The EuroADAD is a structured interview that gives a multidimensional profile of adolescents. It covers seven main problem areas: physical, education, social, family, psychological, criminal and alcohol/drugs. The interview assesses problems of adolescents and gives indications of the treatment needs in each life area. The information can be used for clinical, research and organizational purposes.

The EuroADAD provides a uniform instrument that can compare adolescents, in and out of contact with different treatment services, across Europe.

This folder is written for clinicians, administrators and researchers working with youth.
The construction of EuroADAD

The EuroADAD is a structured interview designed to obtain information about an adolescent's life experiences and current patterns of functioning. Seven separate problem areas are evaluated and assigned a severity rating based on the existing problems reported and the degree to which treatment is called for.

The EuroADAD consists of a section of general information and seven life areas: physical, school, social, family, psychological, criminal and alcohol/drugs.

The different life areas are built up in the same way. They are questioned for factual information, lifetime and the last thirty days. It provides an understanding of the actual intensity and the duration of the problems. All areas also have subjective questions which inform for example about how many days problems are experienced and if the adolescent client wants help or counseling. The interviewer concludes each area with a severity rating. The composite scores provide a objective measure that is useful in research to measure outcome.

The EuroADAD is complemented with the EuroADAD Feedback Form—AFF was developed for clinicians to make the EuroADAD more useful for clinical practice. For example, client documentation, case-conferences and treatment planning. The AFF helps to make the severity ratings simple and consistent, develops a concise summary of the interview, provides a base for structured feedback to the client and connects the different areas and identify patterns between them.

It is possible to use the EuroADAD together with other instruments. In combination with MAPS (Monitoring Area and Phase system) it provides a complete system for treatment planning, quality assurance and outcome evaluation.

The Areas of the EuroADAD

In general information, demographical data and relevant background information about the life-situation are asked.

Physical aims to estimate the overall health status and note any particular chronic health problems. It identifies selected health problems related to substance use and sexual behavior. Hospital and doctor visits and use of medication are inventoried.

School and work determines the current school or employment status. The checklist assesses any particular school and work related problems associated with classroom performance, adjustment to the school or work situation, attendance and motivation. Participation in other educational, training or structured programs for clients not enrolled in regular school are determined.

Social aims to assess current interests, social activities and peer relationships, with particular attention to substance-use, anti-social, and criminal related behaviors. It determines the lack of social interaction, social withdrawal and peer-group victimization. The social area also aims to determine high risk sexual behaviors.

Family assesses serious problems (alcohol, psychiatric etc) or handicaps of the parents and siblings. It gives information about current inter-family relationships. It screens for emotional physical and sexual abuse of the client. The area identifies selected negative household roles and behaviors of the adolescent client.

Psychology assesses current and past experience with emotional/psychological treatment services. Psychological health is assessed by responses to a checklist of 16 current psychological problems and by responses to a list of 10 relatively more serious symptoms, psychiatric conditions and behavior patterns.

Criminality concerns problems with the law and criminal behavior. It inventories current problem status with police and courts. The checklist asks about 16 different offences, including 7 violent offences. Of every activity, age of debut and frequency the last three months are asked.

Alcohol and Drugs assesses different kinds of substance use/abuse and addiction by eliciting age of first use, frequency of use and duration of use for 13 different substances, including alcohol and tobacco. Symptoms of addiction and risk behavior are inventoried as is former treatment for substance abuse.

Goals and purposes

Client

Experiences with the interview are that adolescents feel that they are taken seriously and like to be interviewed. The structure gives them the possibility to recognize problems without formulating them themselves. An opening is made for subjects that are difficult or taboo. Feedback on the interview gives them insight in their situation and possibilities to participate in the making of the treatment plan. Combined with motivational techniques it can enhance the change process of the client.

Clinician

The interview can be the base for reports, in-depth assessment and treatment planning. Other instruments or further investigation can be linked to areas of the interview in a logical way. Methods are developed to use the EuroADAD for treatment planning, exchange information in staff-meetings and to improve cooperation with different care providers.

Organization

Data can be used for client description and evaluation of treatment. The information gathered can be used for matching clients to treatment facilities. In combination with compatible instruments for description of units and interventions, client profiles of the EuroADAD can be of use for quality assurance and organizational development.

Research

The information gathered with the EuroADAD can be used for different kind of research studies. Because language versions are compatible, comparison between adolescents in different countries is possible. To facilitate research standardized database definitions and database tables will be available for download.