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Corresponding author: Brett D. Thombs, PhD; Jewish General Hospital; 4333 Cote Ste Catherine Road; Montreal, Quebec H3T 1E4; Tel (514) 340-8222 ext. 5112; brett.thombs@mcgill.ca.

Author Contributions:

BLevis, ABenedetti, PC, SG, JPAI, LAK, DM, SBP, IS, RJS, RCZ and BDT were responsible for the study conception and design. DHA, BA, LA, HRB, MB, ABeraldi, CHB, PB, GC, MHC, JCNC, RC, NC, KC, YC, JMG, JD, JRF, FHF, BF, DF, BG, SG, FGS, CGG, BJH, JH, PAH, UH, LH, SEH, MH, TH, MI, KI, NJ, MEK, KMK, FL, SL, ML, SRL, BLöwe, LM, AM, SMS, TNM, KM, FLO, VP, BWP, PP, AP, AGR, ISS, JS, ASidebottom, ASimming, LS, SS, PLLT, AT, CMvdFC, HCvW, PAV, JW, MAH, KW, MY, YZ, and BDT were responsible for collection of primary data included in this study. BLevis, KER, NS, MA, DBR, MJC, TAS, and BDT contributed to data extraction and coding for the meta-analysis. BLevis, ABenedetti, AWL, and BDT contributed to the data analysis and interpretation. BLevis, ABenedetti, and BDT contributed to drafting the manuscript. All authors provided a critical review and approved the final manuscript. BDT is the guarantor.

Full Addresses:

Brooke Levis

Lady Davis Institute for Medical Research, Jewish General Hospital, 4333 Chemin de la Côte-Sainte-Catherine, Montréal, QC, H3T 1E4, Canada

Andrea Benedetti

Centre for Outcomes Research & Evaluation, Research Institute of the McGill University Health Centre, 5252 boul de Maisonneuve, Office/Workstation # 3D.59, Montréal, QC, H4A 3S5, Canada

Kira E. Riehm

Lady Davis Institute for Medical Research, Jewish General Hospital, 4333 Chemin de la Côte-Sainte-Catherine, Montréal, QC, H3T 1E4, Canada

Nazanin Saadat

Lady Davis Institute for Medical Research, Jewish General Hospital, 4333 Chemin de la Côte-Sainte-Catherine, Montréal, QC, H3T 1E4, Canada

Alexander W. Levis

Lady Davis Institute for Medical Research, Jewish General Hospital, 4333 Chemin de la Côte-Sainte-Catherine, Montréal, QC, H3T 1E4, Canada

Marleine Azar

Lady Davis Institute for Medical Research, Jewish General Hospital, 4333 Chemin de la Côte-Sainte-Catherine, Montréal, QC, H3T 1E4, Canada

Danielle B. Rice

Lady Davis Institute for Medical Research, Jewish General Hospital, 4333 Chemin de la Côte-Sainte-Catherine, Montréal, QC, H3T 1E4, Canada

Matthew J. Chiovitti

Lady Davis Institute for Medical Research, Jewish General Hospital, 4333 Chemin de la Côte-Sainte-Catherine, Montréal, QC, H3T 1E4, Canada

Tatiana A. Sanchez

Lady Davis Institute for Medical Research, Jewish General Hospital, 4333 Chemin de la Côte-Sainte-Catherine, Montréal, QC, H3T 1E4, Canada

Pim Cuijpers

Department of Clinical, Neuro and Developmental Psychology, Faculty of Behavioural and Movement Sciences, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Van der Boechorststraat 1, 1081 BT Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Simon Gilbody

Mental Health and Addiction Research Group, Department of Health Sciences and Hull York Medical School, University of York, Heslington YO10 5DD, United Kingdom

John P. A. Ioannidis

Stanford University, 1265 Welch Road, MSOB X306, Stanford, CA, 94305, USA

Lorie Kloda

Concordia University, 1455, boul. de Maisonneuve Ouest, FB-802, Montréal, QC, H3G 1M8, Canada

Dean McMillan

Mental Health and Addiction Research Group, Department of Health Sciences and Hull York Medical School, University of York, Heslington YO10 5DD, United Kingdom

Scott B. Patten

Department of Community Health Sciences, 3rd Floor, TRW Building, University of Calgary, 3280 Hospital Drive NW, Calgary, AB, T2N 4Z6, Canada

Ian Shrier

Centre for Clinical Epidemiology, Lady Davis Institute for Medical Research, Jewish General Hospital, 3755 Cote Ste-Catherine Rd, Montréal, QC, H3T 1E2, Canada

Russell J. Steele

Department of Mathematics and Statistics, McGill University, 805 Rue Sherbrooke O., Montreal, QC, H3A 0B9, Canada

Roy C. Ziegelstein

Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Miller Research Building, 733 N. Broadway, Suite 115, Baltimore, MD, 21205, USA

Dickens H. Akena

Department of Psychiatry, Makerere University College of Health Sciences, P.O.Box 7062 Kampala, Uganda

Bruce Arroll

Department of General Practice and Primary Health Care, University of Auckland, Private Bag 92019, Auckland 1142, New Zealand

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Probability of major depression diagnostic classification using

Liat Ayalon

Louis and Gabi Weisfeld School of Social Work, Ramat Gan, Bar Ilan University, 52900, Israel

Hamid R. Baradaran

Endocrinology and Metabolism Research Institute, Shariati Hospital Complex, North Kargar Avenue, Tehran, 14114-13137, Iran

Murray Baron

Jewish General Hospital, Suite A 725, 3755 Cote St Catherine Rd, Montréal, QC, H3T 1E2, Canada

Anna Beraldi

Auenstraße 6, D-82467 Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany

Charles H. Bombardier

Division of Clinical and Neuropsychology, Department of Rehabilitation Medicine, University of Washington, Box 359612,

Harborview Medical Center, 325 9th Avenue, Seattle, WA, 98104, USA

Peter Butterworth

Centre for Mental Health, Level 4, 207 Bouverie St, The University of Melbourne, Victoria 3010, Australia

Gregory Carter

Locked Bag #7, Hunter Region Mail Centre, NSW 2310, Australia

Marcos H. Chagas

University of São Paulo, Av. Bandeirantes, 3900, 14048-900-Ribeirão Preto, SP, Brazil

Juliana C. N. Chan

Department of Medicine and Therapeutics, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, 9/F Lui Che Woo Clinical Sciences Building,

Prince of Wales Hospital, Shatin, Hong Kong

Rushina Cholera

UNC School of Medicine, Department of Pediatrics, CB# 7593, Chapel Hill, NC, 27599-7593, USA

Neerja Chowdhary

World Health Organization, Avenue Appia 20, 1211 Genève 27, Switzerland

Kerrie Clover

Psycho-oncology #51, Calvary Mater Newcastle, Platt St, Waratah NSW 2301, Australia

Yeates Conwell

University of Rochester Medical Center, 300 Crittenden Blvd., Rochester, NY, 14642, USA

Janneke M. de Man-van Ginkel

University Medical Center Utrecht, Internal mail no Str. 6.131, P.O. Box 85500, 3508 GA, Utrecht, The Netherlands

Jaime Delgado

Clinical Psychology Unit, University of Sheffield, Cathedral Court, Floor F, 1 Vicar Lane, Sheffield, S1 1HD, United Kingdom

Jesse R. Fann

Department of Psychiatry & Behavioral Sciences, University of Washington, Box 356560, Seattle, WA 98195

Felix H. Fischer

Medizinische Klinik mit Schwerpunkt Psychosomatik, Charité – Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Charitéplatz 1, 10098 Berlin, Germany

Benjamin Fischler

Private practice Brussels rue du Pepin 4, Belgium

Daniel Fung

Institute of Mental Health, 10 Buangkok View, 539747, Singapore

Bizu Gelaye

Department of Epidemiology, 677 Huntington Ave, Room 505F, Boston, MA, 02115, USA

Felicity Goodyear-Smith

Department of General Practice & Primary Health Care, University of Auckland, PB 92019, Auckland, 1142, New Zealand

Catherine G. Greeno

2204 Cathedral of Learning, University of Pittsburgh, 4200 Fifth Ave, Pittsburgh, PA, 15260, USA

Brian J. Hall

Department of Psychology, Faculty of Social Sciences, Humanities and Social Sciences Building E21-3040, University of Macau, E21

Avenida da Universidade, Taipa, Macau, China

John Hambridge

University of Newcastle, NSW 2310, Newcastle, Australia

Patricia A. Harrison

City of Minneapolis Health Department, 250 S. Fourth St., Room 510, Minneapolis, MN 55415, USA

Ulrich Hegerl

University of Leipzig, Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Semmelweisstrasse 10, 04103 Leipzig, Germany

Leanne Hides

School of Psychology, University of Queensland, St Lucia, Brisbane, Queensland, 4072, Australia

Stevan E. Hobfoll

1645 W. Jackson Blvd, Suite 400, Dept of Behavioral Sciences, Rush University Medical Center, Chicago, IL, 60614, USA

Marie Hudson

Jewish General Hospital and Lady Davis Research Institute, 3755 Côte Ste-Catherine Rd, Room A725, Montréal, QC, H3T 1E2,

