SOCIAL DYSFUNCTION AND AGGRESSION SCALE (SDAS)

0 = Not present  1 = doubtful  2 = mild  3 = moderate  4 = severe
Please mark appropriate field under P and G with an X

1. IRRITABILITY

This item covers the reduced ability to cope with situations regarded as provocative by the patient, impatience, and the reduced ability to control responses; short-tempered.

0 = Not present

1 = Slight or possible impatience and/or slight difficulty controlling responses.

2 = Mildly impatient and irritated; some difficulty controlling reactions.

3 = Moderately impatient, easily provoked, poor control over reactions but this has still limited impact on personal relations.

4 = Severe impatience and irritability, no control over reactions, feels constantly provoked which interferes significantly with interpersonal relations.

2. NEGATIVISM / UNCOOPERATIVE BEHAVIOUR

0 = Not present

1 = Covers the reduced ability to cooperate or to conform to a group, e.g. at collective activities or when asked to carry out a task.

2 = Mild negativism. Does not want to cooperate, but can control him-/herself when told to conform.

3 = Moderate negativism; clearly fighting all authority, though still moderate; sometimes undisciplined.

4 = Severe negativism; ostentatious in opposing the rules of social intercourse, fully uncooperative.

3. DYSPHORIC MOOD

0 = Not present

1 = Slight, or possibly present.

2 = Mild; the patient has displayed a slight mood of dissatisfaction.

3 = Moderate; the patient has given the impression of being moderately gloomy and testy but still with limited impact on interpersonal relations.

4 = Severe; the patient has given the impression of being extremely sullen and crabby, displaying clear signs of intense discontent and dissatisfaction which significantly interfere with interpersonal relations.
4. SOCIALLY DISTURBING/PROVOCATIVE BEHAVIOUR

The patient behaves in a provocative manner towards others. Includes also sexually provocative behaviour.

- **0** = Not present
- **1** = Slight, or possibly present
- **2** = The patient has acted provocatively, to a mild degree.
- **3** = The patient has acted provocatively, to a moderate degree.
- **4** = The patient has seriously acted provocatively.

5. NON-DIRECTED VERBAL/VOCAL AGGRESSIVENESS

This item covers verbal aggressiveness or noises assumed to represent aggression which (instead of being directed towards defined persons) is/are directed towards people or things in general, e.g. the staff, the ward, or society in general.

- **0** = Not present
- **1** = Very slight or doubtful verbal aggressiveness, though only implicitly present.
- **2** = Mild aggressiveness which is explicitly present, but only intermittently.
- **3** = Moderate level of verbal aggressiveness, sometimes vociferous, e.g. claiming "everything to be wrong" or shouting angrily.
- **4** = Severe and sometimes screaming aggressiveness of general nature, this may include cursing or swearing.

6. DIRECTED VERBAL/VOCAL AGGRESSIVENESS

Covers verbal aggressiveness directed towards defined persons.

- **0** = Not present
- **1** = Very slight or doubtful aggressiveness towards defined individuals.
- **2** = Mild aggressiveness manifested by an explicit way of talking, though the aggressive contents are only present in short outbursts.
- **3** = Moderate aggressiveness, e.g. insulting people personally, more constant, sometimes vociferous.
- **4** = Severe and sometimes screaming aggressiveness, e.g. making serious insults or wishing people harm.
7. PHYSICAL VIOLENCE TOWARDS THINGS

0 = Not present
1 = Slight, or possibly present (threatening gestures).
2 = Mild, occasional episode of throwing or hitting things.
3 = Repeated episodes of throwing trivial things, hitting objects or slamming doors.
4 = Severe; has been destroying significantly large or important objects, i.e. TV, windows, and furniture.

8. PHYSICAL VIOLENCE TOWARDS STAFF

0 = Not present
1 = Slight, or possibly present (threatening gestures)
2 = Mild; the patient has hit out/kicked at a member of staff, though without touching the person.
3 = Moderate; the patient has kicked/punched/strangled a member of staff. No severe injuries.
4 = Severe; the patient has dangerously assaulted a member of staff.

9. PHYSICAL VIOLENCE TOWARDS OTHERS THAN STAFF (NON-STAFF)

0 = Not present
1 = Slight, or possibly present (threatening gestures)
2 = Mild; the patient has hit out/kicked non-staff, though without touching the person.
3 = Moderate; the patient has kicked/punched/strangled non-staff. No severe injuries.
4 = Severe; the patient has dangerously assaulted non-staff.
10. AGITATION

This item includes the inability to relax, tension, and restlessness.

0 = Not present
1 = Slight or possible tension and some difficulty to relax, but no restlessness.
2 = Mild tension and inability to relax, some restlessness.
3 = Moderate tension, clear inability to relax, marked restlessness.
4 = Severe tension, pronounced inability to relax severe restlessness.

