



Client Information

<i>Client Name</i>	Generic Client Jnr.
<i>Date of birth (age)</i>	20 May 2010 (12)

Assessment Information

<i>Assessment</i>	Depression Anxiety and Stress Scales - Youth version (DASS-Y)
<i>Date administered</i>	7 December 2022
<i>Assessor</i>	Dr David Hegarty
<i>Time taken</i>	0 minutes 44 seconds

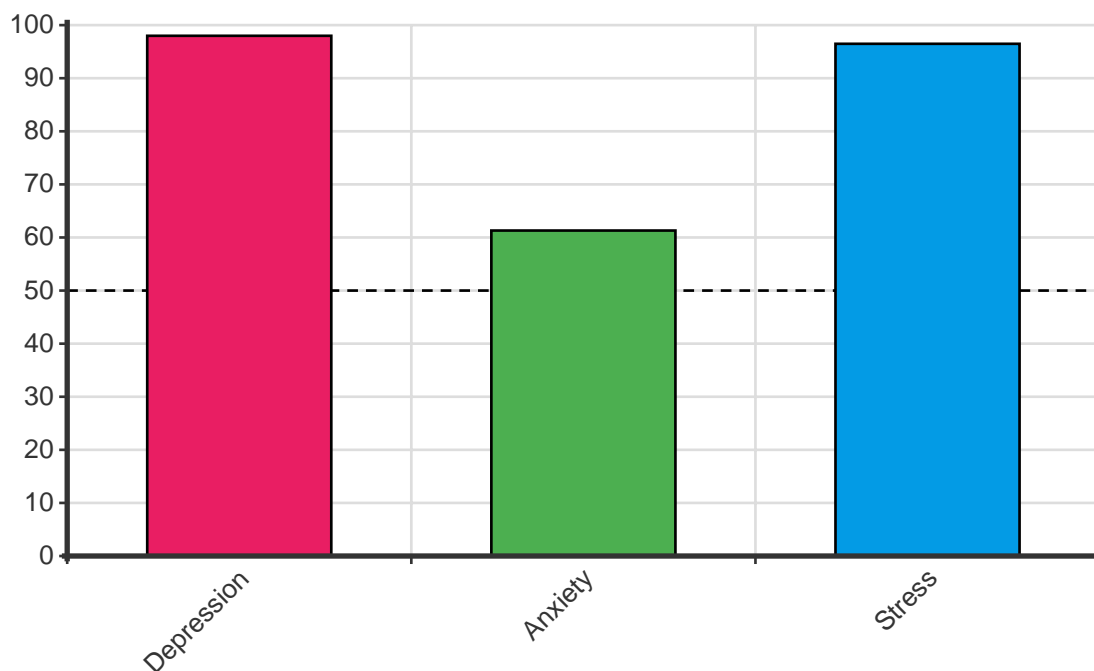
Results

	Raw Score	Percentile
Total Distress	34	-
Depression	13	98
Anxiety	5	61.6
Stress	16	96.6

Interpretive Text

The norms used were for male primary aged children (between 7 and 12 years of age)
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Percentiles





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Scoring and Interpretation Information

Scores are presented as a total score (between 0 and 63) and a score for the three subscales (between 0 and 21). In addition, percentiles for subscales are computed comparing results to age and gender related peers (Szabo & Lovibond, 2022).

Percentiles help contextualise scores in relation to age and gender relevant sample, whereby a percentile of 50 indicates the respondent scored at an average (and healthy) level compared to typical peers (shown by a dotted line on the graph). Higher percentiles indicate more symptoms, with a percentiles above 90, for example, indicating clinically significant psychological distress with more reported symptoms than 90 percent of peers.

Each of the three DASS-Y scales contains 7 items:

- Depression: dysphoria, hopelessness, devaluation of life, self-deprecation, lack of interest / involvement, anhedonia and inertia. (Items 3, 5, 10, 13, 16, 17, 21)
- Anxiety: autonomic arousal, skeletal muscle effects, situational anxiety, and subjective experience of anxious affect. (Items 2, 4, 7, 9, 15, 19, 20)
- Stress: levels of chronic nonspecific arousal, difficulty relaxing, nervous arousal, and being easily upset / agitated, irritable / over-reactive and impatient. (Items 1, 6, 8, 11, 12, 14, 18)

A graph is produced on first administration showing percentiles compared to age related peers. When the DASS-Y is administered on two or more occasions the graph demonstrates the change in symptoms over time. Given the dimensional nature of psychological distress it is useful to consider even small changes in symptoms over time.

Client Responses

		Not true	A little true	Fairly true	Very true
1	I got upset about little things	0	1	2	3
2	I felt dizzy, like I was about to faint	0	1	2	3
3	I did not enjoy anything	0	1	2	3
4	I had trouble breathing (e.g. fast breathing), even though I wasn't exercising and I was not sick.	0	1	2	3



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Client Responses (cont.)

		Not true	A little true	Fairly true	Very true
5	I hated my life	0	1	2	3
6	I found myself over-reacting to situations	0	1	2	3
7	My hands felt shaky	0	1	2	3
8	I was stressing about lots of things	0	1	2	3
9	I felt terrified	0	1	2	3
10	There was nothing nice I could look forward to	0	1	2	3
11	I was easily irritated	0	1	2	3
12	I found it difficult to relax	0	1	2	3
13	I could not stop feeling sad	0	1	2	3
14	I got annoyed when people interrupted me	0	1	2	3
15	I felt like I was about to panic	0	1	2	3
16	I hated myself	0	1	2	3
17	I felt like I was no good	0	1	2	3
18	I was easily annoyed	0	1	2	3
19	I could feel my heart beating really fast, even though I hadn't done any hard exercise	0	1	2	3
20	I felt scared for no good reason	0	1	2	3
21	I felt that life was terrible	0	1	2	3