

Resource Summary Report

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Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale

RRID:SCR_003690

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (RRID:SCR_003690)

Resource Information

URL: <http://psychology-tools.com/montgomery-asberg-depression-rating-scale/>

Proper Citation: Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (RRID:SCR_003690)

Description: A ten-item diagnostic questionnaire which psychiatrists use to measure the severity of depressive episodes in patients with mood disorders. Higher MADRS score indicates more severe depression, and each item yields a score of 0 to 6. The overall score ranges from 0 to 60. The questionnaire includes questions on the following symptoms: 1. Apparent sadness 2. Reported sadness 3. Inner tension 4. Reduced sleep 5. Reduced appetite 6. Concentration difficulties 7. Lassitude 8. Inability to feel 9. Pessimistic thoughts 10. Suicidal thoughts. Scoring: * 0-6 Normal/Symptom Absent * 7-19 Mild Depression * 20-34 Moderate Depression * >34 Severe Depression (Adapted from Wikipedia)

Abbreviations: MADRS

Synonyms: Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale

Resource Type: assessment test provider, material resource

Keywords: questionnaire

Related Condition: Major Depressive Disorder, Mood Disorder

Availability: Free

Resource Name: Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale

Resource ID: SCR_003690

Alternate IDs: nlx_157844

Alternate URLs: <http://www.psy-world.com/madrs.htm>

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080220+0000

Record Last Update: 20260821T193717+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale.

No alerts have been found for Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale.

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 1 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at [dkNET](#) .

Marchitelli R, et al. (2022) Dynamic Functional Connectivity in Adolescence-Onset Major Depression: Relationships With Severity and Symptom Dimensions. Biological psychiatry. Cognitive neuroscience and neuroimaging, 7(4), 385.