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| **Study** | **Country** | **Mental capacity assessment** | **Treatment Choice** | **Type of assessment** | **Interrater reliability (IRR)** | **Number of evaluators and interviewers (IRR)** | **Participants** | **Site of participants recruitment** | **Clinical Characteristics** | **Age Mean (SD)** |
| Owen et al., 2008 | London, UK | Clinical assessment and MacCAT-T | Stabilisation with drugs, or admission to a place of safety or for assessment | Binari | Not reported | Not reported | 350 psychiatric inpatients | General adult psychiatric wards of general hospitals | Main diagnosis:•Organic brain syndrome 5 (1)•Schizophrenia 84 (25)•Schizoaffective disorder 20 (6)•Psychotic episode 77 (22)•Bipolar affective disorder—manic episode 36 (10)•Bipolar affective disorder—depression episode 8 (2)•Depression 71 (20)•Post-traumatic stress disorder 5 (1)•Personality disorder 25 (7)•Other 19 (5) | 38 (11.4) |
| Owen et al., 2008 (b) | London, UK | Clinical assessment and MacCAT-T | Stabilisation with drugs, or admission to a place of safety or for assessment | Binari | Not reported | Not reported | 200 psychiatric inpatients | General adult psychiatric wards of general hospitals | Diagnosis, n (%) • Organic brain syndrome 4 (2.0) • Schizophrenia 39 (19.5) • Schizo-affective disorder 10 (5.0) • Psychotic episode 44 (22.0) • BPAD – manic episode 23 (11.5) • BPAD – depression episode 6 (3.0) • Depression 46 (23.0) • PTSD 3 (1.5) • Personality disorder 15 (7.5) • Other 10 (5.0) | 39.1 (11.3) |
| Seo et al., 2010 | Corea | Clinical assessment and KATOC (is even one scale lower than the cutoff points of the four scales, judged as no consent competence) | Consent to assess hospitalization and proposed treatment | Binari | ICC 0,94 | 1 trained rater administered the test. 2 other independent raters remarked the transcripts. | 98 psychiatric inpatients | Not reported | 72 schizophrenia (73.5%)25 mood disorder (25.5%) 1 obsessive-compulsive disorder (1%) | 36.58 (10.67) |
| Owen et al., 2010 | London UK | Clinical assessment and MacCAT-T | Stabilisation with drugs, or admission to a place of safety or for assessment | Binari | Not reported | Not reported | 200 psychiatric inpatients | General adult psychiatric wards | •Days between interviews: 25.3 (9.1) •Years of education 7.2 (2.8) •Years of service contact 12.1 (10.4) •Total BPRS score (adjusted) on admission: 2.3 (0.7) •Matrix reasoning score on admission: 33.9 (11.3) •Male: 39 (66.1%) •Ethnicity: White 18 (30.5) Black 36 (61.0) Other 5 (8.5) | 39.0 (11.4) |
| Kennedy et al., 2009 | Ireland | MacCAT-T: The criterion for incompetence was inability to express a choice | Choose between 2 medications or not medication | Binari | (κ) = >0,946 | Joint interviews by two raters for all MacCAT subscales | 88 patients | Addmited to secure psychiatric hospital | • Schizophrenia: 61, • Severe depressive episode with psychotic symptoms/major depressive disorder with psychotic features: 15, • Psychotic disorder due to psychoactive substance misuse/substance-induced psychotic disorders: 5 • schizoaffective disorder: 4• Bipolar affective disorder: 3 | Not reported |
| Dornan et al., 2015 | Ireland | Clinical interview + MacCAT-T | Choose between 2 medications or not medication | Binari | (κ) = >0,946 | Joint interviewing by trained post-memberships psychiatrists | 37 psychiatric inpatients | Addmited to secure psychiatric hospital | •schizophrenia (n = 31),•schizoaffective disorder (n = 2)•bipolar affective disorder (n = 2)•severe depressive episode with psychotic symptoms/ major depressive disorder with psychotic features (n = 1) •substance induced psychotic disorder (n = 1) | Time 1: 32,3 (NR) Time 2: 33,2 (NR) |