Canada

Thomas Hyphantis

semi-structured vs. fully structured diagnostic interviews

Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, School of Health Sciences, University of Ioannina, Ioannina 451 10, Greece
 Masatoshi Inagaki
 Department of Neuropsychiatry, Okayama University Hospital, 2-5-1, Shikata-cho, Kita-ku, Okayama, 700-8558, Japan
 Khalida Isamail
 Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology and Neuroscience, King's College London, 10 Cutcombe Road, London, SE5 9AF, United Kingdom
 Nathalie Jetté
 Department of Clinical Neurosciences, University of Calgary, 1403 29th Street NW, T2N 2T9, Canada
 Mohammad Khamseh
 Endocrinology and Metabolism Research Institute, Shariati Hospital Complex, North Kargar Avenue, Tehran, 14114-13137, Iran
 Kim E. Kiely
 Centre for Research on Ageing, Health and Wellbeing, The Australian National University, Building 54 Mills Road, ACT 2601, Australia
 Femke Lamers
 VU University Medical Center, Department Psychiatry, A.J. Ernststraat 1187, room D2.14, 1081 HL Amsterdam, The Netherlands
 Shen-Ing Liu
 Department of Psychiatry, Mackay Memorial Hospital, No. 92, Section 2, Chung-Shan North Rd, Taipei, Taiwan
 Manote Lotrakul
 Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Ramathibodi Hospital, Mahidol University, Bangkok 10400, Thailand
 Sonia R. Loureiro
 Rua Tenente Catão Roxo, 2650, CEP 14051-140, Ribeirão Preto, SP, Brazil
 Bernd Löwe
 Universitätsklinikum Hamburg-Eppendorf, Institut und Poliklinik für Psychosomatische Medizin und Psychotherapie, Martinistr. 52, Gebäude O25, 20246 Hamburg, Germany
 Laura Marsh
 Mental Health Care Line, Michael E DeBakey VA Medical Center, Departments of Psychiatry and Neurology, Baylor College of Medicine, 2002 Holcombe Blvd, Houston, TX, 77030, USA
 Anthony McGuire
 278 Whites Bridge Rd., Standish, ME, 04084, USA
 Sherina Mohd Sidik
 Cancer Resource & Education Centre / Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine & Health Sciences, Universiti Putra Malaysia, 43400 UPM Serdang, Selangor, Malaysia
 Tiago N. Munhoz
 Depto Medicina Social, Programa Pós-graduação Epidemiologia, Universidade Federal de Pelotas, Rua Marechal Deodoro 1160, 3º piso, 96020-220 – Pelotas, RS, Brasil
 Kumiko Muramatsu
 Department of Clinical Psychology, Graduate School of Niigata Seiryō University, 1-5939, Suidocho, Chuo-ku, Niigata 951-8121, Japan.
 Flávia L. Osório
 Hospital das Clínicas da Faculdade de Medicina de Ribeirão Preto – USP. Avenida dos Bandeirantes 3900-3 andar-alaC. Ribeirão Preto – São Paulo – Brasil – CEP 14049-900
 Vikram Patel
 Department of Global Health and Social Medicine, Harvard Medical School, Boston, USA 02119, USA
 Brian W. Pence
 Department of Epidemiology, UNC-Chapel Hill, McGavran-Greenberg 2103C, CB#7435, 135 Dauer Dr, Chapel Hill NC 27599-7435, USA
 Philippe Persoons
 Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Department of Neurosciences, Research Group Psychiatry, University Psychiatric Center KU Leuven, Herestraat 49, 3000 Leuven, Belgium
 Angelo Picardi
 Italian National Institute of Health, Centre for Behavioural Sciences and Mental Health, Viale Regina Elena 299, 00161 Rome, Italy
 Alasdair G. Rooney
 Division of Psychiatry, University of Edinburgh, Royal Edinburgh Hospital Edinburgh, EH10 5HF, Scotland
 Iná S. Santos
 Depto Medicina Social, Programa Pós-graduação Epidemiologia, Universidade Federal de Pelotas, Rua Marechal Deodoro 1160, 3º piso 96020-220 – Pelotas, RS, Brasil
 Juwita Shaaban
 School of Medical Science, Health Campus Universiti Sains Malaysia, 16150 Kubang Kerian, Kelantan, Malaysia
 Abbey Sidebottom
 Allina Health, 800 E 28th Street, MR 15521, Minneapolis, MN 55407-3799, USA
 Adam Simning
 Strong Behavioral Health, 300 Crittenden Blvd, Rochester, NY, 14642, USA
 Lesley Stafford
 Centre for Women's Mental Health, The Royal Women's Hospital, Locked Bag 300, Parkville Victoria 3052, Australia

A full list of authors and affiliations appears at the end of the article.

Abstract

Background: Different diagnostic interviews are used as reference standards for major depression classification in research. Semi-structured interviews involve clinical judgement, whereas fully structured interviews are completely scripted. The Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview (MINI), a brief fully structured interview, is also sometimes used. It is not known whether interview method is associated with probability of major depression classification.

Aims: To evaluate the association between interview method and odds of major depression classification, controlling for depressive symptom scores and participant characteristics.

Method: Data collected for an individual participant data meta-analysis of Patient Health Questionnaire-9 (PHQ-9) diagnostic accuracy were analyzed. Binomial Generalized Linear Mixed Models were fit.

Results: 17,158 participants (2,287 major depression cases) from 57 primary studies were analyzed. Among fully structured interviews, odds of major depression were higher for the MINI compared to the Composite International Diagnostic Interview (CIDI) [OR (95% CI) = 2.10 (1.15–3.87)]. Compared to semi-structured interviews, fully structured interviews (MINI excluded) were non-significantly more likely to classify participants with low-level depressive symptoms (PHQ-9 scores 6) as having major depression [OR (95% CI) = 3.13 (0.98–10.00)], similarly likely for moderate-level symptoms (PHQ-9 scores 7–15) [OR (95% CI) = 0.96 (0.56–1.66)], and significantly less likely for high-level symptoms (PHQ-9 scores 16) [OR (95% CI) = 0.50 (0.26–0.97)].

Sharon Sung
Office of Clinical Sciences, Duke-NUS Medical School, 20 College Road, Level 6, 169856, Singapore
Pei Lin Lynnette Tan
Tan Tock Seng Hospital, 11 Jalan Tan Tock Seng, 308433, Singapore
Alyna Turner
School of Medicine and Public Health, Faculty of Health, University of Newcastle, University Drive, Callaghan, NSW, 2308, Australia
Christina M. van der Feltz-Cornelis
Tranzo Academic Centre 'Geestdrift', Tilburg University, PO Box 90153, 5000 LE Tilburg, The Netherlands
Henk C. van Weert
Dpt. General Practice, Academic Medical Centre Amsterdam, Meibergdree 9, 1105 AZ Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Paul A. Vöhringer
Department of Psychiatry, 800 Washington St, Boston, MA 02111, USA
Jennifer White
School of Primary and Allied Health Care, Faculty of Medicine, Nursing & Health Sciences, Monash University, Kingston Centre, 400 Warrigal Rd, Cheltenham Victoria 3192, Australia
Mary A. Whooley
Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center, 4150 Clement Street (111A1), San Francisco, CA 94121, USA
Kirsty Winkley
King's College London & Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology & Neuroscience, Weston Education Centre, London SE5 9RS, UK
Mitsuhiko Yamada
National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry, 4-1-1 Ogawahigashi, Kodaira, Tokyo 187-8553, Japan
Yuying Zhang
Department of Medicine and Therapeutics, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, 9/F Lui Che Woo Clinical Sciences Building, Prince of Wales Hospital, Shatin, Hong Kong
Brett D. Thombs
Room 302, Institute of Community and Family Psychiatry, Jewish General Hospital, 4333 Cote Ste Catherine Road, Montréal, QC, H3T 1E4, Canada

Conclusions: The MINI may identify more depressed cases than the CIDI, and semi- and fully structured interviews may not be interchangeable methods, but these results should be replicated.

INTRODUCTION

Historically, major depression classification in research was done by clinical judgement or unstructured interviews. Lack of agreement between interviewers led to the development of standardized diagnostic interviews, including semi-structured interviews, designed to be administered by clinicians, and fully structured interviews, which can be administered by lay interviewers.^{1,2} Semi-structured interviews are akin to a guided diagnostic conversation. Standardized questions are asked, but interviewers may insert additional queries and use clinical judgement to decide whether symptoms are present.^{2,3} Examples include the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM (SCID) and Schedules for Clinical Assessment in Neuropsychiatry (SCAN).^{4,5} In contrast, fully structured interviews typically involve fully scripted, standardized questions that are read verbatim, without additional probes.^{2,3} They are designed to be less subjective and provide greater standardization, but with less flexibility and without incorporating clinical judgment.^{2,3,6} Examples include the Composite International Diagnostic Interview (CIDI) and the Diagnostic Interview Schedule (DIS).^{7,8} The Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview (MINI) is also a fully structured interview, but it differs from the CIDI and DIS in that it was described by its authors as designed to be able to be administered in a fraction of the time at the cost of being over-inclusive and generating a higher rate of false-positive diagnoses.^{9,10}

Although fully structured interviews are sometimes referred to as imperfect reference standards compared to semi-structured interviews,¹¹ both are considered appropriate reference standards for major depression classification in research.² Consistent with this, existing meta-analyses on depression screening tool accuracy have treated both interview types as equivalent reference standards.¹² For different interviews to be treated as equivalent diagnostic standards, the probability of being classified as meeting diagnostic criteria should not depend on the interview administered. Different interview formats, however, may lead to different diagnostic patterns. For instance, it is possible that the greater standardization and reliability across interviews gained in fully structured interviews, compared to clinician-administered semi-structured interviews, could increase misclassification.

