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Probability of major depression diagnostic classification using semi-structured vs. fully structured diagnostic interviews

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

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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)]. 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. Declaration of Interest: This study was funded by the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (KRS-134297).
DECLARATION OF INTEREST

Conflict of Interest Disclosures:

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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). 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. 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. 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. The search was limited to the year 2000 forward because the PHQ-9 was published in 2001. 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.\(^\text{21}\) 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. 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. 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, 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 GLM 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. 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 Supplementary Table 3, 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 Supplementary Table 4 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). 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.

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.

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.\textsuperscript{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.
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, ASimning, 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.
Author degrees:
Brooke Levis, MSc; Andrea Benedetti, PhD; Kira E. Riehm, MSc; Nazanin Saadat, BSc;
Alexander W. Levis, BSc; Marleine Azar, BSc; Danielle B. Rice, MSc; Matthew J. Chiovitti,
MIS; Tatiana A. Sanchez, BSc; Pim Cuijpers, PhD; Simon Gilbody, PhD; John P.A. Ioannidis,
MD; Lorie A. Kloda, PhD; Dean McMillan, PhD; Scott B. Patten, MD; Ian Shrier, MD; Russell
J. Steele, PhD; Roy C. Ziegelstein, MD; Dickens H. Akena, PhD; Bruce Arroll, MBChB; Liat
Ayalon, PhD; Hamid R. Baradaran, MD; Murray Baron, MD; Anna Beraldi, PhD; Charles H.
Bombardier, PhD; Peter Butterworth, PhD; Gregory Carter, FRANZCP; Marcos H. Chagas, MD;
Juliana C. N. Chan, MD; Rushina Cholera, MD; Neerja Chowdhary, MD; Kerrie Clover, PhD;
Yeates Conwell, MD; Janneke M. de Man-van Ginkel, PhD; Jaime Delgadillo, PhD; Jesse R.
Fann, MD; Felix H. Fischer, PhD; Benjamin Fischler, MD; Daniel Fung, MD; Bizu Gelaye,
PhD; Felicity Goodyear-Smith, MD; Catherine G. Greeno, PhD; Brian J. Hall, PhD; John
Hambridge, Dip Clin Psych; Patricia A. Harrison, PhD; Ulrich Hegerl, MD; Leanne Hides,
PhD(Clinc); Stevan E. Hobfoll, PhD; Marie Hudson, MD; Thomas Hyphantis, MD; Masatoshi
Inagaki, MD; Khalida Ismail, MD; Nathalie Jetté, MD; Mohammad E. Khamseh, MD; Kim M.
Kiely, PhD; Femke Lamers, PhD; Shen-Ing Liu, MD; Manote Lotrakul, MD; Sonia R. Loureiro,
PhD; Bernd Löwe, MD; Laura Marsh, MD; Anthony McGuire, PhD; Sherina Mohd Sidik, PhD;
Tiago N. Munhoz, PhD; Kumiko Muramatsu, MD; Flávia L. Osório, PhD; Vikram Patel, MD;
Brian W. Pence, PhD; Philippe Persoons, MD; Angelo Picardi, MD; Alasdair G. Rooney, MD;
Iná S. Santos, MD; Juwita Shaaban, MMed (Fam. Med); Abbey Sidebottom, PhD; Adam
Simning, MD; Lesley Stafford, PhD; Sharon Sung, PhD; Pei Lin Lynnette Tan, MMed
(Psychiatry); Alyna Turner, PhD; Christina M. van der Feltz-Cornelis, MD; Henk C. van Weert,
MD; Paul A. Vöhringer, MD; Jennifer White, PhD; Mary A. Whooley, MD; Kirsty Winkley, PhD; Mitsuhiko Yamada, MD; Yuying Zhang, PhD; Brett D. Thombs, PhD.

