



# Assessment Tool Catalogue

| Assessment Tool   | Description  | Author   |
|---|--|--|
| <b>Mental Health</b>  |  |  |
| Aberrant Behavior Checklist (ABC)                               | Rates "inappropriate and maladaptive behavior of mentally retarded individuals in residential and community settings, and developmental centers."  | ©1994. Slosson Educational Publications, Inc. Used by permission.  |
| Abnormal Involuntary Movement Scale (AIMS)                      | Assesses abnormal involuntary movements associated with antipsychotic drugs, such as tardive dystonia and chronic akathisia, as well as 'spontaneous' motor disturbance related to the illness itself.   | Guy W, ed. ECDEU Assessment Manual for Psychopharmacology. Rev. ed. Washington DC: US Department of Health, Education and Welfare; 1976.   |
| Barnes Akathisia Rating Scale                                   | A rating scale to assess the severity of drug-induced akathisia. Includes both objective and subjective items such as the level of the patient's restlessness.   | Barnes, T.R.   |
| Behaviour and Symptom Identification Scale (BASIS-32)           | Brief but comprehensive mental health status measure. It can also be used for outcome measurement as a pre and post test It helps to assess the following categories of strengths and needs: Medical/Psychiatric, Emotional/Behavioural, Recovery Environment, Barriers/Resources.                                     | © McLean Hospital, Belmont MA.   |
| Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale - Anchored (BPRS-A)              | Measures positive symptoms, general psychopathology and affective symptoms.  | Overall JE, Gorham DR. The Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale. Psychol Rep. 1962;10:799-812.   |
| Calgary Depression Scale for Schizophrenia                      | Scale specifically developed for assessment of depression in patients with schizophrenia.  | Addington, D, Addington J, and Schissel B. A depression rating scale for schizophrenics. Schiz Res. 1990; 3:247-251.   |
| CASES - Before Treatment  | Determines any physical symptoms usually associated with psychotropic medications that might exist prior to treatment  | © Clinical and Academic Publishing, 2003.  |
| CASES – During or After Treatment                               | Determines treatment-emergent side effects   | © Clinical and Academic Publishing, 2003.  |
| Clinical Diagnostic Checklist for Physicians                    | Aids clinicians in reporting the presence, absence or sub threshold of psychiatric disorders.  | Copyright . 2003. Clinical and Academic Publishing   |
| Clinical Global Impression                                      | Three-item scale used to assess treatment response in psychiatric patients.  | National Institute of Mental Health. CGI: Clinical Global Impressions. In: Guy W, Bonato RR, eds. Manual for the ECDEU Assessment Battery.2. Rev ed. Chevy Chase, Md: National Institute of Mental Health; 1970:12-1-12-6. |
| Community Treatment Plan (CTP)                                  | Planning tool for outlining the aspects of a client's treatment and care for community based services and living.  | © Centre for Addiction and Mental Health   |
| Concurrent Disorder Screener                                    | This tool is used to screen clients for a number of addictions and psychiatric disorders   | © Centre for Addiction and Mental Health   |
| Dual Diagnosis - Griffin Management Tool (DDRS - GCSN)          | Collects detailed information regarding referral, services requested, diagnoses, services received, discharge information, and post assessment / discharge diagnoses.  | © Copyright International Association of Psychosocial Rehabilitation.  |
| General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-30)                           | A 30-question screening assessment used to identify minor psychiatric disorders.   | D. P. Goldberg and V. F. Hillier   |
| Global Appraisal of Individual Needs - Short Screener (GAIN-SS) | The GAIN Short Screener is made up of 20 items (four five-item subscales). The tool is part of the Global Appraisal of Individual Needs (GAIN) family of screening and assessment measures. The GAIN-SS subscales identify: internalizing disorders, externalizing disorders, substance use disorders, crime/violence. | Copyright, Lighthouse Institute  |
| Global Assessment of Functioning (GAF)                          | Assesses client's level of normal daily functioning in society.  | Public domain  |



