

Chapter 8 References

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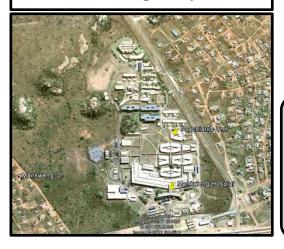


Appendix A

Thesis Photographs

MD Thesis photographs

Mankweng Hospital



Aerial view of Mankweng Hospital using Google Earth

Mankweng Hospital



Front view of the Administrative Block

Mankweng Psychiatric Unit



The
Mankweng
Psychiatric
Unit, aka "The
Child and
Family Unit"



Mankweng Hospital



The view from the entrance to the unit

Mankweng Hospital



The MDT at the Unit preparing for a wardround

Mankweng Hospital



More members of the MDT



Mankweng Hospital



The Interview Room

Mankweng Hospital



View from the back of the unit

Mankweng Hospital



The OT and Clinical Psychologist discussing a patient



Mankweng Hospital



The Nurses' Station

Mankweng Hospital



Confusing signage

Mankweng Hospital



The hospital is situated across the road from the University of the Limpopo



Mokopane Hospital



Aerial view using Google Earth

Mokopane Hospital



Entrance to Mokopane hospital

Mokopane Hospital



Some businesses at the entrance



Mokopane Hospital



A Coffee-shop near the entrance to the hospital

Mokopane Hospital



Inside the premises - the gardens are always impeccably kempt

Mokopane Hospital



The Interview Room

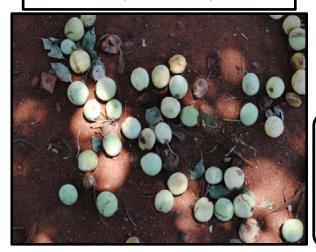


Mokopane Hospital



A Marula tree outside the Female Medical Ward

Mokopane Hospital



Some marulas in season

Mokopane Hospital



Doing Outreach from Mokopane Hospital ...





The road to George Masebe Hospital

George Masebe Hospital



Lovely scenery along the road

George Masebe Hospital



Some obstacles that is sometimes encountered along the way





And more obstacles to avoid

George Masebe Hospital



A Maize-meal Depot along the way

George Masebe Hospital



A Petrol Filling Station





Another business selling fuel

George Masebe Hospital



A local shopping centre

George Masebe Hospital



For low self esteem, may I recommend ...





Locals have to carry water to their houses

George Masebe Hospital



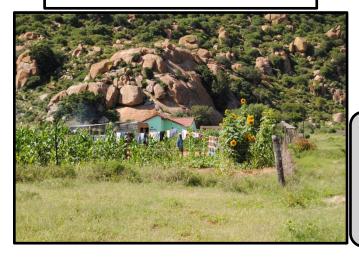
This dapper young man just begged to have his photograph taken

George Masebe Hospital



An example of an outside toilet





A rural household, growing their own mielies and sun flower

George Masebe Hospital



My son and I.
My wife took the photographs

George Masebe Hospital



Another 27 kilometers to go





Aerial view using Google Earth

George Masebe hospital



Welcome to George Masebe Hospital

George Masebe Hospital



Entrance to the hospital





The outside of the ward

George Masebe Hospital



Dual function office

George Masebe Hospital



The Interview Room





The bravest and most dedicated CPN ever!

George Masebe Hospital



The Nurses' Station in Male Medical Ward

George Masebe Hospital



Mentally ill patients are admitted in the Medical wards



Appendix B

Affective Disorder Evaluation

	4		
Name	Affect \$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	UNIVERSITEIT VAN PRETORIA N (ADE) UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA YUNIBESITHI YA PRETORIA	Date / /
D.O.B / /	Age Marital st	atus / domestic partner	Referred by:

History of present illness:

				-	4 3 5 11	4.					
	Indica	te medications	daily doses (in m		nt Medi		ak in σeach	medication (i	n months)		
(01) Lithium			mo (05)								mo
(02) Valproate		mg	mo (06)			mg	mo (1	0)		mg	mo
(03)		mg	mo (07)			mg	mo (1	1)		mg	mo
(04)		mg	mo (08)			mg	_ mo (1	2)		mg	mo
Over the past two (2) weeks, how many days have you been/had Other Current (past week)											
				Last 2 v		Severity		6 days	S	ymptoms ((0-4)
				# of c	-	(Rate 0-4)		year	(28)	PI	
depressed mo	ost of the d	lay		(13)		(14)	(15) ~	%	(29)		
less interest i	n most acti	ivities or for	ınd couldn't						(30)		
enjoy even plea	asurable a	ctivities mo	st of the day	(16)		(17)	(18)~	%		Hallucinatio	ns
										Delusions	
any abnorma	l mood ele	vation		(19)		(20)	(21) ~	%		Binge/Purge	
anv ahnarma	1 irritabilita	.,		(22)		(23)	(24)	97	(35)	Panic Attack	S
any abnorma	ппппавиц	у		(22)		(23)	(24) ∼	%		OCD Social Phobi	a
any abnorma	1 anxiety			(25)		(26)	(27) ~	%		Gen Anx	u
			4						. /	RE +2 0	2.7700
	м		ate Associate at least 5 mode								
Depressed mood	Sleep	Interest	Guilt / SE		Energy	Conc / I		Appetite		R / PMA	SI
			(42) or								
(40) Slee	ps	hours 🚨 EBT	DFA M	CA 🛚	EMA 🔲 I	GOOB UN	Naps 🗀 A	Anhedonia	(51) 🖬 L	NWL 🖵 Passi	ve 🛚 Active
	El	evation: Mar	iia/hypomania re	equires a	at least 3 m	oderate symp	ptoms, un	less only irri	table,		
			symptoms are r		_				•		_
Self Est	eem No	eed for sleep	Talking		/ Racing	Distracti	ble G	loal directed PMA /	-	High Risk Behavior	
				u	ou ghts			/ PMA		Bellavior	
(52)		(53)	(54)	(5	5)	(56)	(57) or	(58)	(59)	
(60) Symptoms of cur	rent episode	began:/	/	□ N/A if	Current Sta	tus = Recovere	ed	(67) Cu		linical Sta	tus
(61) Immediately prior to current mood state, mood was: ☐ euthymic ☐ depressed ☐ elevated ☐ mixed ☐ DSM (+) DSM (+)						(<u>one</u>) DSM (-)					
						ر 🗆 ا	Depression	[☐ Continued	l Sxs	
Prior to onset of current episode (62) Well for Months OR (63) Time since last episode: Months							ıg				
(64) In past 2 years, w				onsisten	ly normal?			Mania	[☐ Recovered	d
day:	v	veeks	_ months					Mixed		□ Roughe	ning
(65) Dysthymia: Dep	ressed more	days than not	for > 2 years (circ	ele one)	Y N	1	Ifn	ew enisode	estimat		-
(66) Cyclothymia: M	If new episode, estimate onset date: Y N N										