Five studies have administered validated semi- and fully structured interviews to the same set of participants in non-psychiatric settings within a 2-week period to assess current major depression (Supplementary Table 1).^{11,13-16} Most included small numbers of participants and major depression cases. Nonetheless, in the three studies with 100 participants, prevalence of major depression was more than twice as high when assessed with fully structured interviews compared to semi-structured interviews. No studies have randomized participants to receive either a fully or semi-structured interview and compared major depression prevalence.

The high cost and burden of administering multiple diagnostic interviews to large numbers of participants or, alternatively, randomizing large numbers of participants to receive semi- or fully structured interviews, presents a substantial barrier to testing for differences between

interview types. An alternative would be to compare the probability of being classified as having major depression using different interview types, controlling for depression symptom severity and other factors potentially related to classification. Individual participant data (IPD) meta-analysis, in which participant-level data from many studies are synthesized, offers a way to examine the association between diagnostic method and probability of major depression classification across a large number of participants, controlling for factors potentially associated with classification, including depressive symptom severity.

The objective of this study was to examine the association between diagnostic interview method and major depression classification. First, we compared the odds of major depression classification using different diagnostic interviews, first among semi-structured interviews and then separately among fully structured interviews, in each case controlling for depressive symptom severity and study- and participant-level characteristics. Second, we compared the odds of major depression classification between the semi- and fully structured interviews, including a focus on the interviews with the largest numbers of patients, the SCID and the CIDI, and controlling for depressive symptom severity and study and participant-level characteristics. Third, we tested whether differences in the odds of classification across interview types were associated with depressive symptom severity.

METHOD

This study used data accrued for an IPD meta-analysis on the diagnostic accuracy of the Patient Health Questionnaire-9 (PHQ-9) depression screening tool to detect major depression. Detailed methods were registered in PROSPERO (CRD42014010673), and a protocol was published.¹⁷ As an initial step, we assessed the comparability of diagnostic classifications generated by different diagnostic interviews.

Search Strategy

A medical librarian searched Medline, Medline In-Process & Other Non-Indexed Citations, PsycINFO, and Web of Science from January 2000 - December 2014 on February 7, 2015, using a search strategy (SupplementaryMethods1), which was peer-reviewed using PRESS.¹⁸ We limited our search to these databases based on research showing that adding other databases when the Medline search is highly sensitive does not identify additional eligible studies.¹⁹ The search was limited to the year 2000 forward because the PHQ-9 was published in 2001.²⁰ We reviewed reference lists of relevant reviews and queried contributing authors about non-published studies. Search results were uploaded into RefWorks (RefWorks-COS, Bethesda, MD, USA). After de-duplication, unique citations were uploaded into DistillerSR (Evidence Partners, Ottawa, Canada), which was used to store and track search results and track the review process.

Identification of Eligible Studies

Datasets from articles in any language were eligible for inclusion if they included diagnostic classification for current Major Depressive Disorder (MDD) or Major Depressive Episode (MDE) based on a validated semi- or fully structured interview conducted within two weeks of PHQ-9 administration, since diagnostic criteria are for symptoms in the last two weeks.

Datasets where not all participants were administered the PHQ-9 within two weeks of the diagnostic interview were included if the primary data allowed us to select participants administered the diagnostic interview and PHQ-9 within two weeks. Data from studies where the PHQ-9 was administered exclusively to patients known to have psychiatric diagnoses or symptoms were excluded, since screening is not done with patients already managed in psychiatric settings.²¹ For defining major depression, we considered MDD or MDE based on the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM), or MDE based on the International Classification of Diseases (ICD). If more than one was reported, we prioritized DSM over ICD, and DSM MDE over DSM MDD. We prioritized MDE over MDD because screening tests are intended to identify symptoms of depression and not rule out due to bipolar disorder. We prioritized DSM over ICD because DSM is more commonly used in existing studies. However, across all studies, there were only 23 discordant diagnoses that depended on classification prioritization (0.1% of participants).

Two investigators independently reviewed titles and abstracts for eligibility. If either reviewer deemed a study potentially eligible, a full-text article review was completed, also by two investigators independently. Seven members of the research team participated in the review process; however, each title and abstract and each full text was reviewed independently by only two of the seven investigators. Disagreement between reviewers after full-text review was resolved by consensus, including a third investigator (either BL or BDT) when necessary. Titles, abstracts and full-text articles in languages other than English were translated by members of the research team or by advanced research trainees who were native speakers of the language and familiar with the topic. They were not paid for their translation services.

Data Contribution and Synthesis

Authors of eligible datasets were invited to contribute de-identified primary data. Primary study country, clinical setting, language, and diagnostic interview administered were extracted from published reports by two investigators independently, with disagreements resolved by consensus. Countries were categorized as “very high”, “high”, or “low-medium” development level based on the United Nation’s human development index.²² Recruitment settings were categorized as “non-medical”, “primary care”, “inpatient specialty care”, or “outpatient specialty care”. Participant-level data included age, sex, major depression status, and PHQ-9 scores. In three primary studies, multiple settings were included, thus setting was coded at the participant-level.

Individual participant data were converted to a standard format and entered into a single dataset that also included study-level data. We compared published participant characteristics and diagnostic accuracy results with results obtained using the raw datasets. When primary data and original publications were discrepant, we identified and corrected errors when possible, and resolved outstanding discrepancies in consultation with the original investigators. Two investigators assessed risk of bias of included studies independently, using the Quality Assessment of Diagnostic Accuracy Studies-2 (QUADAS-2) tool.²³ See SupplementaryMethods2 for QUADAS-2 coding rules. Discrepancies in data extraction and risk of bias assessment were resolved by consensus.

Statistical Analyses

To isolate the association between diagnostic assessment method and major depression classification, we estimated binomial Generalized Linear Mixed Models (GLMMs) with a logit link function. In all analyses, the outcome was major depression classification. The predictor of interest was either the specific diagnostic interview or interview category, depending on the analysis. Covariates were depressive symptom severity (PHQ-9 score), age, sex, country human development index, and clinical setting. The PHQ-9 has been shown in many studies, across diverse populations in both medical and non-medical settings, to be a valid measure of depressive symptom severity with good convergent validity and a one-dimensional factor structure.^{20,24–27} Other covariates were chosen due to their potential influence on major depression classification and their availability across primary studies. To account for correlation between subjects within the same primary study, a random intercept was fit for each primary study. Fixed slopes were estimated for PHQ-9 score, assessment method, age, sex, human development index, and clinical setting.

First, we estimated a GLMM among studies that used semi-structured interviews (SCID, SCAN, Depression Interview and Structured Hamilton [DISH]). Then, we estimated a GLMM among studies that used fully structured interviews (CIDI, Clinical Interview Schedule-Revised [CIS-R], Diagnostic Interview Schedule [DIS], MINI). For each model, we used the interview with the greatest number of participants as the reference category.

Second, because the MINI was intentionally designed to be a brief, but overly inclusive, tool,^{9,10} and based on results from the first analyses, which were consistent with this, we compared fully structured diagnostic interviews, without the MINI, to semi-structured interviews. To do this, we estimated a GLMM to compare odds of major depression classification between the remaining semi- and fully structured interviews, (reference = semi-structured). As a sensitivity analysis, we further restricted our analysis to studies using either the CIDI or SCID (reference = SCID), as these interviews were used substantially more often than other included interviews.

Third, we investigated a possible interaction between interview assessment method and depressive symptom severity based on categorical PHQ-9 score classifications. To do this, we separated PHQ-9 scores into 3 categories: low (scores 0–6; reference group), medium (scores 7–15), and high (scores 16–27). Score ranges were chosen because recent meta-analyses of the PHQ-9 have evaluated cutoff scores from 7 to 15, suggesting a mid-level range.²⁸ To compare models with and without the interaction term, a likelihood ratio test was used. We then replicated the model comparing semi- and fully structured interviews in each PHQ-9 category separately to obtain stratum-specific classification odds ratios for fully versus semi-structured interviews. Additionally, we conducted a separate interaction analysis between continuous PHQ-9 score and diagnostic interview method. As a sensitivity analysis, we further restricted our interaction analyses to studies using the CIDI or SCID.

In another set of sensitivity analyses, we reran all of our models adding domain scores for QUADAS-2. All analyses were run in R using the lme4 package.

Funding and ethics

The study sponsors had no role in study design; in the collection, analysis, and interpretation of data; in the writing of the report; or in the decision to submit the paper for publication. BDT had full access to all data in the study and had final responsibility for the decision to submit for publication. As this study involved secondary analysis of anonymized previously collected data, the Research Ethics Committee of the Jewish General Hospital declared that this project did not require research ethics approval. However, for each included dataset, we confirmed that the original study received ethics approval and that all patients provided informed consent.