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| Hamilton Depression Scale (HAMD-29)   | Assesses depression in individuals.   | © All rights reserved. Permission is granted for reproduction for use by researchers and clinicians. 1988, 1992.  |
| Illinois Minimum Data Set For Mental Health (MDS-MH)                        | Developed to serve as a comprehensive assessment instrument for adults in inpatient mental health beds including acute, forensic, long stay and geriatric psychiatry.   | © interRAI-2001.  |
| Initial History Form (IHF Tool)   | An intake data collection tool for clients with a dual diagnosis. It collects contact, referral, life events and adaptive functioning information, medical, family, psychiatric and social history, education and vocation information, as well as other intake information.  | © Copyright International Association of Psychosocial Rehabilitation. Distributed by the Ontario Federation of Community Mental Health & Addiction Programs. Used by permission.  |
| Joint K-SADS and HAMD (Joint Questionnaire KSADS Depression Section & HAMD) | Concurrently evaluates the depression sub-section from the KSADS and the full HAM-D   | © Clinical and Academic Publishing, 2003.   |
| KSADS-PL Tool (Summary Lifetime Diagnosis Checklist)                        | Diagnostic tool for children and adolescents  | Usage of KSADS-PL is freely permitted without further permission from the authors for usage in an IRB approved research protocol or for clinical use.   |
| Level of Function Scale (LOS tool)  | Assesses level of function in seven domains (social function, occupational function, independent living, symptom severity, fullness of life, extent of psychiatric hospitalization, and overall level of function).   | Strauss, J. S. & Carpenter, W. T. (1974) The prediction of outcome in schizophrenia. II. Relationships between predictor and outcome variables: a report from the WHO international pilot study of schizophrenia. <i>Archives of General Psychiatry</i> , 31, 37 -42. |
| Mental Health Inpatient Care Survey (MH-IP)                                 | Collects information regarding client's stay at a facility: basic background info, rating service & staff, involvement in treatment, feedback about unit and perceived outcomes.  | © Medical Care Research Unit, University of Sheffield Medical School  |
| Mental Health Outpatient Care Survey (MH-OP)                                | Collects information regarding client's experience at a facility: basic background info, rating services & staff, involvement in treatment, facility environment and perceived outcomes.  | © Medical Care Research Unit, University of Sheffield Medical School  |
| Metabolic Health Monitor  | Clients who have serious and persistent mental illness are at an increased risk for metabolic problems like diabetes, hypertension, heart disease and cholesterol due to the effects of antipsychotic medications, high rates of substance use, and issues relating to healthy eating and physical activity. Assessment identifies clients who have established metabolic problems and those at risk for developing Metabolic Syndrome. | H.I. Next, Inc., © Centre for Addiction and Mental Health   |
| Mini-Mental State Exam (MMSE)   | Assessment scale for grading the global cognitive function of clients.  | © Folstein MF, Folstein SE and McHugh HR., 1975   |
| Modified New Hampshire - Dartmouth Family Resource Interview                | This is an assessment to be filled out by family members to gauge the impact of the client on their family members (mentally, physically, emotionally and financially).   | ©Copyright NH-Dartmouth Psychiatric Research Center.  |
| Moses Cone Initial Assessment   | Intake assessment to collect standard demographic, insurance, chief complaint, behavioral health, clinical history, ADL, physical, medication, risks, diagnosis and referral information.   | Moses Cone Health   |



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| Multnomah Community Ability Scale (MCAS)                                     | Assesses impairments and abilities among individuals with severe mental illness living in the community. The measure assesses how the person has been doing, on average, for the past three months.  | Multnomah Community Ability Scale [MCAS] (1993). Barker S; Barron N; McFarland B; Bigelow D. IN: American Psychiatric Association. Task Force for the Handbook of Psychiatric Measures. (2000). |
| New York State Clinical Records Initiative (NYSCRI)                          | A set of standardized, compliant and integrated clinical case records forms. Designed to be used on a voluntary basis for local licensed non-inpatient programs in New York State.   | Office of Mental Health, NY and OASAS   |
