

IN THE NAME OF GOD

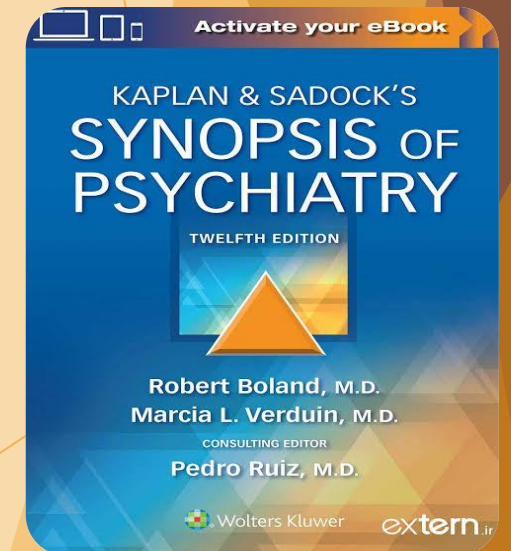
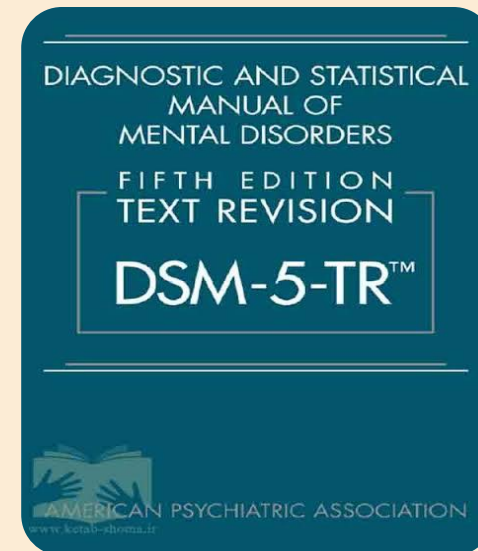
Principles of the Psychiatric Clinical Interview

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Psychiatric Interview & Diagnostic Evaluation

Based on DSM-5-TR & Kaplan & Sadock's Comprehensive Psychiatry

- ▶ **Psychiatric evaluation as core clinical skill**
- ▶ **Structured clinical interview**
- ▶ **Mental status examination (MSE)**
- ▶ **Diagnostic reasoning**
- ▶ **Risk assessment & formulation**



Goals of Psychiatric Interview

- ▶ **Establish therapeutic alliance**
- ▶ **Gather diagnostic information**
- ▶ **Assess risk (suicide, violence, self-neglect)**
- ▶ **Develop treatment plan**
- ▶ **Build clinical formulation**



Structure of Psychiatric Interview

- ▶ **Identification data**
- ▶ **Chief complaint (CC)**
- ▶ **History of present illness (HPI)**
- ▶ **Past psychiatric history**
- ▶ **Medical history**
- ▶ **Substance use history**
- ▶ **Family history**
- ▶ **Personal & social history**

**Previous
Episodes**

Hospitalization

**History
of
Present
Illness**

**Treatments
received**

**Suicide
attempts**

**Medication
Response**

Medical & Substance History

- ▶ **Neurological disorders**
- ▶ **Endocrine diseases**
- ▶ **Chronic medical illness**
- ▶ **Alcohol and drug use**
- ▶ **Medication history**



Family, Social & Developmental History

- ▶ **Family psychiatric history**
- ▶ **Childhood development**
- ▶ **Education & occupation**
- ▶ **Marital status**
- ▶ **Social support**

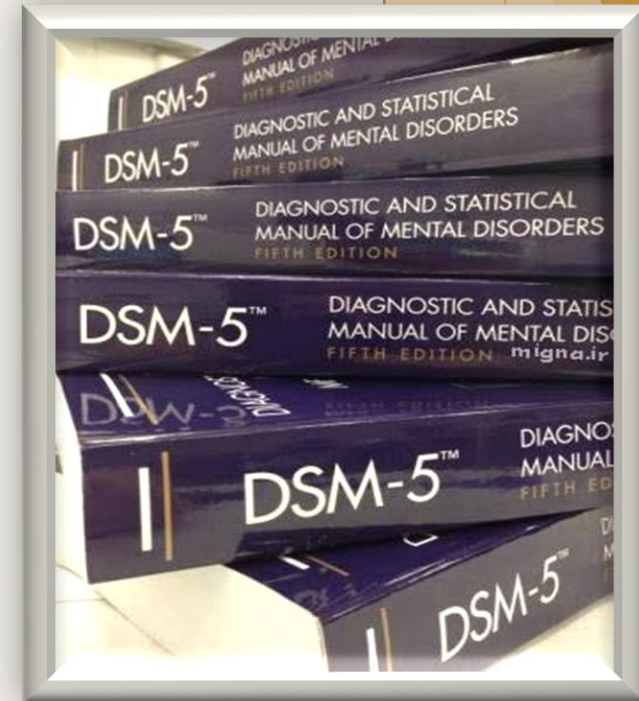


Mental Status Examination (MSE)