11. SELF-MUTILATION

This item refers to self-inflicted damages such as scratching one's own skin, cigarette burns, plucking out hair, head banging, ingestion of sharp objects etc. (gestures without suicidal intentions).

0 = Not present
1 = Slight, or possibly present.
2 = Present in a mild degree.
3 = Present in a moderate degree.
4 = Present in a severe degree.

12. SOMATIC ANXIETY

This item covers observable signs of anxiety, such as perspiration, startle responses, flushing, trembling. (For psychic anxiety see item 13)

0 = Not present
1 = Slight or possible signs of anxiety.
2 = Mild physical signs of anxiety.
3 = Moderate physical signs of anxiety.
4 = Severe physical signs of anxiety.
13. ANXIETY PSYCHIC

This item covers the psychic dimension of anxiety, e.g. worries, insecurity, fears or apprehension, up to real dread. (For somatic and motoric expressions of anxiety see items 10 and 12).

0 = Not present
1 = Possibly slight worries or some feelings of insecurity, not directly expressed.
2 = Mild, the patient expresses anxiety feelings like worries or fears.
3 = Moderate; the patient is preoccupied a lot with worries and fears.
4 = Severe; the patient suffers from overwhelming anxiety and feelings of serious dread.

14. SOCIAL WITHDRAWAL

This item refers to withdrawal from social contacts.

0 = Not present
1 = Slight decrease in social interaction.
2 = Mild; the patient participates in social interaction after some hesitation.
3 = Moderate; though present in groups the patient avoids contacts with others, keeps to himself.
4 = Severe; the patient clearly isolates himself, actively avoids social contacts.

15. DEPRESSIVE MOOD

This item covers both the verbal and the non-verbal communication of sadness, depression, despondency, helplessness and hopelessness. Take into account behaviour as crying spells.

0 = Not present
1 = Slightly or possibly more depressed than usual.
2 = Mild; the patient appears more sad or depressed, but no helplessness or hopelessness.
3 = Moderate; the patient shows clear non-verbal signs of depression and is at times suffering from helplessness or despair.
4 = Severe; the patient's helplessness and hopelessness dominate the contacts. The patient cannot be distracted.
16. SELF-DISLIKE

This item refers to the patient’s feelings about him-/herself and includes also the unwillingness to take medication

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<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Not present</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Slightly or possibly present.</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Mild degree of self-dislike.</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Moderate degree of self-dislike</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Severe degree of self-dislike.</td>
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17. SUICIDAL IMPULSES

This item refers to the patient’s intention or impulse to take his/her life.

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<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>No suicidal impulses.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Slightly or possibly present but not evident.</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Mild suicidal thoughts and transient impulses are expected.</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Moderate suicidal impulses; it is likely that the patient is planning to take his/her own life.</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Severe; the patient is under special observation in the ward due to suicide risk.</td>
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18. ATTENTION SEEKING, DEMANDING

This item refers to behaviour by which the patient forces others to pay attention to him/her or to obtain favours. Includes being care-demanding from the staff.

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<td>0</td>
<td>Not present.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Slightly or possibly drawing more than average attention.</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Mild degree of attention seeking and demanding behaviour.</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Moderate degree of attention seeking and demanding behaviour which makes it difficult to cope with this patient.</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Severe degree of attention seeking and demanding behaviour which makes him/her impossible in the daily environment.</td>
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19. SUSPICIOUSNESS

Propensity to view the world with distrust or suspiciousness.

0 = Not present

1 = Very slight or doubtful distrust.

2 = Mild degree of suspiciousness. Expresses a vague general feeling that everything is not as it should be.

3 = Moderate degree of suspiciousness. Feels more clearly and expresses openly that "something is going on" or that "someone has bad intentions".

4 = Pronounced degree of suspiciousness. Does not respond to reassurances; expresses the feeling that the interviewer or some part of the interview procedure itself is part of the process that he or she expects is going on.

20. ADDICTIVE BEHAVIOUR

The item covers an inclination to give in to certain drives and inability to control such impulses as (binge) eating or drinking, gambling, drug abuse.

0 = Not present

1 = Slight, or possibly present, hardly noticeable.

2 = Some difficulty in controlling impulsive drives in one area.

3 = Poor control over impulsive drives in one area, causing social or medical problems.

4 = Complete lack of control over impulsive drives in one area or loss of control over more than one drive at severity level 2-3, posing a real risk to the patient (e.g. binge eating with frequent self-induced vomiting, serious alcohol or drug abuse).

21. HYPOCHONDRIASIS

This item refers to preoccupation with bodily symptoms or functions (in the absence of somatic disease).

0 = Not present

1 = Slightly or doubtfully more occupied than usual with bodily functions and symptoms.

2 = Patient is worried about physical health with ideas of organic disease.

3 = Patient is convinced of having a physical illness, but can be temporarily reassured.

4 = Paranoia-like preoccupation with imagined physical illness, patient cannot be reassured.