| Neuropsychiatric Inventory - Nursing Home Version (NPI-NH)                   | Characterizes the psychopathology of patients with dementia. The NPI: Nursing Home Version (NPI/NH) was developed for use in extended care to facilitate caring for residents with dementia.   | © Reed Neurological Research Center. UCLA School of Medicine.   |
| O CAN 2.0  | A standardized, consumer-led, decision-making tool that assists with mental health recovery. It identifies individual needs, helps match those needs to existing services and helps identify service gaps. Aggregate data derived from O CAN has the potential to inform organizational, regional and provincial level planning and decision making that is consistent with a recovery approach. | Community Care Information Management, Ontario  |
| PDSQ (Psychiatric Diagnostic Screening Questionnaire)                        | This brief self-report instrument screens for the DSM-IV Axis I disorders most commonly encountered among individuals 18 years of age and older, in medical and outpatient mental health settings  | Mark Zimmerman, M.D.  |
| Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)  | This is an easily administered self-report rating scale for assessing the 17 DSM-IV symptoms of PTSD.  | Weathers, 1991.   |
| Psychosocial Rehabilitation Tool Kit (PSR Tool Kit)                          | Collects reliable data that can help psychosocial rehabilitation programs to accurately describe their members' characteristics and psychosocial status and to evaluate the effectiveness of their interventions.  | © International Association of Psychosocial Rehabilitation.   |
| Referral Info Questionnaire  | Collects reason for referral, suicidal/aggressive/abuse behaviours, criminal involvement.  | © Centre for Addiction and Mental Health  |
| Reiss Screen for Maladaptive Behaviour                                       | Screens for mental health problems (dual diagnosis) in persons with mental retardation using information supplied by caretakers, teachers, work, supervisors, or parents. Raters indicate the extent to which each of 36 carefully defined symptoms of psychiatric disorder are no problem, a problem, or a major problem.   | ©2006 IDS Publishing<br>All Rights Reserved   |
| Resident Assessment Instrument - Community Mental Health (RAI-CMH)           | An adaptation of the RAI-MH (for in-patient mental health) to community-based individuals with a broad range of mental and physical health needs.  | © Property of the Queen's Printer for Ontario, the Ontario Hospital Association and interRAI-2001.  |
| Resident Assessment Instrument - Emergency Screener for Psychiatry (RAI-ESP) | Developed to serve as a comprehensive assessment instrument for adults in the emergency room.  | © Property of the Queen's Printer for Ontario, the Ontario Hospital Association and interRAI-2001.  |
| Resident Assessment Instrument - Mental Health (RAI-MH)                      | Developed to serve as a comprehensive assessment instrument for adults in inpatient mental health beds including acute, forensic, long stay and geriatric psychiatry.  | © Property of the Queen's Printer for Ontario, the Ontario Hospital Association and interRAI-2001.  |
| Restraint Events Tool  | Tracks the use of restraints (chemical and mechanical) on clients - start and end times and dates.   | © Centre for Addiction and Mental Health  |



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| Simpson Angus Scale (SAS)                         | Evaluates the presence and severity of parkinsonian symptomatology.  | Simpson GN, Angus JWS. A rating scale for extrapyramidal side effects. <i>Acta Psychiatr Scand.</i> 1970;212(suppl 44):11-19. |
| Summary Lifetime Diagnosis Checklist (KSADS-PL)   | The K-SADS-PL is a semi-structured diagnostic interview designed to assess current and past episodes of psychopathology in children and adolescents according to DSM-III-R and DSM-IV criteria.  | ©1996, Kaufman, Birmaher, Brent, Rao & Ryan; All rights reserved  |
| Toronto Brief Inventory of Cognition (TBIC)       | Selects appropriate treatment targets and functional treatment goals to determine which skills are impaired and may be appropriate for intervention.   | Christensen, 2002   |
| Young Mania Rating Scale                          | An eleven-item, multiple-choice diagnostic questionnaire used to measure the severity of manic episodes in patients. A severity rating is assigned to each of the items, based on the patient's subjective report of his or her condition over the previous forty-eight hours and the clinician's behavioral observations during the interview, with the emphasis on the latter. | Young RC, et al.  |
