Data Supplement for Canuso et al., Efficacy and Safety of Intranasal Esketamine for the Rapid Reduction of Symptoms of Depression and Suicidality in Patients at Imminent Risk for Suicide: Results of a Double-Blind, Randomized, Placebo-Controlled Study. Am J Psychiatry (doi: 10.1176/appi.ajp.2018.17060720)

Suicide Ideation and Behavior Assessment Tool (SIBAT)

The Suicide Ideation and Behavior Assessment Tool (SIBAT) has been developed to better identify persons at potential risk for suicide and to track the severity of their suicidality. It has been developed for use in both clinical trials and clinical practice to efficiently and comprehensively facilitate a clinician's ability to estimate a patient's current level of suicidality. This tool is a computerized, modular instrument with both patient-reported and clinician-reported elements. The SIBAT was specifically developed to measure rapid changes in suicidality.

Most of the information captured is patient-rated and is related to suicide ideation, history, risk factors, and past behaviors. This information is reviewed by a clinician skilled in the treatment and management of suicide, who documents their clinical impressions of the patient's frequency of suicidal thinking, overall suicidality, near-term and long-term suicide risk, and their recommendations for clinical management. The version of the SIBAT used in the Phase 2 trial of esketamine in depressed patients at imminent risk for suicide included an outcome termed the "Clinical Global Judgment of Suicide Risk". This has been subsequently modified to be the "Clinical Global Impression of Suicide Risk- Imminent (CGI-SR-I).

The SIBAT is currently undergoing extensive validation testing. To date, assessment of patient and clinician cognitive reviews, including comprehensibility, comprehensiveness, patient-perceived relevance, cross-diagnostic appropriateness, cultural appropriateness and validity, and age-appropriate contextual validation work has been completed. Psychometric evaluation of internal structure, construct validity, and inter- and intra-rater reliability are underway in a study of 120 patients, 45 of whom are concurrently rated on two alternative assessment for suicide, the Columbia Suicide Severity Rating Scale and the Sheehan Suicide Tracking Scale-Clinically Meaningful Change Measure.

References

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