

Annotated Bibliography of Assessment Instruments

General Diagnostic

[Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-5 \(SCID-5\)](#) American Psychiatric Association, 2015

A semi-structured interview guide for making DSM-5 diagnoses. Includes diagnosis of personality disorders

Personality Disorder

[International Personality Disorders Examination \(IPDE\)](#) Loranger, 1997

The IPDE is the most widely established measure of personality disorders currently available and is used by the World Health Organization.

Demographic Data

[Demographic Data Schedule \(DDS\)](#) Linehan, 1982 (unpublished work)

This measure obtains a wide range of demographic data.

DBT Changes Lives.

Suicidal Behaviors

[Suicide Attempt Self-Injury Interview \(SASII\)](#) Linehan et al., 2006

Measures the frequency, intent, method, medical severity, treatment social context, and consequences of self-injurious and suicidal behavior.

[Suicidal Behaviors Questionnaire \(SBQ\)](#) Addis & Linehan, 1989 (unpublished work)

A brief questionnaire that assesses frequency at various time points of participants' suicidal behaviors, such as suicide threats and suicidal ideation, communication to others, and beliefs about the probability of future suicide.

[Reasons for Living Inventory \(RFL\)](#) Linehan et al., 1983

A questionnaire taps expectancies about the consequences of living versus killing oneself and assesses the importance of reasons for living. The measure has six sub-scales: Survival and Coping Beliefs, Responsibility for Family, Child-Related Concerns, Fear of Suicide, Fear of Social Disapproval, and Moral Objections.

Behavioral Skills

[DBT Ways of Coping Checklist \(DBT-WCCL\)](#) Neacsiu et al., 2010

Assesses different methods of coping with stress including problem-focused strategies, seeking social support, blaming oneself, wishful thinking, avoidance, blaming others, counting one's blessings, and religiosity.

[Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale \(DERS\)](#) Gratz & Roemer, 2004

Self-report measure that assesses emotion dysregulation across six domains (e.g., non-acceptance of emotions, limited access to emotion regulation strategies, lack of emotional clarity) with good psychometric properties.

Quality of Life Behaviors

[Treatment History Interview \(THI\)](#) Linehan & Heard, 1997 [unpublished work]

Collects information about participant's involvement with mental health treatment, emergency care and medication.

Longitudinal Interview Follow-up Evaluation Base Schedule (LIFE) Keller et al., 1987

This measure evaluates the presence and severity of psychiatric diagnoses over time. The LIFE can be used as a measure of quality-of-life-interfering behavior because, in addition to substance abuse, psychiatric symptomatology also represents quality of life interfering behavior and is common in women with BPD.

[Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale \(HAM-A\)](#) Hamilton, 1959

Assesses the severity of anxiety symptoms, including psychological distress, mental agitation, and somatic complaints linked to anxiety.

[Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression-Revised \(HAM-D\)](#) Hamilton, 1980

Measures the presence and severity of both somatic and psychoaffective symptoms of depression.

[Social History Interview \(SHI\)](#) Weissman & Bothwell, 1976; Keller et al, 1987

The SHI is an interview to gather information about a client's significant life events over a desired period of time. The SHI was developed by adapting and modifying the psychosocial functioning portion of both the Social Adjustment Scale-Self Report (SAS-SR) and the Longitudinal Interview Follow-up Evaluation Base Schedule (LIFE) to assess a variety of events (e.g., jobs, moves, relationship endings, jail) during the target timeframe.

[State-Trait Anger Expression Inventory \(STAXI\)](#) Spielberger et al., 1990

The STAXI-2 was developed to assess state anger, trait anger, and anger expression.

Interpersonal Problems Inventory-25 (IIP-25) Kim & Pilkonis, 1999

The IIP-25 is a self-report instrument that assesses clinically relevant aspects of an individual's interpersonal functioning.



[Substance Abuse History Interview \(SAHI\)](#) McLellan et al., 1980; Sobell et al., 1986

The SAHI is an interview to assess periods of drug use (by drug), alcohol use, and abstinence in a client's life over a desired period of time. The SAHI combines the drug and alcohol use items from the Addiction Severity Index (ASI) and the Time Line Follow-back Assessment (Sobell & Sobell, 1996). Method to collect information about the quantity, frequency, and quantity X frequency of alcohol and drug consumption.

[Borderline Symptom Checklist-23 \(BSL-23\)](#) Bohus et al., 2007

The BSL is a self-report questionnaire that assesses specific complaints and subjective impairments of individuals with BPD.