| <b>Addictions</b>                                 |  |   |
| Addictions Assessment Instrument                  | Collects information regarding substance abuse.  | © Property of the Queen's Printer for Ontario, the Ontario Hospital Association and interRAI-2001. All rights reserved.       |
| Addiction Non-residential Care Survey             | Collects information regarding client's experience at a facility: basic background info, rating services & staff, involvement in treatment, facility environment and perceived outcomes.   | © Centre for Addiction and Mental Health  |
| Addictions Residential Care Survey                | Collects information regarding client's stay at a facility: basic background info, rating service & staff, involvement in treatment, feedback about unit, and perceived outcomes.  | © Centre for Addiction and Mental Health  |
| Adult Addicton Severity Index (ASI) Lite          | Assesses seven potential problem areas: Medical, Employment/Support Status, Alcohol, Drug, Legal, Family/Social, and Psychological.  | A. Thomas McLellan  |
| Adverse Consequences of Substance Abuse           | Develops a comprehensive overall clinical profile of the client's substance use for use in developing an effective treatment plan. It was developed to aid in determining the level of functioning in 3 main areas: medical/psychiatric, emotional/behavioral, barriers and resources.   | © Centre for Addiction and Mental Health  |
| Alcohol Use Scale & Drug Use Scale (AUDUS)        | Rates client's use of alcohol and use of drugs over the past 6 months (ranging from abstinent to dependence with institutionalization).  | © Centre for Addiction and Mental Health  |
| CAGE  | Brief questionnaire for detection of alcoholism, usually directed "have you ever" but may be focused to delineate past or present.   | © Clinical and Academic Publishing, 2003.   |
| Comprehensive Addiction Assessment Program (CAAP) | Collects many of the DATIS elements regarding substance addiction and gambling.  | © Centre for Addiction and Mental Health  |
| Canadian Problem Gambling Index                   | A new, more meaningful measure of problem gambling for use in general population surveys, one that reflects a more holistic view of gambling and places it in a more social context.   | © The Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse. Ferris, Jackie and Wynne, Harold. 2001.   |
| DATIS Record (DATIS)                              | Assessments that correspond to the DATIS elements that are collected by Catalyst. These tools allow organizations to enter their data directly into TREAT and TREAT will send the data to DATIS for collection.  | H.I. Next, Inc.   |



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| Drug Taking Confidence Questionnaire for Alcohol (DTCQ-8A)                       | Measures alcohol-related self-efficacy (a person's perception of their ability to resist alcohol/drugs in situations shown to be high risk for substance use).  | © Centre for Addiction and Mental Health  |
| Drug Taking Confidence Questionnaire for Drugs (DTCQ-8D)                         | Measures drug-related self-efficacy (a person's perception of their ability to resist alcohol/drugs in situations shown to be high risk for substance use)  | © Centre for Addiction and Mental Health  |
| Fagerstrom Test for Nicotine Dependence  | A short, convenient self-report measure of dependency on nicotine   | © Fagerstrom, 1978  |
| Modified Simple Screening Instrument for Substance Abuse (MSSI-SA)               | A screener designed to measure the following domains: substance consumption, preoccupation and loss of control, adverse consequences, problem recognition, and tolerance withdrawal.  | Centre for Substance Use Treatment  |
| Needlestick And Sharp Object Injury Report                                       | Incident reporting tool for needlesticks and other sharp object injuries.   | Public domain   |
| Perceived Social Support (PSS)   | Measures the client's strengths and needs for his/her "Recovery Environment".   | © Centre for Addiction and Mental Health  |
| Problem Gambling (Clinical Assessment Problem Gambling Service)                  | This tool collects a wide variety of information (both free text and structured questions) on gambling activities and impact on the client.   | © Centre for Addiction and Mental Health  |
| Problem Gambling Severity Index (PGSI)   | The PGSI is an abbreviated version of the original tool called the Canadian Problem Gambling Index, consisting of 9 items rather than 31. Clients can use it as a self-assessment tool, or you can use it as part of your screening process.  | Ferris, J., & Wynne, H. (2001).   |