| Bilanakis et al., 2013 | Greece | Clinical interview + MacCAT-T | Consent to treatment | Binari | ICC > 0,95 | 3 raters examined 13 patients with MacCAT . Every rater rated all patients: one third by clinical interview and two thirds by listening to the recorded interview of the patients with another rater. | 39 psychiatric inpatients | General adult psychiatric wards of general hospitals | • Schizophrenia and related psychoses 26 (66.7%)• Bipolar disorder 7 (17.9%)• Depression 2 (5.1%)• Other 4 (10.3%) | 44.8 (SD 12.057) |
| Skipworth et al., 2013 | New Zealand | Clinical interview + MacCAT-T | Conset to recommended treatment vs No treatment | BinariBut also Incompetent refuser and Incompetent Assenter | Kappa =0,947 | 40 joint interviewing by two rater psychiatrists | 109 forensic patients | Acute admission to hospital units and forensic patients resident in community | Diagnosis• Bipolar disorder: 2 • Depression: 0 • Personality disorder: 0 • Psychotic disorder: 34 | Capacity Absent: 36.3 (9.8; 1.6) |
| Di et al., 2013 | china | 20-item Semi-structured Inventory for Competence Assessment (SSICA): A score of 15 was used to dichotomize patients into competent (≥15) and non-competent (b15) groups | Give consent | Binari | Not reported | Not reported | 192 psychiatric inpatients | Addmited to secure psychiatric hospital | Not reported | Data from not competent: 29.78 (13.41) |
| Mandarelli et al., 2014 | Italy | MacCAT-T: scoring below 50% in 2 o more subareas | No treatment vs current treatment | Binari | Cohen's k: 0.85 | Two investigators independently scored 15 transcripted interviews. | 30 psychiatric inpatients and 30 controls | Inpatient psychiatric treatment unit of the General Hospital | •Duration of the disorder, years, mean (SD) 14.7 (10.1)•Previous suicide attempts, n (%) 5 (20.8%)•Schizophrenia/schizoaffective disorder 18 (60.0%)•Bipolar disorder 7 (23.3%)•Other (no psychotic symptoms) 1 (3.3%)•Other (psychotic symptoms) 4 (13.3%) | 41.6 (13.2) |
| Mandarelli et al., 2018 | Italy | MacCAT-T | Current Treatment vs no treatment | Binari (High/low) | 0.8 (CI 95% 0.71–0.85). | Joint interviews by 2 study doctors | 131 psychiatric inpatients | General adult psychiatric wards of general hospitals | 50% (n= 65) schizophrenia spectrum and other psychotic disorders36% (n= 47) Bipolar disorder14% (n= 19) other (mostly borderline personality disorder). | 39.8 (12.0) |
| Spencer et al., 2018 | London | MacCAT | ‘admission and treatment’ in hospital (seen conjunctively) | Binari | Pairwise kappa = 0.8 | Not reported | 84 psychiatric inpatients | General adult psychiatric wards of general hospitals | Primary diagnosis (n= 84): • Schizophrenia 61 (73%), • Schizoaffective disorder 14 (17%); • Persistent delusional disorder 4 (5%); • Other 5 (5%) | 38.40 (12.21) |
| Curley et al., 2019 | IRELAND | MacCAT-T | Consent to treatment, no especifiquen | 3 levels (total incapacity, partial or lack). Score of 8. | Not reported | Not reported | 215 psychiatry inpatients | Acute psychiatric unit in university hospital | • Schizophrenia and related disorders (42.8%; n = 92) • Affective disorders (36.7%; n = 79), • Psychoactive substance misuse disorders (including alcohol) (7.9%; n = 17)• Neurotic disorders (7.0%; n = 15)• Personality disorders (3.3%; n = 7) • Others (2.3%, n = 5). | 46.2 (17.2) |
