

Neurological Disorders Depression Inventory in Epilepsy (NDDI-E)

Availability:	The instrument can be found in the following paper: Gilliam FG, Barry JJ, Hermann BP, Meador KJ, Vahle V, Kanner AM. Rapid detection of major depression in epilepsy: a multicentre study. <i>Lancet Neurol.</i> 2006 May;5(5):399–405.
Classification:	Supplemental
Short Description of Instrument:	<p>Purpose: To measure depression symptoms in patients with epilepsy.</p> <p>Description: The Neurological Disorders Depression Inventory for Epilepsy (NDDI-E) is a self-administered questionnaire designed to assess patients with epilepsy for depression (Gilliam et al., 2006). A 6-item screening instrument, the NDDI-E, was validated to identify major depressive episode (MDE) in patients with epilepsy. A score of more than 15 is suggestive of the possibility of a major depressive disorder (MDD) and serves as a red flag to carry out a more in-depth evaluation.</p> <p>The NDDI-E has the advantage that it was specifically constructed to minimize the potential for confounding by adverse events related to antiepileptic drugs or cognitive problems associated with epilepsy that plague other instruments.</p>
Scoring:	<p>Scoring: 4 = Always or often; 3 = Sometimes; 2 = Rarely; 1 = Never</p> <p>Total score (range): 6–24</p>
Psychometric Properties:	<p>NDDI-E internal consistency reliability was .85 and test-retest reliability was 0.78. A NDDI-E score greater than 15 had a positively predicted value (PPV) of 0.62 for a diagnosis of major depression along with 90% specificity and 81% sensitivity (Gilliam et al., 2006). Validation of the NDDI-E in an independent sample of epilepsy patients, demonstrated a cut off more than 15, with a sensitivity of 73%, specificity of 72%, and a PPV of 53% for predicting major depression (Cole, 2006). Friedman et al. (2009) further demonstrated that the NDDI-E “significantly improved the ability to detect depression in epilepsy patients” in an ambulatory setting.</p>

Neurological Disorders Depression Inventory in Epilepsy (NDDI-E)

References:	<p>Key Reference: Gilliam FG, Barry JJ, Hermann BP, Meador KJ, Vahle V, Kanner AM. Rapid detection of major depression in epilepsy: a multicentre study. <i>Lancet Neurol.</i> 2006; 5(5): 399–405.</p> <p>Other References:</p> <p>Cole, A.J., 2006. New screening tool for identifying major depression in patients with epilepsy. <i>Nature clinical practice. Neurology</i> 2, 656–657.</p> <p>Friedman, D.E., Kung, D.H., Laowattana, S., Kass, J.S., Hrachovy, R.A., Levin, H.S., 2009. Identifying depression in epilepsy in a busy clinical setting is enhanced with systematic screening. <i>Seizure</i> 18, 429–433.</p>
--------------------	--