

This presentation was designed for Health Home Care Coordinators for the Washington State Integration Project with The Health Care Authority and The Department of Social and Health Services. It was presented as a live webinar by Dr. Michelle Terry, MD on September 11, 2014.

This topic is not required and provides Care Coordinators with information about the Pediatric Symptom Checklist -17 which is a required screening beginning on October 1, 2014.

#### **Overview: Pediatric Symptom Checklist**

- Emotional and physical health are completely interrelated, particularly in children, especially in children who are in foster care.
- ❖ The Pediatric Symptom Checklist (PSC) is a brief questionnaire that is used by pediatricians and other health professionals to improve the recognition and treatment of psychosocial problems in children.
- The Pediatric Symptom Checklist helps screen for potential mental health problems in children so the children can be referred for appropriate evaluation and specialized services in communication with the child's primary care provider.







# Pediatric System Checklist History

- ❖The checklist was created in 1982 by Michael Jellinek, MD, the former chief of child psychiatry at Massachusetts General Hospital, and has been validated over the last 30 years.
- The checklist is endorsed by the American Academy of Pediatrics and many other health entities
- The PSC and its variations are available free for download from multiple website sources.







#### **Definition: Pediatric Symptom Checklist**

- ❖In addition to the original 35-item parent report form of the PSC, there are now many other validated forms including translations of the original form into more than a dozen other languages,
- ❖ A youth self report, (PSC-Y)
- A pictorial version
- ❖ A shorter 17-item version, (PSC-17) for both the parent and youth forms.







#### **PSC - Pediatric Symptom Checklist PSC-Y - Pediatric Symptom Checklist-Youth**

- The PSC is completed by parents of children 4 to 16 years old.
- ❖The PSC-Y is completed by youths from 11 to 18+ years of age.
- ❖Both versions are 35-item questionnaires that can be completed in about five to 10 minutes, and take a brief time for staff to score.







#### What the PSC-17 is:

The Pediatric Symptom Checklist is a research validated psychosocial screen designed to facilitate the recognition of childhood problems in the domains of:

- Cognitive Symptoms
- Emotional Symptoms
- Behavioral Symptoms

When symptoms are recognized, appropriate interventions can be initiated as early as possible.







#### What the PSC-17 Is Not:

- ❖It is important to keep in mind that the goal of the PSC 17 is **not** to serve as a rapid mental health diagnosis tool.
- ❖The PSC 17 is a brief assessment or "snapshot" of dysfunction in significant areas of a child's daily life.
- ❖As a clinical measure, it is the first step in what should be a multistage assessment procedure by trained clinicians.







#### **PSC-17 Test's Characteristics**

- ❖ Target Population: Children between the ages of 4 -16 years.
- ❖Intended Users: Clinicians or Case Coordinators
- ❖Time to Administer: 17 items, administration time approximately 3 minutes.
- ❖Completed By: Parents.
- Modalities Available: Paper and pencil.

Brevity of test encourages frequent screening at regular intervals, at least once per trimester.





Pediat	ric Symptom Checklist
	Pediatric Symptom Checklist (PSC-17)  Please mark under the heading that best describes your child:  (0) (1) (2)  NEVER SOMETIMES OFTEN  1. Feels and, unhappy 2. Feels hopelers 3. Is down on self 4. Worriers a lot 5. Secens to be having less fin 9. Daydreams too much 10. Daydreams too much 11. Fughts with concentrating 12. Described in the self of the
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This is an example of the PSC-17 posted on the Massachusetts General Website.

### **Scoring Questions**

❖ The PSC-17 consists of 17 items that are rated as:

Never = 0Sometimes = 1 Often = 2

- The total score is calculated by adding together the score for each of the 17 items.
- ❖ Items that are left blank are simply ignored (i.e., score equals 0).
- ❖ If four or more items are left blank, the questionnaire is considered invalid.







