

Psychiatric Research Interview for Substance and Mental Disorders (PRISM)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

The PRISM is a semi-structured clinician-administered interview that measures the major Axis I DSM-IV diagnoses (current and past) of alcohol, drug, and psychiatric disorders. The PRISM was designed to provide clear guidelines for differentiating between the expected effects of intoxication and withdrawal, substance-induced disorders, and primary disorders. The PRISM also covers two Axis II disorders, Borderline Personality Disorder and Antisocial Personality Disorder.

TARGET POPULATION

- Adults
 Adolescents

Groups for which this instrument might be especially helpful?

The instrument was designed to maximize reliability and validity in heavy drinkers and users of drugs.

ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES

Number of items: *Too many to list*

Number of subscales:

- Format(s): Pencil-and-paper self-administered
 Interview
 Observation
 Computer self-administered
 Other

Time required for administration: *1 to 3 hours*

Administered by: *Master's level clinicians or others*

Training required for administration? yes no

Comments: *Training for the administrator involves a self-study manual, ratings of taped interviews, and small-group sessions (involving both didactic and role-playing material) with an experienced trainer.*

SCORING

Time required to score/interpret: *Immediate*

Scored by: *Hand or computer*

Computerized scoring or interpretation available? yes no

Norms available? yes no

PSYCHOMETRICS

Have reliability studies been done? yes no

What measure(s) of reliability was used?

Test-retest (Interrater only)

Split half

Internal consistency

Have validity studies been done? yes no

What measures of validity have been derived?

Content

Criterion (predictive, concurrent, "postdictive")

Construct

CLINICAL UTILITY OF INSTRUMENT

Although primarily designed as a research instrument, the PRISM provides systematic coverage of alcohol- and drug-related experiences and symptoms that may be useful in identifying areas of focus for treatment. Additionally, the unusually high reliability of the depression diagnoses in individuals with heavy drinking may provide a better basis for treatment decisions than less consistent methods for assessing major depression and dysthymia.

RESEARCH APPLICABILITY

Useful for studying the effects of comorbidity on the longitudinal course of alcoholism or alcoholism treatment outcome. Can also be used to differentiate subjects in order to study treatment-matching strategies when psychopathology is one of the matching variables.

SOURCE, COST AND COPYRIGHT ISSUES

Copyright: yes no

Cost: *No cost to use instrument: training costs are determined by the amount of trainer time involved in each study.*

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SUPPORTING REFERENCES

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- Caton, C.L.M., Samet, S. & Hasin, D.S. (2000). When acute-stage psychosis and substance use co-occur: Differentiating substance-induced and primary psychotic disorders. *Journal of Psychiatric Practice* 6, 256-266, 2000.
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