to go to these places, but they would rather not. They are much more afraid of these situations than other kids their age are.

For any of Questions 1a–1c that the **child** endorsed, the interviewer might wish to obtain further **el**aborations to determine if that area is clinically significant. Also, if the child responded

טו נ	nese situations than other kids their age are.		
la.	When you are in certain places with other people like school, restaurants, or parties, do you feel that people might think that something you do is stupid or dumb?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
	If "Yes," place a check mark in the circle.		SYMPTOM
1b.	When you are in certain places with other people, like school, restaurants, or parties, do you think that people might laugh at you?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
	If "Yes," place a check mark in the circle.		SYMPTOM
lc.	When you are in these situations with other people, do you worry that you might do something that will make you feel ashamed or embarrassed?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
	If "Yes," place a check mark in the circle.		SYMPTOM
	If one or more "Yes" responses to Questions 1a-1c, place a check mark in the diamond	CRITERION	

"No" to Questions 1a–1c, the interviewer may use discretion in inquiring about the situations listed in Question 2c.

Fear (Yes or No)

2a. Now I am going to give you a list of some situations (see list following Question 2c). I want to know if you think you get more nervous or scared in these situations than other kids your age do.

Answer "Yes" only if these situations almost always make you scared or nervous, not if it has just happened once or twice. First, just tell me "Yes" or "No."

Note. The interviewer may use discretion inquiring about age-relevant situations. Those situations more common to older children and adolescents are grouped at the end of the list. Also, if the child responded "No" to Questions 1a–1c, the interviewer may use discretion in inquiring about all the situations listed.

1

Fear Ratings (0-8)

2b. For each situation to which the child responded "Yes," obtain fear ratings using the Feelings Thermometer (found on the back cover of the Clinician Manual). Ask, When you say that you're afraid or nervous (e.g., giving an oral report), how afraid do you feel when you're (e.g., giving an oral report)? Use the thermometer to show me how afraid or nervous you get.

Avoidance/Distress (Yes or No)

- 2c. For each situation in Question 2b with a fear rating of 4 (Some) or greater, inquire about avoidance behavior and endurance with distress. Ask, For those things you rated some or more fear (4 or higher), I now want to know if you ever try to avoid or stay away from these situations (e.g., working in groups)?
 - If one or more situations in the list are endorsed as either avoided or endured, place a check mark in the diamond.

CRITERION

	Fear	Fear Rating	Avoid Dist	
	Yes No	(0–8)	Yes	No
Answering questions in class				
Giving a report or reading aloud in front of the class				
Asking the teacher a question or for help				
Taking tests				
Writing on the chalkboard				
Working or playing with a group of kids			_	
Gym class				
Walking in the hallways or hanging out by your locker				
Starting or joining in on a conversation				
Using school or public bathrooms				
Eating in front of others (e.g., home, school cafeteria, restaurants)				
Meetings such as girl or boy scouts or team meetings				
Answering or talking on the telephone				
Musical or athletic performances				
Inviting a friend to get together				
Speaking to adults (e.g., store clerk, waiters, principal)				
Talking to persons you don't know well (e.g., strangers, new or unfamiliar people)				
Attending parties, dances, or school activity nights				
Having your picture taken (e.g., for the yearbook)				
Dating				
Being asked to do something that you really don't want to do, but you can't say no. For example, if someone wants to borrow your homework or favorite toy, is it hard to say no?				
Having someone do something to you that you don't like, but you can't tell them to stop. For example, if someone is teasing you, is it hard for you to tell them to leave you alone?				

	Are there any other times that being around people makes you nervous or scared?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
	If "Yes," Could you tell me about that?	· ¥	
no	the child responded "No" to any of Questions 1a-1c and reports fear or avoidance in any situation in Questions 2a-2c, skip to ecific Phobia (p. 23).		
res res eiti dis fer	meet diagnostic criteria for Social Phobia, the child must pond "Yes" to at least one question from Questions 1a-1c, pond "Yes" to at least one situation listed in Question 2a, and her avoid or endure social situations with intense anxiety or tress. In addition, there must be evidence of significant interence in the child's normal routine as indicated by the response the Interference section.		
bot	w I want to find out more details about some of those things that ther you. When you tell me that (insert specifics of the child's fear, ., "you don't like to start a conversation"):		
3.	Does it make a difference if the people are friends or strangers?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
	If "Yes," Which is easier? Friends Strangers		
4.	Does it make a difference if the group is boys, girls, or boys and girls?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
	If "Yes," Which is easier? ☐ Boys ☐ Girls ☐ Boys and Girls Together		
5.	Does the age of the people matter?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
	If "Yes," Which is easier—older than you, younger than you, or the same age as you? Older than you Younger than you Your age		
6.	Does the size of the group make a difference?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
	If "Yes," Which is easier—big groups, small groups, or medium size groups? Rig Small Medium		

7.	What do you think will happen when you are in igive specifics of					
	feared social situation)?					

Interference

Okay, I want to know how much you feel this problem has messed things up in your life. That is, how much has it messed things up for you with friends, in school, or at home? How much does it stop you from doing things you would like to do? Tell me how much by using the Feelings Thermometer we discussed earlier, okay? If necessary, review the scale with the child. Show the child the Feelings Thermometer (found on the back cover of the Clinicial Manual) and obtain an overall rating of interference. Record the number corresponding to the child's anchor response, 0-8.

If clinical interference is indicated (a rating of 4 or greater), place a check mark in the diamond.

If all three diamonds are checked, consider Social Phobia (Social Anxiety Disorder) diagnosis and place a check mark in the star.

Child's Rating	
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	32
11 m 7:	£1.
T,	.Z., .
CRITERION	T.

Age of onset: _	
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Specific Phobia

Initial Inquiry	
Many kids (teenagers) feel really scared and uncomfortable about certain, specific things, so scared and uncomfortable that they might want to stay away from these things. Some kids (teenagers) might also cry, or even have a temper tantrum, or get angry when they have to be around these things. Does this sound like you?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other
If "Yes," place a check mark in the diamond.	CRITERION
If "Yes" or "Other," Can you tell me about that?	
Make sure that the child is responding to fear of specific objects or situations. If unclear, ask, Okay, but many kids might be scared of (specific object or situation). Is there anything that makes you really, really scared—more so than other kids your age?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other
What is that? Can you tell me more about that?	

Fear (Yes or No)

1a. I have a list of some things (see list following Question 2c) that make some kids (teenagers) very, very nervous or scared. I'm going to give you a list of some things, and I would like you to tell me if you are really scared of these things—more afraid of them than most kids your age are. First, just tell me "Yes" or "No," okay?



Fear Ratings (0-8)

1b. For each situation in Question 1a to which the child responded "Yes," obtain fear ratings using the Feelings Thermometer.

Now, using the Feelings Thermometer, tell me how afraid you feel you are of these things that you said "Yes" to. Show the Feelings Thermometer and review, if necessary, to obtain the fear ratings.

For fear ratings of 4 or greater, place a check mark in the diamond

CRITERION



If no fears are reported in Question 1a or if all fear ratings in Question 1b are less than 2, skip to Panic Disorder (p. 27).

Avoidance (Yes or No)

1c. After obtaining the fear ratings, inquire for avoidance behavior for those items with a fear severity rating of 4 (Some) or greater. (If child is particularly sensitive, this inquiry may be stopped after one situation of avoidance is documented.)

Okay, you just told me how afraid you are of some things. Now I want you to tell me if you ever try to stay away from or avoid these things. For example, some kids might rate their fear of dogs at 8, meaning that they are very, very afraid, but if a dog was around they might still go up and pet it. But other kids who are very afraid of dogs can't go anywhere near a dog! So you see, I need to know how afraid you are, and also if you try to stay away from or avoid the things that you are scared of. Okay, so when you say that you are afraid of (phobic stimulus), do you try to avoid (phobic stimulus)?

If one or more "Yes" responses to Question 1c, place a check mark in the diamond.

CRITERION

	Fea Yes	ar No	Fear Rating (0–8)		lance/ tress No	Interference (0–8)
Animal Type						
Snakes, spiders, dogs, bees/insects Specify:						
Natural Environment Type						
High places, going up a ladder or a really tall building				:		-
Thunderstorms or lightning						
Water, like in a swimming pool, lake, or ocean						
Darkness						
Blood-Injection or Injury Type (Inquire and note for self and others) Getting shots						
Having blood tests						
Seeing blood from a cut or scrape						
If "Yes," Do you ever feel as if you are going to fainted, when you (e.g., see blood, get a shot) If "Yes" or "Other," Tell me about that.		have y	ou ever		res 🔲 🛚	No 🗌 Other
The interviewer should evaluate for vasovaging characteristic of this specific phobia subgers to fainting episodes.	•					
Situational Type						
Cars, planes, buses, or any other way of traveling Specify:						
Elevators or small enclosed places						
Other Type						
Loud noises (e.g., fireworks)	=					
Costumed characters						
Doctors or dentists	_					<u> </u>

