Resource Summary Report

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Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV

RRID:SCR_003682
Type: Tool

Proper Citation

Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV (RRID:SCR_003682)

Resource Information

URL: http://www.scid4.org/

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Description: A diagnostic exam used to determine DSM-IV Axis I disorders (SCID-I) (major mental disorders) and Axis II disorders (SCID-II) (personality disorders). An Axis I SCID assessment with a psychiatric patient usually takes between 1 and 2 hours, depending on the complexity of the subject's psychiatric history and their ability to clearly describe episodes of current and past symptoms. A SCID with a non-psychiatric patient takes 1/2 hour to 1-1/2 hours. A SCID-II personality assessment takes about 1/2 to 1 hour. The instrument was designed to be administered by a clinician or trained mental health professional. (Adapter from Wikipedia)

Abbreviations: SCID, SCID-I, SCID-II

Resource Type: assessment test provider, material resource

Keywords: clinical, mental health, semi-structured interview, interview

Related Condition: Mental disease, Personality disorder

Availability: Acknowledgement requested, Commercial license

Resource Name: Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV

Resource ID: SCR_003682

Alternate IDs: nlx_157838

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080220+0000

Record Last Update: 20260725T191229+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV.

No alerts have been found for Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV.

Data and Source Information

Source: SciCrunch Registry

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 8 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at PRECISE-TBI .

Mokhtari A, et al. (2025) Using multiomic integration to improve blood biomarkers of major depressive disorder: a case-control study. EBioMedicine, 113, 105569.

Guest R, et al. (2018) Prevalence and psychometric screening for the detection of major depressive disorder and post-traumatic stress disorder in adults injured in a motor vehicle crash who are engaged in compensation. BMC psychology, 6(1), 4.

Spagna A, et al. (2018) Gray matter volume of the anterior insular cortex and social networking. The Journal of comparative neurology, 526(7), 1183.

Lutter M, et al. (2017) Novel and ultra-rare damaging variants in neuropeptide signaling are associated with disordered eating behaviors. PloS one, 12(8), e0181556.

Dang LC, et al. (2017) Spontaneous Eye Blink Rate (EBR) Is Uncorrelated with Dopamine D2 Receptor Availability and Unmodulated by Dopamine Agonism in Healthy Adults. eNeuro, 4(5).

Shumay E, et al. (2017) New Repeat Polymorphism in the AKT1 Gene Predicts Striatal Dopamine D2/D3 Receptor Availability and Stimulant-Induced Dopamine Release in the Healthy Human Brain. The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience, 37(19), 4982.

Gadelkarim JJ, et al. (2014) Investigating brain community structure abnormalities in bipolar disorder using path length associated community estimation. Human brain mapping, 35(5), 2253.

Strauss KA, et al. (2014) A population-based study of KCNH7 p.Arg394His and bipolar spectrum disorder. Human molecular genetics, 23(23), 6395.