| Psychoactive Drug History Questionnaire (DHQ)                                    | Developed to meet the need for a brief but comprehensive history of drug and alcohol use. Used as a tool in helping client and therapist to determine the most effective treatment/action plan for the client's recovery.   | © Centre for Addiction and Mental Health.   |
| Research Institute on Addictions Self Inventory (RAISI)                          | Consists of 52 items and covers specific risk factors as well as family history associated with alcohol and drugs.  | Copyright, Research Society on Addiction  |
| Stages of Change Readiness & Treatment Eagerness Scale (SOCRATES-8A)             | Assesses "readiness to change" for alcohol use.   | Public domain   |
| Stages of Change Readiness and Treatment Eagerness Scale (Drugs) (SOCRATES-8D)   | Assesses "readiness to change" for drug use.  | Public domain   |
| The Cigarette Dependence Scale   | Measures cigarette dependence based on varied conceptualizations and definitions of dependence with the exception of tolerance.   | © 2011 American College of Neuropsychopharmacology  |
| Treatment Entry Questionnaire (TEQ)  | Provides information on the different reasons that clients enter substance abuse treatment.   | Public domain   |
| <b>Clinical Process</b>  |   |   |
| Adverse Events   | Identifies any adverse experiences that emerge during treatment.  | © Clinical and Academic Publishing, 2003  |
| Clinical Institute Withdrawal Assessment of Alcohol Scale, Revised (CIWA_ArTool) | A shortened 10-item scale for clinical quantitation of the severity of the alcohol withdrawal syndrome has been developed. This scale offers an increase in efficiency while at the same time retaining clinical usefulness, validity and reliability. It can be incorporated into the usual clinical care of patients undergoing alcohol withdrawal and into clinical drug trials of alcohol withdrawal. | John T. Sullivan M.B., Ch.B., Kathy Sykora M.SC., Joyce Schneiderman M.D., Claudio A. Naranjo M.D., Edward M. Sellers M.D., Ph.D. |
| Clinician Report on Progress (CROP)  | Collects the clinician's overview of a patient's progress during treatment.   | © Clinical and Academic Publishing, 2003.   |
| Concomitant Treatment  | Lists the medications or therapies that a patient is on together with the dose, session frequency, and the start and end date.  | © Clinical and Academic Publishing, 2003.   |



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|--|--|--|
| Compliance (Study Medication Record)   | Reports on a patient's compliance with clinical advice and medication.   | © Clinical and Academic Publishing, 2003.  |
| Crisis Plan  | 6-item planning tool including possible risks, coping strategies and recommended approaches.   | © Centre for Addiction and Mental Health   |
| Current Medications  | Documents the current & discontinued medication during a client's care plan. The tool collects information such as the name, dose, and frequency of medication.  | © Centre for Addiction & Mental Health   |
| Interdisciplinary Plan of Client Care (IPCC)                                 | Develops a clients treatment plan for mental health, addictions, general health, and other issues of concern. Itemizes each issue by domain, includes details, goals and client and clinician priority. Links with intervention plans and progress notes module to be continuously kept up-to-date.  | © Centre for Addiction and Mental Health   |
| Progress Notes   | Progress note tracking that collects contact information, assessments, therapeutic interventions, consultations and progress notes.  | © Centre for Addiction and Mental Health   |
| <b>General Assessment</b>  |  |  |
| Alternate Level of Care Tool   | Assesses housing and other support needs for discharge to occur for clients declared ALC.  | Catmedis Healthcare Solutions  |
| Common Admission and Discharge Tools (Acute Care)                            | Admission intake and Discharge forms for Inpatient Acute Care settings. Embeds the Ontario Ministry of Health's Health Outcomes for Better Information and Care (HOBIC) collected measures for Acute Care. Includes a functional assessment, evaluation of patient's ability to track and manage symptoms and care, along with a medical history. Based on the Central East LHIN standard Admission and Discharge forms and built in collaboration with 6 small Acute Care hospitals across Ontario. | © Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care  |
