Suicidal Ideation and Behavior Assessment Tool (SIBAT): Psychometric Characterization of Patient-reported Modules

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METHODS

Study design and statistical methods:

- Eligible participants (N=130) with varying levels of suicidality were administered the SIBAT, including the 5 patient-report modules 1-5, in a single visit.
- A minimum sample size of 120 participants was estimated to be sufficient for performing factor analysis as the primary aim of this study to evaluate item performance and redundancy for SIBAT modules 1 and 3. The data obtained from these modules were analyzed using an EFA.
- The primary factor analysis method used was to derive the minimum number of factors and explain the maximum portion of variance in the original variables.
- The number of factors within each module were determined separately by examining the eigenvalues and scree test. The Kaiser criterion (eigenvalues ≥1) was used, and factors were extracted.
- Oblique rotations were used to interpret the factor matrices. They allow for factors to correlate and produce estimated correlations among factors thus offering an advantage of creating a more realistic model structure.
- These results obtained from the EFA could be used to refine and reduce the items in each module.

RESULTS

Conclusions:

- The SIBAT suicide ideation and behavior assessment tool provides a structured approach for assessment of patients’ suicidality and assesses rapid changes in suicidal ideation to inform clinician’s judgment of suicidal risk. It is a computer-assisted measurement tool comprising 8 patient self-report modules and 3 clinician-rated modules.
- The SIBAT is built on the existing tools (e.g., International Suicide Prevention Trial [InterSePT] Scale for Suicidal Ideation and Behavior, SIBAT, Suicidal Ideation and Behavior Assessment Tool (SIBAT)) and provides a structured approach to assess items and questions relevant to the assessment of suicidal ideation.
- Participants (n=130) with varying degrees of SIB were identified from 4 clinical sites. All consented and completed the modules.
- Participants were aged 12-85 years (inclusive) with varying level of suicidality, read and write English sufficiently and provided informed consent for study participation.
- The number of patients within each module were determined separately by examining the eigenvalues and scree test. These criteria were used to determine the number of factors in each module.
- The SIBAT modules were developed using factor analysis and were found to be internally consistent and stable.
- The SIBAT modules were found to be reliable and valid for assessing suicidal ideation.

BACKGROUND

The SIBAT suicide ideation and behavior assessment tool provides a structured approach for assessment of patients’ suicidality and assesses rapid changes in suicidal ideation to inform clinician’s judgment of suicidal risk. It is a computer-assisted measurement tool comprising 8 patient self-report modules and 3 clinician-rated modules.

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