Administering the Patient Health Questionnaires 2 and 9 (PHQ 2 and 9) in Integrated Care Settings
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Purpose of this document

This document has been developed to help clarify and address common questions on the use and administration of the Patient Health Questionnaires 2 and 9 (PHQ 2 and 9) as preventive depression screening tools in the integrated care setting.

What are the PHQ 2 and 9 tools used for?

The PHQ 2 is a tool used to screen for depression, while the PHQ 9 tool is used to detect depression, measure the severity of symptoms, and measure patients' response to treatment. The PHQ 2 and 9 are validated tools, developed and owned by Pfizer, and are quick and easy to administer.¹,²

What is the difference between a PHQ 2 and 9?

The PHQ 2 is a preliminary screening tool administered prior to the PHQ 9. If a patient responds 'no' to both questions on the PHQ 2 (indicating little interest or pleasure in doing things and feeling down, depressed, or hopeless), then no additional screening or intervention is required, unless otherwise clinically indicated. If a patient responds 'yes' to one or both questions on the PHQ 2, the PHQ 9 should be administered and scored to inform treatment planning. Guidance on how often the PHQ 2 and 9 should be administered is included in the section “How often should the tool be re-administered to assess changes in patients’ status?”

Who can use the PHQ 2 and 9?
The PHQ 2 and 9 are both publicly available, and no permission is required to use, reproduce, or distribute the tools. Additionally, the tools are free of cost to use and can be incorporated into electronic health records.

Who can administer the PHQ 2 and 9 to patients?
The PHQ 2 and 9 are useful tools for integrated care settings as they can be administered by a variety of different staff and using different approaches. The PHQ 2 and 9 should be completed by the patient, usually in the waiting room, and then scored by a staff person. Often administrative staff or medical assistants score this form and subsequently enter the score into the electronic health record. In cases where patients have difficulty with reading or comprehension, a staff member can assist the patient in completing the tool. Assistance with completing the tools can be provided by any level of staff who has been trained in understanding the purpose and importance of the PHQ tools and in strategies for engagement and completion of the tools.

Each organization will need to identify the PHQ 9 score that necessitates intervention in their particular setting. This is generally a score of 10 or above and/or a positive answer on question 9 of the PHQ 9, which is a screening for suicidal symptoms.\(^3\)\(^,\)\(^4\) A workflow will need to be developed to identify appropriate staff responsibilities and procedures for responding to these scores. This workflow includes review by the team (primary care provider and behavioral health staff, if available). Ideally, this pathway is then embedded into the electronic health record as part of the standard care delivery process.

Patients receiving intervention should be provided with regular follow up and tracked for improvement in their PHQ 9 score. The administration of the PHQ for follow up can be done using phone calls and/or a smartphone application.\(^5\)\(^,\)\(^6\) Results from studies that have analyzed telephonic and electronic administration of the tool have demonstrated that these methods yield similar results as when administered in person.

Which populations should the PHQ 2 and 9 tools be used with?
The PHQ 2 and 9 are appropriate to be used with individuals 12 years of age and older. Alternative screening tools have been developed and validated for use among special populations including youth and older adults. These alternative tools can be accessed at: https://aims.uw.edu/resource-library/phq-9-depression-scale.

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What does the PHQ 9 score mean for treatment planning?

The following chart provides guidance on how to use the PHQ 9 score to inform treatment planning.

**Proposed Treatment Actions by PHQ 9 Score**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PHQ-9 Score</th>
<th>Depression Severity</th>
<th>Proposed Treatment Actions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>None - Minimal</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-9</td>
<td>Mild</td>
<td>Watchful waiting; repeat PHQ 9 at follow-up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-14</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Treatment plan, consider counseling, follow up and/or pharmacotherapy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>Moderately Severe</td>
<td>Active treatment with pharmacotherapy and/or psychotherapy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-27</td>
<td>Severe</td>
<td>Immediate initiation of pharmacotherapy and, if severe impairment or poor response to therapy, expedited referral to a mental health specialist for psychotherapy and/or collaborative management</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How often should the PHQ 2 and 9 tools be re-administered to assess changes in patients’ status?

The University of Washington’s Advancing Integrated Mental Health Solutions (AIMS) Center develops and tests evidence based collaborative care resources and tools. The AIMS Center provides the following guidance on how often the PHQ 9 should be administered:

Once a patient has been identified as having a behavioral health condition and has started treatment for that condition, it is very important to re-measure the symptoms at each contact so that the treating provider has specific information about whether or not symptoms are improving and which symptoms are, or are not, improving. Some people are concerned that the concept of measuring mental health with a validated rating instrument invalidates the patient’s feelings or experience or disregards the complexity of the patient’s story. These measures are an important piece of information about the patient but are not meant to represent the entire clinical picture of the patient, nor are they meant to replace the clinical judgment of the provider. They are an important tool to assist the clinician and the patient with identification of the specific symptoms causing difficulty for the patient and how well those symptoms respond to treatment over time. Frequent measurement of symptoms allows the treating providers and the patient to know whether the patient is having a full response, partial response or no response to treatment. These measures also provide clues about which symptoms are improving and which are not if there is a partial response to treatment. This information is critically important in making decisions about how to adjust treatment.

The PHQ 2 should be administered on an annual basis if the patient responds ‘no’ to both questions.

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The PHQ 9 is a useful tool because, as noted above, it can be re-administered as needed. While there is no optimal timing for screening patients, it is recommended that every patient should be screened at least annually regardless of history of depression.\(^9\) There are no strict guidelines on how often to re-administer the tool; however, a common recommendation for monitoring and adjusting treatment at 4-6 weeks includes\(^10\):

### Treatment Response and Plan by Change in PHQ-9 Score

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PHQ-9 Score at 4-6 weeks</th>
<th>Treatment Response</th>
<th>Treatment Plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Drop of 5 points from baseline | Adequate           | No treatment change needed  
Follow-up in 4 weeks |
| Drop of 2-4 points from baseline | Possibly inadequate | May warrant an increase in antidepressant dose or increase therapy intensity.  
Follow up in 2-4 weeks. |
| Drop of 1 point from baseline | Inadequate         | Increase dose; Augmentation; Informal or formal psychiatric consultation; Add psychotherapy if not done  
Follow up in 1-2 weeks |

### Are the PHQ 2 and 9 tools available in other languages?

The PHQ 2 and 9 and other versions of the PHQ are translated into other languages. Translated versions of the instrument can be found at [www.phqscreeners.com](http://www.phqscreeners.com).

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\(^9\) US Preventive Services Task Force, Screening for Depression in Adults.  

\(^10\) Chung H, Pietruszewski P. Clinical Staff Webinar, National Council Depression Care Collaborative. 2015.