	Fear Yes	No.	Fear Rating (0–8)		lance/ ress No	Interference (0–8)
Vomiting						
Choking					*	
Catching a disease						
Other (identified by the child)				<u> </u>		
Interference (0–8)						
1d. For each identified specific phobia rated 4 (S) fear, ask, Now, when you say you're afraid of (p) are you so afraid that it bothers you and messes with friends or school or your family? Does it sto the things you would like to do? Tell me how mu thermometer.	hobic thing: op you	stim up fo from	ulus), or you doing	•	v ar ÷	
For any specific phobia endorsed with an int of 4 or greater, place a check mark in the dia			ating	CRI	TERION	
2. Have you been afraid of (feared stimulus) for at	t least	six m	onths?		res 🗆 🏻	No 🗌 Other
If "Yes," to Question 2, place a check mark in	n the	diam	ond.	CRI	TERION	l
To meet diagnostic criteria for Specific Phobia, thave endorsed a fear of one or more objects or strating of 4 (Some) or greater; avoidance or endur specific situation; and interference in normal refunctioning, or social activities or relationships. must be 6 months or longer.	ituati ance (utine,	ons w of the acad	rith a emic		Specification of the second of	
If all five diamonds are endorsed, consider Speci sis and place a check mark in the star.	ific Ph	iobia	diagno-			
				Age	of on	set:



Panic Disorder

Initial Inquiry

1a. Okay, we just talked about how sometimes people get scared because they are scared of a specific thing. For example, being scared of a dog or being scared of the dark. But sometimes some people feel really scared for no reason at all! They are not in a scary place and there is nothing scary around. But all of a sudden, out of the blue, they feel really scared and they don't know why. Has that ever happened to you? \square Yes \square No \square Other



If "No," skip to Agoraphobia Without History of Panic Disorder (Question 1b on p. 33). Otherwise, continue.

whe	•	tly happened? When did that happen? Where were you had these feelings? Was there anything to make you						
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			*****		

Make sure any "Yes" response is not simply caused by exposure to a certain situation or object (Specific Phobia), being the focus of attention (Social Phobia), being separated from parents (Separation Anxiety), and so on. If the child gives examples that are the result of another anxiety disorder or elaboration of the response to Question 1b suggests that the child does not seem to understand Question 1a, then ask Question 1c to reassess the presence of "unexpected" panic attacks, that is, those that do not occur immediately before or on exposure to a situation that almost always causes anxiety.

If the child does give examples of "unexpected" panic attacks, skip to Question 2.

Additional Probe

lc.	Okay, you just told me about getting scared when (give specifics of situations mentioned by the child, e.g., being near a dog). Now, at that time, you were probably scared of (give specifics, e.g., the dog will bite you), right? I'm talking about having that feeling at other times for no reason at all! That is, there is nothing to be scared of, but you feel scared anyway. Has that ever happened to you?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other
	If "No," skip to Agoraphobia Without History of Panic Disorder (Question 1b on p. 33).	
	If "Yes," When did that happen? Where were you when you had these feelings? Was there anything to make you afraid then?	
		Vot. Strengt - Vot. Girls - Vot
		091 AF
	If the child still gives an example that is a result of another anxiety disorder or if the child still does not understand the question, skip to Agoraphobia Without History of Panic Disorder (p. 33). Otherwise, continue.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
2.	How many times have you had these feelings (in place described by the child)?	
	If more than once, ask the child to elaborate.	Sec
3a.	Have you ever had feelings like that in other places besides (place described by the child)?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other
	If "No," skip to Question 4.	
3b	. Where else has it happened?	
	For each place the child mentions, obtain frequency and elaboration. 1	
	3.	

Panic Attack Symptoms

In this section, inquire about symptoms only for panic attacks that occur unexpectedly in a variety of situations. Panic symptoms that are a result of another anxiety disorder (e.g., social or evaluative situations, specific objects, etc.) should not be rated here.

Inquire for the occurrence of each symptom that is typical of the most recent period of attacks. If a symptom is experienced only during some attacks (i.e., does *not* typically occur during an attack), enclose the child's response in parentheses.

Use the following inquiry and the list following Question 4b:

4a. During these attacks, do you usually experience (symptom)?

Record the child's responses in the "Symptom" column.

4b. If "Yes," **Is that feeling frightening or upsetting to you?** Record the child's responses in the "Distress" column.

	Symp Yes	otom No	Disti Yes	ress No
a. Pounding heart, racing heart (palpitations, tachycardia)				
b. Sweating				
c. Shaking or trembling				
d. Trouble catching breath or feeling like you can't get enough air to breathe; feeling smothered				
e. Feeling of choking				
f. Chest pain or discomfort				
g. Nausea or upset stomach; "butterflies"				
h. Chills or hot flushes				
i. Dizziness, lightheadedness, faintness, or unsteady feeling				
j. Feeling like you're in a dream and things are not real; or like you're not really controlling your body and what you do				
k. Numbing or tingling, like your hands and feet are falling asleep				
l. Are you afraid that you're dying?				
m. Are you afraid that you're going crazy?				

		Symptom Distress Yes No Yes No	•
	n. Are you afraid that you're going to do something and you can't stop yourself?		
	o. Are you afraid that you're going to be sick and may even die?		
	If "Yes" to 4 or more symptoms (a-o), place a check mark in the circle.		SYMPTOI
5.	Have you ever had these feelings at least one time and then for the next four weeks were always scared that these feelings would come again? (Use the ADIS for DSM-IV:C Calendar found at the back of the Interview Schedule to assist the child in establishing a	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
	time period.)	\$ 5.	
5a.	Did you worry that something might be really wrong or that maybe you wouldn't be able to stop yourself from doing something when you got these feelings? For example, did you think you'll just start running or screaming or that the feelings will never stop?	Yes No Other	
	If "Yes," Tell me about that.		
5b.	Did these feelings stop you from doing things or cause you to do things differently?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
	If "Yes," Tell me about that.		
rec	meet the criteria for Panic Disorder the child must report urrent, unexpected panic attacks at least one of which has been lowed for a month by one or more symptoms.		
att	the child endorses symptoms consistent with unexpected panic acks and responds "Yes" to any of Questions 5a-5b, place a eck mark in the diamond.	CRITERION	
¹ n	terference		
thi	ay, I want to know how much you feel this problem has messed ngs up in your life. That is, how much has it messed things up for you the friends, in school, or at home? How much does it stop you from	Child's Rating	

doing things you would like to do? Tell me how much by using the Feelings Thermometer we discussed earlier, okay? If necessary, review the scale with the child. Show the child the Feelings Thermometer and obtain an overall rating of interference (record the number corresponding to the child's anchor response, 0-8).

If clinical interference is indicated (a rating of 4 or greater), place a check mark in the diamond.

CRITERION

If both diamonds are marked, continue. Otherwise, skip to Agoraphobia (p. 33).

Are there places that you don't like to go to because you are afraid that you will all of a sudden get scared and you wouldn't be able to get away or get help?

If "No," consider diagnosis of Panic Disorder Without Agoraphobia, mark the star below, and skip to Generalized Anxiety Disorder (p. 41). If "Yes," proceed to the next section for possible diagnosis of Panic Disorder With Agoraphobia.

Presence or absence of Agoraphobia (next section) must be assessed before it can be determined whether diagnosis will be Panic Disorder With Agoraphobia or Panic Disorder Without Agoraphobia.

Age	of	onset:	
Age	OI	onset:	



Agoraphobia (With or Without Panic Disorder)

												٠		
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		ı	•	ı	u	ı			ч	٠	4	ı	ŀ	Y
														•

If Panic Disorder was diagnosed, ask Question 1a. If Panic Disorder has not been diagnosed, begin with Question 1b.

Panic Disorder With Agoraphobia

1a.	Okay, you just told me about the times that you suddenly got scared
	for no reason at all. Are there any places that you don't like to go to
	because you are afraid that you will all of a sudden get scared and
	you wouldn't be able to get away or get help?

If "Yes" to Question 1a, place a check mark in the circle and skip to Question 2.

If "No," Panic Disorder Without Agoraphobia should have been diagnosed. Skip to Generalized Anxiety Disorder.

Agoraphobia Without History of Panic Disorder

1b.	Sometimes, some people don't want to go places, like a shopping
	mall or a crowded place. This is not because they're afraid of those
	places, but when they get there, they're afraid they might have an
	uncomfortable feeling in their body, like dizziness, or their heart
	might beat too fast, and then they won't be able to escape or get
	help. Have you felt that way?

If "Yes" to Question 1b, place a check mark in the circle and continue.

If "No" to Question 1a or 1b, skip to Generalized Anxiety Disorder (p. 41).

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other 🦃

SYMPTOM

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other

SYMPTOM

If "Yes" to Question 1a or 1b, ask Question 2.

2.	What exactly happened? When did that happen? Where were you
	when that happened? Was there anything to make you afraid then?
	How many times has it happened? Has it happened any place else?

If the child's response to Question 2 suggests that he or she did not understand Question 1a or 1b; or if the child's "Yes" response to Question 1a or 1b appears to be the result of exposure to a certain situation or object (Specific Phobia), being the focus of attention (Social Phobia), being separated from parents (Separation Anxiety), and so on; or if the child cites an obvious nonagoraphobic situation, then review Question 1a or 1b, emphasizing, rewording, and clarifying the specifics with which the child had difficulty. For example, for Question 1a, the child might not understand that he or she must be afraid "for no reason at all."



Continue only if the child reports experiencing a "clinically relevant" Agoraphobic experience to Question 2 after further probing. Otherwise, skip to Generalized Anxiety Disorder (p. 41).