Author Affiliations:
Lady Davis Institute for Medical Research, Jewish General Hospital, Montréal, Québec, Canada (Levis B, Riehm, Saadat, Levis A, Azar, Rice, Chiovitti, Sanchez, Shrier, Steele, Baron, Hudson, Thombs); Department of Epidemiology, Biostatistics and Occupational Health, McGill University, Montréal, Québec, Canada (Levis B, Benedetti, Levis A, Azar, Shrier, Thombs); Department of Medicine, McGill University, Montréal, Québec, Canada (Benedetti, Baron, Hudson, Thombs); Respiratory Epidemiology and Clinical Research Unit, McGill University Health Centre, Montréal, Québec, Canada (Benedetti); Department of Psychology, McGill University, Montréal, Québec, Canada (Rice, Thombs); Department of Clinical, Neuro and Developmental Psychology, EMGO Institute, VU University, Amsterdam, the Netherlands (Cuijpers); Hull York Medical School and the Department of Health Sciences, University of York, Heslington, York, UK (Gilbody, McMillan); Department of Medicine, Department of Health Research and Policy, Department of Biomedical Data Science, Department of Statistics, Stanford University, Stanford, California, USA (Ioannidis); Library, Concordia University, Montréal, Québec, Canada (Kloda); Department of Community Health Sciences, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, Canada (Patten, Jetté); Hotchkiss Brain Institute and O'Brien Institute for Public Health, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, Canada (Patten, Jetté); Department of Mathematics and Statistics, McGill University, Montréal, Québec, Canada (Steele); Department of Medicine, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, Maryland, USA (Ziegelstein); Department of Psychiatry, Makerere University College of Health Sciences, Kampala, Uganda (Akena); Department of General Practice and Primary Health Care, University
of Auckland, New Zealand (Arroll, Goodyear-Smith); Louis and Gabi Weisfeld School of Social Work, Bar Ilan University, Ramat Gan, Israel (Ayon); Endocrine Research Center, Institute of Endocrinology and Metabolism, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran (Baradaran, Khamseh); Kbo-Lech-Mangfall-Klinik Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Klinik für Psychiatrie, Psychotherapie & Psychosomatik, Lehrkrankenhaus der Technischen Universität München, Munich, Germany (Beraldi); Department of Rehabilitation Medicine, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, USA (Bombardier); Centre for Research on Ageing, Health and Wellbeing, Research School of Population Health, The Australian National University, Canberra, Australia (Butterworth, Kiely); Centre for Mental Health, Melbourne School of Population and Global Health, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia (Butterworth); Melbourne Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia (Butterworth); Centre for Translational Neuroscience and Mental Health, University of Newcastle, New South Wales, Australia (Carter, Clove); Department of Neurosciences and Behavior, Ribeirão Preto Medical School, University of São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto, Brazil (Chagas, Osório, Loureiro); Department of Medicine and Therapeutics, Prince of Wales Hospital, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China (Chan, Zhang); Asia Diabetes Foundation, Prince of Wales Hospital, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China (Chan, Zhang); Hong Kong Institute of Diabetes and Obesity, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China (Chan); Department of Pediatrics, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill School of Medicine, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, USA (Cholera); The World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland (Chowdhary); Psycho-Oncology Service, Calvary Mater Newcastle, New South Wales, Australia (Clover); Department of Psychiatry, University of Rochester Medical Center, New York, USA (Conwell, Simning);
Julius Center for Health Sciences and Primary Care, University Medical Center Utrecht, Utrecht, the Netherlands (de Man-van Ginkel); Clinical Psychology Unit, Department of Psychology, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, UK (Delgadillo); Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, USA (Fann); Institute for Social Medicine, Epidemiology, and Health Economics, Charité - Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Germany (Fischer); Department of Psychosomatic Medicine, Center for Internal Medicine and Dermatology, Charité - Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Germany (Fischer); Private Practice, Brussels, Belgium (Fischler); Department of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry, Institute of Mental Health, Singapore (Fung, Sung); Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine, National University of Singapore, Singapore (Fung); Lee Kong Chian School of Medicine, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore (Fung); Office of Clinical Sciences, Duke-NUS Medical School, Singapore (Fung, Liu, Sung); Department of Epidemiology, Harvard T. H. Chan School of Public Health, Boston, Massachusetts, USA (Gelaye); School of Social Work, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, USA (Greeno); Global and Community Mental Health Research Group, Department of Psychology, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Macau, Macau Special Administrative Region, China (Hall); Department of Health, Behavior, and Society, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, Maryland, USA (Hall); Liaison Psychiatry Department, John Hunter Hospital, Newcastle, Australia (Hambridge); City of Minneapolis Health Department, Minneapolis, Minnesota, USA (Harrison); Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University Hospital Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany (Hegerl); Centre for Children’s Health Research, Institute of Health & Biomedical Innovation, School of Psychology, University of Queensland, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia (Hides); Department of Behavioral Sciences, Rush University Medical Center, Chicago, Illinois, USA (Hobfoll);
Department of Psychiatry, University of Ioannina, Ioannina, Greece (Hyphantis); Department of Neuropsychiatry, Okayama University Hospital, Okayama, Japan (Inagaki); Department of Psychological Medicine, Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology and Neurosciences, King's College London Weston Education Centre, London, UK (Ismail, Winkley); Department of Clinical Neurosciences, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, Canada (Jetté); Department of Psychological Medicine, Tan Tock Seng Hospital, Singapore (Tan); Department of Psychiatry, Amsterdam Public Health Research Institute, VU University Medical Center, Amsterdam, the Netherlands (Lamers); Department of Psychiatry, Mackay Memorial Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan (Liu); Department of Medical Research, Mackay Memorial Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan (Liu); Department of Medicine, Mackay Medical College, Taipei, Taiwan (Liu); Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Ramathibodi Hospital, Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand (Lotrakul); Department of Psychosomatic Medicine and Psychotherapy, University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg, Germany (Löwe); Schön Klinik Hamburg Eilbek, Hamburg, Germany (Löwe); Baylor College of Medicine, Houston and Michael E. DeBakey Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Houston, Texas, USA (Marsh); Department of Nursing, St. Joseph's College, Standish, Maine, USA (McGuire); Cancer Resource & Education Centre, and Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Serdang, Selangor, Malaysia (Mohd Sidik); Post-graduate Program in Epidemiology, Federal University of Pelotas, Pelotas, RS, Brazil (Munhoz, Santos); Department of Clinical Psychology, Graduate School of Niigata Seiryo University, Niigata, Japan (Muramatsu); National Institute of Science and Technology, Translational Medicine, Ribeirão Preto, Brazil (Osório); Department of Global Health and Social Medicine, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts, USA (Patel); London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, London, UK (Patel); Centre for
Chronic Conditions and Injuries, Public Health Foundation of India, New Delhi, India (Patel);
Department of Epidemiology, Gillings School of Global Public Health, The University of North
Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, USA (Pence); Department of Adult
Psychiatry, University Hospitals Leuven, Leuven, Belgium (Persoons); Department of
Neurosciences, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Leuven, Belgium (Persoons); Centre for
Behavioural Sciences and Mental Health, Italian National Institute of Health, Rome, Italy
(Picardi); Division of Psychiatry, Royal Edinburgh Hospital, University of Edinburg, Edinburgh,
Scotland, UK (Rooney); Department of Family Medicine, School of Medical Sciences,
Universiti Sains Malaysia, Kelantan, Malaysia (Shaaban); Allina Health, Minneapolis,
Minnesota, USA (Sidebottom); Centre for Women's Mental Health, Royal Women's Hospital,
Parkville, Australia (Stafford); Melbourne School of Psychological Sciences, University of
Melbourne, Australia (Stafford); School of Medicine and Public Health, University of
Newcastle, New South Wales, Newcastle, Australia (Turner); IMPACT Strategic Research
Centre, School of Medicine, Deakin University, Geelong, Victoria, Australia (Turner); Clinical
Center of Excellence for Body, Mind and Health, GGz Breburg, Tilburg, the Netherlands (van
der Feltz-Cornelis); Tilburg University, Faculty of Social Sciences, Tranzo Department, Tilburg,
the Netherlands (van der Feltz-Cornelis); Department of General Practice, Academic Medical
Centre Amsterdam, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, the Netherlands (van Weert);
Department of Psychiatry and Mental Health, Clinical Hospital, Universidad de Chile, Santiago,
Chile (Vöhringer); Millennium Institute for Depression and Personality Research (MIDAP),
Ministry of Economy, Macul, Santiago, Chile (Vöhringer); Mood Disorders Program, Tufts
Medical Center, Tufts University, Boston, USA (Vöhringer); Monash University, Melbourne,
Australia (White); Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, University of California San
Francisco, San Francisco, California, USA (Whooley); Department of Medicine, Veterans Affairs Medical Center, San Francisco, California, USA (Whooley); Department of Medicine, University of California San Francisco, San Francisco, California, USA (Whooley); Department of Neuropsychopharmacology, National Institute of Mental Health, National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry, Ogawa-Higashi, Kodaira, Tokyo, Japan (Yamada); Department of Psychiatry, McGill University, Montréal, Québec, Canada (Thombs); Department of Educational and Counselling Psychology, McGill University, Montréal, Québec, Canada (Thombs).

