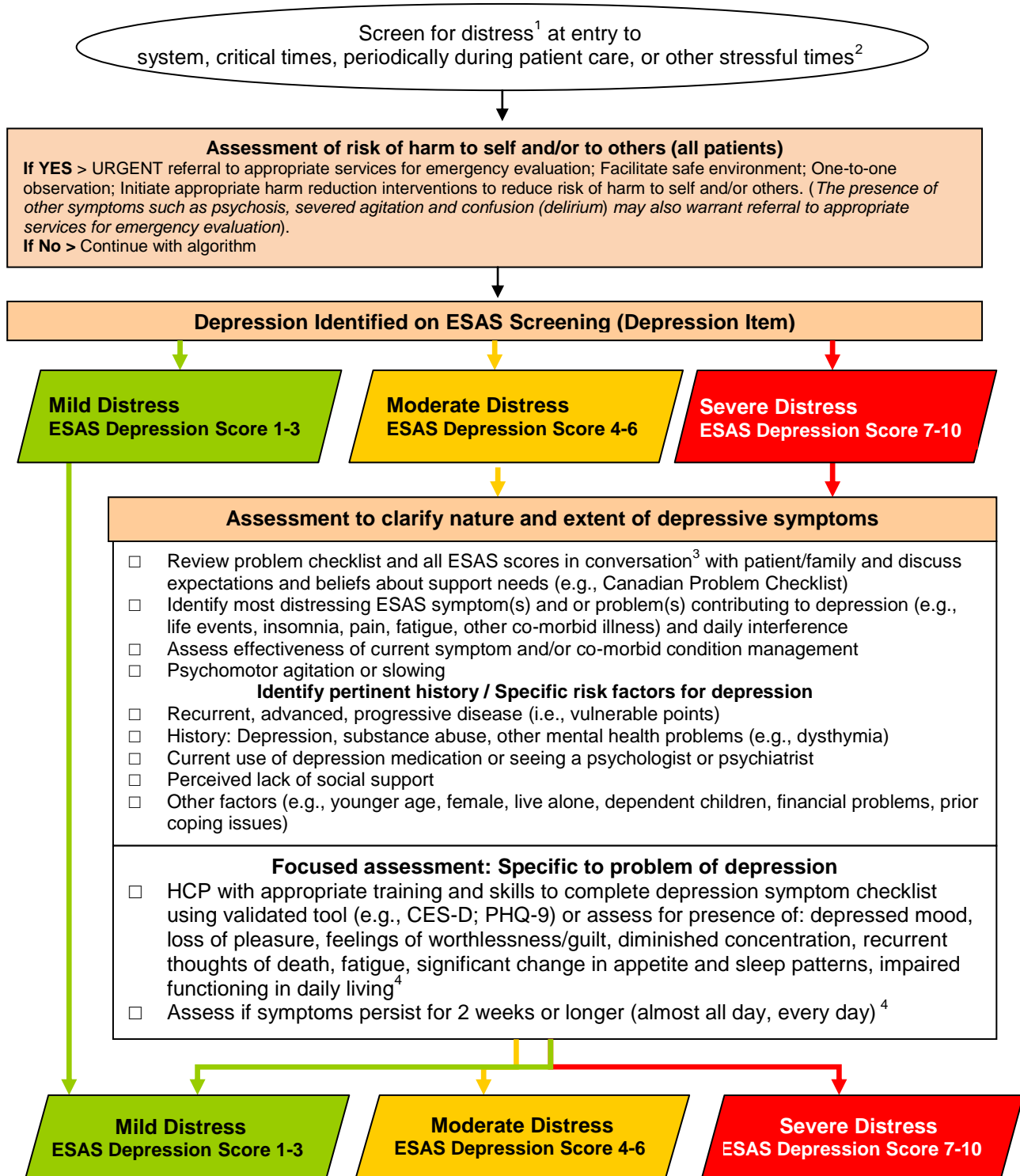


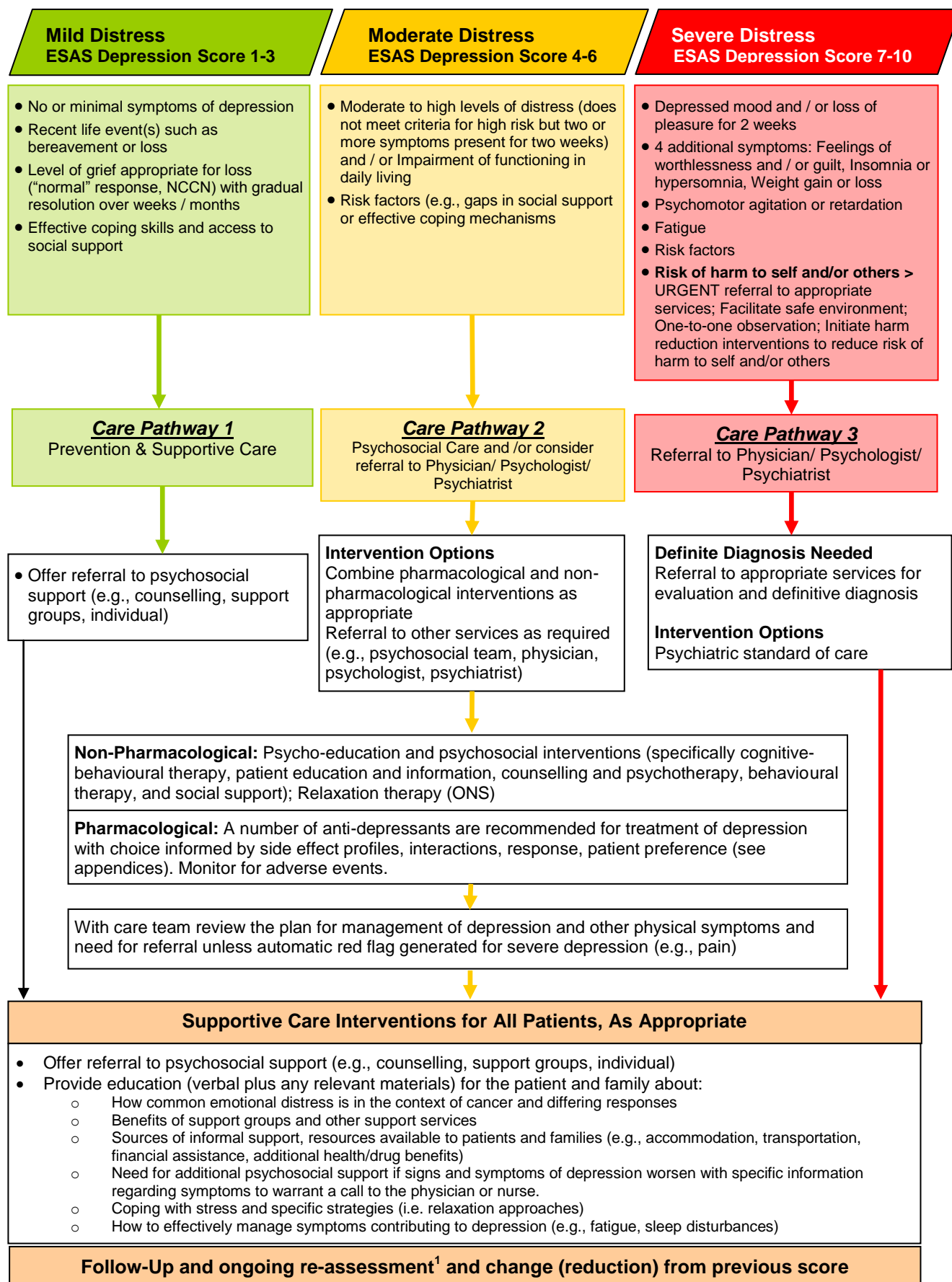
Screening and Assessment – Depression* in Adults with Cancer



*In this algorithm the use of the word depression refers to the ESAS screening scale and not to a clinical diagnosis

1. Use Screening for Distress Tool (SDT), which includes Edmonton Symptom Assessment System (ESAS) and Canadian Problem Checklist (CPC).
2. At initial diagnosis, start of treatment, regular intervals during treatment, end of treatment, post-treatment or at transition to survivorship, at recurrence or progression, advanced disease, when dying, and during times of personal transition or re-appraisal such as family crisis, during post-treatment survivorship and when approaching death. (CAPO guideline: "Assessment of Psychosocial Health Care Needs of the Adult Cancer Patient" by Howell et al, 2009; Cancer Care Nova Scotia Distress Management Pathways, draft 2010).
3. The health care team for cancer patients may include surgeons, oncologists, family physicians, nurses, social workers, psychologists, patient navigators and other health care professionals (HCPs).
4. DSM-IV criteria – The DSM-IV criteria can be used by a range of health care professionals, with specific training and skills.

Care Map – Depression* in Adults with Cancer



*Refer to the full technical guideline document for the evidentiary support for this algorithm.

Disclaimer: Care has been taken in the preparation of the information contained in this practice guideline document. Nonetheless, any person seeking to apply or consult the practice guideline is expected to use independent clinical judgment and skills in the context of individual clinical circumstances or seek out the supervision of a qualified clinician. The Canadian Partnership Against Cancer and the Canadian Association of Psychosocial Oncology (CAPO) make no representation or warranties of any kind whatsoever regarding the content, use or application of this practice guideline and disclaim any responsibility for their application or use in any way.