Fear Ratings (0-8) and Avoidance (Yes or No)

3. Okay, focusing on the place(s) that you just mentioned (list specific situations provided by the child in Question 2), I want to know how scared you feel when you are in those situations. I would like you to answer using the Feelings Thermometer I showed you before.

For situations that the child endorses with a rating of 4 (Some) or greater, inquire about avoidance. Ask the child, **Do you try** to stay away from (situation) or, if you have to be in these situations, does it make you very upset?

Situations Mentioned by Child	Fear Rating (0–8)	Avoidance Yes No

If Panic Disorder has been diagnosed and Question 1a was answered yes, continue. If no diagnosis of Panic Disorder has been indicated and Question 1b was asked, skip to Questions 5a-5c.

Panic Disorder With Agoraphobia

For Questions 4a-4c, use the list following Question 4c.

Fear (Yes or No)

4a. Okay, I'm now going to list some other places (see list following Question 4c). I would like you to tell me if you are afraid to go to any of these places because you think you might get scared for no reason and it would be hard to get away and get help or it would be embarrassing. First, just tell me "Yes" or "No."

Fear Ratings (0-8)

4b. For those situations to which the child responded "Yes," obtain fear ratings using the Feelings Thermometer.

Now, using the Feelings Thermometer, tell me how afraid you feel.

Avoidance/Distress (Yes or No)

4c. For those situations that the child endorsed with a rating of 4 (Some) or greater, inquire for avoidance or enduring with distress.

Do you try to stay away from or avoid (specific situation)?

If one or more situations have a fear rating of 4 or greater and are avoided or endured with distress, place a check mark in the diamond, and skip to Questions 5a-5c.

CRITERION

	Fear Yes No		Fear Rating (0-8)	Avoidance/Distres Yes No	
Classrooms					
School bus					
Cafeteria					
Other school situations Specify:					
Riding in a car					
Public transportation (e.g., bus, train)					
Crowds					
Waiting in line					
Doctor or dentist visit					
Restaurants					
Movie theaters or auditoriums					
Being at home alone					
Enclosed places: Elevators Tunnels or small rooms	<u> </u>				
Open spaces (e.g., ballfields, parks, playground)					
Church or temple		=			
Being away from home					
Taking walks				_	
Stores or malls					
Camp (Specify type):					
Other (Specify)					

Agoraphobia Without History of Panic Disorder

For Questions 5a-5c, use the list following Question 5c.

Fear (Yes or No)

5a. Okay, I'm now going to list some other places (see list following Question 5c). I would like you to tell me if you are scared to go to

36

any of these places because you think you might get these feelings in your body and it would be hard to get away and get help or it would be embarrassing. First, just tell me "Yes" or "No."

3

Fear Ratings (0-8)

5b. For those situations to which the child responded "Yes," obtain fear ratings using the Feelings Thermometer.

Now, using the Feelings Thermometer, tell me how afraid you feel.

Avoidance (Yes or No)

5c. For those situations that the child endorsed with a fear rating of 4 or greater, inquire for avoidance.

Do you try to stay away from or avoid (specific situation)?

	Fe: Yes	ar No	Fear Rating (0–8)	Avoid Yes	ance No
Classrooms					
School bus					
Cafeteria					
Other school situations Specify:					
Riding in a car					
Public transportation (e.g., bus, train)					
Crowds					
Waiting in line					
Doctor or dentist visit					
Restaurants					
Movie theaters or auditoriums					
Being at home alone					
Enclosed places: Elevators Tunnels or small rooms					
Open spaces (e.g., ballfields, parks, playground)					
Church or temple					

	Fe Yes	ear No	Fear Rating (0–8)	Avoid Yes	lance No
Being away from home					
Taking walks					
Stores or malls					
Camp (Specify type):					
Other (Specify)					
5d. If the child answered "Yes" to Question 1a and gives a ferrating of 4 (Some) or greater to at least one situation in C tion 4a, then consider a diagnosis of Panic Disorder With Agoraphobia. Place a check mark in the appropriate diagnosis	Ques- : h	,	RITERION	I	
If the child answered "Yes" to Question 1b and gives a ratio of 4 (Some) or greater to at least one situation in Question then consider a diagnosis of Agoraphobia Without Histor Panic Disorder. Place a check mark in the appropriate diamond. (In considering the above 2 questions, if only situation was endorsed, rule out the possibility of specific Phobia.)	n 5b. ry of one	CI	RITERION	!	
Range of Activity					
For those places you told me you are scared to go to (list places child has mentioned), tell me	the				
6a. How long can you spend in one of those places before you ge scared? (Assist the child in anchoring minutes versus how establish behavioral limits.)	ırs to	_			
6b. Are there times when those places do not make you scared? I child responds "Yes," ask, What makes it less scary? When i less scary?	s it	_	□ Yes □ ?	No □ (Other
6c. Do you get scared only if the place is far away from home, or you still get scared even if it is close to home?	r do	- , [☐ Yes □ :	No 🗆 (Other .
If "Yes," Tell me about that.					

If "Yes," Who?	
Interference	:
Okay, I want to know how much this problem has messed things up in your life. That is, how much has it messed things up for you with friends, in school, or at home? How much does it stop you from doing things you would like to do? Tell me how much by using the Feelings Thermometer we discussed earlier, okay? If necessary, review the scale with the child. Show the child the Feelings Thermometer and obtain an overall rating of interference (record the number corresponding to the child's anchor response, 0–8).	Child's Rating
If clinical interference is indicated (a rating of 4 or greater), place a mark in the diamond.	CRITERION
The clinician should note whether the child meets diagnostic criteria for Panic Disorder With Agoraphobia or Agoraphobia Without History of Panic Disorder.	
If the interference criteria is marked and the criteria is met for Panic Disorder With Agoraphobia (5d), mark the appropriate star.	
If the interference criteria is marked and the criteria for Agoraphobia Without History of Panic Disorder is met (5e), mark the appropriate star.	
	Age of onset:

Panic Disorder With Agoraphobia

DIAGNOSIS



Generalized Anxiety Disorder

Initial Inquiry

Now I am going to ask you some questions that have to do with worrying, but first I want to make sure you know what I mean by worrying.

Give the child an opportunity to give his or her definition of worrying to determine whether the child understands the definition

Clarify the meaning of worrying by saying, Worrying is when you keep thinking about things over and over and it is hard to stop thinking about it. And the things you're thinking about are usually things that make you feel nervous or afraid. All kids worry, but sometimes kids worry so much it begins to bother them. Do you understand what I mean by worrying?

la.	Some children (teenagers) always seem to be worrying. They might
	worry about school and how well they are doing; or they might
	worry about things that might happen in the future; or they might
	worry about their friends, or family, or other things. Do you think
	you have been worried a lot about things like this lately?

If "Yes" to Question 1a, ask Question 1b.

lb.	What kinds of things do you worry about? Ask the child to elabo-
	rate and record his or her responses.

Okay, now I want to ask you some specific questions about worrying.

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other

Worry (Yes or No)

2a. Use the space below each general worry area in the list following Question 2c to record the specific content of the child's worry (including information obtained from Question 1b).

Record the child's response (Yes or No) in the "Worry" column

Okay, now I'd like you to tell me if you worry about certain things more than other kids (teenagers) do. Just tell me "Yes" or "No." Do you worry about (specific area) more than other kids your age do?

If the child responds "No" to all the worry inquiries, skip to Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (p. 45). Otherwise, continue with Question 2b.

Severity Ratings (0-8)

2b. For each worry area to which the child responded "Yes," inquire about excessiveness (severity rating).

Now, on our Feelings Thermometer, tell me how much do you feel you worry about (specific area)?

If one or more worry areas are endorsed with a severity rating of 4 (Some) or greater, place a check mark in the diamond.

CRITERION

Hard to Stop (Yes or No)

2c. For each worry area endorsed with a severity rating of 4 (Some) or greater, ask the child if it is hard to stop worrying (perceived control of symptom).

Is it hard to stop worrying about (specific worry area)? For example, do you find yourself worrying about (specific worry area) when you are trying to do other things?

Record the child's response (Yes or No) in the "Hard To Stop" column.

If the child reports the worry is hard to stop for one or more areas, place a check mark in the diamond.

CRITERION

If no evidence of excessive or uncontrollable worry, skip to Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (p. 45). Otherwise, continue.

	Worry Yes No	Severity Rating (0–8)	Hard T	o Stop No
aSchool		, -		
(e.g., starting school, classwork, grades, homework)				
b. Performance (e.g., being good enough in things such as sports. dance, art)				
c. Social or Interpersonal (e.g., making friends, impressions, appearance)				
d. Little things(e.g., things that happened in the past, saying the wrong thing)				
e. Perfectionism (e.g., being on time, keeping schedules, never making mistakes)				
f. Health (self)				
g. Health (significant others)				
h. Family (divorce, finances)				
i. Things going on in the world (e.g., war; crime; community, local, and world affairs, floods, hurricanes, tornadoes)				
j. Other				
3a. Do you usually worry about these things almost every da	y?	☐ Yes ☐	No 🗆	Other
If "Yes" to Question 3a, place a check mark in the di	amond.	CRITERIO	NC	
3b. Would you say you've been worried this way for at least six months?		☐ Yes ☐] No □	Other
If "Yes" to Question 3b, place a check mark in the d	iamond.	CRITERI	ON	
If no evidence of excessive or uncontrollable worry, Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (p. 45). Otherwise, i about physical symptoms.	•			
 Okay, (child's name), I was just asking you about different that you have. Now I am wondering if you get any physicin your body when you worry. 				