RESULTS

Search Results and Inclusion of Primary Data

Of 5,248 unique titles and abstracts identified from the database search, 5,039 were excluded after title and abstract review and 113 after full-text review, leaving 96 eligible articles with data from 69 unique participant samples (SupplementaryFigure1). Of the 69 unique samples, 55 contributed data (80%). In addition, authors of included studies contributed data from three unpublished studies, for a total of 58 datasets. However, one primary dataset did not include data for key covariates included in analyses and was excluded, leaving 57 primary datasets. In total, 17,158 participants (2,287 major depression cases) were included. Included study characteristics are shown in SupplementaryTable2a. Characteristics of eligible studies that did not provide data for the present study are shown in SupplementaryTable2b. Of the 21,171 participants in 69 eligible published datasets, 16,757 were in the 54 published studies with data included in the present study (79%).

Of the 57 total included studies, 29 used semi-structured interviews, and 28 used fully structured interviews (Table 1). The SCID was the most commonly used semi-structured interview (26 studies, 4,732 participants), and the CIDI (11 studies, 6,271 participants) and MINI (14 studies, 2,756 participants) were the most commonly used fully structured interviews.

Association of Diagnostic Interview and Major Depression Classification

Semi-structured Interviews—Among semi-structured interviews, compared to the SCID, odds of major depression were not significantly different for the SCAN (adjusted odds ratio [aOR] = 0.56, 95% confidence interval [95% CI] = 0.18 to 1.78) or DISH (aOR = 1.13, 95% CI = 0.19 to 6.80). However, only two studies used the SCAN, and only one used the DISH.

Fully Structured Interviews—Among fully structured interviews, compared to the CIDI, odds of major depression were higher, but not significantly different for the DIS (aOR = 4.32, 95% CI = 0.95 to 19.62) or CIS-R (aOR = 1.53, 95% CI = 0.48 to 4.91), although these estimates were based on one and two studies, respectively. Participants interviewed with the MINI were substantially and statistically significantly more likely to be classified as having major depression (aOR = 2.10, 95% CI = 1.15 to 3.87).

Semi-structured versus Fully Structured Interviews—Excluding the MINI, odds of major depression were similar using fully versus semi-structured interviews (aOR = 0.90, 95% CI = 0.51 to 1.57). In a sensitivity analysis restricted to studies that used the SCID or CIDI, odds of major depression were lower for the CIDI compared to the SCID, but this was not statistically significantly different (aOR = 0.57, 95% CI = 0.32 to 1.02).

Interaction between PHQ-9 Scores and Diagnostic Interview Method—The proportion of participants classified as having major depression at each PHQ-9 score for semi-structured interviews, fully structured interviews (MINI excluded), and the MINI are shown in Figure 1a, with differences in proportions across interview types shown in Figure 1b. As shown in Figure 1 and SupplementaryTable3, compared to semi-structured interviews, fully structured interviews resulted in a somewhat higher probability of major depression classification for PHQ-9 scores from 0 to 10, but lower probability for PHQ-9 scores of 11 to 27. Consistent with this, there was a significant interaction between assessment method and PHQ-9 score category (Table 2), and the likelihood ratio test comparing models with and without the interaction term was statistically significant ($p < 0.001$). The interaction was also statistically significant when tested using the PHQ-9 as a continuous variable. The aOR for the interaction between PHQ-9 score and fully structured interview was 0.90 (95% CI = 0.88 to 0.92), which suggested a 10% dilution in the slope of the odds of a major depression diagnosis across PHQ-9 scores for fully structured interviews compared to semi-structured interviews.

When stratified based on PHQ-9 score category, participants with low PHQ-9 scores (0–6) were more likely to receive a major depression classification with a fully structured interview compared to a semi-structured interview (aOR = 3.13, 95% CI = 0.98 to 10.00), although this was not statistically significant. Semi- and fully structured interviews performed similarly among participants in the medium PHQ-9 group (scores 7–15: aOR = 0.96, 95% CI = 0.56 to 1.66). Among participants with high PHQ-9 scores (16–27), participants were significantly less likely to be classified with major depression using fully structured interviews (aOR = 0.50, 95% CI = 0.26 to 0.97, Table 3). These odds ratios corresponded to a crude prevalence of 3.2% among those administered a fully structured interview vs. 1.2% among those administered a semi-structured interview in the low range PHQ-9 group, 21.4% vs. 20.8% in the medium range group, and 54.2% vs. 72.5% in the high range group, not adjusting for PHQ-9 scores or participant characteristics.

In sensitivity analyses restricted to studies that used the SCID or CIDI, results for interaction models were similar.

Risk of Bias Sensitivity Analyses—See SupplementaryTable4 for QUADAS-2 ratings for each included primary study. In sensitivity analyses with models that included QUADAS-2 domains, no domains were significantly associated with major depression, and the inclusion of the QUADAS-2 domains did not substantially change coefficient estimates for any variables.

DISCUSSION

There were two main findings. First, among fully structured interviews, the adjusted odds of being classified as having major depression were approximately twice as high using the MINI compared to the CIDI. Second, excluding the MINI, there was a statistically significant interaction between fully structured versus semi-structured interview and depression symptom severity based on the PHQ-9. Compared to semi-structured interviews, the likelihood of diagnosis increased significantly less for fully structured interviews as symptom severity increased. Fully structured interviews tended to classify more participants with low-level symptoms as having major depression, although this was not statistically significant; they performed similar to semi-structured interviews for participants with moderate symptoms, and they classified fewer participants with high-level symptoms as having major depression compared to semi-structured interviews.

The finding that odds of major depression classification were twice as high for the MINI compared to the CIDI is consistent with the interviews' designs. Whereas the CIDI and other fully structured interviews are in-depth interviews,^{7,8} the MINI was developed to be able to be administered in a fraction of the time as other interviews and was described by its developers as designed to be over-inclusive.^{9,10} Our findings suggest that, consistent with the developers' intent, the MINI may identify substantially higher rates of major depression if used to determine case status than other fully structured interviews. The probability of being classified with major depression was also high based on the DIS and CIS-R, but evidence was too limited to draw conclusions. The formats of these interviews, however, are more similar to the CIDI than the MINI.

By standardizing all questions and probes and removing clinical judgment, fully structured interviews are designed to be as reliable as possible, but this may reduce advantages of semi-structured interviews related to the inclusion of a framework for incorporating clinical judgment. Consistent with this, our findings suggest that compared to semi-structured interviews, the association between symptom levels and probability of being classified as having major depression was lower for fully structured interviews (MINI excluded). Compared to semi-structured interviews, participants with low-level depressive symptoms assessed with fully structured interviews appeared more likely to be classified as having major depression, whereas participants with high-level symptoms appeared less likely. Participants with moderate symptoms were similarly likely to be classified as having major depression when semi- and fully structured interviews were used. This suggests that, in practice, the effect of the diagnostic interview that is selected on the prevalence that is generated likely depends on the underlying distribution of symptom levels in the population.

Existing data from other studies is roughly consistent with this. In general population samples, where depressive symptom levels are generally low, major depression prevalence has been found to be substantially higher when fully structured interviews are used versus semi-structured interviews (SupplementaryTable1).^{11,13} On the other hand, in a study of patients from an alcoholic treatment unit, where depressive symptoms would be expected to be much higher, major depression prevalence was similar based on semi- and fully structured interviews.¹⁵

In research settings, semi- and fully structured interviews are typically used interchangeably as appropriate reference standards in depression screening tool diagnostic accuracy studies, for inclusion and exclusion in treatment trials, and for determining major depression prevalence. Based on the findings of the present study, caution is warranted when deciding which interview to use. Prevalence estimates may be influenced, potentially substantially, by this choice. It is not clear to what degree estimates of screening tool accuracy may be influenced by using a fully versus semi-structured interview, and this should be determined by future studies, including a replication of this study using data from IPD meta-analyses of other depression screening tools.^{29,30}

This is the first study to compare fully and semi-structured interviews for major depression using an IPD meta-analysis approach. Strengths of this study include the large overall sample size and the ability to consider both study and participant-level factors in analyses, including participant-specific depressive symptom severity. There are also limitations to consider. First, we were unable to include primary data from 15 of 69 eligible datasets (20% of eligible datasets, 21% of eligible participants), and we restricted our analyses to those with complete data for all variables in our models (98% of available data). Nonetheless, this was a very large sample, many times the size of existing studies that have attempted to compare fully and semi-structured interviews for major depression. None of those studies included more than 61 cases based on a fully structured interview or 22 cases based on a semi-structured interview. Second, despite the large overall sample size, there was substantial heterogeneity across studies. We were not able to conduct subgroup analyses based on medical comorbidity or cultural aspects such as country or language because comorbidity data were not available for over half of participants, and many countries and languages were represented in few primary studies. However, studies of differential item functioning with the PHQ-9 have shown that it performs equivalently across multiple languages and between people with and without medical disorders.^{31–35} Third, it is possible that residual confounding may exist, given that we were only able to consider variables collected in the original investigations, and the included study-level variables may not apply uniformly to all participants in a study. Fourth, although we coded for the qualifications of the interviewer for all semi-structured interviews as part of our QUADAS-2 rating, two studies used interviewers who did not meet typical standards, and approximately half of studies were rated unclear. This may have influenced the quality of the reference standard in some studies. Fifth, particularly for semi-structured interviews, lack of interviewer blinding may have influenced classifications. Although only two studies were coded as having non-blinded interviewers, 11 were coded as unclear. We did not query authors on interviewer characteristics and blinding if information was not published due to concern that recollection, in some cases, after over a decade had passed, may not have been accurate.

