

# Stanford Integrated Psychosocial Assessment for Transplant (SIPAT)

## Global Assessments

- Semistructured interview assessment tool for pretransplant psychosocial evaluation
- Evaluates 18 psychosocial risk factors in 4 domains
  - Patient’s readiness level and illness management
  - Social support system
  - Psychological stability and psychopathology
  - Substance abuse

Stanford Integrated Psychosocial Assessment for Transplant (SIPAT)

Stanford University Medical Center

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Patient's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Patient's MR#: \_\_\_\_\_

Total Score: \_\_\_\_\_

SIPAT Examiner: \_\_\_\_\_

A. PATIENT'S READINESS LEVEL

I. Knowledge & Understanding of Medical Illness Process (that caused specific organ failure)

0) Excellent Understanding: Patient & support system are fully aware of the cause(s) of illness leading to organ failure and need for transplantation. Both patient and support system demonstrate a high degree of self-directed learning.

1) Good Understanding: Patient & support system are mostly aware of the cause(s) of the illness process and contribution to current health status.

2) Moderate Understanding: Patient has modest knowledge despite teaching/material provided – Or – A patient who just found out about his/her condition and has not received transplant-related education.

3) Limited Understanding: Patient has only rudimentary knowledge despite of years of illness and/or extensive teaching by providers.

4) Poor Understanding: Extreme denial or indifference is evident.

II. Knowledge & Understanding of the Process of Transplantation

0) Excellent Understanding: High degree of self-directed learning and excellent knowledge of treatment risks & benefits.

1) Good Understanding: Patient & support have studied & understood provided literature.

2) Moderate Understanding: Patient has modest knowledge despite teaching/material provided – Or – A patient who just found out about his/her condition and has not received transplant-related education.

3) Limited Understanding: Patient only has only rudimentary knowledge despite of intensive teaching by providers.

4) Poor Understanding: Extreme denial or indifference evident.

III. Willingness/Desire for Treatment (Transplant)

0) Excellent: Patient is highly motivated and proactively involved in his/her medical care.

1) Good: Patient expresses interest and is actively involved in his/her care

2) Moderate: Patient appears ambivalent; only passively involved in process; actions are only acceptable at best. – Or – A patient who just found out about his/her condition and has not received transplant-related education.

3) Limited: Patient who has limited involvement in his/her care. Family member or medical team appears more interested in the transplant process than patient.

4) Poor: Family member or MD pushing patient to participate in the transplantation evaluation process; the patient is uninterested or mostly unengaged.