Wh

When you are worrying about (specific example)	
a. Do you feel nervous and have trouble relaxing?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other
b. Do you get tired easily or feel tired all the time?	☐ Yes. ☐ No ☐ Other
c. Do you have trouble paying attention or concentrating?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other
d. Do you get upset easily and sometimes get grouchy?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other
e. Do your muscles ache, like in your legs, arms, or neck?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other
f. Do you have trouble sleeping (falling or staying asleep or have restless sleep)?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other
If "Yes" to one or more physical symptoms listed in Question 4, place a check mark in the diamond.	CRITERION
To meet diagnostic criteria for Generalized Anxiety Disorder, the child must endorse excessive worry about a number of issues or situations, respond "Yes" to Questions 3a and 3b, report difficulty controlling the worry, endorse one physical symptom in Question 4, and report distress or impairment in functioning (interference) as indicated in the following section.	
Interference	
Okay, I want to know how much you feel this problem has messed things up in your life. How much has it messed things up for you with friends, in school, or at home? How much does it stop you from doing things you would like to do? Tell me how much by using the Feelings Thermometer we discussed earlier, okay? If necessary, review the scale with the child. Show the child the Feelings Thermometer and obtain an overall rating of interference (record the number corresponding to the child's anchor response, 0–8).	Child's Rating
If clinical interference is indicated (a rating of 4 or greater), place a check mark in the diamond.	CRITERION
If all six diamonds are checked, consider Generalized Anxiety Disorder diagnosis and place a check mark in the star.	
	Age of onset:

OVERANXIOUS DISORDER

Questions in this section should be used to establish the presence of excessive and fearful behavior we specific focus on a specific situation or object (e.g. separation from a parent). It is not sufficient to count as to any of the questions in this section a child's response that is merely an example of another anxiety dis (e.g., if child has a phobia of doctors, the child must worry about things other than doctors to marrie a "Y. Question 1).

	1.	a test, or going to see a doctor?			No	
	If	"YES", Could you give me an example?				
	2.	Does it seem like you are always worrying about li such as something you've said that might have bee	ttle thin n taken	gs that y the wron	ou have do g way?	one in the pa
	If	"YES", Could you give me an example?		Yes	No	Other
	3.	Do you worry a lot that you are not good enough at ce friends?		_		
				_ Yes	No	Other
		sometimes worry so much that your head hurts, ing else happens to your body?	•	stomach	_	et, or
f "YE	S Vh	at happens?				
5. E	Do you	worry a lot about what other people might think of y	ou?			
			Yes	No	Other	
:. r	o you:	almost always need other people to tell you "don't wo	rry" or "	y ou're d o	ing a good	l job"?
	·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Yes	No	Other	
7. I	Doyou	often feel very nervous and jumpy, and like you can'	t relax?			
	• '		Yes	No _	Other	
If chi DISO		not respond "YES" to at least 4 items above (1 to 7), then (GAD). Otherwise, continue.	skip to	GENERA	LIZED AN	XIETY
8. V	Veuld	you say you've been this way for at least six months [o	r since ti	me frame j	p rovide d by	childl?
			Yes _	No _	Other	
		report existence of problem for at least 6 months for diagnoses OUS on page 35.	to be was	ranted. Ii	criteria me	t, circle
			•			

Interference Rating _



mark in the circle.

Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder

Obsessions	
1a. Now, I want to ask you more about worry, but this kind of worrying is different from what we were just talking about. Some people get thoughts or pictures in their minds that seem kind of silly or don't make sense. These thoughts can sometimes get pretty scary or upsetting, too. And they keep coming back over and over again, even though you want them to stop. These thoughts can be about all kinds of things, like thinking maybe you have germs on you, or that you forgot to lock the door at home, or that something bad is about to happen to your family. Do you ever get thoughts like that?	□ Yes □ No □ Other
If "No," skip to Question 1b.	
If "Yes," What kind of thoughts do you have?	
Additional Probé	
1b. If the child did not appear to understand Question 1a, or if you are unsure, ask the following questions:	
Do you ever get thoughts over and over about things like hurting yourself or someone else or bad things happening to someone? Or that you might get contaminated by germs or dirt? Or do you ever hear songs or sentences in your head over and over?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other
If "No" to any of these questions, skip to Compulsions (p. 48).	
If there is any evidence of obsessive thoughts, place a check	

45 E

SYMPTOM

Ratings of Obsessions

In assessing for the clinical significance of obsessions, persistence is first assessed, then distress and resistance. Use the list following Question 2c for Questions 2a, 2b, and 2c.

Persistence Ratings (Yes or No)

2a. Okay, now answer "Yes" only if you think about these things over and over again. That is, do you often think about (obsession) even when you don't want to?

Record the child's responses (Yes or No) in the "Persistence" column.

If "Yes" to any obsession, place a check mark in the circle.

SYMPTOM

Distress Ratings (0-8)

2b. If "Yes" to any persistence query, obtain a rating for distress using the Feelings Thermometer.

How upset do you get when you think about (obsession)?

If any distress rating of 4 (Some) or greater, place a check mark in the circle.

SYMPTOM

Resistance—Trying To Stop (Yes or No)

2c. For any distress rating of 4 (Some) or greater, inquire about Resistance (Trying To Stop).

Do you try to stop the thought? For example, do you ignore it, do something else, or think about something else?

If "Yes" to any indication of resistance, place a check mark in the circle.

SYMPTOM

	Persis Yes	tence No	Distress Rating (0–8)	ance— To Stop No
Aggressive Obsessions				
Do you get thoughts over and over about hurting yourself, hurting someone else, or wanting to break or throw things?				
Contamination				
Do you get thoughts over and over about catching a disease or getting germs from touching things like doorknobs, things in bathrooms, or stuff that is sticky or gooey?				
Doubting				
Do you tell yourself over and over that you didn't do a good job or that you weren't sure about something that you did or said? For adolescents, ask, Do you doubt how accurately or well you do things?				<u> </u>
Nonsensical Thoughts				
Do you hear songs or sentences in your head over and over that you can't seem to stop?	_			
Do you have to repeat numbers, words, or letters over and over, even when you don't want to?				
Do you use special number, letters, or sayings so you won't feel nervous or scared?				
Hoarding or Saving				
(Note. Distinguish from hobbies such as stamp or coin collecting.) Do you save all sorts of things that you don't need, like old papers, bits of string, or other things, because you feel something bad could happen if you throw these things away?				· 🗀
Religious or Satanic				
Do you worry over and over about things like God or the devil? For example, do you worry very, very much about being good or saying your prayers perfectly so that you won't upset God?			· 	

	Persistence Yes No	Distress Rating (0–8)		To Stop No
Symmetry/Exactness				
Do things have to be exactly in the right order or else you fear something terrible will happen? For example, do you have a special way of fixing things				e
in your room, and, if so, when they are messed up, do you get very scared or nervous? Do things have to be "even," like if you touch your left leg, do you then have to touch your right leg?				,
Miscellaneous				
Are you bothered by gross thoughts, pictures of accidents or cut up bodies? thoughts about hurting other people? thoughts that something is wrong with your body, ike being very afraid of gaining weight, being ugly, or being deformed?				
For older children: Thoughts About Sex Are you bothered by thoughts or pictures in your mind about sex that have made you feel ashamed or uncomfortable?				
Other				
Are there any other thoughts that you get over and over again that you can't seem to stop?				
About how much time each day do you spend thinking a (endorsed obsessions)?	bout			
Presence of one or more additional obsessions for n hour a day or endorsed with a rating of 4 (Some) or place a check mark in the diamond.		CRITERI	ON	
Compulsions				
3a. Some people have to do certain things over and over ag though these things might seem silly. For example, they to turn the lights on and off over and over again, or col or wash their hands over and over. Do you have to do the and over to stop yourself from feeling really uncomfort	might have unt things, hings over	□ Yes [□ No □	Other

you have to do things in a certain order or in a special way to stop yourself from feeling really uncomfortable?		
If "No." skip to Question 3b.		
If "Yes," place a check mark in the circle.		SYMPTOM
If "Yes," What kinds of things do you do?		
Additional Probe		
3b. If the child does not appear to understand the question, or if you are unsure, ask the following questions:		
Do you have to use special numbers or have to do things a certain number of times? Or, do you count things over and over? Do you touch things in a special way or do you have to touch things a certain number of times? Do you have any special habits that you have to do before you go to bed or leave your house?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
If "Yes" to any of these questions, place a check mark in the circle and continue.		SYMPTOM
Can you stop doing these things if you try?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
Would it bother you if you couldn't do them?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
If no evidence of compulsions and the child appeared to understand the questions, skip to Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (p. 53). Otherwise, continue.		
Ratings of Compulsions		
In assessing for compulsions, persistence is first assessed, then distress and resistance. Use the list following Question 4c for Questions 4a, 4b, and 4c.		
Persistence (Yes or No)		
4a. Now, answer "Yes" only if you do things over and over each day. Do		

Record the child's responses (Yes or No) in the "Persistence" column.

If "Yes" to any compulsive behavior, place a check mark in the circle.

