Appendix G: Assessment and Screening Tools

Tools included in the list below are used in practice and have undergone some form of psychometric testing, with published results. Psychometric testing generally refers to tests of validity or reliability and sometimes includes measures of sensitivity and specificity. Sensitivity refers to how good a test is at detecting who may have a condition or disease. Specificity is defined as how good a test is at identifying who does not have the condition or disease (RNAO, 2012b, p. 82). References listed in the footnote outline psychometric testing results or considerations for using the tool in practice. For more detailed information on psychometric testing with regards to screening and assessment tools for abuse and neglect of older adults, refer to Spencer (2010).

Notes: Inclusion in this list is not an endorsement. Please refer to discussion in Recommendation 1.3 about considerations for using tools. Permissions may be required for use.

NAME OF TOOL	PURPOSE	COMMENTS	REFERRAL SOURCE OR LINK TO TOOL
American Medical Association (AMA) Screen for Various Types of Abuse or Neglect[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]	To screen for whether a particular harm has ever happened to the older adult.	**General Description:** Comprised of nine yes/no questions and screens for neglect, coercion, and physical, psychological, and financial abuse.	Refer to p.67 in Spencer, C. (2010). *Environmental scan and critical analysis of elder abuse screening and assessment and intervention tools for Canadian health-care providers*. Ottawa, ON: Public Health Agency of Canada.
Brief Abuse Screen (BASE)[1, 5]	A decision-making tool to help asses or evaluate the likelihood of abuse by a caregiver towards an older adult.	**General Description:** Five questions are asked to gauge the suspicion of neglect and physical, psychosocial, and financial abuse. There are five categories used to determine how soon an intervention or follow up would be required.	Available online at http://www.nicenet.ca/tools-elder-abuse

NAME OF TOOL	PURPOSE	COMMENTS	REFERRAL SOURCE OR LINK TO TOOL
Caregiver Abuse Screen (CASE)[1, 5, 6]	To screen caregivers of cognitively impaired older adults for current abuse and possible tendencies to harm (potential future abuse).	**General Description:** Asks eight yes/no screening questions in a non-blaming way. Screens for physical abuse, psychological abuse, control, and neglect. **Languages:** French and English versions available.	Available online at http://www.nicenet.ca/tools-elder-abuse
Caregiver Risk Screen[1]	A high risk screening tool designed to be used at intake by home care staff to assess caregivers' physical and/or emotional health and to determine whether the care being provided is adequate.	**General Description:** Two sections 1) socio-demographic information, 2) 12 statements related to caregiver risk (Likert scale). A score greater than 23 indicates high risk and further assessment needed. Available in French and English.	Available online for reference only at www.msvu.ca/family&gerontology/project

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NAME OF TOOL	PURPOSE	COMMENTS	REFERRAL SOURCE OR LINK TO TOOL
Elder Abuse Suspicion Index (EASI)[1, 5, 6, 7, 8]	Intended to help physicians determine if there is a reasonable level of suspicion of abuse to justify referring an older adult for in-depth assessment.	**General Description:** A short screening tool that includes five questions conducted with an older adult and one observation item to be completed by the physician. Screens for: physical, sexual, psychological, verbal and financial abuse, and material and emotional deprivation. In the future, the tool may be expanded for use by social workers and nurses. The World Health Organization has adapted the EASI. It has been piloted in several different countries.	Available in English and French online at http://www.mcgill.ca/files/familymed/EASI_Web.pdf
Elder Assessment Instrument (EAI)[1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 9,10]	To be used as a comprehensive approach for screening suspected elder abuse victims in all clinical settings, and to identify individuals at high risk of mistreatment who should be referred for in-depth assessment.	**General Description:** Several versions have been produced over time. An assessment/screening tool using a Likert scale. Includes a general, physical, social, medical and independence assessment, and a summary section. Assesses for neglect, exploitation, abandonment, and physical, financial, and sexual abuse. No scoring for this tool. Health-care provider uses clinical judgment to determine the likelihood of abuse from assessment.	2003 version available for review online at http://www.medicine.uiowa.edu/uploadedFiles/Departments/FamilyMedicine/Content/Research/Research_Projects/elder.pdf

