Assessment powered by NovoPsych

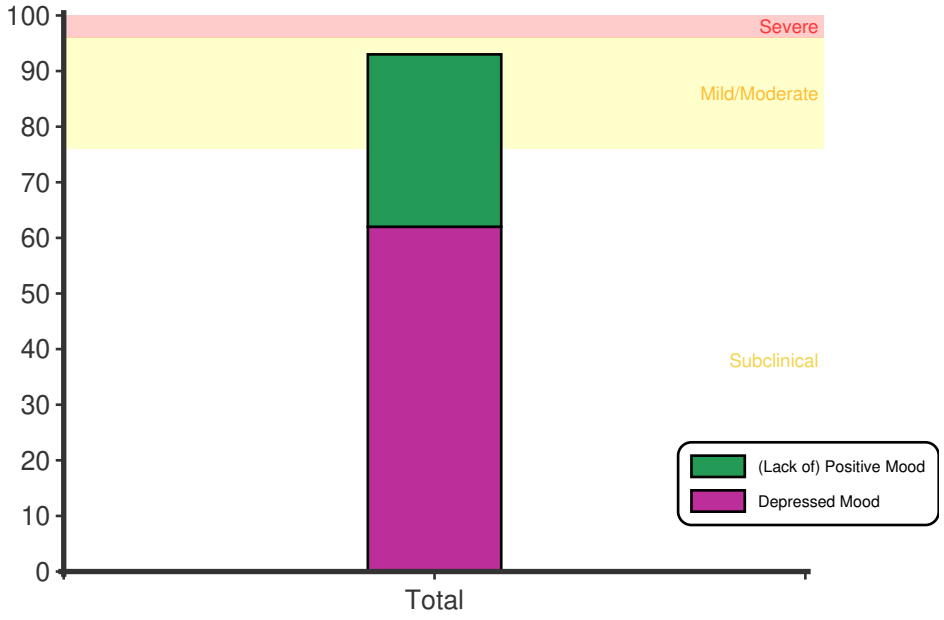
Geriatric Depression Scale-15 (GDS-15)

Client Name	Generic Client	*Date administered*	17 May 2024
Date of birth (age)	9 Aug 1998 (25)	*Time taken*	2 min 19s
Assessor	Dr Mandira Mishra		

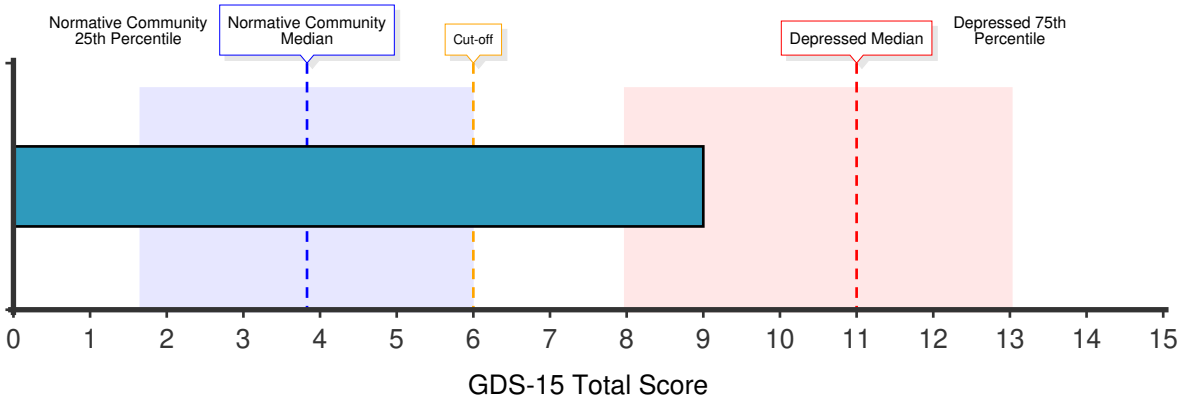
Results

	Score	Community Percentile	Descriptor
Total Score (0 to 15)	9	93	Mild/Moderate
(Lack of) Positive Mood (0 to 5)	3	-	-
Depressed Mood (0 to 10)	6	-	-

GDS-15 Percentile Score



Score in Comparison to Normative Community and Depressed Distributions



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Interpretation

The respondent's score is within the mild to moderate range, suggesting some depressive symptoms that may affect daily functioning and emotional health. These symptoms, while not severely debilitating, could interfere with the respondent's quality of life.

Scoring and Interpretation Information

For comprehensive information on the GDS-15, see here.

The GDS-15 has a total score range of 0 to 15, where higher scores reflect more severe levels of depression.

Scores of 6-10 indicate mild to moderate depression, while scores of 11-15 indicate severe depression (Friedman et al., 2005).

Two subscales are presented:

-The (Lack of) Positive Mood subscale (items 1, 5, 7, 11, and 13) ranges from 0 to 5. Higher scores indicate the absence of positive emotional experiences and life satisfaction, including a lack of happiness, good spirits, and overall well-being.

-The Depressed Mood subscale (items 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, and 15) ranges from 0 to 10. Higher scores reflect higher levels of depressive symptoms, such as negative emotional experiences, including worthlessness, hopelessness, and boredom.

A percentile is presented showing the respondent's score in comparison to normative responses for older adults. A percentile of 50 represents typical (and healthy) patterns of responding. Conversely, a percentile of 99 indicates the respondent scores higher than 99 percent of older adults, indicating severe depressive symptoms.

The score is presented in comparison to the normative community and depressed distributions, with shaded areas around the two middle quartiles (between the 25th and 75th percentile). This graph helps contextualise scores in comparison to the distribution of responses among non-clinical and clinical samples. A cutoff score of 6 indicates the point at which symptoms are defined as indicative of clinical depression, with a sensitivity of 81.45% and specificity of 75.36% (Friedman et al., 2005).

When administered more than once, a clinically important change is defined as a change of 2 points or more (based on Minimally Important Difference calculations).

Client Responses

		Yes	No
1	Are you basically satisfied with your life?	**0**	**1**

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Client Responses (cont.)

		Yes	No
2	Have you dropped many of your activities and interests?	**1**	**0**
3	Do you feel that your life is empty?	**1**	**0**
4	Do you often get bored?	**1**	**0**
5	Are you in good spirits most of the time?	**0**	**1**
6	Are you afraid that something bad is going to happen to you?	**1**	**0**
7	Do you feel happy most of the time?	**0**	**1**
8	Do you often feel helpless?	**1**	**0**
9	Do you prefer to stay at home, rather than going out and doing new things?	**1**	**0**
10	Do you feel you have more problems with memory than most people?	**1**	**0**
11	Do you think it is wonderful to be alive?	**0**	**1**
12	Do you feel pretty worthless the way you are now?	**1**	**0**
13	Do you feel full of energy?	**0**	**1**
14	Do you feel that your situation is hopeless?	**1**	**0**
15	Do you think that most people are better off than you are?	**1**	**0**