SYMPTOI



Distress Ratings (0–8)

4b. If "Yes" to any persistence query, obtain a rating for distress using the Feelings Thermometer.

How upset do you get when you have to (compulsion)?

Resistance—Trying To Stop (Yes or No)

4c. For any distress rating of 4 (Some) or greater, inquire about Resistance (Trying To Stop).

Do you try to stop yourself from doing (compulsion)? For example, do you try to ignore it or try to do something else?

	Persist Yes	tence No	Distress Rating (0–8)		To Stop
Cleaning or Washing	163		(0-0)	1(5)	110
Do you have to clean things over and over again? For example, do you have to wash your hands or shower (take a bath) a lot during the day?					
Checking					
Do you have to check things over and over again? For example, do you check to make sure that the door is locked, check your toys or school books, check that you didn't make a mistake or do something bad, check that nothing terrible will happen to you or to your family, or check that your body is okay?					
Counting					
Do you count things over and over again or have to do things over and over a special number of times?		i			
Hoarding or Collecting					•
Do you have to save things or do you find it hard to throw away stuff like old papers, string, and so on because you think you might need them again?				_	

·	Persis Yes	tence No	Distress Rating (0–8)		ance— To Stop No
Repeating					
Do you have to do things over and over again like your homework papers, going in and out of doorways, or getting up and down out of chairs?					
Do you have to read things over and over? Do you erase and rewrite things over and over?					
Ordering or Arranging					
Do you line things up in a certain way, like your books and toys, or else you get very upset?					
Do things have to be "even" all the time, like if you touch your left leg, do you then have to touch your right leg?					
Miscellaneous Rituals					
Do you have to touch, tap, or rub things in a special way?					
always ask if you did the right thing or did something okay?					
have to ask the same question over and over?					
feel like you have to "tell on yourself"?					
*keep pulling your hair out (trichotillomania)?					
keep saying the same words, prayers, or sentences in your head over and over?					
*eat or drink things in a special order? Only eat certain foods?					
*Note. If such symptoms are endorsed, further evaluation is necessal Axis I disorders.	ary for acc	urate dif	ferential dia	gnosis fro	m other
How much time do you think you spend each day doing th	ne things	you			
If "Yes" to any compulsive behavior, place a check m	ark in				

Presence of one or more compulsive behaviors for more than 1 hour a day with distress rated at 4 Some or greater, place a check mark in the diamond.

CRITERION

Diagnoses of Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder requires the presence of persistent obsessions, compulsions, or both (more than 1 hour each day) that are repetitive and difficult to control. In addition, the symptoms must cause marked distress or cause significant interference in functioning, as indicated in the following section. Recognition by the child that the symptoms are excessive or unreasonable is not necessary to make the diagnosis in children.



If no evidence of Obsessions or Compulsions is obtained, skip to Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (p. 53). Otherwise, continue.

Interference

Okay, I want to know how much you feel this problem (specify obsessive thoughts or compulsive behaviors mentioned by the child) has messed things up in your life. That is, how much has it messed things up for you with friends, in school, or at home? How much does it stop you from doing things you would like to do? Tell me how much by using the Feelings Thermometer we discussed earlier, okay? If necessary, review the scale with the child. Show the child the Feelings Thermometer and obtain an overall rating of interference (record the number corresponding to the child's anchor response, 0–8).

If clinical interference is indicated (a rating of 4 or greater), place a check mark in the diamond.

If two or more diamonds are checked, consider Obsessive—Compulsive Disorder diagnosis and place a check mark in the star.



CRITERION

Age of onset:



Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)/Acute Stress Disorder

Initial Inquiry

Okay, (child's name), now I want to ask you some questions that are a little bit different. These things might be hard to talk about, but it's important that I ask you these questions. It's very important that you tell me now if any of these things ever happened to you. I'm going to ask you whether anything happened to you that was really frightening or upsetting and you felt like there was nothing you could do to stop it from happening. Okay?

Note. For any "Yes" response, ensure that the event was extremely distressful or upsetting to the child and that the child's physical integrity was threatened. It is important that the child perceived the event as traumatic to qualify for the diagnosis.

By DSM-IV definition, the person must have experienced, witnessed, or been confronted with (an) event(s) that involved actual or threatened death, injury, or threat to the physical integrity of self or others; the person's response must involve intense fear, helplessness, horror, or, in children, disorganized or agitated behavior.

Traumatic Event

1.	Have you ever had anything really terrible or upsetting happen to you, like being very sick or badly hurt?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
	If "Yes," place a check mark in the circle.		SYMPTOM
	If "Yes," What happened?		-

2.	Have you ever seen anyone die or badly hurt?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	توران
	If "Yes," place a check mark in the circle.		SYMPTON
	If "Yes," What happened?	÷	
3.	Have you ever been in a really bad accident or fire where you could have died?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
	lf "Yes," place a check mark in the circle.		SYMPTON
	If "Yes," What happened?	,	
1 .	Have you ever been in anything like a really bad hurricane, flood, or earthquake or had a tornado near where you lived?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
	If "Yes," place a check mark in the circle.		SYMPTON
	If "Yes," What happened?	·	
5.	Has anyone ever robbed you or attacked you?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
	If "Yes," place a check mark in the circle.		SYMPTON
	If "Yes," What happened?		
6.	Has anyone ever touched you on parts of your body that you really didn't want them to touch?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
	If "Yes," place a check mark in the circle.		SYMPTO
	If "Yes," What happened?		
7.	Has anyone ever made you touch them in places that you didn't want to?	Yes 🗆 No 🗔 Other	
	If "Yes," place a check mark in the circle.		SYMPT
	If "Yes." What happened?	-	
		_	

	8. Has anyone ever hit you over and over or hurt you very badly?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
	If "Yes," place a check mark in the circle.		SYMPTOM
,	If "Yes," What happened?		
	9. Is there anything else that someone has done to you, or makes you do, that you don't like?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
,	If "Yes," place a check mark in the circle.		SYMPTOM
`	If "Yes," What happened?		
0	If one or more circles for Questions 1-9 have been checked, place a check mark in the diamond and continue.	CRITERION	
	10. How long ago did (PTSD event) happen?		
	PTSD event specified by the child:		
"	If response to Question 10 is more than 1 month, place a mark in the diamond and continue. Otherwise, skip to Affective Disorders: Dysthymia (p. 59).	CRITERION	
	Note. If event occurred less than 1 month ago consider diagnosis of Acute Stress Disorder.		
	PTSD Symptoms		
	Reexperiencing Symptoms 11. Do you have a lot of thoughts that you don't want to have about (PTSD event)?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
•	For young children, ask, Do you ever play or draw pictures about (PTSD event)?		
	If "Yes," place a check mark in the circle.		SYMPTOM
-	12. Do you have a lot of bad dreams about (PTSD event)?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	,
_	If "Yes," place a check mark in the circle.		SYMPTOM

	13. Do you sometimes feel that (PTSD event) is about to happen again?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	If "Yes," place a check mark in the circle.		SYMPT
	14. When things remind you of (PTSD event), do you get very upset?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
	If "Yes," place a check mark in the circle.		SYMPT
	15. When things remind you of (PTSD event), do you get uncomfortable feelings in your body? For example, does your heart beat real fast, or do you sweat or shake?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
	If "Yes," place a check mark in the circle.	,	SYMPTO
\bigcirc	If one or more es for Questions 11–15 have been checked, on the diamond. Otherwise, skip to Affective Disorders (p. 59	CRITERION	
	Avoidance Symptoms		
	16. Do you try very hard not to think about (PTSD event)?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
	If "Yes," place a check mark in the circle.		SYP
	17. Do you try to stay away from things that remind you of (PTSD event)?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
	If "Yes," place a check mark in the circle.		SYMPT(
	18. Are there some things about (PTSD event) that you can't remember?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
	If "Yes," place a check mark in the circle.		SYMPT
•	19. Since (PTSD event), have you stopped doing things that you used to enjoy, such as playing games, going on outings, or doing hobbies?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
	If "Yes," place a check mark in the circle.		SYMP"
	20. Have you become less interested in seeing friends since (PTSD event)?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
	If "Yes." place a check mark in the circle.		SYMP

21	Since (PTSD event), has it become difficult for you to show other people how you feel? For example, are you hiding your feelings and keeping them to yourself?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
	If "Yes," place a check mark in the circle.		SYMPTOM
22.	Do you think that when you grow up, you will be able to do all of the things that you would like to do, such as going to college, getting married or getting a job, having children or things like that?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
	If "No," place a check mark in the circle.		SYMPTOM
23.	Since (PTSD event), are you doing some things now that you haven't done since you were a little kid, like maybe wetting your pants or bed, sucking your thumb, or always wanting to be with your mom or dad?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
	If "Yes," place a check mark in the circle.		SYMPTOM
pla	three or more circles for Questions 16–23 have been checked, ace a check mark in the diamond. Otherwise, skip to Affective sorders (p. 59).	CRITERION	
•	rperarousal Symptoms ve you had any of these problems since (PTSD event)?		
24a	Trouble sleeping	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
	If "Yes," place a check mark in the circle.		SYMPTOM
24b	. Losing your temper	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
	If "Yes," place a check mark in the circle.		SYMPTOM
24c	. Having a hard time paying attention	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
•	If "Yes," place a check mark in the circle.		SYMPTOM
2 4 d	Being on the "look out" a lot so you will be ready if something bad happens	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
	If "Yes," place a check mark in the circle.		SYMPTOM

