

## OP06.1

### Criteria validity of the Danish Major Depression Inventory

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**Background & Aim:** Depression is the most common mental disorder in primary care. More than 80% of all persons with depression are diagnosed by their own general practitioner (GP). Danish clinical guidelines recommend using the Major Depression Inventory (MDI) on indication of depression; this screening tool scores in both the ICD-10 and the DSM-IV diagnostic classification system. To provide the GPs with better diagnostic tools on clinical suspicion of depression, a validation of the MDI is needed. We aim to validate a web-based version by allowing patients to regularly self-report their MDI ratings through a specific Danish web site.

**Method:** On clinical suspicion of depression, GPs asked consecutive patients to complete the web-based MDI. The validation was based on a Composite International Diagnostic Interview (CIDI) by phone. We included 30 practices (50-60 GPs) and 150 patients. The CIDI is a comprehensive, fully-structured interview designed for trained interviewers for assessment of mental disorders according to ICD-10 and DSM-IV criteria. The validation procedure will include measures of test-retest reliability and homogeneity and will use methods from modern and classic test theory, Receiver Operating Curve statistics and responsiveness (sensitivity to change).

**Results:** Data collection has just been completed, and the analysis is currently in progress. Using the GP's clinical suspicion as an instrument variable for testing, we expect to find a depression prevalence of 50% or more. By completing CIDI interviews for 150 MDI-tested persons with indication of depression, we expect to find at least 75 depressed participants.

**Conclusions:** If high validity of the MDI can be confirmed, the diagnostic codes for depression may be used in future epidemiological studies.