UNIVERSITEIT VAN PRETORIA
ABNOF UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA IME)
Have you ever had a time
when you were feeling so good or so hyper that other people thought you were not your normal self? No Probable Yes If yes, when was that?/_/ Age:
or you were so hyper you got into trouble?
did anyone say you were manic?
when you felt like you could do much more than ordinarily capable of?
when you were so irritable that you shouted at people or started fights or arguments? Did you find yourself yelling at people you didn't really know?
For the most severe episode identified above, determine: During that time, were there any times when your mood was: euphoric expansive irritable dysphoric (Was it really too, or just better than the times you felt down?)
Were you admitted to the hospital during this time?
Altogether, how long did this period last? hours days weeks months
Symptoms present to a significant degree during most severe episode identified above During that time (Much less) -2—0—+2 (Much more)
were you feeling more self-confident than usual or like you were special, more talented, more attractive, or smarter than usual? Were there any times when your thoughts were grandiose?
were there nights you got less sleep than usual and found you didn't really miss it? Need for sleep
were there any times you were more talkative than usual, or you found you said much more than you intended? Were there any times you spoke faster than usual? Talking
did you find that you had more ideas than usual? Were there times when your thoughts seemed to be racing through your head?
did you find you were easily distracted? Distractible
did you experience difficulties due to making new plans or getting new projects started? Were you so active that people worried about you taking on so much? Were there times when you were so Goal-directed activity/PMA energized or agitated you couldn't sit still?
did you do anything that was unusual for you or that other people might think was excessive, foolish or risky? Did you do anything that would have caused a problem if you were caught? High-risk behavior
Other features of past episodes of mood elevation ("+" indicates symptom present to a significant degree in any week, "-" indicates absent.)
During worst week of episode: Rate: 0 = none, 1 = mild, 2 = moderate, 3 = severe Marital discordOccupational dysfunctionSocial dysfunctionViolenceLegal problems
(68) Mania? Y N (69) If no, Hypomania? Y N If neither, is mood elevation sufficient for BP NOS? Y N
Determine number of (hypo)manic episodes The time we've been talking about is what we would call (hypo)mania. Using that time as a guide, how many times have you been like that for as long as 1 wk? [70] Number of phases (circle one): 0 1 2 3-4 5-9 10-20 20-50 Too many to count Indeterminate
(71) When was the last episode of (hypo)mania? (Do not consider current episode.) Estimated onset: / / Estimated offset: / /
How many times have you felt like that in the past year? Mania: Hypomania: Mixed: (72) Total: (If the total is >1): How were you feeling between those times?

(73) Age: ____ Date onset: ___ / ___ / ____

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Earliest episode: When was the first time your mood was like that for a week or more?

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UNIVERSITEIT VAN PRETORIA			
UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA YUNIBESITHI YA PRETORIA	No	Probable	Definite
Has there ever been a period when you were feeling down or depressed most of the day, nearly every day, for as long as two weeks?			
What about being a lot less interested in things or unable to enjoy things you usually would enjoy nearly every day for as long as two weeks?			

If either is "Defininte":								
Symptoms present to a significant degree during most severe episod								
During that time (Much less) -2—0-	-+2 (Much more)							
did you have a change in sleep pattern? Sleep (hours)								
were you down on yourself? Did you feel as if you were a bad person or that you deserved to suffer?	were you down on yourself? Did you feel as if you were a bad person or that you deserved to suffer? Guilt / Self-esteem							
how was your energy level? Were there things that you should have done and didn't because you didn't have enough energy or were simply too tired?								
how was your concentration? Were you able to read the newspaper or watch TV? Did you find that you were easily distracted?	Concen Distract							
how was your appetite? Did your weight change?	Appetite	e						
were there times when you were so fidgety or agitated it was hard for you to stay still? What about the opposite, thinking or moving more slowly than usual (or feeling like molasses in January)? If I had been there, would I have noticed that something was wrong?	PMR / I	PMA						
were there times when you were feeling so bad that you felt life was not worth living? What about actually thinking about suicide or harming yourself?	SI		LNWL Passive Active					
Other features of past episodes of depression ("+" indicates symptom present to a significant degree in any week, "-" indicate.	s absent.)							
(74) Sudden onset (75) Irritability (76) Anger attacks (77) Leaden paralysis	Organic facto	rs:						
(78) Worthlessness (79) PI (80) Delusions (81) Hallucinations	Alcohol al	buse						
	Substance							
Associated stressor: Determine number of depressive episodes	Other:							
The time we've been talking about is what we'd call an episode of depression. Using that how many times have you been like that for as long as 2 weeks?								
(82) Number of phases (circle one): 0 1 2 3-4 5-9 10-20 20-50 Too many to co	unt Indete	rminate						
(83) When was last episode of depression? (Do not consider current episode.) Estimated onset: / /	Estimated o	ffset:	//					
(84) How many times have you felt like that in the past year? (If the total is >1): How were you feeling between those times?			_					
Earliest episode: When was the first time your mood was like that for a week or more? (85) Age:	Date onset:	_//_						
PATTERN OF MOOD SYMPTOMS: • NONE APPARENT USUAL ONSET: USUAL OFFSET								
(86) Hx Antidepressant induced (hypo)mania								
(87) Perimenstrual Exacerbation:								
Mood Sxs associated with Pregnancy: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A								
(88) Postpartum								
NUMBER OF PHASES: (SEPARATED BY 4 WEEKS OF EUTHYMIA OR AN EPISODE OF OPPOSITE RELIABLE 0 1 2 3 POLARITY)	4 5-12	13-52	≥53					
(89) LIFETIME								
(90) PAST 12 MONTHS								
(91) MOST EVER IN 12 MONTHS								
(92) Episode pattern: □ DEM □ DME □ MED □ MDE □ MDMDMD □ Inconsistent IS SEASONAL PATTERN SUSPECTED? □ YES □ NO □ UNKNOWN/NOT DONE	☐ Unclear							
☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNKNOWN/NOT DONE ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNKNOWN/NOT DONE ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNKNOWN/NOT DONE								