•	24e. When things happen by surprise or all of a sudden, like hearing a loud noise that you didn't expect, does it make you "jump"? (The interviewer should display startle response.)	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Othe	بد ر
	If "Yes," place a check mark in the circle.	2	SYMPTO
	If two or more circles for Questions 24a-24e have been checked, place a check mark in the diamond. Otherwise, skip to Affective Disorders (p. 59).	CRITERION	
	In order to meet diagnostic criteria for Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), the child must answer "Yes" to at least one of Questions 1–9, "Yes" to one of Questions 11–15, "Yes" to three of Questions 16–23, and "Yes" to two of Questions 24a–24e. In addition, symptoms must be present for more than 1 month and interference in functioning (a rating of 4 or greater) must be evident. If less than 1 month since traumatic event, consider Acute Stress Disorder.	,	
	Interference		
	Okay, I want to know how much you feel this problem has messed things up in your life. That is, how much has it messed things up for you with friends, in school, or at home? How much does it stop you from doing things you would like to do? Tell me how much by using the Feelings Thermometer we discussed earlier, okay? If necessary, review the scale with the child. Show the child the Feelings Thermometer and obtain an overall rating of interference (record the number corresponding to the child's anchor response, 0–8).	Child's Rating	
	If clinical interference is indicated, place a check mark in the diamond.	CRITERION	
	If all six diamonds are checked, consider Posttraumatic Stress Disorder diagnosis and place a check mark in the star.		
		Age of onset:	
			•



Affective Disorders: Dysthymia

,	In	itial Inquiry		
	la.	. Have you ever had a whole year where you felt sad more days than you felt good?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
	1b	. Have you been feeling sad more days than you feel good this past year?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
)		If "Yes" to Question 1a or 1b, place a check mark in the diamond and continue.	CRITERION	
	1c.	During that (this) year, was there ever a two-month period of time when you actually felt good <i>more</i> days than you felt bad? For example, did you feel good during the summer?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
)		If the child responds "Yes" to Question 1c, then Dysthymia may not be present. Continue.		
	2.	During this time, did you also have trouble eating or sleeping?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
		If "Yes," place a check mark in the circle.		SYMPTOM
	3.	During this time did you also have trouble keeping your mind on things?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
	• .	If "Yes," place a check mark in the circle.		SYMPTOM
	4.	Did you feel very tired and not want to do much?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
		If "Yes," place a check mark in the circle.		SYMPTOM
)		one or more circles for Questions 2–4 have been checked, place	CRITERION	

Okay, now I am going to tell you about things that happen to some people when they feel really sad. I want to find out if these things happened to you when you felt sad like that. It could be either something that you yourself noticed or maybe somebody else noticed. For example, sometimes when people are really sad, they have trouble eating. So I am going to ask you if you have trouble eating when you feel sad. It could be that either you noticed that you had trouble eating or somebody, like maybe your mother, told you. Do you understand?

Okay, now answer "Yes" only if the things I ask you happened during that year that you felt sad.

5a.	Ate more than usual	, □ Yes □ No □ Other	
5b.	Ate less than usual	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
	Count any "Yes" response to Questions 5a and 5b as one symptom only and place a check mark in the circle.		SYMPTO
6 a .	Had trouble sleeping	\square Yes \square No \square Other	
6b.	Slept a lot more than usual	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	· -
	Count any "Yes" response to Questions 6a and 6b as one symptom only and place a check mark in the circle.		SYMFIC
7.	Felt really tired or had no energy	\square Yes \square No \square Other	
	If "Yes," place a check mark in the circle.		SYMPTO
8.	Felt that you were no good	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
	If "Yes," place a check mark in the circle.		SYMPT
9.	For children, ask, Had trouble keeping your mind on things or making up your mind	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
	For adolescents, ask, Had trouble making decisions		
	If "Yes," place a check mark in the circle.		SYMPT
10.	For children, ask. Felt that things would never work out right	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
	For adolescents, ask. Felt that things were hopeless		
	If "Yes," place a check mark in the circle.		SYMP

If two or more circles for Questions 5-10 have been checked, place a check mark in the diamond. Otherwise, skip to Major Depressive Disorder (p. 63).

CRITERION

11. Are you feeling sad like that now? When was the last time you felt sad like that? How long have you been feeling this way? (Assess for current dysthymia.)

If the child reports the presence of at least two of the symptoms in Questions 5-10, consider Dysthymia diagnosis. Whether or not the child meets criteria for Dysthymia, all children should be assessed for Major Depressive Disorder.

Interference

Okay, I want to know how much you feel this problem has messed things up in your life. That is, how much has it messed things up for you with friends, in school, or at home? How much does it stop you from doing things you would like to do? Tell me how much by using the Feelings Thermometer we discussed earlier, okay? If necessary, review the scale with the child. Show the child the Feelings Thermometer and obtain an overall rating of interference (record the number corresponding to the child's anchor response, 0-8).

If clinical interference is indicated (a rating of 4 or greater), place a check mark in the diamond.

If all four diamonds are checked, consider Dysthymia diagnosis and place a check mark in the star.

Child's Rating

CRITERION

Age of onset:



Affective Disorders: Major Depressive Disorder

Initial Inquiry

Now, I want to ask you again about sad feelings, but this time it's about feeling even more sad than we just talked about. Do you know what it means to be depressed?

Determine whether the child understands the meaning of *depressed*.

Clarify the meaning of depressed by saying, Depressed is a feeling that some people have when they are feeling very, very sad. Now it's not like the feeling we just talked about or the feeling someone gets when a pet dies or a good friend moves away. It's a lot worse. I'm talking about feeling so sad that they just can't seem to have fun anymore and they don't feel that good things are ever going to happen to them again. Also, a lot of times they feel very tired and they don't want to do much.

Do you understand what I mean now by "feeling depressed"? Be certain that the child understands the meaning.

check mark in the diamond and continue. If the child

a.	Okay, (child's name), have you ever felt depressed?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other
	If "No," the presence of specific symptoms (4a–11d) may be proped.	
b.	If "yes" tell me about that.	
	If the child responds "Yes" to Question la and reports an episode that is clinical in nature in Question lb, then place a	CRITERION

	significant depressive episodes.	
	2. Have you ever felt that way for more than one day?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Othe
	If "No," skip to Externalizing Disorders (p. 67). Otherwise, continue.	
	3a. Have you ever felt that way every day for at least two weeks?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other
	3b. Have you been feeling depressed almost every day for these pastwo weeks?	Yes No Other
)	If "Yes" to Question 3a or 3b, inquire whether there was a legitimate reason for sadness (death in family, etc.). If inqu	CRITERION

responds "Yes" to Question 1a but reports an episode that is nonclinical in nature in Question 1b, then probe further to determine whether the child ever experienced clinically

If "No" to Question 3a or 3b, skip to Externalizing Disorders (p. 67).

shows that depression was limited to those instances in which there was a legitimate reason and was not longer or more severe than would be expected, code as "Other" and skip to Externalizing Disorders (p. 67). Otherwise, place a check mark

3c. Are you feeling sad like that now? When was the last time you felt sad like that? How long have you been feeling this way?

If necessary, use the ADIS for DSM-IV:C Calendar found at the back of the interview schedule to illustrate a 2-week period.

Depressive Symptoms

in the diamond and continue.

Okay, now I am going to tell you about things that happen to some people when they feel depressed. I want to find out if these things happen to you when you feel depressed. It could be either comething that you yourself noticed or maybe somebody else noticed. For example, sometimes when people are depressed they have trouble eating so I am going to ask you if you have trouble eating when you feel like that. So it could be that either you noticed that you had trouble eating or somebody, like maybe your mother, told you. Do you understand?

Okay, now I only want you to answer "Yes" if the things I asked you happened almost every day for at least two weeks. For example, if you

had trouble eating just one day, you would answer "No" because it was not every day. But if it was almost every day, then you would answer "Yes." (Point to almost every day during a 2-week period on the calendar. If necessary, elaborate with further examples.) Yes No Other 4a Ate more than usual ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other 4b. Ate less than usual 4c. Gained weight ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other 4d. Lost weight Count any "Yes" response to Questions 4a-4d as one symptom **SYMPTOM** only and place check mark in circle. ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other 5a. Had trouble sleeping ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other 5b. Slept a lot more than usual Count any "Yes" response to Questions 5a and 5b as one SYMPTOM symptom only and place a check mark in the circle. ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other 6a. Had trouble sitting still ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other 6b. Moved very, very slowly **SYMPTOM** Count any "Yes" response to Questions 6a and 6b as one symptom only and place a check mark in the circle. ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other 7. Things were not fun **SYMPTOM** If "Yes," place a check mark in the circle. 8. Felt really tired or had no energy ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other SYMPTOM If "Yes," place a check mark in the circle. ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other 9. Felt that you were no good or blamed yourself for lots of bad things **SYMPTOM** If "Yes," place a check mark in the circle. Yes No Other 10. Had trouble thinking or keeping your mind on things

If "Yes," place a check mark in the circle.