CONCLUSIONS

We found that the MINI diagnostic interview was associated with a substantially higher probability of major depression classification than the CIDI, controlling for depression symptom scores on the PHQ-9 and other patient characteristics. We also found that compared to semi-structured interviews, fully structured interviews tend to classify more people with low-level symptoms as depressed, but fewer people with high-level symptoms.

This suggests that the choice of using a fully structured diagnostic interview or a semi-structured interviews may influence research findings. This is the first study that has used a large participant sample and IPD meta-analysis to compare diagnostic interview methods, and future research should replicate this study to verify results.

Supplementary Material

Refer to Web version on PubMed Central for supplementary material.

Authors

Brooke Levis, MSc,
Lady Davis Institute for Medical Research, Jewish General Hospital, 4333 Chemin de la Côte-Sainte-Catherine, Montréal, QC, H3T 1E4, Canada

Andrea Benedetti, PhD,
Centre for Outcomes Research & Evaluation, Research Institute of the McGill University Health Centre, 5252 boul de Maisonneuve, Office/Workstation # 3D.59, Montréal, QC, H4A 3S5, Canada

Kira E. Riehm, MSc,
Lady Davis Institute for Medical Research, Jewish General Hospital, 4333 Chemin de la Côte-Sainte-Catherine, Montréal, QC, H3T 1E4, Canada

Nazanin Saadat, BSc,
Lady Davis Institute for Medical Research, Jewish General Hospital, 4333 Chemin de la Côte-Sainte-Catherine, Montréal, QC, H3T 1E4, Canada

Alexander W. Levis, BSc,
Lady Davis Institute for Medical Research, Jewish General Hospital, 4333 Chemin de la Côte-Sainte-Catherine, Montréal, QC, H3T 1E4, Canada

Marleine Azar, BSc,
Lady Davis Institute for Medical Research, Jewish General Hospital, 4333 Chemin de la Côte-Sainte-Catherine, Montréal, QC, H3T 1E4, Canada

Danielle B. Rice, MSc,
Lady Davis Institute for Medical Research, Jewish General Hospital, 4333 Chemin de la Côte-Sainte-Catherine, Montréal, QC, H3T 1E4, Canada

Matthew J. Chiovitti, MSt,
Lady Davis Institute for Medical Research, Jewish General Hospital, 4333 Chemin de la Côte-Sainte-Catherine, Montréal, QC, H3T 1E4, Canada

Tatiana A. Sanchez, BSc,
Lady Davis Institute for Medical Research, Jewish General Hospital, 4333 Chemin de la Côte-Sainte-Catherine, Montréal, QC, H3T 1E4, Canada

Pim Cuijpers, PhD,

Department of Clinical, Neuro and Developmental Psychology, Faculty of Behavioural and Movement Sciences, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Van der Boechorststraat 1, 1081 BT Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Simon Gilbody, PhD,
Mental Health and Addiction Research Group, Department of Health Sciences and Hull York Medical School, University of York, Heslington YO10 5DD, United Kingdom

John P. A. Ioannidis, MD,
Stanford University, 1265 Welch Road, MSOB X306, Stanford, CA, 94305, USA

Lorie A. Kloda, PhD,
Concordia University, 1455, boul. de Maisonneuve Ouest, FB-802, Montréal, QC, H3G 1M8, Canada

Dean McMillan, PhD,
Mental Health and Addiction Research Group, Department of Health Sciences and Hull York Medical School, University of York, Heslington YO10 5DD, United Kingdom

Scott B. Patten, MD,
Department of Community Health Sciences, 3rd Floor, TRW Building, University of Calgary, 3280 Hospital Drive NW, Calgary, AB, T2N 4Z6, Canada

Ian Shrier, MD,
Centre for Clinical Epidemiology, Lady Davis Institute for Medical Research, Jewish General Hospital, 3755 Cote Ste-Catherine Rd, Montréal, QC, H3T 1E2, Canada

Russell J. Steele, PhD,
Department of Mathematics and Statistics, McGill University, 805 Rue Sherbrooke O., Montreal, QC, H3A 0B9, Canada

Roy C. Ziegelstein, MD,
Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Miller Research Building, 733 N. Broadway, Suite 115, Baltimore, MD, 21205, USA

Dickens H. Akena, PhD,
Department of Psychiatry, Makerere University College of Health Sciences, P.O.Box 7062 Kampala, Uganda

Bruce Arroll, MBChB,
Department of General Practice and Primary Health Care, University of Auckland, Private Bag 92019, Auckland 1142, New Zealand

Liat Ayalon, PhD,
Louis and Gabi Weisfeld School of Social Work, Ramat Gan, Bar Ilan University, 52900, Israel

Hamid R. Baradaran, MD,
Endocrinology and Metabolism Research Institute, Shariati Hospital Complex, North Kargar Avenue, Tehran, 14114-13137, Iran

Murray Baron, MD,

Jewish General Hospital, Suite A 725, 3755 Cote St Catherine Rd, Montréal, QC, H3T 1E2, Canada

Anna Beraldi, PhD,
Auenstraße 6, D-82467 Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany

Charles H. Bombardier, PhD,
Division of Clinical and Neuropsychology, Department of Rehabilitation Medicine,
University of Washington, Box 359612, Harborview Medical Center, 325 9th Avenue,
Seattle, WA, 98104, USA

Peter Butterworth, PhD,
Centre for Mental Health, Level 4, 207 Bouverie St, The University of Melbourne,
Victoria 3010, Australia

Gregory Carter, FRANZCP,
Locked Bag #7, Hunter Region Mail Centre, NSW 2310, Australia

Marcos H. Chagas, MD,
University of São Paulo, Av. Bandeirantes, 3900, 14048-900-Ribeirão Preto, SP,
Brazil

Juliana C. N. Chan, MD,
Department of Medicine and Therapeutics, The Chinese University of Hong Kong,
9/F Lui Che Woo Clinical Sciences Building, Prince of Wales Hospital, Shatin, Hong
Kong

Rushina Cholera, MD,
UNC School of Medicine, Department of Pediatrics, CB# 7593, Chapel Hill, NC,
27599-7593, USA

Neerja Chowdhary, MD,
World Health Organization. Avenue Appia 20, 1211 Genève 27, Switzerland

Kerrie Clover, PhD,
Psycho-oncology #51, Calvary Mater Newcastle, Platt St, Waratah NSW 2301,
Australia

Yeates Conwell, MD,
University of Rochester Medical Center, 300 Crittenden Blvd., Rochester, NY,
14642, USA

Janneke M. de Man-van Ginkel, PhD,
University Medical Center Utrecht, Internal mail no Str. 6.131, P.O. Box 85500, 3508
GA, Utrecht, The Netherlands

Jaime Delgadillo, PhD,
Clinical Psychology Unit, University of Sheffield, Cathedral Court, Floor F, 1 Vicar
Lane, Sheffield, S1 1HD, United Kingdom

Jesse R. Fann, MD,

Department of Psychiatry & Behavioral Sciences, University of Washington, Box 356560, Seattle, WA 98195

Felix H. Fischer, PhD,
Medizinische Klinik mit Schwerpunkt Psychosomatik, Charité - Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Charitéplatz 1, 10098 Berlin, Germany

Benjamin Fischler, MD,
Private practice Brussels rue du Pepin 4, Belgium

Daniel Fung, MD,
Institute of Mental Health, 10 Buangkok View, 539747, Singapore

Bizu Gelaye, PhD,
Department of Epidemiology, 677 Huntington Ave, Room 505F, Boston, MA, 02115, USA

Felicity Goodyear-Smith, MD,
Department of General Practice & Primary Health Care, University of Auckland, PB 92019, Auckland, 1142, New Zealand

Catherine G. Greeno, PhD,
2204 Cathedral of Learning, University of Pittsburgh, 4200 Fifth Ave, Pittsburgh, PA, 15260, USA

Brian J. Hall, PhD,
Department of Psychology, Faculty of Social Sciences, Humanities and Social Sciences Building E21-3040, University of Macau, E21 Avenida da Universidade, Taipa, Macau, China

John Hambridge, Dip Clin Psych,
University of Newcastle, NSW 2310, Newcastle, Australia

Patricia A. Harrison, PhD,
City of Minneapolis Health Department, 250 S. Fourth St., Room 510, Minneapolis, MN 55415, USA

Ulrich Hegerl, MD,
University of Leipzig, Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Semmelweisstrasse 10, 04103 Leipzig, Germany

Leanne Hides, PhD(Clin),
School of Psychology, University of Queensland, St Lucia, Brisbane, Queensland, 4072, Australia

Stevan E. Hobfoll, PhD,
1645 W. Jackson Blvd, Suite 400, Dept of Behavioral Sciences, Rush University Medical Center, Chicago, IL, 60614, USA

Marie Hudson, MD,
Jewish General Hospital and Lady Davis Research Institute, 3755 Côte Ste-Catherine Rd, Room A725, Montréal, QC, H3T 1E2, Canada

Thomas Hyphantis, MD,
Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, School of Health Sciences,
University of Ioannina, Ioannina 451 10, Greece

Masatoshi Inagaki, MD,
Department of Neuropsychiatry, Okayama University Hospital, 2-5-1, Shikata-cho,
Kita-ku, Okayama, 700-8558, Japan

Khalida Isamail, MD,
Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology and Neuroscience, King's College London, 10
Cutcombe Road, London, SE5 9AF, United Kingdom

