standard, and setting a cut-off scores of \( \geq 20 \) for the DMI-18, \( >8 \) for the HADS, \( >5 \) for the PHQ-9, and \( >4 \) for the BDI-Fs to diagnose depression.

**CONCLUSIONS:** The Spanish validated DMI-18 scale maintains an adequate conceptual and semantic equivalence with the original and is easily understood by patients. It also has shown adequate sensitivity and specificity in the detection of affective disorders with similar results to those of the original version (sensitivity 91.7%–95.0%, specificity 68.1%–72.4%). Its sensitivity to detect depression is comparatively lower than the sensitivity of the convergent measures, but its specificity if notably better.

**PMH45**

**A COMPARISON OF PATIENT AND PHYSICIAN ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE GOALS FOR THE TREATMENT OF SCHIZOPHRENIA IN GERMANY**

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**BACKGROUND:** Patient centered care requires physicians to accommodate views and needs of patients, but to date there has been little evidence as to the degree of concordance between patients and physicians in terms of their treatment goals and its achievement.

**OBJECTIVES:** To identify, value and compare the treatment goals of patients and physicians for the treatment of schizophrenia, and to measure self reported and physician performance of patients with respect to these goals.

**METHODS:** A mixed methods approach was taken combining qualitative and quantitative data. First, 20 relevant treatment goals were identified through patient focus groups (n = 30) and literature. A survey was then developed to rank the goals and to rate its achievement. The survey was then developed to rank the goals and to rate its achievement.

A prospective multi-center study was conducted in five countries (France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and the UK) in patients with schizophrenia (aged 18+) in France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and the UK. The sample for analysis consisted of patients with diagnosed depression currently using selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) or serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs). This study will highlight the benefits of patient-reported survey data.

**METHODS:** We analyzed data from the 2007 European National Health and Wellness Survey, an annual, cross-sectional, patient-reported survey conducted in five European countries to quantify unmet needs of patients with depression currently using selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) or serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs). This study will highlight the benefits of patient-reported survey data.

**METHODS:** We analyzed data from the 2007 European National Health and Wellness Survey, an annual, cross-sectional, patient-reported survey of adults (aged 18+) in France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and the UK. The sample for analysis consisted of patients with diagnosed depression currently using an SSRI or SNRI and excluded patients with little interest or pleasure in doing things. Survey data were projected to national populations. Chi-square was used to test for differences across countries.

**CONCLUSIONS:** Results suggest that schizophrenic patients and physicians value treatment goals and their achievement relative discordant. As schizophrenic patients are capable to state their requirements, this should be considered in treatment decisions to improve treatment outcomes.

**PMH47**

**QUANTIFYING UNMET NEEDS AMONG PATIENTS WITH DEPRESSION USING AN SSRI OR SNRI ACROSS FIVE EUROPEAN COUNTRIES USING PATIENT-REPORTED SURVEY DATA**

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**OBJECTIVES:** Traditionally, unmet needs are assessed using claims data, clinician-reported metrics, or patient-reported metrics from clinical trials. We seek to use patient-reported survey data from five European countries to quantify unmet needs of patients with depression currently using selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) or serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs). This study will highlight the benefits of patient-reported survey data.

**METHODS:** We analyzed data from the 2007 European National Health and Wellness Survey, an annual, cross-sectional, patient-reported survey of adults (aged 18+) in France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and the UK. The sample for analysis consisted of patients with diagnosed depression currently using an SSRI or SNRI and excluded patients with little interest or pleasure in doing things. Survey data were projected to national populations. Chi-square was used to test for differences across countries.