SYMPTOM

11a. Thought a lot about death or dying	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
11b. Thought about killing yourself	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
Okay, you just answered whether some things happened almost every day for two weeks when you felt really sad. Now, I am going to ask you a couple more things, and I just want to know if it ever happened at all, even just once.	:	
11c. Thought of a way to try to kill yourself	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
11d. Tried to kill yourself	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
Count any "Yes" response to Questions 11a-11d as one symptom only and place a check mark in the circle.	•	SYMPTO
If the child responds "Yes" to Question 11a, 11b, 11c, or 11d, the interviewer should obtain further details and assess the current risk of harm to self or others. Inquire about specifics of plan, time of occurrence, frequency of such thoughts, details of the attempt, current absence or presence of ideation, and so on, and take appropriate preventative action.		
Diagnosis of Major Depressive Disorder requires five "Yes" responses to Questions 4-11. Also, the symptoms must occur together nearly every day for at least 2 weeks. If five or more circles are checked, place a check mark in the diamond.	CRITERION	
Interference		
Okay, I want to know how much you feel this problem has messed things up in your life. That is, how much has it messed things up for you with friends, in school, or at home? How much does it stop you from doing things you would like to do? Tell me how much by using the Feelings Thermometer we discussed earlier, okay? If necessary, review the scale with the child. Show the child the Feelings Thermometer and obtain an overall rating of interference (record the number corresponding to the child's anchor response, 0–8).	Child's Rating	
If clinical interference is indicated (a rating of 4 or greater), place a check mark in the diamond.	CRITERION	
If all four diamonds are checked, consider Major Depressive diagnosis and place a check mark in the star.		

Age of onset: DIAGNC



Externalizing Disorders

Up until now all of the questions I've asked you have had to do with feeling scared, nervous, worried, or sad. But now, I'll be asking you about things you might do or ways you might act that might make it hard for you at school, with friends, or at home.

Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)

Attention Deficit

~,	territori bericit		
1.	Do you often make little mistakes, like on school work, or chores, or other things that you do?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	_
	If "Yes," place a check mark in the circle.		SYMPTOM
2.	For younger children, ask, When you are supposed to be paying attention to one thing, do you find yourself paying attention to other things?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
	For adolescents, ask, Are you easily distracted?		
	If "Yes," place a check mark in the circle.		SYMPTOM
3.	Do people often complain that you don't listen or pay attention?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
	If "Yes," place a check mark in the circle.		SYMPTOM
4.	Do you find that you just can't finish things that others ask you to do, such as chores, homework, and so forth?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
	If "Yes," place a check mark in the circle.		SYMPTOM
If	"Yes" to any of Questions 1-4, continue. Otherwise, skip to		



If "Yes" to any of Questions 1–4, continue. Otherwise, skip to Hyperactivity–Impulsivity (p. 69).

5.	is it hard to keep your schoolwork or other things in order (organized)?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	·
	If "Yes," place a check mark in the circle.	*	SYMPTON
6a.	Do you dislike doing your schoolwork or homework because it's hard to keep your mind on things like that?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
6b.	Do you not do your schoolwork or homework because it's hard to keep your mind on things like that?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
	Count any "Yes" response to Questions 6a and 6b as one symptom and place a check mark in the circle.	•	SYMPTON
che	nree or more circles for Questions 1–6 have been cked, continue. Otherwise, skip to Hyperactivity–Impulsivity 69).		
7.	Do you often lose things that you need, such as school books, pencils, toys, and so on?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
	If "Yes," place a check mark in the circle.	• .	SYMPTON
8.	Do you have trouble concentrating on things when there's noise or other things going on around you?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
	lf "Yes," place a check mark in the circle.		SYMPTON
9.	Do you often lose your place or forget what you were doing?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
	If "Yes," place a check mark in the circle.		SYMPTON
che	ix or more circles for Questions 1–9 have been checked, place a eck mark in the diamond and continue. Otherwise skip to peractivity-Impulsivity (p. 69).	CRITERION	
10.	How old were you when you started (list items to which the child responded "Yes")?		
	It response is before age 7, place a check mark in the diamond.	CRITERION	

Ну	peractivity-Impulsivity		.~
1.	Do you usually have a lot of trouble staying in your seat?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
	If "Yes," place a check mark in the circle.		SYMPTOM
2.	For children, ask, Do you get yelled at because you run around a lot or climb on things, such as the furniture?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
	For adolescents, ask, Do you often feel restless, like you need to keep moving or doing something?		
	If "Yes." place a check mark in the circle.		SYMPTOM
3.	For children, ask, Do you have trouble playing quietly?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
•	For adolescents, ask, Do you have trouble sitting and doing things quietly by yourself?		,
	If "Yes," place a check mark in the circle.		SYMPTOM
4.	For children, ask, Are you almost always moving your hands and feet?		•
	For adolescents, ask, Do you often feel restless?		
	If "Yes," place a check mark in the circle.		SYMPTOM
	one or more circles for Questions 1—4 are checked, continue. herwise, skip to Question 11a (p. 70).		
5.	Do you always seem to be doing things? For example, do you go from one activity to another all day?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
	If "Yes," place a check mark in the circle.		SYMPTOM
. 6.	Do people tell you that you talk too much?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	.
	If "Yes," place a check mark in the circle.		SYMPTOM
	three or more circles for Questions 1–6 are checked, continue. herwise, skip to Screening Questions (p. 73).		
7.	Do you usually answer a question before the person is done asking it?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
	If "Yes," place a check mark in the circle.		SYMPTOM

	8. Is it hard to wait for your turn in games or in groups?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	•
	If "Yes," place a check mark in the circle.		SYMPTOM
	9. Do people tell you that you "butt into" things too much?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
	If "Yes," place a check mark in the circle.		SYMPTOM
0	If six or more circles for Questions 1–9 have been checked, place a check mark in the diamond and continue. If the diamond for Attention Deficit has been checked but not the diamond for Hyperactivity–Impulsivity, continue. Otherwise skip to Screening Questions (p. 73).		
	10. How old were you when you started (list some items to which the child responded "Yes")?		
	If response is below age 7, place a check mark in the diamond.	CRITERION	
	11a. Do you (list some items to which the child responded "Yes") in school?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
	If "Yes," place a check mark in the circle.		SYMPTOM
	11b. Do you (list some items to which the child responded "Yes") at home?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
	If "Yes," place a check mark in the circle.		SYMPTOM
	11c. Do you (list some items to which the child responded "Yes") with friends?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
	If "Yes," place a check mark in the circle.		SYMPTOM
	If two or more circles for Questions 11a-11c have been checked, place a check mark in the diamond and continue. Otherwise, skip to Screening Questions (p. 73).	CRITERION	
	Interference		
•	Okay, I want to know your feelings about how much this problem has messed things up in your life. That is, how much has it messed things up for you with friends, in school, or at home? How much does it stop you	Child's Rating	

from doing things you would like to do? Tell me how much by using the thermometer we discussed earlier, okay? If necessary, review the scale with the child. Show the child the Feelings Thermometer and obtain an overall rating of interference (record the number corresponding to the child's anchor response, 0–8).

If clinical interference is indicated (a rating of 4 or greater), place a check mark in the diamond.

To meet criteria for a diagnosis of ADHD, the child must respond "Yes" to at least six of Questions 1–9 in the Attention Deficit section and "Yes" to at least six of Questions 1–9 in the Hyperactivity–Impulsivity section. Also, the child must have indicated that the problem has been going on for at least 6 months, began before age 7, and occurs in more than one setting.

Specific ADHD subtypes might apply if criteria are met for only Attention Deficit or Hyperactivity-Impulsivity.

If all diamonds in Attention Deficit but none in Hyperactivity– Impulsivity are checked, consider ADHD Predominantly Inattentive Type (Attention Deficit) diagnosis and place a check mark in the corresponding star.

If no diamonds in Attention Deficit and all diamonds in Hyperactivity-Impulsivity are checked, consider ADHD Predominantly Hyperactive-Impulsive Type (Hyperactivity-Impulsivity) diagnosis and place a check mark in the corresponding star.

If all diamonds in Attention Deficit and in Hyperactivity– Impulsivity are checked, consider ADHD Combined Type (Attention Deficit and Hyperactivity–Impulsivity) diagnosis and place a check mark in the corresponding star. CRITERION

Age of onset: _____

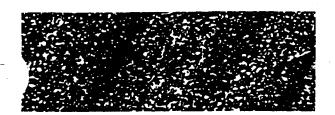
ADHD Predominantly Inattentive Type

ADHD Combined Type

DIAGNOSIS

ADHD Predominantly Hyperactive-Impulsive Type

DIAGNOSIS



Screening Questions for Additional Childhood Disorders

This section contains screening questions for additional disorders that the interviewer might wish to pursue. The questions here are provided for the purpose of gathering basic information, not for establishing full diagnostic criteria. Further clinical inquiry will be necessary to confirm the presence of any of these disorders. If responses to questions in these categories indicate the need for further inquiry, the interviewer can circle the question mark at the end of each set of questions for each diagnostic category.

Substance Abuse

If the respondent is 11 years old or older or if you suspect the possibility of alcohol or other drug use in a younger child, ask Questions 1 and 2.

1.	Do you drink alcohol, like beer or wine?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other
	If "Yes," ask the child to elaborate.	
2.	Do you smoke pot (marijuana) or use any other illegal drug? If "Yes," ask the child to elaborate.	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other
	If the child responds "Yes" to Question 1 or 2 and the elaboration suggests a problem, ask Question 3. Otherwise, skip to Schizophrenia (p. 74).	