| Emergency Department Home Care Tracking Tool                                 | Used as part of a research study involving the Emergency Department Screener to track patients 90 days after their admittance to the ED.   | © Property of the Queen's Printer for Ontario, the Ontario Hospital Association and interRAI-2001. |
| Emergency Department Hospital Tracking Tool                                  | Used as part of a research study involving the Emergency Department Screener to track patients 90 days after their admittance to the ED.   | © Property of the Queen's Printer for Ontario, the Ontario Hospital Association and interRAI-2001. |
| Emergency Department Screening Form  | Research tool used to identify elderly persons with complex health needs in the Emergency Department; and to improve coordination between home care agencies and acute hospitals with regards to referrals; and to trigger a specialized geriatric intervention for frail elderly persons at risk of negative outcomes when admitted.  | © Property of the Queen's Printer for Ontario, the Ontario Hospital Association and interRAI-2001. |
| Family Burden (Modified New Hampshire - Dartmouth Family Resource Interview) | Aids in determining the resources that a patient's family invests in a patient's care.   | © Copyright NH-DartmouthPsychiatric Research Center  |
| Functional Independence Measure (FIM)  | Assess physical and cognitive disability. This scale focuses on the burden of care - that is, the level of disability indicating the burden of caring for them. This assessment is used to report to the National Rehabilitation Reporting System (NRS) in Canada.   | US National Advisory Committee   |
| History and Physical Tool (H&P Tool)   | To provide a uniform system for recording a history and physical for all patients upon admission.  | Jeff Greenwald, MD   |
| HOBIC Measures - Acute Care (HOBIC AC)                                       | Nursing outcomes assessments for Acute Care settings. The assessment evaluates: functional status/activities of daily living, symptom status, safety outcomes, and therapeutic self-care (readiness for discharge).  | © Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care  |



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| HOBIC Measures - Complex Continuing Care (HOBIC CCC)           | Nursing outcomes assessments for Complex Continuing Care settings. The assessment evaluates: functional status/acitivities of daily living, symptom status, and safety outcomes. | © Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care  |
| HOBIC Measures - Home Care (HOBIC HC)                          | Address the client's physical functioning in routine personal activities of daily life, for example, dressing, eating, etc.  | © Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care  |
| HOBIC Measures - Long Term Care (HOBIC LTC)                    | Nursing outcomes assessments for Complex Continuing Care settings. The assessment evaluates: functional status/acitivities of daily living, symptom status, and safety outcomes. | © Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care  |
| Hospitalization History  | Documents a client's hospitalization history. It collects information such as the hospital name, date of admission and discharge, and reason for admission.                      | © Centre for Addiction & Mental Health   |
| Monthly/Visit Weight Tool                                      | Assessment tool linked with the Metabolic Health Monitor to track a client's weight.   | © Centre for Addiction and Mental Health   |
| National Rehabilitation Reporting System Tool (NRS)            | The National Rehabilitation Reporting System (NRS) contains client data collected from participating adult inpatient rehabilitation facilities and programs across Canada        | © Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care  |
| Physical Assessment Tool                                       | Collects results of physical assessments done on patients.   | © Clinical and Academic Publishing, 2003   |
| Quality of Life Enjoyment & Satisfaction Questionnaire (QLESQ) | Assessment of the degree of enjoyment and satisfaction in various areas of daily functioning.  | © Endicott J, Nee J, Harrison W, Blumenthal R.   |
| Quality of Life Scale (QLS)                                    | Designed as a measure of deficit symptoms, rather than a general index of quality of life. This scale features substantial correlations with indices of negative symptoms.       | © Heinrichs D.W., Hanlon T.E and Carpenter Jr., W.T. of the Maryland Psychiatric Research Centre, Baltimore, USA.                                  |