### **Scoring Totals**

- ❖A PSC-17 score of 15 or higher suggests the presence of significant behavioral or emotional problems.
- ❖To determine what kinds of mental health problems are present, determine:

Three (3) factor subscale scores on the **PSC-17**:







# The PSC-17 Internalizing Subscale (Cutoff Score: 5 or more)

"Internalizing" diagnoses can include: any anxiety or mood disorder

❖Feels sad, unhappy: 0/1/2

Feels hopeless: 0/1/2

❖Is down on self: 0/1/2

❖ Seems to be having less fun: 0/1/2

❖Worries a lot: 0/1/2





# The PSC-17 Attention Subscale (Cutoff Score: 7 or more)

"Attention" diagnoses can include: Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD/ADD)

- ❖Fidgety, unable to sit still: 0/1/2
- ❖Daydreams too much: 0/1/2
- ❖ Has trouble concentrating: 0/1/2
- ❖Acts as if driven by a motor: 0/1/2
- ❖Distracted easily: 0/1/2





# The PSC-17 Externalizing Subscale (Cutoff Score: 7 or more)

"Externalizing" diagnoses can include: Conduct Disorder, Oppositional Defiant Disorder

- ❖ Fights with other children: 0/1/2
- ❖Does not listen to rules: 0/1/2
- ❖Does not understand other's feelings: 0/1/2
- ❖ Teases others: 0/1/2
- ❖Blames others for his/her troubles 0/1/2
- ❖Refuses to share: 0/1/2
- ❖Takes things that do not belong to him/her: 0/1/2







## **Reporting Scores**

❖ Tally the responses of the 17 questions to achieve a total score and a subset score

Never = 0

Sometimes = 1

Often = 2

Care coordinators must report the child's PSC-17 total score on the child's Health Action Plan or note the reason that the checklist was not completed.







## How to Share Results with Parents and Children:

- A positive PSC-17 score indicates care coordinator or provider should spend part of the visit with the child and family to assess psychosocial functioning, in order to confirm the positive screening.
- Providers may simply ask for the parent's perception of whether or not the child has an emotional issue for which they would like help.

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#### **Next Steps After Scoring the PSC-17**

- Care coordinators may ask open ended questions about the child's daily functioning:
  - **❖**Family
  - ❖School
  - ❖ Friends
  - Activities
  - **❖** Mood
- ❖ Follow up evaluation by child's primary care provider is indicated. The child's primary care provider may then refer the child to a mental health professional, or make a connection with the child's teacher.







#### **Validation and Cautions**

- ❖The PSC-17 subscales have obtained reasonable agreement with validated and accepted parent-report instruments for internalizing, externalizing, and attention problems.
- ❖ Both false positives and false negatives occur, and only an experienced health professional should interpret a positive PSC / PSC-Y/ PSC-17 health score as anything other than a suggestion that further evaluation may be helpful.

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#### **Medical Home/Health Home**

- Personal physician
- Whole person orientation
- Care is coordinated and/or integrated
- Quality and safety are hallmarks of the medical home
- Enhanced access to care







## **Symptoms of Anxiety** (Internalization)

- Worries about routine parts of every day life
- Physical complaints, like stomachache or headache
- Trouble concentrating
- Trouble sleeping
- ❖Fear of social situations
- ❖ Fear of leaving home
- Fear of separation from a loved one
- Refusing to go to school







## **Symptoms of Depression** (Internalization)

- Sadness
- Irritability
- Change in appetite
- Change in sleeping patterns
- Loss of interest in activities
- Loss of energy
- Fatigue
- Inability to concentrate
- Indecisiveness

- Feelings of hopelessness and helplessness
- Recurring thoughts of death and suicide
- Physical complaints (Stomachaches, Headaches)
- Conflicts with family and friends
- Decline in school performance
- Inappropriate sexual activity
- Use of alcohol or drugs







**Attention Deficit Disorder** (Inattention)

- Often fails to give close attention to details or makes careless mistakes in schoolwork, at work, or with other activities.
- Often has trouble holding attention on tasks or play activities.
- Often does not seem to listen when spoken to directly.
- Often does not follow through on instructions and fails to finish schoolwork, chores, or duties in the workplace (e.g., loses focus, side-tracked).
- Often avoids, dislikes, or is reluctant to do tasks that require mental effort over a long period of time (such as schoolwork or homework).
- Often has trouble organizing tasks and activities.
- Often loses things necessary for tasks and activities (e.g. school materials, pencils, books, tools, wallets, keys, paperwork, eyeglasses, mobile telephones).
- Is often easily distracted
- Is often forgetful in daily activities.







