

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.

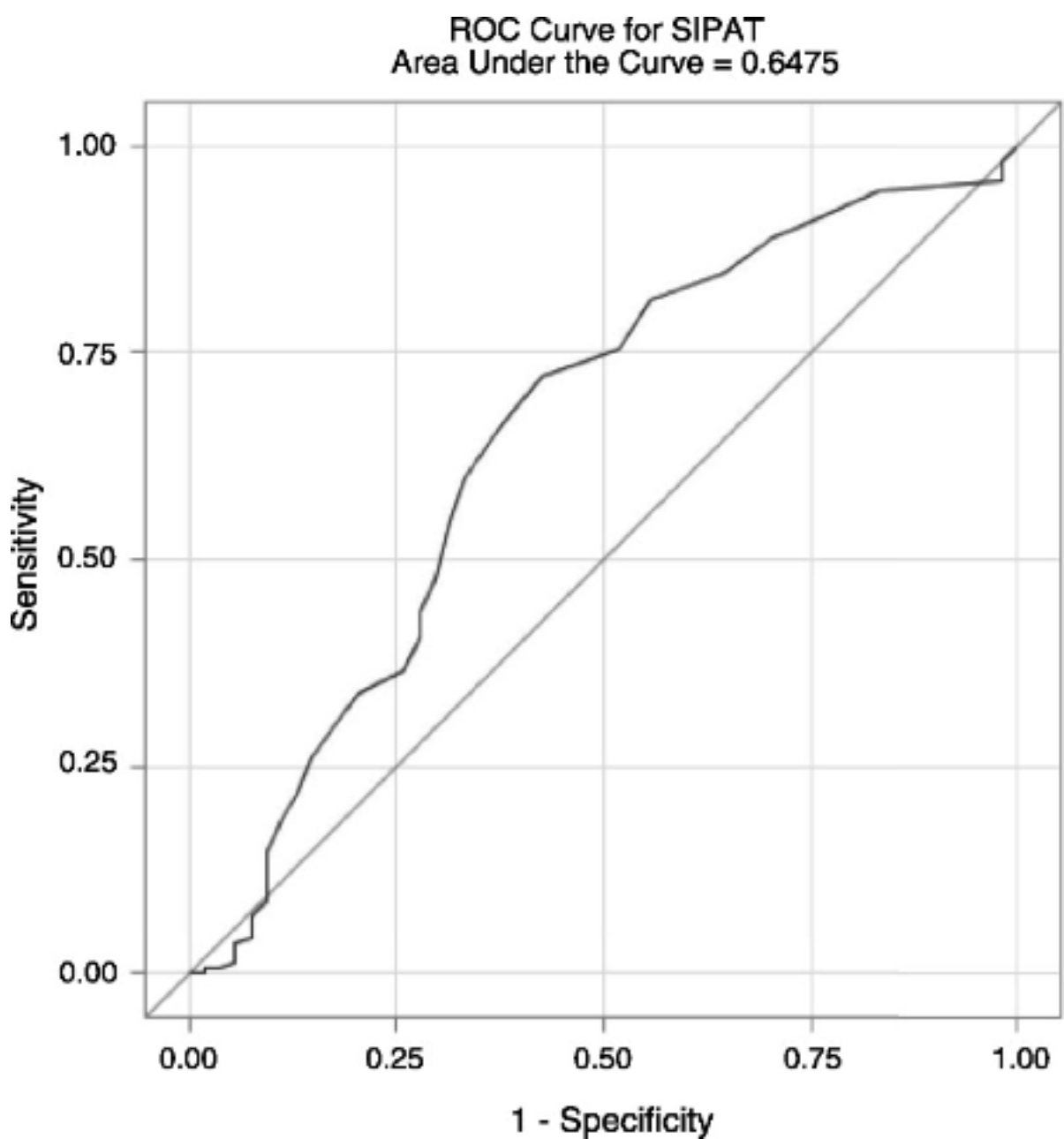
Results & Findings

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