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MOOD ELEVATION

CYCLOTHYMIA (Optional, determine whether patient has/had current or past cyclothymia)		
Other than the times we talked about when you met criteria for depression		
have you ever had a period when you had lots of ups and downs, that is, some days you felt too good or even a little high, and other days you felt down and depressed?	Y	N
(If yes)Were the good days really too good, or just better than the bad days?	Y	N
Did the ups and downs follow any pattern?	Y	N
Was there a period of time like that for as long as two years during which you were never without those ups and downs for as long as two months?	Y	N
During that time, what's the longest period that you felt normal?		weeks
Well interval/_		/
Note: DSM-IV does not specify the number of symptoms of mood elevation required for cyclothymia. Use script to screen periods of mood elevation. During those period when you were high, did you find that you		occult
needed less sleep than usual?	Y	N
felt particularly full of energy?	Y	N
felt especially self confident?	Y	N
get a lot more done than usual?	Y	N
felt physically restless?	Y	N
talked more than usual?	Y	N
had unusually good ideas or think especially clearly?	Y	N
did things that could have caused trouble for you or your family (e.g., lavish spending sprees, reckless driving)?	Y	N
laugh or joke about things that other people don't find funny (or think are in poor taste)?	Y	N
Cyclothymia	Y	N
DYSTHYMIA (Optional, or if unclear whether patient has mood disorder) Have you ever felt down/depressed more often than not for 1-2 years and were never without those feelings for as long		
as 2 months?	Y	N
During that time, what was the longest period of time that you felt normal? weeks		
During this period of feeling depressed most of the time		
did your appetite change significantly?	Y	N
did you have trouble sleeping or sleep excessively?	Y	N
did you feel tired or without energy?	Y	N
did you lose your self-confidence?	Y	N
did you have trouble concentrating or making decisions?	Y	N
did you feel hopeless?	Y	N
Are two or more answers coded yes?	Y	N
Did these symptoms cause significant distress or impair your ability to function at work, socially, or in some other way?	Y	N
Dysthymia	Y	N

SUBSYNDROMAL MOOD ELEVATION (Optional, or if unclear whether patient has bipolar disorder)

Have you ever had even brief periods when your mood was abnormally high or when you were very easily annoyed?

In the past 2 months how many weeks have you had without even one day like that? _____ weeks

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ria. If	UNIVERSITY	

t packet)

Other Psychiatric History (Use DSM criteria. If UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA indicate "No." If patient clearly meets DSM criteria, indicate "Probable.")

	No	Probable	Definite	Comment	Age/ Onset
(93) Panic					(94)
(95) Social Phobia					(96)
(97) GAD					(98)
(99) OCD					(100)
(101) Hypochondriasis					(102)
(103) Bulimia					(104)
(105) Anorexia Nervosa					(106)
					•
(107) Personality disorder					(108)
(109) PTSD					(110)
Abuse/Trauma	Yes		No		
Sexual					
Physical					
Emotional					
Other extreme trauma					

	Yes	No	???	(Type/Date):	Age/Onset
(111) Suicide attempt					(112)
(113) Violence					(114)
(115) Arrests					(116)
(117) Other Legal Problems					(118)

Psychotic Disorders (review patient packet and mental status exam)	No	Probable	Yes	Age/ Onset
Current or historical delusions				
Current or historical hallucinations				
Current or historical formal thought disorder (disorganized speech, tangentiality, loose associations)				
Current or historical negative sxs (flat affect, amotivation, avolition) in absence of depressed mood				
Current or historical bizarre behavior, catatonia, gross disorganization				
Level of occupational or social functioning significantly below expected or achieved prior to sxs onset				

If one or more psychotic symptom above coded "Definite":	Yes	No
Have any of the above symptoms occurred in the absence of severe mood symptoms?		
Have any of the above symptoms occurred in the absence of intoxication, medication such as steroids, or neurologic or metabolic illness?		
If mood symptoms have been present, have their total duration been brief relative to the total duration of active and residual symptoms?		
Have any of the above positive symptoms persisted for a significant amount of time during any one month period (less if successfully treated)?		
Has there been continuous signs of disturbance for at least 6 months (less if successfully treated)?		