# **Attention Deficit Disorder** (Hyperactivity)

- Often fidgets with or taps hands or feet, or squirms in seat.
- Often leaves seat in situations when remaining seated is expected.
- Often runs about or climbs in situations where it is not appropriate (adolescents or adults may be limited to feeling restless).
- Often unable to play or take part in leisure activities quietly.
- Often talks excessively.

- Often blurts out an answer before a question has been completed.
- Often has trouble waiting his/her turn.
- Often interrupts or intrudes on others (e.g., butts into conversations or games)
- Often unable to play or take part in leisure activities quietly.
- ❖ Is often "on the go" acting as if "driven by a motor".
- Often blurts out an answer before a question has been completed.
- Often has trouble waiting his/her turn.
- Often interrupts or intrudes on others







#### **Conduct Disorder Oppositional Defiant Disorder** (Externalization)

- Aggression to people and animals
- Destruction of property
- Deceitfulness or theft
- Serious violations of rules
- !s often truant from school. beginning before age 13 years
- The disturbance in behavior causes clinically significant impairment in social, academic, or occupational functioning.
- Is argumentative with adults
- \* Refuse to comply with adult requests or rules
- Annoy other people deliberately
- Blames others for mistakes or misbehavior
- Acts touchy and is easily annoyed
- Feel anger and resentment
- Is spiteful or vindictive
- Have difficulty maintaining friendships
- Have academic problems
- Feel a lack of self-esteem







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	Marine of Salah A Salah Series	Passa chack	the box under the	Orice Online	e of Gron			
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DSHS developed a PSC-17 form which was designed for ease in completing and scoring. The questions are the same as the Massachusetts General form and appear in the same order. The three subscales are also identified. It can be located at the HCA Website and the DSHS forms Website. The form number is 10-509. Care coordinators are not required to use the DSHS form, most Lead Organizations will provide an electronic version of the questionnaire. The DSHS paper form may be completed by parents during face-to-face visits.

Youth ages 13 to 17 years old may complete the tool. If the child completes the form enter the score and note in the comments field that it was completed by the child.

# **Top of the DSHS PSC-17**

Department of Social Residence of Person Completing this Form First Name Last Name Last Name	Date Child's Date	Date Child's Date of Birth			
		Please check to desc	For Office Use Only		
		(0) Never	(1) Sometimes	(2) Often	J,
Feels sad, unhappy					
2. Feels hopeless					
3. Is down on self					
4. Worries a lot					Internalizing Total
5. Seems to be having less fun					
Fidgety, unable to sit still					
7. Daydreams too much					
8. Distracted easily					
Has trouble concentrating					Attention Total
10. Acts as if driven by a motor					







#### **Bottom of the DSHS PSC-17**

6. Fidgety, unable to sit still			
7. Daydreams too much			
8. Distracted easily			
Has trouble concentrating			Attention Total
10. Acts as if driven by a motor			
11. Fights with other children			
12. Does not listen to rules			
13. Does not understand other people's feelings			
14. Teases others			1
15. Blames others for his/her troubles			
16. Refuses to share			Externalizing Total
17. Takes things that do not belong to him/her			
		Total Score	

A score of 15 or higher may indicate the need for an assessment by a qualified medical or mental health professional.







## **Summary**

• The PSC-17 is:

The Pediatric Symptom Checklist -17 is a research validated psychosocial screen designed to facilitate the recognition of childhood symptoms of emotional and behavioral dysfunction.

• The PSC-17 is not:

The PSC 17 is not designed to make mental health diagnoses in children.







# References

- American Academy of Pediatrics
- Centers for Disease Control
- Massachusetts General Hospital, Department of Psychiatry

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#### **Translations of the Tool**

Visit the Massachusetts General Hospital Website located at:

http://www.massgeneral.org/psychiatry/services/psc home.aspx









# Certificate of Completion The Pediatric Symptom Checklist – 17 (PSC-17) presented by Dr. Michelle Terry, MD Pediatric Medical Consultant Department of Social and Health Services Webinar aired on: September 11, 2014 in Seattle, Washington for Health Home Care Coordinators Please sign and date this slide to attest that you reviewed this training PowerPoint Your Signature Date Supervisor's Signature Date Date

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