



## Childhood Violent Trauma Center

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### CVTC Measures

The Kaufman Brief Intelligence Test (K-BIT): The Kaufman Brief Intelligence Test (Kaufman & Kaufman, 1990) is a brief, individually administered measure of both verbal and nonverbal intelligence appropriate for individuals from 4 to 90 years old. A verbal and nonverbal reasoning score are combined to produce an overall IQ composite, expressed as a standard score ( $M = 100$ ;  $SD = 15$ ). It is used widely in both clinical and research settings.

Child Stress Disorder Checklist (CSDC): This caregiver report measure (Saxe & Ford, 2001) provides an assessment of Acute Stress Disorder symptoms among children and has been used widely in pediatric, emergency, and specialized acute injury protocols.

Acute Stress Checklist (ASC-KIDS): This child self report measures provides an assessment of Acute Stress Disorder symptoms and has been used widely in pediatric and emergency department settings (Fein, Kassam, Vu, & Datner, In Press; Fein, Kassam-Adams et al., In Press; Kassam-Adams, 2002).

UCLA Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Index (PSDI): This extensively used instrument, available in caregiver and child self-report versions, provides an assessment of posttraumatic symptomatology that corresponds to DSM-IV nosology (Pynoos, Rodriguez, & Steinberg, 2000). The measure is among the most widely studies assessment of children PTSD symptomatology and correlated highly with a DSM-IV diagnosis of PTSD (Pynoos, Goenjian, & Steinberg, 1998).

Traumatic Events Screening Inventory for Children; Traumatic Events Screening Inventory for Children-Parent's Version (TESI): This instrument screens for a wide variety of traumatic events. For each trauma it evaluates the severity of the individual's subjective emotional experience, as well as recency of exposure (Ford et al., 1999; Ford et al., 2000).

Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL, YSR): The CBCL represents broad spectrum measure of childhood symptomatology that is available in caregiver (CBCL) and youth (YSR) self report versions and yields T-scores for overall symptoms, internalizing and externalizing symptoms, and individual symptom clusters (Achenbach, 1991; Achenbach, Howell, McConaughy, & Stanger, 1998)

Teacher Child Rating Scale (TCRS): This brief teacher report yields six factor scores related to acting out behavior, shy and anxious behavior, learning behavior, frustration tolerance, assertive social skills, and task orientation among school children (Hightower et al., 1986).

Columbia Impairment Scale (CIS): Parents will respond to six likert type items that provide an overall estimate of psychosocial impairment. This widely used measure correlates highly with more extensive assessment of psychosocial impairment, yet it more suitable to the screening purposes of the project.

Drug Abuse Screening Test (DAST-10): This brief version of the DAST (Skinner, 1994) provides a screening for caregiver behavioral and psychological consequences of drug use and has been widely used in descriptive and treatment outcome research.

Acute Stress Disorder Scale (ASDS): This objective self-report measure provides an estimate of Acute Stress Disorder symptomatology among caregivers and has demonstrated strong sensitivity and specificity in identifying the disorder in adult clinical populations (Bryant, Moulds, & Guthrie, 2000).

Child and Adolescent Services Assessment (CASA): Children's mental health service utilization will be assessed with the CASA semi-structured interview (Burns, Angold, Magruder-Habib, & Patrick, 1997). Primary caretakers are queried about recent and lifetime utilization of mental health and protective services, including psychiatric hospitalization, outpatient ambulatory care in day treatment, home, clinic, and office settings, pediatric consultation, protective service contact, juvenile probation, religious counseling, and self-help organizations. The CASA has undergone extensive clinical trials demonstrating strong reliability and convergent validity coefficients.

Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI) (Derogatis, 1975): The BSI is a 53-item self report that assesses major domains of adult psychiatric symptoms and has been widely used in studies of psychopathology and treatment outcome. The measure yields a global index of psychiatric symptoms with the following subscales: somatization, obsessive-compulsive, interpersonal sensitivity, depression, anxiety, hostility, phobic anxiety, paranoid ideation, and psychoticism.

PTSD Checklist-Civilian Version (PCL-C) (Blanchard, Jones-Alexander, Buckley, & Forneris, 1996): This is a widely used and well-validated adult self-report measure of posttraumatic stress symptomatology that yields a total score that has been found predictive of PTSD diagnosis and severity of symptomatic impairment.

Crisis Support Scale (Elkit, 2002; Elkit, Pedersen, & Jind, 2001) The CSS is a brief screening of the extent of social support in the aftermath of a traumatic event. The CSS has been validated in more than eleven large-scale studies of various types of trauma, including natural/industrial disaster, interpersonal crime, and injury and death.

Crisis Support Scale (Elkit, 2002; Elkit et al., 2001): The Crisis Support Scale provides a brief screening of the extent of social support in the aftermath of a traumatic event, such as domestic violence.

Trauma Symptom Checklist for Children (Briere, 1996): The Trauma Symptom Checklist for Children is a 54-item parent report measure that contains eight clinical scales: Intrusion, Avoidance, Arousal, Sexual Concerns, Dissociation, Anxiety, Depression, and Anger/Aggression, as well as a summary posttraumatic stress scale and two validity scales. The scale has demonstrated moderate to high reliability and validity.

Parenting Stress Inventory (Abidin, 1995): The Parenting Stress Inventory is a 120-item parent report that measures stress in the parent-child system in two major domains: child and parent characteristics. Child subscales include adaptability, acceptability, demandingness, mood, distractibility/ hyperactivity and reinforcement of parent. Parent subscales include depression, attachment, restriction of role, sense of competence, social isolation, spouse/partner relationship and parent health. Subscales are combined into a Total Stress Score as an overall indicator of parent-child relationship stress. In addition to widespread acceptance and use in psychiatric research, the PSI has been employed in a wide range of studies involving high-risk parents and children, including populations affected by parental substance abuse, family violence and child abuse. Parents of youth above age 12 complete a companion adolescent measure, the Stress Index for Parents of Adolescents (SIPA) (Sheras, 1998).

Child Behavior Checklist-Teacher Report Form (Achenbach, 2001): Teachers are asked to complete this report on children who attend school or daycare programs, providing a means for multiple informants about how a child is doing across several contexts over time.

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