Select the best DSM-IV diagnosis

Select t	select the dest DSM-1V diagnosis							
	Determine Psychotic Disorder Diagnosis							
(119)	(119) Any Psychotic Disorder? Y N (120) If so, earliest age of onset:							
(121)	(121) Check appropriate diagnosis below.							
	Affective Psychosis	Psychosis only in association with depressive or manic episodes						
	Schizoaffective Disorder	Psychosis persists significantly beyond (>2 wks) resolution of affective episode						
	Schizophrenia	Duration of Affective illness is much less than duration of psychosis						
	Secondary Psychosis	All psychotic sxs attributable to only secondary substance use or a gen'l medical etiology						
	Other							

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YUNIBESITHI YA PRETORIA
If uncertain of criteria, indicate "Probable" and check DSM. If patient is short of criteria, indicate "No."

	No	Probable	Definite	Comment	Age / Onset
(122) ADD/ADHD					(123)
(124) Oppositional/Defiant					(125)
(126) Conduct Disorder					(127)
(128) Learning Disorders					(129)
(130) Overanxious/GAD					(131)
(132) Separation					(133)
(134) Avoidant					(135)
(136) Sleep Walking					(137)
(138) Sleep Talking					(139)
(140) Night Terrors					(141)
(142) Enuresis					(143)
(144) Migraine Headaches					(145)
(146) Other:					(147)

Compared to average classmate/peer:	Much worse = -2 — 0 — $+2$ = Much better (0 = average)	Best term	Worst term
Academic function:			
		Best year	Worst year
Social function:			

PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCE USE HISTORY

	Current use	Age last use	Age peak use	Hx Abuse?	Age onset	Abuse Treatment		
EtOH	(148) dr/d		·	Y N	(149)	(150) Y N if yes, age:		
Caffeine	(151) c/d			Y N	(152)	(153) Y N if yes, age:		
Nicotine	(154) p/d			Y N	(155)	(156) Y N if yes, age:		
МЈ	(157) Y N	1 <u></u>		Y N	(158)	(159) Y N if yes, age:		
Amphtetamine	(160) Y N			Y N	(161)	(162) Y N if yes, age:		
Cocaine	(163) Y N			Y N	(164)	(165) Y N if yes, age:		
PCP	(166) Y N		1	Y N	(167)	(168) Y N if yes, age:		
LSD	(169) Y N			Y N	(170)	(171) Y N if yes, age:		
Opiates	(172) Y N			Y N	(173)	(174) Y N if yes, age:		
	Y N	<u> </u>		Y N		Y N if yes, age:		
	Y N		·	Y N		Y N if yes, age:		

How old were you when you were first treated for	Age	Treatment
any psychiatric (emotional, psychological, behavioral) problem? (Dx:)		
depression?		
depression with medication or ECT? (if first tx did not include antidepressant meds or ECT)		
mood elevation (irritability)?		
mood elevation (irritability) with medication or ECT? (if first tx did not include antimanic meds or ECT)		

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Dates/Age	Diagnosis	UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA YUNIBESITHI YA PRETORIA Place/Clinician	Treatment/Response

Notes:



Treatment	Date	Wks of tx	Max dose (mg/d)	Response	Affective switch* in 1 st 12 weeks (circle one)	Comments / adverse effects
Mood stabilizing agents						
□ (175) Lithium					Y N ?	
☐ (176) Valproate					Y N ?	
☐ (177) Carbamazepine					Y N ?	
(178) Lamotrigine					Y N ?	
☐ (179) Gabapentin					Y N ?	
☐ (180) Clonazepam					Y N ?	
☐ (181) Omega-3					Y N ?	
(182) Ca blocker					Y N ?	
Antidepressants	•	•			•	
(183) Buproprion					(184) Y N ?	
(185) Mirtazapine					(186) Y N ?	
☐ (187) MAOI	1	İ			(188) Y N ?	
(189) Citalopram	†	i			(190) Y N ?	
(191) Fluoxetine					(192) Y N ?	
(193) Sertraline					(194) Y N ?	
(195) Paroxetine					(196) Y N ?	
(197) Fluvoxamine	1				(198) Y N ?	
(199) Venlafaxine					(200) Y N ?	
(201) Nefazodone					(200) Y N ?	
(201) Nelazodone	+				(202) Y N ?	
D (202) II ()	1				(204) W N 0	
(203) Heterocyclic	-				(204) Y N ?	
					47.73	
☐ (205) ECT Uni Bi	-				(206) Y N ?	
		<u> </u>				
Stimulants						
					Y N ?	
					Y N ?	
Anxiolytics		,				
☐ (207) Benzodiazepine					Y N ?	
(208) Buspirone					Y N ?	
(209) Beta blocker					Y N ?	
Antipsychotic						
(210) Risperidone					(211) Y N ?	
(212) Clozapine					(213) Y N ?	
(214) Olanzapine					(215) Y N ?	
(216) Quetiapine					(217) Y N ?	
(218) Ziprasidone					(219) Y N ?	
	1					
(220) Haloperidol					(221) Y N ?	
(222) Other	1	1			(223) Y N ?	
(224) Other	†	<u> </u>			(225) Y N ?	
_ (==:// = ::::•:	1				(220) 1 11	
Other						
(226) Thyroid	T	I			(227) Y N ?	
(228) Light	+				(229) Y N ?	
	+	 				
(230) Verbal tx					(231) Y N ?	

^{*} Affective switch is defined as a switch to a new episode of opposite polarity.