Nathalie Jetté, MD,
Department of Clinical Neurosciences, University of Calgary, 1403 29th Street NW,
T2N 2T9, Canada

Mohammad E. Khamseh, MD,
Endocrinology and Metabolism Research Institute, Shariati Hospital Complex, North
Kargar Avenue, Tehran, 14114-13137, Iran

Kim M. Kiely, PhD,
Centre for Research on Ageing, Health and Wellbeing, The Australian National
University, Building 54 Mills Road, ACT 2601, Australia

Femke Lamers, PhD,
VU University Medical Center, Department Psychiatry, A.J. Ernststraat 1187, room
D2.14, 1081 HL Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Shen-Ing Liu, MD,
Department of Psychiatry, Mackay Memorial Hospital, No. 92, Section 2, Chung-
Shan North Rd, Taipei, Taiwan

Manote Lotrakul, MD,
Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Ramathibodi Hospital, Mahidol
University, Bangkok 10400, Thailand

Sonia R. Loureiro, PhD,
Rua Tenente Catão Roxo, 2650, CEP 14051-140, Ribeirão Preto, SP, Brazil

Bernd Löwe, MD,
Universitätsklinikum Hamburg-Eppendorf, Institut und Poliklinik für
Psychosomatische Medizin und Psychotherapie, Martinistr. 52, Gebäude O25,
20246 Hamburg, Germany

Laura Marsh, MD,
Mental Health Care Line, Michael E DeBaakey VA Medical Center, Departments of
Psychiatry and Neurology, Baylor College of Medicine, 2002 Holcombe Blvd,
Houston, TX, 77030, USA

Anthony McGuire, PhD,
²⁷⁸Whites Bridge Rd., Standish, ME, 04084, USA

Sherina Mohd Sidik, PhD,
Cancer Resource & Education Centre / Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of
Medicine & Health Sciences, Universiti Putra Malaysia, 43400 UPM Serdang,
Selangor, Malaysia

Tiago N. Munhoz, PhD,
Depto Medicina Social, Programa Pós-graduação Epidemiologia, Universidade
Federal de Pelotas, Rua Marechal Deodoro 1160, 3º piso, 96020-220 - Pelotas, RS,
Brasil

Kumiko Muramatsu, MD,
Department of Clinical Psychology, Graduate School of Niigata Seiryō University,
1-5939, Suidocho, Chuo-ku, Niigata 951-8121, Japan.

Flávia L. Osório, PhD,
Hospital das Clínicas da Faculdade de Medicina de Ribeirão Preto - USP. Avenida
dos Bandeirantes 3900- 3 andar- alaC. Ribeirão Preto - São Paulo - Brasil - CEP
14049-900

Vikram Patel, MD,
Department of Global Health and Social Medicine, Harvard Medical School, Boston,
USA 02119, USA

Brian W. Pence, PhD,
Department of Epidemiology, UNC-Chapel Hill, McGavran-Greenberg 2103C,
CB#7435, 135 Dauer Dr, Chapel Hill NC 27599-7435, USA

Philippe Persoons, MD,
Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Department of Neurosciences, Research Group
Psychiatry, University Psychiatric Center KU Leuven, Herestraat 49, 3000 Leuven,
Belgium

Angelo Picardi, MD,
Italian National Institute of Health, Centre for Behavioural Sciences and Mental
Health, Viale Regina Elena 299, 00161 Rome, Italy

Alasdair G. Rooney, MD,
Division of Psychiatry, University of Edinburgh, Royal Edinburgh Hospital Edinburgh,
EH10 5HF, Scotland

Iná S. Santos, MD,
Depto Medicina Social, Programa Pós-graduação Epidemiologia, Universidade
Federal de Pelotas, Rua Marechal Deodoro 1160, 3º piso 96020-220 - Pelotas, RS,
Brasil

Juwita Shaaban, MMed (Fam. Med),
School of Medical Science, Health Campus Universiti Sains Malaysia, 16150
Kubang Kerian, Kelantan, Malaysia

Abbey Sidebottom, PhD,
Allina Health, 800 E 28th Street, MR 15521, Minneapolis, MN 55407-3799, USA

Adam Simning, MD,
Strong Behavioral Health, 300 Crittenden Blvd, Rochester, NY, 14642, USA

Lesley Stafford, PhD,
Centre for Women's Mental Health, The Royal Women's Hospital, Locked Bag 300,
Parkville Victoria 3052, Australia

Sharon Sung, PhD,
Office of Clinical Sciences, Duke-NUS Medical School, 20 College Road, Level 6,
169856, Singapore

Pei Lin Lynnette Tan, MMed (Psychiatry),
Tan Tock Seng Hospital, 11 Jalan Tan Tock Seng, 308433, Singapore

Alyna Turner, PhD,
School of Medicine and Public Health, Faculty of Health, University of Newcastle,
University Drive, Callaghan, NSW, 2308, Australia

Christina M. van der Feltz-Cornelis, PhD,
Tranzo Academic Centre 'Geestdrift', Tilburg University, PO Box 90153, 5000 LE
Tilburg, The Netherlands

Henk C. van Weert, MD,
Dpt. General Practice, Academic Medical Centre Amsterdam, Meibergdree 9, 1105
AZ Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Paul A. Vöhringer, MD,
Department of Psychiatry, 800 Washington St, Boston, MA 02111, USA

Jennifer White, PhD,
School of Primary and Allied Health Care, Faculty of Medicine, Nursing & Health
Sciences, Monash University, Kingston Centre, 400 Warrigal Rd, Cheltenham
Victoria 3192, Australia

Mary A. Whooley, MD,
Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center, 4150 Clement Street (111A1), San
Francisco, CA 94121, USA

Kirsty Winkley, PhD,
King's College London & Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology & Neuroscience,
Weston Education Centre, London SE5 9RS, UK

Mitsuhiko Yamada, MD,
National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry, 4-1-1 Ogawahigashi, Kodaira, Tokyo
187-8553, Japan

Yuying Zhang, PhD, and
Department of Medicine and Therapeutics, The Chinese University of Hong Kong,
9/F Lui Che Woo Clinical Sciences Building, Prince of Wales Hospital, Shatin, Hong
Kong

Brett D. Thombs, PhD

Room 302, Institute of Community and Family Psychiatry, Jewish General Hospital, 4333 Cote Ste Catherine Road, Montréal, QC, H3T 1E4, Canada

Affiliations

Lady Davis Institute for Medical Research, Jewish General Hospital, 4333 Chemin de la Côte-Sainte-Catherine, Montréal, QC, H3T 1E4, Canada

Centre for Outcomes Research & Evaluation, Research Institute of the McGill University Health Centre, 5252 boul de Maisonneuve, Office/Workstation # 3D.59, Montréal, QC, H4A 3S5, Canada

Lady Davis Institute for Medical Research, Jewish General Hospital, 4333 Chemin de la Côte-Sainte-Catherine, Montréal, QC, H3T 1E4, Canada

Lady Davis Institute for Medical Research, Jewish General Hospital, 4333 Chemin de la Côte-Sainte-Catherine, Montréal, QC, H3T 1E4, Canada

Lady Davis Institute for Medical Research, Jewish General Hospital, 4333 Chemin de la Côte-Sainte-Catherine, Montréal, QC, H3T 1E4, Canada

Lady Davis Institute for Medical Research, Jewish General Hospital, 4333 Chemin de la Côte-Sainte-Catherine, Montréal, QC, H3T 1E4, Canada

Lady Davis Institute for Medical Research, Jewish General Hospital, 4333 Chemin de la Côte-Sainte-Catherine, Montréal, QC, H3T 1E4, Canada

Lady Davis Institute for Medical Research, Jewish General Hospital, 4333 Chemin de la Côte-Sainte-Catherine, Montréal, QC, H3T 1E4, Canada

Lady Davis Institute for Medical Research, Jewish General Hospital, 4333 Chemin de la Côte-Sainte-Catherine, Montréal, QC, H3T 1E4, Canada

Department of Clinical, Neuro and Developmental Psychology, Faculty of Behavioural and Movement Sciences, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Van der Boechorststraat 1, 1081 BT Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Mental Health and Addiction Research Group, Department of Health Sciences and Hull York Medical School, University of York, Heslington YO10 5DD, United Kingdom

Stanford University, 1265 Welch Road, MSOB X306, Stanford, CA, 94305, USA

Concordia University, 1455, boul. de Maisonneuve Ouest, FB-802, Montréal, QC, H3G 1M8, Canada

Mental Health and Addiction Research Group, Department of Health Sciences and Hull York Medical School, University of York, Heslington YO10 5DD, United Kingdom

Department of Community Health Sciences, 3rd Floor, TRW Building, University of Calgary, 3280 Hospital Drive NW, Calgary, AB, T2N 4Z6, Canada

Centre for Clinical Epidemiology, Lady Davis Institute for Medical Research, Jewish General Hospital, 3755 Cote Ste-Catherine Rd, Montréal, QC, H3T 1E2, Canada

Department of Mathematics and Statistics, McGill University, 805 Rue Sherbrooke O., Montreal, QC, H3A 0B9, Canada

Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Miller Research Building, 733 N. Broadway, Suite 115, Baltimore, MD, 21205, USA

Department of Psychiatry, Makerere University College of Health Sciences, P.O.Box 7062 Kampala, Uganda

Department of General Practice and Primary Health Care, University of Auckland, Private Bag 92019, Auckland 1142, New Zealand