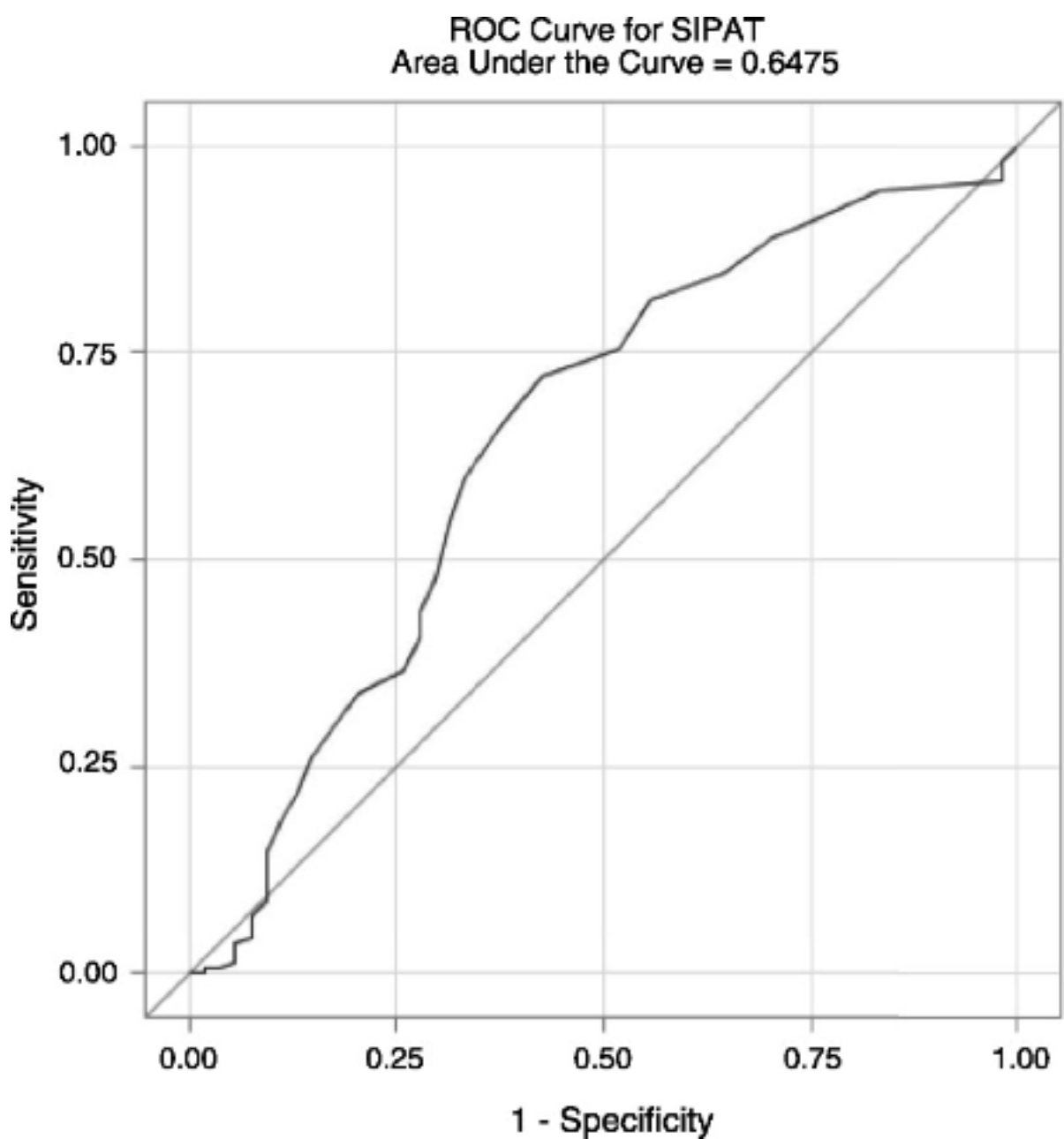
# Results & Findings

**DynaMed Level 2** (mid-level) evidence suggests the following [1]

- Higher SIPAT scores not associated with increased mortality or organ failure
- Higher SIPAT scores are associated with increased posttransplant rejection, hospitalization, infection, psychiatric complications, and support system failure in adults 1 year after organ transplant

DynaMed Levels of Evidence [2]

Level	Definition
1	Likely reliable
2	Mid-level
3	Lacking direct



SIPAT score–predicted probabilities for any adverse outcome (medical + psychosocial) [3].  
(*n* = 217)

[1] DynaMed. Psychological Aspects of Organ Transplantation. EBSCO Information Services. Accessed February 8, 2022. <https://www.dynamed.com/management/psychological-aspects-of-organ-transplantation>  
[2] DynaMed. Levels of Evidence. EBSCO Information Services. Accessed June 4, 2021. <https://connect.ebsco.com/s/article/DynaMed-Levels-of-Evidence>  
[3] Maldonado, José R. MD; Sher, Yelizaveta MD; Lolak, Sermak MD; Swendsen, Heavenly MS; Skibola, Danica MD; Neri, Eric BS; David, Evonne E. LCSW; Sullivan, Catherine MD; Standridge, Kim MPH The Stanford Integrated Psychosocial Assessment for Transplantation, Psychosomatic Medicine: November/December 2015 - Volume 77 - Issue 9 - p 1018-1030 doi: 10.1097/PSY.0000000000000241