Cognitive Screen	Sı	ell	Repeat Items (4)			Subtraction (5)				Date of birth Oriented (x4)				•)	Memory									
		RLD" wards.	"1	Deti	oit,	lowing: 16, inbow"	10	0-7	'-7-7	7-7-7		/	/	′	<u></u>	P	erso Day		lace ate	,		all t resi		last 4 its
Errors:	0 1	l ≥ 2	0	1	2	≥3	0 1 2 \ge 3 0 1 2 \ge 3 0 1 2 \ge 3								≥3									
-	(232)	Total	number	of	erro	rs:																		
	(233)	MMSI	E Done?	•	Y	N	(1	[f >	1 er	ror, co	mp	lete l	MM	SE	belo	w. If (or (1 eı	ror,	, MM	ISE is	op	tio	nal.)
The Mini- Mental Sta			imum ore	Sc	ore	Oi	HENTAT	TON	J															
Examinatio (MMSE)	- 1		5	()	$\overline{\mathbf{w}}$	What is the (year) (season) (date) (day) (month)? One point for each correct response.																	
(MIMISE)			5	()	w	Where are we: (state) (county) (town or city) (hospital) (floor)? One point for each correct response.																	
			3	()	Na Oi	REGISTRATION Name 3 common objects (e.g., "apple, table, penny"). One point for each correct reponse. Count trials and record. Trials:																	
			5	()	Se St	ATTENTION AND CALCULATION Serial 7's backwards. One point for each correct response. Stop after 5 answers. Alternatively, spell "WORLD" backwards.																	
			3	()	As	RECALL Ask for the 3 objects repeated above. One point for each response.																	
			2	()		MGUAG me a po		il an	d a wat	ch.													
			1	()	Re	peat th	e fo	llow	ing: "N	o ifs	s, and	ls, or	· bı	ıts."									
			3	()	on	the flo	or."	, _	comma			-	-	er in y	our ri	ght h	and	l, fol	d it ir	half,	and	рu	t it
			1	()	Re	ad and	ob	ey th	e follov	ving	: CL	OSE	Y	OUR I	EYES.								
			1	()	W	rite a se	ente	ence.					_										
			1	()	Co	py the	foll	owir	ıg desig	gn.	/	\searrow		,	i .								
¹ Folstein et al		T	imum otal 30		tal ore									1	_	J								
J Psychiatr Re 1975			L	(23	34)																			
Gene	ral 🗕	Cooperat Oress:	tiveness									liabil oomi	_											
Spee	_	Rate		L	aten	су	Vol	um	e			tail	8-			Goal	dire	cte	l		Over i	nclu	siv	e
☐ Norn																								
		Major T																						
Conte			d ideatio		nt																			
- 110 51,111,	_	PI SI: None evident HI: None evident																						
Psychos																								
□ No	_																							
Affe		Rar	nge		App	ropriaten																		
☐ Full a appropria																								
арргорги																								

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	UNIVERSITEIT VAN PRETORIA	
	UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA YUNIBESITHI YA PRETORIA	
Major Illnesses/Surgeries/Admissions		
Childhood:		
Adulthood:		
Date of Last Physical Exam: / / Po	CP:	Phone:

Birth History	No	Yes
(235) Full-term uncomplicated vaginal delivery		
Neonatal Jaundice		
Febrile Seizure		
Other Neonatal Insult		

Menstrual History	☐ N/A (Check if male)					
(236) Menarche, age:						
Cycles: days Currently:	🗖 Regular 📮 Irreg	ular				
Became irregular://	Range: da	ys				
Last menstrual period: / /	-					
(237) Parity:						
Conception Miscarriages	Abortions Live Bi	irths				
(238) Current contraceptive method	:					
□ None □ OBC □ Barrier □ A	Abstinence 🗖 Other _					
☐ Hysterectomy Age						
☐ Oopharectomy Age						

Review of Systems Physical Examination

	No	Yes		Vital signs			
(239) Allergies				(253) Blood pressure	:	/	(254) Pulse:
(240) HT with LOC			1				
(241) Other LOC				(255) Height:i	in		(256) Weight: lb.
(242) Seizure			1			D. D. L.	5.4.44
(243) Migraine			1	(257) Handedness:	⊥ Left	☐ Right	☐ Ambidextrous
(244) Multiple Sclerosis				(258) CI	inically	Significan	Abnormalities?
CVA (Stroke)			1	□ No		Yes	☐ Unclear
Head			1	If yes, specify clinica	ally sign	nificant fir	ndings:
Neck							
Lymph nodes							
Mouth							
Tongue							
Uvula							
						mal	Comment
					No	Yes	
(245) Peptic Ulcer Disease			Abdomen	Bowel Sounds			
(246) Hepatitis							
Irritable Bowel Syndrome							
(247) A-th			TI	77			
(247) Asthma			Thorax	Heart			
Respiratory				Breasts			
Cardiac				Lungs			
(248) Eczema			Skin	Frequent Rashes			
(249) Raynauds				·			
(250) Stevens Johnson							
Psoriasis			1				
(251) Diabetes			Neuro-	Cranial Nerves			
(252) Thyroid			Endocrine				
Lupus							
Traumatic injury			Extremities/	Gait			
Rheumatoid Arthritis			Joints				
Osteoarthritis							
T . TTOTA			0				
Frequent UTI			Genital/			 	
STD			Urinary				
Renal			J				

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If values not known, code: n1 = normal Unk = unknown X= never done

Serum Drug Levels:

Date of Last		Results		Dose:			Steady state	
//	Lithium	(259)	mMol/L	(260)	m g/	d	Yes No U	Jnknown
//	Valproate	(261)	μg/m1	(262)	m g/	d	Yes No U	Jnknown
//	Carbamazepine	(263)	μg/m1	(264)	m g/	d	Yes No U	Jnknown
//	(265) Other	(266)	μg/m1	(267)	m g/	d	Yes No U	Jnknown
//	Other		μg/m1		m g/d		Yes No U	Jnknown
Chemistry	Electrolytes: Na K	C1 C	O ₂ Ca		Creatinine	BUN	Glucose	Albumin LFT
Hematology	WBC	HCT	Plt			MCV		ESR
Endocrine	TSH	T4	FT4		Т3		Prolactin	Cortisol
Immunology	ANA		HIV	·			RF	
EKG / /								
EEG / /								
Imaging / /	CT MRI							
Neuropsych								
Other / /								