Louis and Gabi Weisfeld School of Social Work, Ramat Gan, Bar Ilan University, 52900, Israel

Endocrinology and Metabolism Research Institute, Shariati Hospital Complex, North Kargar Avenue, Tehran, 14114-13137, Iran

Jewish General Hospital, Suite A 725, 3755 Cote St Catherine Rd, Montréal, QC, H3T 1E2, Canada

Auenstraße 6, D-82467 Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany

Division of Clinical and Neuropsychology, Department of Rehabilitation Medicine, University of Washington, Box 359612, Harborview Medical Center, 325 9th Avenue, Seattle, WA, 98104, USA

Centre for Mental Health, Level 4, 207 Bouverie St, The University of Melbourne, Victoria 3010, Australia

Locked Bag #7, Hunter Region Mail Centre, NSW 2310, Australia

University of São Paulo, Av. Bandeirantes, 3900, 14048-900-Ribeirão Preto, SP, Brazil

Department of Medicine and Therapeutics, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, 9/F Lui Che Woo Clinical Sciences Building, Prince of Wales Hospital, Shatin, Hong Kong

UNC School of Medicine, Department of Pediatrics, CB# 7593, Chapel Hill, NC, 27599-7593, USA

World Health Organization. Avenue Appia 20, 1211 Genève 27, Switzerland

Psycho-oncology #51, Calvary Mater Newcastle, Platt St, Waratah NSW 2301, Australia

University of Rochester Medical Center, 300 Crittenden Blvd., Rochester, NY, 14642, USA

University Medical Center Utrecht, Internal mail no Str. 6.131, P.O. Box 85500, 3508 GA, Utrecht, The Netherlands

Clinical Psychology Unit, University of Sheffield, Cathedral Court, Floor F, 1 Vicar Lane, Sheffield, S1 1HD, United Kingdom

Department of Psychiatry & Behavioral Sciences, University of Washington, Box 356560, Seattle, WA 98195

Medizinische Klinik mit Schwerpunkt Psychosomatik, Charité - Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Charitéplatz 1, 10098 Berlin, Germany

Private practice Brussels rue du Pepin 4, Belgium

Institute of Mental Health, 10 Buangkok View, 539747, Singapore

Department of Epidemiology, 677 Huntington Ave, Room 505F, Boston, MA, 02115, USA

Department of General Practice & Primary Health Care, University of Auckland, PB 92019, Auckland, 1142, New Zealand

2204 Cathedral of Learning, University of Pittsburgh, 4200 Fifth Ave, Pittsburgh, PA, 15260, USA

Department of Psychology, Faculty of Social Sciences, Humanities and Social Sciences Building E21-3040, University of Macau, E21 Avenida da Universidade, Taipa, Macau, China

University of Newcastle, NSW 2310, Newcastle, Australia

City of Minneapolis Health Department, 250 S. Fourth St., Room 510, Minneapolis, MN 55415, USA

University of Leipzig, Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Semmelweisstrasse 10, 04103 Leipzig, Germany

School of Psychology, University of Queensland, St Lucia, Brisbane, Queensland, 4072, Australia

1645 W. Jackson Blvd, Suite 400, Dept of Behavioral Sciences, Rush University Medical Center, Chicago, IL, 60614, USA

Jewish General Hospital and Lady Davis Research Institute, 3755 Côte Ste-Catherine Rd, Room A725, Montréal, QC, H3T 1E2, Canada

Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, School of Health Sciences, University of Ioannina, Ioannina 451 10, Greece

Department of Neuropsychiatry, Okayama University Hospital, 2-5-1, Shikata-cho, Kita-ku, Okayama, 700-8558, Japan

Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology and Neuroscience, King's College London, 10 Cutcombe Road, London, SE5 9AF, United Kingdom

Department of Clinical Neurosciences, University of Calgary, 1403 29th Street NW, T2N 2T9, Canada

Endocrinology and Metabolism Research Institute, Shariati Hospital Complex, North Kargar Avenue, Tehran, 14114-13137, Iran

Centre for Research on Ageing, Health and Wellbeing, The Australian National University, Building 54 Mills Road, ACT 2601, Australia

VU University Medical Center, Department Psychiatry, A.J. Ernststraat 1187, room D2.14, 1081 HL Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Department of Psychiatry, Mackay Memorial Hospital, No. 92, Section 2, Chung-Shan North Rd, Taipei, Taiwan

Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Ramathibodi Hospital, Mahidol University, Bangkok 10400, Thailand

Rua Tenente Catão Roxo, 2650, CEP 14051-140, Ribeirão Preto, SP, Brazil

Universitätsklinikum Hamburg-Eppendorf, Institut und Poliklinik für Psychosomatische Medizin und Psychotherapie, Martinistr. 52, Gebäude O25, 20246 Hamburg, Germany

Mental Health Care Line, Michael E DeBakey VA Medical Center, Departments of Psychiatry and Neurology, Baylor College of Medicine, 2002 Holcombe Blvd, Houston, TX, 77030, USA

²⁷⁸Whites Bridge Rd., Standish, ME, 04084, USA

Cancer Resource & Education Centre / Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine & Health Sciences, Universiti Putra Malaysia, 43400 UPM Serdang, Selangor, Malaysia

Depto Medicina Social, Programa Pós-graduação Epidemiologia, Universidade Federal de Pelotas, Rua Marechal Deodoro 1160, 3º piso, 96020-220 - Pelotas, RS, Brasil

Department of Clinical Psychology, Graduate School of Niigata Seiryō University, 1-5939, Suidocho, Chuo-ku, Niigata 951-8121, Japan.

Hospital das Clínicas da Faculdade de Medicina de Ribeirão Preto - USP. Avenida dos Bandeirantes 3900- 3 andar- alaC. Ribeirão Preto - São Paulo - Brasil - CEP 14049-900

Department of Global Health and Social Medicine, Harvard Medical School, Boston, USA 02119, USA

Department of Epidemiology, UNC-Chapel Hill, McGavran-Greenberg 2103C, CB#7435, 135 Dauer Dr, Chapel Hill NC 27599-7435, USA

Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Department of Neurosciences, Research Group Psychiatry, University Psychiatric Center KU Leuven, Herestraat 49, 3000 Leuven, Belgium

Italian National Institute of Health, Centre for Behavioural Sciences and Mental Health, Viale Regina Elena 299, 00161 Rome, Italy

Division of Psychiatry, University of Edinburgh, Royal Edinburgh Hospital Edinburgh, EH10 5HF, Scotland

Depto Medicina Social, Programa Pós-graduação Epidemiologia, Universidade Federal de Pelotas, Rua Marechal Deodoro 1160, 3º piso 96020-220 - Pelotas, RS, Brasil

School of Medical Science, Health Campus Universiti Sains Malaysia, 16150 Kubang Kerian, Kelantan, Malaysia

Allina Health, 800 E 28th Street, MR 15521, Minneapolis, MN 55407-3799, USA

Strong Behavioral Health, 300 Crittenden Blvd, Rochester, NY, 14642, USA

Centre for Women's Mental Health, The Royal Women's Hospital, Locked Bag 300, Parkville Victoria 3052, Australia

Office of Clinical Sciences, Duke-NUS Medical School, 20 College Road, Level 6, 169856, Singapore

Tan Tock Seng Hospital, 11 Jalan Tan Tock Seng, 308433, Singapore

School of Medicine and Public Health, Faculty of Health, University of Newcastle, University Drive, Callaghan, NSW, 2308, Australia

Tranzo Academic Centre 'Geestdrift', Tilburg University, PO Box 90153, 5000 LE Tilburg, The Netherlands

Dpt. General Practice, Academic Medical Centre Amsterdam, Meibergdree 9, 1105 AZ Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Department of Psychiatry, 800 Washington St, Boston, MA 02111, USA

School of Primary and Allied Health Care, Faculty of Medicine, Nursing & Health Sciences, Monash University, Kingston Centre, 400 Warrigal Rd, Cheltenham Victoria 3192, Australia

Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center, 4150 Clement Street (111A1), San Francisco, CA 94121, USA

King's College London & Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology & Neuroscience, Weston Education Centre, London SE5 9RS, UK

National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry, 4-1-1 Ogawahigashi, Kodaira, Tokyo 187-8553, Japan

Department of Medicine and Therapeutics, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, 9/F Lui Che Woo Clinical Sciences Building, Prince of Wales Hospital, Shatin, Hong Kong

Room 302, Institute of Community and Family Psychiatry, Jewish General Hospital, 4333 Cote Ste Catherine Road, Montréal, QC, H3T 1E4, Canada