- ▶ **Appearance & behavior**
- ▶ **Speech**
- ▶ **Mood & affect**
- ▶ **Thought process**
- ▶ **Thought content**
- ▶ **Perception**
- ▶ **Cognition**
- ▶ **Insight & judgment**

Diagnostic Reasoning in Psychiatry

- ▶ **Integrate clinical information**
- ▶ **Apply DSM-5-TR diagnostic criteria**
- ▶ **Consider differential diagnoses**
- ▶ **Rule out medical conditions**
- ▶ **Rule out substance-induced disorders**
- ▶ **Avoid premature diagnostic closure**



Differential Diagnosis

- ▶ **Differential Diagnosis**
- ▶ **Medical disorders presenting with psychiatric symptoms**
- ▶ **Substance- and medication-induced disorders**
- ▶ **Primary psychiatric disorders**
- ▶ **Comorbid psychiatric conditions**
- ▶ **Diagnostic hierarchy**
- ▶ **Reassessment throughout treatment**



Risk Assessment

- ▶ **Suicide risk**
- ▶ **Violence risk**
- ▶ **Self-neglect**
- ▶ **Protective factors**
- ▶ **Safety planning**



Documentation in Psychiatric Interview

- ▶ **Accurate and objective documentation**
- ▶ **Patient's own words when appropriate**
- ▶ **Mental status findings**
- ▶ **Diagnostic impression**
- ▶ **Risk assessment**
- ▶ **Treatment recommendations**



Summary

- ▶ **Interview is the primary diagnostic tool**
- ▶ **MSE = psychiatric physical examination**
- ▶ **Diagnosis requires clinical reasoning**
- ▶ **Risk assessment is essential**
- ▶ **Communication shapes outcomes**

Communication Skills

Communication Skills in Psychiatric Interview

- ▶ **Core clinical skill in psychiatry**
- ▶ **Determines quality of diagnostic data**
- ▶ **Builds therapeutic alliance**
- ▶ **Reduces patient anxiety**
- ▶ **Improves treatment adherence**



Therapeutic Alliance

- ▶ **Trust between patient and clinician**
- ▶ **Collaboration in treatment**
- ▶ **Agreement on goals**
- ▶ **Agreement on tasks**
- ▶ **Emotional bond**



Essential Communication Techniques

- ▶ **Active listening**
- ▶ **Open-ended questions**
- ▶ **Clarification & summarizing**
- ▶ **Reflection of feelings**
- ▶ **Empathy**

Active Listening

- ▶ **Full attention to patient**
- ▶ **Minimal interruption**
- ▶ **Non-verbal communication**
- ▶ **Encouraging gestures**
- ▶ **Observation of affect**



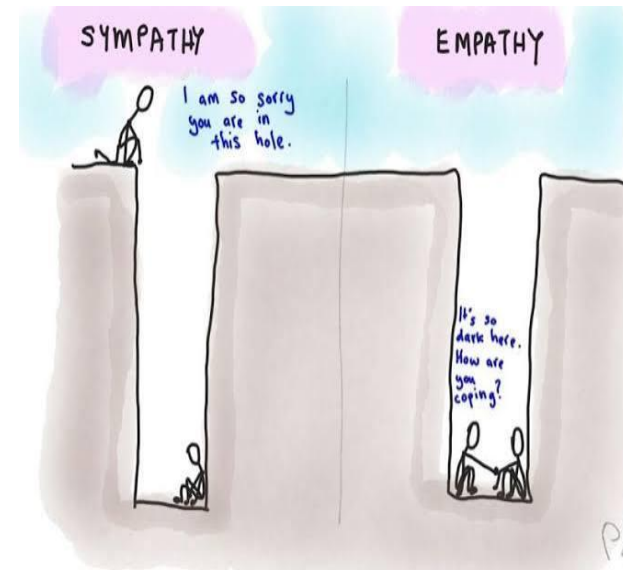
Question techniques

- ▶ **Open-ended: explore patient narrative**
- ▶ **Closed: specific diagnostic clarification**
- ▶ **Start with open-ended questions**
- ▶ **Use closed questions for detail confirmation**



Empathy and Non-verbal communication

- ▶ **Understanding patient experience**
- ▶ **Not equal to sympathy**
- ▶ **Verbal and non-verbal expression**
- ▶ **Reduces stigma**
- ▶ **Enhances engagement**



Common Communication Errors

- ▶ **Interrupting the patient**
- ▶ **Using medical jargon**
- ▶ **Judgmental attitude**
- ▶ **Lack of empathy**
- ▶ **Poor eye contact**



Managing Difficult Patients

- ▶ **Agitated patients**
- ▶ **Suspicious patients**
- ▶ **Depressed patients**
- ▶ **Poor insight patients**
- ▶ **Non-cooperative patients**



Key Messages

- ▶ **Communication is a clinical tool**
- ▶ **Empathy improves diagnosis**
- ▶ **Therapeutic alliance improves outcomes**
- ▶ **Listening is more important than talking**
- ▶ **Psychiatry = science + communication**