Notes/comments:

4			
800	UNIVERSITEIT		
	UNIVERSITY YUNIBESITHI		
The state of	TONIBESTIAL	TA PRETURIA	

# Siblings:	F (ages:	M	(ages:
# Children:	F (ages:) M	(ages:

									M	atern	ıal			P	atern	al	
Code: 3= Professionally dx or treated 2= Likely by description 1= Negative ?= No info available	Any Blood relative	Mother	Father	Sister	Brother	Daughter	Son	GM	GF	Aunt	Uncle	Cousin	GM	GF	Aunt	Uncle	Cousin
Psychiatric hospitalization																	
Bipolar disorder																	
Other Mood Disorder																	
ADD/ADHD																	
Alcohol abuse																	
Substance abuse																	
Schizophrenia																	
Schizoaffective																	
Panic																	
Suicide																	
Suicide Attempt																	
Bulimia																	
Anorexia																	

	Social History	
Lives is	with	
Occupation		_
Education		Military Service
Monetary support		
Involvement in role Rate - Gainful employment Student Pa		n Unemployed Impairment % of normal

Notes/comments:

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For each of the items below, circle the score next to the c

Characteristics' scores range from 0 (no evidence of bipolar disorder) to 20 (most convincing characteristic of bipolar disorder).

		its scores range from a (no evidence of orpolar disorder) to 20 (most convincing characteristic of orpolar disorder).
I. Epis		e Characteristics (268)
20	•	Documented acute mania or mixed episode with prominent euphoria, grandiosity, or expansiveness and no significant general medical or known
1.01		secondary etiology.
15	•	Clear-cut acute mixed episode or dysphoric or irritable mania with no significant general medical or known secondary etiology.
122	•	Clear-cut hypomania with no significant general medical or known secondary etiology.
10	•	Clear-cut cyclothymia with no significant general medical or known secondary etiology.
	•	Clear-cut mania secondary to antidepressant use. Clear-cut hypomania secondary to antidepressant use.
e1.24		Episodes with characteristic sxs of hypomania, but sxs, duration, or intensity are subthreshold for hypomania or cyclothymia.
5	•	A single MDE with psychotic or atypical features (Atypical is 2 of the following sxs: hypersomnia, hyperphagia, leaden paralysis of limbs)
	•	Any postpartum depression.
2		Any recurrent typical unipolar major depressive disorder.
	•	History of any kind of psychotic disorder (i.e., presence of delusions, hallucinations, ideas of reference, magical thinking).
0	•	No history of significant mood elevation, recurrent depression, or psychosis.
II. Ag	e of	Onset (1 st affective episode/syndrome) (269)
20	•	15 to 19 years
15	•	before age 15 or between 20 and 30
10	•	
5	_	after age 45
0	_	No history of affective illness (no episodes, cyclothymia, dysthymia, or BP NOS).
		the of Illness / Associated Features (270)
20	•	Recurrent, distinct manic episodes separated by periods of full recovery.
20	÷	Recurrent, distinct manic episodes separated by periods of full recovery. Recurrent, distinct manic episodes with incomplete inter-episode recovery.
15	:	Recurrent, distinct manic episodes with incomplete inter-episode recovery. Recurrent, distinct hypomanic episodes with full inter-episode recovery.
	•	Comorbid substance abuse.
10		Psychotic features only during acute mood episodes.
	•	Incarceration or repeated legal offenses related to manic behavior (e.g., shoplifting, reckless driving, bankruptcy).
	•	Recurrent unipolar MDD with 3 or more major depressive episodes.
	•	Recurrent, distinct hypomanic episodes without full inter-episode recovery.
5	:	Recurrent medication non-compliance. Comorbid borderline personality disorder, anxiety disorders, or eating disorders, or history of ADHD.
		Engagement in risky behaviors that pose a problem for patient, family, or friends.
	•	Behavioral evidence of perimenstrual exacerbation of mood symptoms.
	•	Baseline hyperthymic personality (when not manic or depressed.
2		Marriage 3 or more times (including remarriage to the same individual.
	:	In two or more years,, has started a new job and changed jobs after less than a year. Has more than two advanced degrees.
0		None of the above.
	esno	onse to Treatment (271)
20	·	Full recovery within 4 weeks of the rapeutic treatment with mood stabilizing medication.
20	•	Full recovery within 12 weeks of the apeutic treatment with mood stabilizing medication or relapse within 12 weeks of discontinuing tx.
15		Affective switch to mania (pure or mixed) within 12 weeks of starting a new antidepressant or increasing dose.
	•	Worsening dysphoria or mixed symptoms during antidepressant treatment subthreshold for mania.
10	•	Partial response to one or two mood stabilizers within 12 weeks of therapeutic treatment.
	٠	Antidepressant-induced new or worsening rapid-cycling course.
5	:	Treatment resistance: lack of response to complete trials of 3 or more antidepressants.
2	•	Affective switch to mania or hypomania with antidepressant withdrawal.
2	•	Immediate near complete response to antidepressant withdrawal.
0	•	None of the above, or no treatment.
	T .	7 History (272)
20	•	At least one first degree relative with documented bipolar illness.
15	:	At least one second degree relative with documented bipolar illness. At least one first degree relative with documented, recurrent unipolar MDD and behavioral evidence suggesting bipolar illness.
	÷	First degree relative with documented, recurrent unipolar MDD or schizoaffective disorder.
10	•	Any relative with documented bipolar illness or recurrent unipolar MDD and behavioral evidence suggesting bipolar illness.
5	•	First degree relative with documented substance abuse.
	•	And relative with possible bipolar illness.
2	:	First degree relative with possible recurrent unipolar MDD. First degree relative with diagnosed related illness: anxiety disorders, eating disorders, ADD/ADHD.
0		None of the above, or no family psychiatric illness.
	—	
		← Total score (0 – 100) (273)