| RAI-Minimum Data Set 2.0 (RAI-MDS 2.0)                         | Used for the recording of CCRS data elements for submission to the Canadian Institute for Health Information (CIHI).   | © interRAI<br>In partnership with Ontario Ministry of Health   |
| Referral Intake Form (RIF)                                     | Intake form covering all medical, mental, family and physical history, environment, daily living, diagnosis, referral and current medications information.                       | © International Association of Psychosocial Rehabilitation. Distributed by the Ontario Federation of Community Mental Health & Addiction Programs. |
| Report on Service Utilization – Face to Face (ROSUF)           | Evaluates use of health care services.   | © Clinical and Academic Publishing, 2003   |
| Report of Service Utilization – Telephone                      | Evaluates use of health care services.   | © Clinical and Academic Publishing, 2003   |
| Social & Occupational Functioning Assessment Scale (SOFAS)     | Assesses client's level of social and occupational functioning.  | © American Psychological Association   |



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| <b>Infection Control</b>                                  |   |   |
| Blood / Body Fluid Exposure Surveillance Record           | Surveillance tool that tracks exposure to blood or bodily fluids via a needle or other sharp object. Tracks the blood work following the incident.  | © Centre for Addiction and Mental Health        |
| Communicable Diseases Information Tool                    | Probes possible diagnosis, treatment and immunity of common communicable diseases.  | © Centre for Addiction and Mental Health        |
| Infectious and Communicable Diseases                      | Tracks affected groups or individuals.  | © Centre for Addiction and Mental Health        |
| Influenza A (H1N1) Screening Tool                         | Screens visitors with regards to H1N1 - where they have visited, any contact with H1N1, and if they are showing any symptoms.   | © Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care |
| Influenza Vaccination Screening Tool (Flu shot screening) | Collects influenza vaccination information such as basic vaccine history, allergies, and knowledge of vaccination process.  | © Centre for Addiction and Mental Health        |
| Respiratory Illness Surveillance Tool                     | Collects information on clients or staff who have a respiratory illness including symptoms, clinical findings, contact with affected people or sites.   | © Centre for Addiction and Mental Health        |
| Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Screening Tool (SARS)   | Screens visitors with regards to SARS - where they have visited, any contact with SARS, and if they are showing any symptoms.   | © Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care |
| Tuberculosis (Mantoux)                                    | Screens for individuals who have, have had or come in   | © Charles Mantoux. Public domain                |
| Vaccination Information Tool                              | Records a client's vaccination information and history for common diseases such as Influenza, Twinrix, MMR, Polio, etc.   | Public Domain                                   |
| <b>Miscellaneous</b>                                      |   |   |
| CCB Involvement   | This is a simple form to track a client's involvement (trial date, attendees, and outcome) with the Consent and Capacity Board of Ontario.  | Public Domain                                   |
| Legal Involvement   | Tracks information on involvement with the legal system such as type of involvement (felony arrest/conviction, misdemeanor arrest/conviction, parole/probation information, etc), date and details. | ©TREAT. Used by permission                      |
| Staff Pre - Placement Tool                                | Determines staff placement - collects information like exposure to allergens/toxins, physical ability, allergies, immunization history.   | © Centre for Addiction and Mental Health        |
| Study Termination – Acute Phase                           | Identifies the primary reasons behind a subject's withdrawal from a clinical study during the acute phase.  | © Clinical and Academic Publishing, 2003        |
| Study Termination – Continuation Phase                    | Identifies the primary reasons behind a subject's withdrawal from a clinical study during the continuation phase.   | © Clinical and Academic Publishing, 2003        |