| Curley et al., 2019 (b) | IRELAND | Legal criteria: Ireland Capacity Act | Consent to treatment, no especifiquen | Binari | Not reported | Not reported | 215 psychiatry inpatients | Acute psychiatric unit in university hospital | Patients who lacked capacity: • Schizophrenia and related disorders: 55 (25,6%) • Affective disorders 16 (21,3%)• Psychoactive substance misuse disorders: 3 (4%)• Neurotic disorders: 0• Personality disorders:0• Others 1 (1,3%) | 48.41 (18.01) |
| Tor et al., 2020 | Singapore | Legal criteria: Singapore Mental Capacity Act | Consent to ECT or not | Binari | Not reported | Not reported | 175 psychiatric patients | Clinical ECT service in a single center | Patients who lacked capacity: • Schizophrenia (N/%) 74 (56.5)• Bipolar Mania (N/%) 31 (23.7)• Depression (N/%) 26 (19.8)• Gender (% female) 51.9 | 42.4 (15.3) |
| Rutledge et al., 2008 | Ireland | MacCAT-T: Criteria for incompetence were inability to express a choice | Decide between two medications (olanzapina or risperidone) or not medication | Binari | Kappa > 0,946 | Joint interviewing by two trained post-membership psychiatrists | 102 psychiatric inpatients | Addmited to central mental hospital | • Schizophrenia (83)• Schizoaffective disorder (7)• Bipolar disorder (6) • Psychotic depression (6) | 38.1 (NR). |
| Fraguas et al., 2007 | Spain | 15-item Competency Questionnaire (CQ): competent if score > 8. | Consent to hospitalization | Binari | intraclass correlation coefficient N0.75 | 10 joint interviews done by 1 psychiatrist and 4 intraining psychiatrist | 197 psychiatric inpatients | Inpatient unit of the psychiatric ward of a general universitary hospital | At admission:• Schizophrenia 37.1 (n=26)• Schizophrenia and other psychosis 60.0 (n=42)• Affective disorders diagnosis 22.9 (n=16)• Anxiety disorders diagnosis 2.9 (n=2)• Substance abuse diagnosis 10.0 (n=7) | 39.8 +- 16.3 (n=69) |
| Kahn et al., 2009 | California, USA | PSM faculty’s expert clinical evaluation: clinical interview | Several causes: medical advice, placement issues, medical/surgical procedure | Binari | Not reported | Not reported | 88 patients | Psychosomatic medicine consultant service at an academic medical center | PSM NO capacity decision • Women 27 (35%)• Men 50 (65%)Primary psychiatric diagnosis• Cognitive disorder: 49 (64%)• Psychotic disorder 11 (14%)• Mood disorder 9 (12%)• Alcohol abuse/dependence 7 (9%)• Adjustment disorder 1 (1%)• Simple phobia 0 (0%) | 60.5 (15.0) |
| Moye et al., 2007 | Boston, USA | Assessment of Capacity to Consent to Treatment (ACCT) interview | A hypothetical vignette is used to elicit treatment choices for an imaginary condition | Binari | r=.90 | Agreement between one rater administering ACCT and the other rater checking the manual | 59 patients | Outpatients clinics of a Medical Center | • Adults with dementia (n=20) • Schizophrenia (n=20) • Controls (n=19) | NR |
| Chiu et al., 2012 | Taiwan | Clinical interview with psychiatry team: incompetent if not understanding | Consent to treatment ECT | Binari | Not reported | Not reported | 29 psychiatric inpatients | Psychiatric unit of a private general hospital | • Schizoaffective disorder (n = 6), • Psychotic disorder (n = 12),• Bipolar I disorder (n = 8) • Major depressive disorder with psychotic features (n = 3) | 45.7 ± 17.1 |