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4				
Axis I Mood Disorder Dx:		EIT VAN PRETOR TY OF PRETOR		(Use DSM-IV Codes)
(274) Current (or most ☐ 296.4_	YUNIBESI1	HI YA PRETOR	□ 296.7	□ 296.8_
recent) episode: \square 296.2	□ 296.3	□ 295.7	☐ Other	
(275) Lifetime: ☐ BP I	☐ BP II	☐ BP NO	OS 🗖 Unipola	ar MDD
☐ Schizoaffecti	ve BP	Schizoaffective	UP • Other _	
(276) Lifetime:	Dysthym	ia 🗖 Neithe	er	
(277) Other Axis I:				
(278) Axis II:				
(279) Axis III:				
(280) Axis IV (stressors):				
(281) Axis V (GAF): Current Month =				 prst =
CGI (current month): (282) CGI-BP-Depression =				
	(203) COI-BF-Elev	ation = (28	4) COI-Br-Overall –
GAF Scale (frequently used definitions) 71-80: No more than slight impairment in fu				
 No more than slight impairment in fu out of hand. Minimal symptoms may or 			ery day worry and pro	blems that sometimes get
61-70: • Some mild symptoms (e.g., depresse	d mood and mi	ld insomnia) OR		
but generally functioning pretty well, ha would not consider him "sick."	as some meanin	gful interpersona	l relationships, and m	ost untrained people
51-60: • Moderate symptoms OR generally fu	nctioning with	some difficulty (e.g., few friends and f	lat affect, depressed mood
and pathological self-doubt, euphoric m	ood and pressu	red speech, mode	rately severe antisoci	al behavior).
• Any serious symptomatology or impa treatment or attention (e.g., suicidal pre-				
antisocial behavior, compulsive drinkin				icty attacks, scrious
31-40: • Major impairment in several areas, st				
woman avoids friend, neglects family, u communication (e.g., speech is sometim				ity testing or
21-30: • Unable to function in almost all areas			•	ly influenced by either
delusion or hallucinations OR serious in	npairment in co			
judgement (e.g., acts grossly inappropri	ately)			
Recommendations / Plan:				
Recommendations / 1 tail.				
Other Interventions	Offered	Accepted	Comment	
Review practical tables for		<u> </u>		
Baseline laboratory assessment				
Teach Daily Mood Charting				
Collaborative Care video				
Collaborative Care workbook				
Treatment Contract	1			
Referral to:	1			
Randomized study entry:				
Follow-up with:				
	Physician's s	ignature:		Date:/_/

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Appendix C

Informed Consent Documents

Sepedi

English



.....

Hlatse

FOROMO YA TUMELO							
Nna ke dumela go tše bolwetši bja Bipolar.	a karolo mo go dinyakišišo tša						
Ke kwišiša gore bohlokwa bja dinyakišišo tše ke le dika tše dingwe go batho ba amilweng ke bol	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •						
Ke dumela gore letlakala-potšišo le tlatšwe go dipotšišo tše dibotšišwago mabapi le polwetši bjaka bja Bipolar Mood Disorder.							
Ke dumela go fana ka tsedimošo yohle ya go ny šala morago tshepedišô ya bolwetši bjaka.	/akega go kgoniša Dr. Grobler go						
Ke dumelela ba lapa laka go tšea karolo go fana maele a leloko lešo.	a ka lesedi ka bolwetši le go thuša ka						
Ke a kwešiša gore batho ba bang ba tshwenywa hwetša tsedimošo go maele a tlišwago ke dinya phekola seemo sa bolwetši le go booka ka tshw	kišišo tše. Le dingaka di tla kgona go						
Ke kwišiša gore ke tla swanela go bolela ditaba kamogelo ya gore ba tla dira tsohle ka maatla g	•						
Ke a kwišiša gore leina laka, botšo bjaka le tše ke tšere karolo go dinyakišišo di ka se tsebagati nyakisiso ye.							
Le kwišiša gore kena le kgetho ya gore ke se tse bonwe molato goba go hloka hlokomelo go tša i	•						
Ke dumeletswe go botšiša dipotšišo le go hlaloš dinyakišišo tše.	sa maikutlo a ka mabapi le						
Tshaeno ya Motšeakarolo	 Tšatšikwedi						
Tshaeno ya Monyakišiši	 Tšatšikgwedi						

Tšatšikgwedi



Informed consen	t form
-----------------	--------

I hereby agree to participate illness.	e in this study of bipolar			
I understand that the purpose of the study is to examine the other clinical characteristics of people suffering from bipolar in				
I agree that a questionnaire be filled out in which I will questions related to my illness namely bipolar mood disorder	-			
I agree to give all information necessary to enable Dr Grob course of my illness.	ler to effectively plot the			
I agree to involve my family members with a view to gaining my illness and also to draw up a family tree.	g more information about			
I understand that other people suffering from bipolar moofrom the information from this study in that it will help doctor condition and prescribe appropriate treatment.				
I understand that I will be expected to share personal information and accept that everything possible will be done to keep my information confidential.				
I understand that my name or otherwise identifying information any dissertations or publications that might arise from this re-				
I understand that I am free to choose not to participate incurring me any displeasure or disadvantage in any way.	in the study without it			
I have been invited and given opportunity to ask any q concerns that I might have related to participating in this study				
Signed:	Date:			
Dr C Grobler:	Date:			
Witness:	Date:			