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NAME OF TOOL	PURPOSE	COMMENTS	REFERRAL SOURCE OR LINK TO TOOL
Elders' Psychological Abuse Scale (EPAS)[7, 23]	To screen for psychological abuse.	**General Description:** A 32-item scale with a yes/no format. Health-care provider administers the tool with the older adult through direct observations and interviews. A sum of the total is used for scoring with a cutoff point of 10, indicating potential of psychological abuse.	Refer to Wang, J. J., Tseng, H. F., & Chen, K. M. (2007). Development and testing of screening indicators for psychological abuse of older people. *Archives of Psychiatric Nursing*, 21(1), 40-47.
Expanded Indicators of Abuse Inventory (E-IOA)[1, 6, 7, 16, 17,18]	To identify high risk situations for older adults that warrant clinical intervention.	**General Description:** Builds on the 27-item Indicators of Abuse (IOA) tool. Uses 11 indicators of risk regarding the caregiver and 14 indicators of risk regarding the older adult. Responses are indicated on a Likert scale and focuses on physical and psychological abuse, neglect, and economic exploitation.	Refer to Cohen, M., Halevi-Levin, S., Gagin, R., & Friedman, G. (2006). Development of a screening tool for identifying elderly people at risk of abuse by their caregivers. *Journal of aging and health*.
Hwalek Sengstock Elder Abuse Screening Test-Revised (H-S/EAST or EAST)[1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14]	To help service providers identify situations that may be, or have the potential to become abusive or neglectful.	**General Description:** Tool has been refined and revised over the years. The original 15-item version was completed by health-care providers and the current 6-item version is a self-report measure completed by older adults themselves. The 15-item version focused on physical, psychological and financial abuse. The 6-item version assesses for physical harm, control and psychological/emotional abuse.	15-item version (1991) available for review online at http://www.medicine.uiowa.edu/familymedicine/emscreening instruments/

NAME OF TOOL	PURPOSE	COMMENTS	REFERRAL SOURCE OR LINK TO TOOL
Indicators of Abuse (IOA)[1, 5, 6, 9, 10, 15]	To screen for cases of abuse among health-care and social service clients.	**General Description:** Screening/assessment tool that is administered by a trained professional after a comprehensive home assessment is completed. A 27-item and 22-item version available. The practitioner rates each indentified abuse indicator (for the caregiver and the care receiver) using a scale, and sums up the total to estimate the extent of the problem. A cut-off score of 16 is used to indicate abuse. Available in French and English.	Available online at http://www.nicenet.ca/tools-elder-abuse
Modified Conflict Tactics Scale (MCTS)[1, 5, 7, 19, 20]	To identify a caregiver's risk of causing emotional or physiological harm to an older adult (care recipient).	**General Description:** Adapted from the Conflict Tactics Scale. There are five psychological abuse questions and five physical abuse questions answered using a Likert scale. The scale has been modified to include a new weighted scoring system.	Refer to Cooper, C., Manela, M., Katona, C., & Livingston, G. (2008). Screening for elder abuse in dementia in the LASER-AD study: Prevalence, correlates and validation of instruments. *International journal of geriatric psychiatry*, 23: 283-288.
Older Adult Financial Exploitation Measure (OAFEM)[7, 24]	To aid in the assessment of financial exploitation of older adults.	**General Description:** An 82-item, self-report measure. Yes/no question format. Screens for financial exploitation of older adults.	Refer to Conrad, K. J., Iris, M., Ridings, J. W., Langley, K., & Wilber, K. H. (2010). Self-report measure of financial exploitation of older adults. Gerontologist, 50(6), 758-773.

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NAME OF TOOL	PURPOSE	COMMENTS	REFERRAL SOURCE OR LINK TO TOOL
Older Adult Psychological Abuse Measure (OAPAM)[7, 22]	To screen for psychological abuse of older adults and to identify severity of abuse.	**General Description:** A 31-item, self-report measure screening for psychological abuse.	Refer to Conrad, K. J., Iris, M., Ridings, J. W., Langley, K., & Anetzberger, G. J. (2011). Self-report measure of psychological abuse of older adults. *Gerontologist, 51*(3), 354-366.
QUALCARE[1]	To evaluate the quality of care given by a caregiver to an older adult.	**General Description:** The assessment is completed by a health-care provider after visiting the older adult at home. Involves observations and semi-structured interviews with the older adult and caregiver. A 52 or 53-item scale with 6 subscales (environmental, physical, medical maintenance, psychosocial, human rights, and financial) which are rated on a Likert scale.	Refer to p.105 in Spencer, C. (2010). *Environmental scan and critical analysis of elder abuse screening and assessment and intervention tools for Canadian health-care providers*. Ottawa, ON: Public Health Agency of Canada.
Vulnerability to Abuse Screening Scale (VASS)[1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 15, 21]	To assess the risk of abuse.	**General Description:** A 12- item, self-report measure. Adapted from the H-S/EAST. Screens for physical, psychological and financial abuse, and control.	Refer to Schofield, M. J., & Mishra, G. D. (2003). Validity of self-report screening scale for elder abuse: Women's Health Australia Study. *Gerontologist, 43(1)*, 110-20.