**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

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 Delgadillo
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
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 Seiryo 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

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
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invariance of three depression scales between neurologic samples and community samples.
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Group. Influence of somatic symptoms on Patient Health Questionnaire-9 depression scores
among patients with systemic sclerosis compared to a healthy general population sample.
FIGURES

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diagnostic Interview</th>
<th>N Studies</th>
<th>N Participants</th>
<th>Major Depression</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-structured</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCID</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>4,732</td>
<td>785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCAN</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,891</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISH</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fully structured</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIDI</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6,271</td>
<td>554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,006</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINI</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2,756</td>
<td>524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIS-R</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>17,158</td>
<td>2,287</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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\textsuperscript{a,b}

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

\textsuperscript{a}Excluding the MINI.

\textsuperscript{b}Estimate of random intercept variance = 0.58.

\textsuperscript{c}p < 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PHQ-9 score category</th>
<th>Low PHQ scores (0-6)</th>
<th>Medium PHQ scores (7-15)</th>
<th>High PHQ scores (16-27)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N (%) with major depression</td>
<td>N (%) with major depression</td>
<td>N (%) with major depression</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR (95% CI)</td>
<td>OR (95% CI)</td>
<td>OR (95% CI)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.13 (0.98-10.00)</td>
<td>0.96 (0.56-1.66)</td>
<td>0.50 (0.26-0.97)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N receiving fully structured interview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OR (95% CI) for fully structured assessment method</th>
<th>N receiving fully structured interview</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.13 (0.98-10.00)</td>
<td>5,228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.96 (0.56-1.66)</td>
<td>1,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.50 (0.26-0.97)</td>
<td>452</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N (%) with major depression

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N (%) with major depression</th>
<th>N (%) with major depression</th>
<th>N (%) with major depression</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>167 (3.2)</td>
<td>427 (21.4)</td>
<td>245 (54.2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N receiving semi-structured interview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N (%) with major depression</th>
<th>N (%) with major depression</th>
<th>N (%) with major depression</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50 (1.2)</td>
<td>409 (20.8)</td>
<td>465 (72.5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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