Appendix D

Letter from Faculty of Health Sciences Research Ethics Committee, University of Pretoria

* FWA 00002567, Approved dd 22

IRB 0000 2235 IORG0001762



Faculty of Health Sciences Research Ethics Committee Approved dd Jan 2006 and Expires Fakulteit Gesondheidswetenskappe Navorsingsetiekkomitee

DATE: 01/09/2009

PROTOCOL NO.	136/2009
PROTOCOL TITLE	A cross-sectional descriptive study of clinical features and course of illness in a South African population with bipolar disorder.
INVESTIGATOR	Principal Investigator: Dr Christoffel Grobler
SUPERVISOR	Prof. JL Roos
DEPARTMENT	Dept: Department of Psychiatry Phone: 015 287 5186 Fax: 015 296 3836
	E-Mail: dr.stof@mweb.co.za Cell: 083 713 5693
LSTUDY DEGREE	PhD
JEETING DATE	26 August 2009

This Protocol and Informed Consent Document were considered by the Faculty of Health Sciences Research Ethics Committee, University of Pretoria and approved by a quorum of committee members on 26/08/2009

Members of the Research Ethics Committee:

Prof VOL Karusseit MBChB; MFGP(SA); MMed(Chir); FCS(SA) - Surgeon Prof JA Ker MBChB; MMed(Int); MD - Vice-Dean (ex officio) Dr NK Likibi MBBCh - Representing Gauteng Department of Health)

Prof TS Marcus (female) BSc(LSE), PhD (University of Lodz, Poland) - Social scientist

Dr MP Mathebula (Female)Deputy CEO: Steve Biko Academic Hospital

Prof A Nienaber (female) BA(Hons)(Wits); LLB; LLM(UP); PhD; Dipl.Datametrics(UNISA) – Legal advisor

Mrs MC Nzeku (female) BSc(NUL); MSc(Biochem)(UCL, UK) - Community representative Snr Sr J Phatoli (female) BCur(Eet.A); BTec(Oncology Nursing Science) - Nursing representative

Dr L Schoeman (female) B.Pharm, BA(Hons)(Psych), PhD - Chairperson: Subcommittee for students' research Y Sikweyiya MPH; SARETI Fellowship in Research Ethics; SARETI ERCTP; BSc(Health Promotion)

Postgraduate Dip (Health Promotion) - Community representative

Dr R Sommers (female) MBChB; MMed(Int); MPharmMed - Deputy Chairperson

Prof TJP Swart BChD, MSc (Odont), MChD (Oral Path), PGCHE - School of Dentistry representative

Prof C W van Staden MBChB; MMed (Psych); MD; FCPsych; FTCL; UPLM - Chairperson

DR R SOMMERS; MBChB; MMed(Int); MPharmMed. Deputy Chairperson of the Faculty of Health Sciences Research Ethics Committee, University of Pretoria

31 Bophelo Road ♦ H W Snyman Building (South) Level 2-34 ♦ P.O.BOX 667, Pretoria, South Africa, 0001 ♦ Tel:(012)3541330 ♦ ◆Fax: (012)3541367 / 0866515924 ◆ E-Mail: manda@med.up.ac.za ◆ Web: //www.healthethics-up.co.za ◆

MS: dd 2009/10/12: C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator\Desktop\136.doc



Appendix E

Letters of Approval from Chief Executive Officers at the Mankweng-, Mokopane- and George Masebe Hospitals

Permission to do the research study at this hospital / clinic and to access the information as requested, is hereby approved.

Title and name of Chief Executive Officer: Dr. Klusalane ILS	
Name of hospital / clinic: Portenane / Manhung Hospitas	Complex
Signature: Atthousance	1 ^
Date: 25/11/9	

Permission to do the research study at this hospital / clinic and to access
the information or proported is hopely approved
TO CEADUAND
Title and name of Chief Executive Officer:
110 12 01 05 050 100 110
Name of hospital/clinic MORO PANE REGIONAL HOSP.
27/1/2
Signature: Alaskan b.
Signature of the state of the s
Date: 03. 12. 2009.
Date





GEORGE MASEBE HOSPITAL

Ref no: 2/8/4

Enq: Mautjana N.M. Date: 02/12/2009

Dr. Grobler

Polokwane/Mankweng Complex

REQUEST TO DO RESEARCH AT GEORGE MASEBE HOSPITAL

- 1. Receipt of your email with attachments dated 15/11/2009 is acknowledged.
- 2. Permission to do your research study at this hospital and to access information as requested is approved.
- 3. Please rest assured that we will assist in any way possible.

N.M. MAUTJANA CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER



Appendix F

Letter from Limpopo Department of Health and Social Development



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Enquiries: Ramalivhana NJ/Malomane EL

Ref: 4/2/2

4 November, 2009 Dr Christoffel Grobler Department of Psychiatry POLOKWANE 0700 South Africa

Dear Dr Christoffel Grobler

"A cross-sectional descriptive study of clinical features and course of illness in a south African population with bipolar disorder"

Permission is hereby granted to Dr Christoffel Grobler to conduct a study as mentioned above in Limpopo Province, South Africa

- The Department of Health and Social Development will expect a copy of the completed research for its own resource centre after completion of the study.
- The researcher is expected to avoid disrupting services in the course of his study
- The research results must be used only for the purpose of the study
- The Researcher/s should be prepared to assist in interpretation and implementation of the recommendations where possible
- The Institution management where the study is being conducted should be made aware of this,

A copy of the permission letter can be forwarded to Management of the Institutions concerned

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT HEALTH AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

LIMPOPO PROVINCE

Private Bag X9302 Polokwane

18 College Str., Polokwane 0700 • Tel: 015 293 6000 • Fax: 015 293 6211 • Website: http/www.limpopo.gov.za

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