To the Editor:

We are pleased to see an additional validation of the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale – Revised (CESD-R: Eaton et al., 2004) in the article in Psychiatry Research by Van Dam and Earleywine (Van Dam and Earleywine, 2011). We wish to make readers aware that an electronic version of the CESD-R is freely and publicly available at http://cesd-r.com. The web version includes symptom score interpretations that can be emailed to the subject, to his or her clinician, or to a research project site. The output includes a profile suggesting which of the nine symptom criteria are occurring most frequently, as well as recommendations to seek help if the pattern of responses suggests depression may be present. The output includes a ‘depression score’ based upon the original CESD-R continuous scale (analogous to the original CESD scale (Radloff, 1977), as well as a categorization of that score (e.g., “Possible major depressive episode”) based on an algorithm different from that of Van Dam and Earleywine, as documented on the web site (http://cesd-r.com/cesdr/). Notably, the most severe category in the web algorithm reflects a pattern of self-reported answers that fully meet the criteria for DSM IV-defined major depressive disorder.

References


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