Empirical Evaluation of Suicidal Ideation and Behavior Categories Established by the Columbia Classification Algorithm of Suicide Assessment (C-CASA)


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INTRODUCTION

Several scales have been developed to assess suicidal ideation and behavior. Among these are the C-CASA and the Suicide Behavior Assessment Tool (SIBAT). SIBAT and C-SSRS (Suicidal ideation Scale - Self-report) are two of the most popular scales for assessing suicidal ideation and behavior. Evaluation of the validity and reliability of these instruments is an important step in determining their utility. This study was designed to assess the validity of SIBAT and C-SSRS-generated data in comparison with the C-CASA. The study was conducted to understand the relationship between SIBAT, C-SSRS, and C-CASA versions. The study was conducted in accordance with the ethical principles that have their origin in the Declaration of Helsinki, consistent with appropriate Good Clinical Practices and applicable regulatory requirements. Participants

Participants were selected based on the criteria for each version of the C-CASA. The level of agreement between SIBAT and C-SSRS-generated data for each C-CASA mapping category was summarized across the three versions of the C-CASA. The results were analyzed for various categories and subcategories to identify any discrepancies.

RESULTS

The study results were summarized across the three versions of the C-CASA to compare concordance of different mapping structures of the C-CASA with data collected on participants using SIBAT and C-SSRS. The results were analyzed for various categories and subcategories to identify any discrepancies.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The study results were summarized across the three versions of the C-CASA to compare concordance of different mapping structures of the C-CASA with data collected on participants using SIBAT and C-SSRS. The results were analyzed for various categories and subcategories to identify any discrepancies.