3.	Have you ever been in trouble with your family, school, or police because of your use of (name substance)?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	ŧ,
	If "Yes," ask, What happened?	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
ob	the child's responses suggest possible problems with substances, tain further details, assess the current status, and take appropriaction.		
ne	responses to Questions 1-3 warrant further clinical inquiry cessary to confirm Substance Abuse diagnosis, circle the quesn mark.	Substance Abuse	2
Sc	hizophrenia		
1a.	Have you ever heard voices when no one else was around?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
1b.	Have you ever heard voices that no one else heard when other people were around?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
	If the child responds "Yes" to either Question 1a or 1b, explain that this means actually hearing through the ears, as the child hears you, and not just a voice in the head, as one hears a thought. If this is the case, then count as a "Yes"; otherwise, do not.		a.
2.	Have you ever seen things that were not really there?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
3.	Do you get the feeling that people might do things behind your back to hurt you so that you need to be on the lookout?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
4.	Do people tell you that they have trouble understanding you because you talk in a way that doesn't make sense?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other	
fur	the child's responses suggest possible Schizophrenia, obtain ther details, assess the current status, and take appropriate tion.		
ne	responses to Questions 1-4 warrant further clinical inquiry cessary to confirm Schizophrenia diagnosis, circle the question ark.	Schizophrenia	

t

Selective Mutism

If the child has not responded verbally during the interview, it might be necessary to encourage the the child to use of the Feelings Thermometer or to nod yes or no to answer the following questions. ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other 1. Do you speak up at school when the teacher calls on you? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other 2. Do you talk to friends and other people who ask you questions? If "Yes" to Question 1 or 2, skip to Eating Disorders (p. 75). CRITERION If "No" to Questions 1 and 2, place a check mark in the diamond and continue. ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other 3. Do you talk with your family when you are at home? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other 4. Do you have any friends who speak for you? For instance, when you need something at school, do your friends ask for you? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other 5. Are things hard for you at school because you won't talk? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other 6. Are your parents upset because you won't speak to other people? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other 7. Have you ever spoken in school? If "Yes," When did you stop? Did anything happen to upset you? Diagnosis of Selective Mutism requires a failure to speak in selected situations, such as school, despite speaking in other situations; interference in functioning; and duration of at least 1 month. If the child's responses suggest Selective Mutism, obtain further details and take appropriate action. If responses to Questions 1–7 warrant further clinical inquiry Selective Mutism necessary to confirm Selective Mutism diagnosis, circle the question mark. **Eating Disorders** 1. Do you think that your weight is what it should be for someone ·□ Yes □ No □ Other your age?

2. Do you wish that you could be thinner than you are now?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other

3.	Do you worry a lot about your weight?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other
4.	Do you find it hard to control your eating?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other
5.	Do you have times when you go without eating (fasting) so that you can control your weight?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other
6.	Do you ever find yourself eating a lot of food at one time?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other
7.	People try all sorts of things to control or lose weight. They might go on diets, use medications, exercise for hours, or even try to vomit so that they don't gain any weight. Do you do anything like that to control your weight?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other
	If "Yes" or "Other," What kinds of things have you done in the past to control your weight?	
8.	What is your goal weight? Are you satisfied with your weight now?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other
	he child's responses suggest a possible Eating Disorder, obtain ther details and assess the current status.	
nec	esponses to Questions 1-8 warrant further clinical inquiry tessary to confirm Eating Disorder diagnosis, circle the question rk.	Eating Disorder
Sc	matoform Disorders	
Ну	pochondriasis	
1.	Are you always worrying that you might have a serious disease or illness (e.g., cancer, AIDS, etc.)?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other
	If "Yes," What types of diseases or illnesses do you think you might have?	
2.	Do you have any feelings (symptoms) or pains in your body that you think could be something serious?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other
	If "Yes," What feelings (symptoms) do you have?	
	How often do these feelings (symptoms) happen to you?	

If "Yes" or unsure to either Question 1 or 2, continue. Otherwise, skip to Somatization Disorder (p. 77).	
3. Have you seen any doctors to find out what is wrong?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other
If "Yes," What did the doctor tell you?	
4. If the doctor or your parent(s) tell you that everything is okay, that there is nothing wrong with you, do you believe them?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other
Somatization Disorder	
1. Do you have to go to the doctor a lot because of many different problems?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other
If "Yes," What kinds of problems have you had?	
If "No," skip to Optional Interference Inquiry (p. 78).	
Note. DSM-IV requires the following criteria for Somatization Disorder:	
 Four pain symptoms (e.g., head, stomach, back, joints, extremities, chest, rectal, menstruation, or urination). Two gastrointestinal symptoms (e.g., nausea, diarrhea, bloating, promiting intelegence of several different foods). 	
 vomiting, intolerance of several different foods). One sexual symptom (e.g., irregular menses, excessive menstrual bleeding). 	
 One pseudoneurological symptom (e.g., conversion symptoms, paralysis or localized weakness, difficulty swallowing or lump in throat, hearing loss, urinary retention, hallucinations, loss of touch or pain sensations, double vision, blindness, deafness, seizures). 	
2. In what ways have these problems messed things up for you?	
If the child's responses suggest a possible Somatoform Disorder, obtain details and assess the current status.	
If responses to Questions in the Hypchondriasis and Somatization sections warrant further clinical inquiry necessary to confirm Somatoform Disorder diagnosis, circle the question mark.	Somatoform Disorder

Somatoform Disorder

Optional Interference Inquiry

To identify specific areas of interference for any of the previously presented disorders, the interviewer may ask the following questions: Yes No Other Does this problem mess things up for you at school? Think about whether it stops you from doing things at school and makes it hard for you to have fun at school. ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other Does this problem mess things up with friends? Think about whether it keeps you from making friends or doing things with friends. Does this problem mess things up for you with your family? Think about ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other whether it keeps you and your family from doing the things you would all like to do. ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other Does this problem mess things up for you, such as sleeping, eating, or concentrating on things like homework? Does it cause you to cry or to

For those questions to which the child responded "Yes" or "Other," inquire further to confirm that the child is referring to a clinically significant problem: How does it interfere? What does it stop you from doing? What has it changed in your life?

get upset easily?

Child Initiated Topics (previously undiscussed)

1	Of all the things that you talked about today, like (give examples), which is the one problem that you would most like help with? If the child responds "Nothing," inquire, What do you think your parents want you to have help with?
	Is there anything else that we should talk about? Anything that we haven't covered?
-	



ADIS for DSM-IV:C Child Interview Schedule Summary

Name of Parent(s) Interviewer Interview Date Interview Behavior Mental Status Psychosocial Stressors
Interview Behavior Mental Status
Interview Behavior Mental Status
Mental Status
Mental Status
The next series of questions are intended as a guide to assess the severity of psychosocial stressors. The interviewer should inquire about loss, parental divorce or separation, change in schools, and other specific stressors that might have an impact on the child's presenting complaint.
Think back over the past year. Have there been any problems or changes
a. In your family?

b.	In your friendships?
<u>.</u>	With school?
l.	With your health?
•	With your parents' health or other family members' health?
۷a	rrative Summary
os	s summary should include presenting complaint, history, diagtic impression, and information obtained from the previous stions.

Summary of Current *DSM-IV* Diagnoses and Clinician Severity Rating

The clinician's severity rating (CSR) is based on the following 9-point scale (0–8) and is guided by the child's interference ratings, total number of symptoms endorsed, and clinician's impression for each diagnostic category.

	Principle Diagnosis	Clinician's Severity Rating	Additional Diagnoses	Clinician's Severity Rating
Axis I				
Axis II				
Axis III				-
Axis IV				
Axis V	Present	La	ast Year	
ABSENT	MILD	MODERATE	SEVERE	VERY SEVERE
0 ======= 1	2 ——— 3	5	6 7	8
None	Slightly Disturbing/ Not Really Disabling	Definitely Disturbing/ Disabling	Markedly Disturbing/ Disabling	Very Severely Disturbing/ Disabling



Clinician's Composite Summary Based on ADIS for DSM-IV:C Child Interview Schedule and Parent Interview Schedule

The clinician's severity rating (CSR) is based on the following 9-point scale (0–8) and is guided by the parent's interference ratings, total number of symptoms endorsed, and clinician's impression for each diagnostic category.

		Principle Diagnosis	Clinician's Severity Rating	Additional Diagnoses	Clinician's Severity Rating
А	xis I	*			
A	xis II				
-	xis III				
A	xis IV				
	Acute				
	Enduring				
	Stressors				

,		Clinician's Principle Severity Additional Diagnosis Rating Diagnoses		Clinician's Severity Rating	
Axis V				;	
Pres	sent			•	
Las	t Year				
ABSENT	MILD	MODERATE	SEVERE	VERY SEVERE	
0	1 2	3 5	6 7	8	
None	Slightly Disturbing/ Not Really Disabling	Definitely Disturbing.' Disabling	Markedly Disturbing/ Disabling	ery Severely Disturbing/ Disabling	

6

Calendar—Side 1

Month 1

Week	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Week 1							
Week 2							
Week 3							
Week 4					·		

Month 2

Week	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Week 1	·						
Week 2							
Week 3							
Week 4					,		

Month 3

Week	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Week 1							
Week 2							
Week 3	·	·					
Week 4	·						

Calendar—Side 2

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