

Missing Text. In the article titled "Psychosocial Interest, Medical Interviews, and the Recognition of Depression" that appeared in the October issue of the ARCHIVES (1994;3:899-907), the text was omitted on page 902. The page appears correctly below. The ARCHIVES regrets the error.

Table 1. Patient-Centered Interviewing Behaviors

Interaction Analysis System for Interview Evaluation Category	Definition	Examples
Psychosocial questions		
Narrow	Physician asks question that can be answered by yes, no, or a short direct answer	How old are your children? Did you go to college? Are you financially secure?
Broad	Physician encourages more than yes, no, or a short direct answer	Let's talk about the relationship between you and your husband. Tell me about how things have been going at work.
Affective focus		
Accepts feelings	Physician verbally acknowledges a feeling previously expressed by the patient	You said you felt depressed. You sounded pretty worried about the chemotherapy program.
Elicits feelings	Physician verbally calls attention to a feeling, emotion, or emotional state	You seem frightened. You look sad today.
Shows approval	Physician gives verbal approval of patient's behavior or agrees with patient's ideas	You did the right thing to come to see me.
Reassures	Physician makes statements that reassure or assure patient of physician's continued attention and help	I think we'll be able to get your blood pressure under control. You seem to be making good progress.
Discloses feelings	Physician makes statement that discloses his or her feelings	I was really scared before my own surgery. I am really concerned about your attitude.

Table 2. Practice Characteristics of the Physician Study Sample

Characteristic	Range	Mean (SD)
Time in practice, y	1-15	5.5 (4.0)
No. of patients seen per day (estimated)	11-80	30.7 (12.7)
Length of typical patient visit, min (estimated)	7.5-30	13.7 (4.5)

differential diagnoses, with regard to the mean numbers of depression symptoms and psychosocial content areas generated, the mean percentages of the interviews devoted to patient-centered interview behaviors, and the mean number of diagnoses. Physicians who diagnosed depression generated significantly more depression symptoms, asked a greater proportion of questions that were psychosocial, elicited feelings more frequently, and had longer interviews than physicians who did not diagnose depression.

Forty-eight percent of the interviews resulted in the inclusion of a diagnosis of depression: 55% (26/47) for patient A, 53% (25/47) for patient B, 45% (21/47) for patient C, and 38% (18/47) for patient D. Differences between patients were not significant. Seven physicians (15%) failed to include depression in any of the four patients' differential diagnoses. Twelve (26%) included depression on one patient's differential diagnosis; 11 (23%), on two patients' differential diagnoses; 12 (26%), on three patients' differential diagnoses; and five (11%), on all four patients' differential diagnoses. The order in which physicians interviewed patients was not related to the detection of depression. The correlation between number of years in practice and the frequency with which de-

Table 3. Results of *t* Tests of Interview Content and Behaviors by Detection of Depression

	Depression Diagnosed	Depression Not Diagnosed
Interview content, mean No. generated		
Depression symptoms*	3.13	2.13†
Mood symptoms‡	0.76	0.48§
Cognitive symptoms	0.59	0.31§
Neurovegetative symptoms¶	2.06	1.42†
Psychosocial categories#	3.04	2.37§
Patient-centered interview behaviors, mean % of interview		
Patient talks	41.2	41.3
Narrow psychosocial questions	5.0	4.9
Broad psychosocial questions	2.2	1.8
Physician affective focus, mean % of interview		
Accepts patients' feelings	1.9	1.4
Elicits patients' feelings	7.5	5.4†
Shows approval	0.6	0.5
Reassures	0.1	0.5§
Discloses own feelings	0.2	0.4
Psychosocial questions, mean % of total	15.2	12.7§
Mean No. of diagnoses listed on differential diagnosis	4.1	2.9†
Mean length of interview, min	11.3	10.3§

*Possible number of symptoms ranges from zero to nine. Symptoms are described in the "Study Variables" subsection of the "Methods" section of the text.

† $P < .01$.

‡Possible number of mood symptoms ranges from zero to two. § $P < .05$.

||Possible numbers range from zero to three.

¶Possible numbers range from zero to four.

#Possible numbers range from zero to six.