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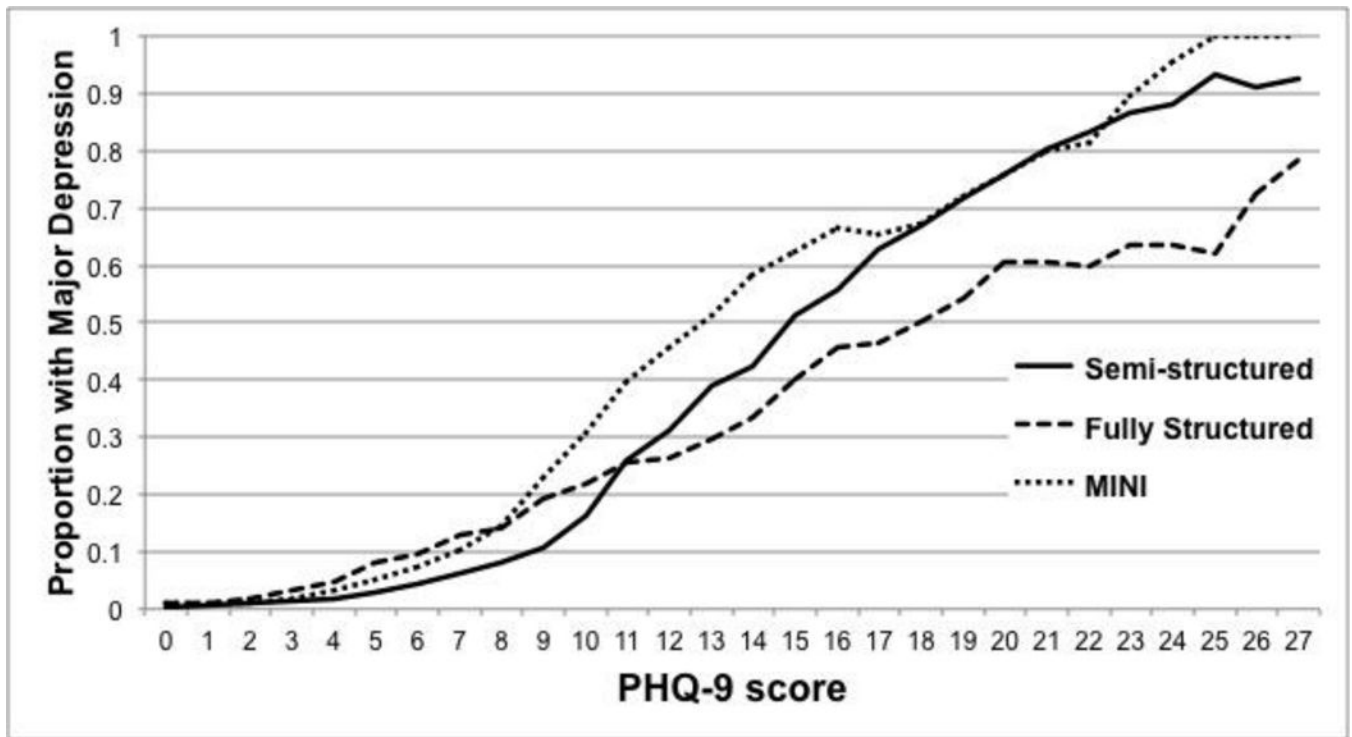


Figure 1a.

Probability of Major Depression Classification by PHQ-9 Score for Semi-structured Interviews, Fully structured Interviews (Excluding MINI), and MINI.

Proportions are plotted as 3-point moving averages (e.g., the proportions at the PHQ-9 score of 10 are averages of the proportions at PHQ-9 scores of 9, 10, and 11).

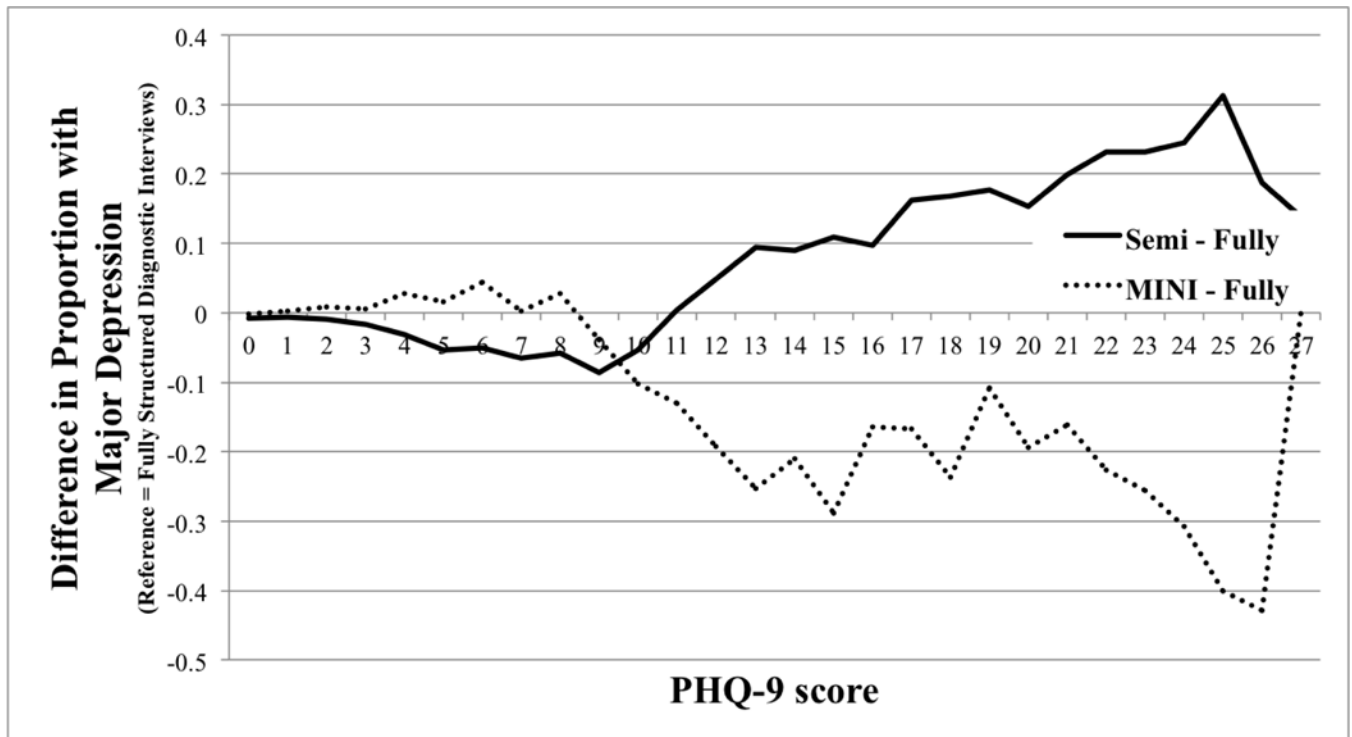


Figure 1b.

Difference in Probability of Major Depression Classification by PHQ-9 Score for Semi-structured Interviews and MINI compared to Fully structured Interviews (Excluding MINI). Differences in proportions are plotted as 3-point moving averages (e.g., the differences in proportions at the PHQ-9 score of 10 are averages of the differences in proportions at PHQ-9 scores of 9, 10, and 11).

Table 1.

Participant data by diagnostic interview

Diagnostic Interview	N Studies	N Participants	Major Depression	
			N	%
Semi-structured				
SCID	26	4,732	785	17
SCAN	2	1,891	130	7
DISH	1	100	9	9
Fully structured				
CIDI	11	6,271	554	9
DIS	1	1,006	221	22
MINI	14	2,756	524	19
CIS-R	2	402	64	16
Total	57	17,158	2,287	13

Abbreviations: CIDI: Composite International Diagnostic Interview, CIS-R: Clinical Interview Schedule-Revised, DIS: Diagnostic Interview Schedule, DISH: Depression Interview and Structured Hamilton, MINI: Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview, SCAN: Schedules for Clinical Assessment in Neuropsychiatry, SCID: Structured Clinical Interview for DSM Disorders

Table 2.

Model summary of fixed effects generalized linear mixed model considering a potential interaction between PHQ-9 score category and assessment method^{a,b}

Variable	Odds ratio (OR)	
	OR	95% CI
Fully structured assessment method	1.49	0.82–2.72
PHQ-9 total score	1.37	1.35–1.40
Age (years)	1.00	0.99–1.00
Male sex	0.89	0.77–1.03
Clinical setting	--	--
Non-medical (reference)	--	--
Primary care	0.67	0.27–1.64
Specialty care: Inpatient	0.33	0.13–0.85
Specialty care: Outpatient	0.64	0.26–1.54
Human development index	--	--
Very high (reference)	--	--
High	2.27	1.11–4.61
Low to medium	0.78	0.27–2.24
PHQ-9 score category * fully structured assessment method^c	--	--
Low PHQ-9 (0–6) (reference)	--	--
Medium PHQ-9 (7–15)	0.73	0.57–0.92
High PHQ-9 (16–27)	0.26	0.18–0.37

^aExcluding the MINI.

^bEstimate of random intercept variance = 0.58.

^cp < 0.001 in likelihood ratio test comparing models with and without interaction term.

Table 3.

Generalized linear mixed model summaries for each PHQ-9 score category

PHQ-9 score category	Low PHQ scores (0-6) N = 9,339		Medium PHQ scores (7-15) N = 3,970		High PHQ scores (16-27) N = 1,093	
	OR	95% CI	OR	95% CI	OR	95% CI
OR^a (95% CI) for fully structured assessment method	3.13	0.98-10.00	0.96	0.56-1.66	0.50	0.26-0.97
N receiving fully structured interview		5,228		1,999		452
N (%) with major depression	N	%	N	%	N	%
	167	3.2	427	21.4	245	54.2
N receiving semi-structured interview		4,111		1,971		641
N (%) with major depression	N	%	N	%	N	%
	50	1.2	409	20.8	465	72.5

^aExcluding the MINI and adjusted for PHQ-9 score, age, sex, clinical setting and human development index.