

Table 1	Summary of major guideline and algorithm projects					Table 1 (cont'd)					
Project Name	Web URL	Creator	Organization	Contributors	Funding	Objectives	Disorders	Where Used	Currency	Presentation	Other
International Psychopharmacology Algorithm Project (IPAP)	www.ipap.org	IPAP	Not for profit corporation to design algorithms	International faculty	Dean Foundation	Health professionals and researchers	Schizophrenia, posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), generalized anxiety disorder GAD	Global: algorithms have been translated into several languages	All created or updated in 2006	Interactive Web and downloadable print media	
US Dept of VA	www.oqp.med.va.gov/cpg/cpg.htm	Dept of Veterans Affairs, Department of Defense	US Government	Working groups	Veterans Administration (VA), US Department of Defense (DOD)	Educational tool for federal practitioners; designed to cover all aspects of care: prevention, diagnosis, acute and maintenance treatment, including psychosocial and psychopharmacological interventions	PTSD (2003), major depressive disorder (2000), psychoses (2004), substance use disorder (2001)	Available for consultative use in facilities of the VA, DOD; primary care and mental health specialist care	2000-2004	Interactive Web and downloadable print	Some guidelines take into account cost-effectiveness, but these comments get out-of-date quickly
Texas Medication Algorithm Project (TMAP)	www.dshs.state.tx.us/mhprograms/TMAP.shtm	Texas Department of Mental Health, University of Texas Psychiatry and Pharmacy Departments	University - state collaboration to find ways of using state resources for pharmacotherapy cost effectively	Creators, plus NAMI and other consumer groups	State and federal grants, Robert Wood Johnson foundation, and pharmaceutical companies	TMAP is a disease management program that promotes an "algorithm-driven treatment philosophy" to improve quality and outcomes "per dollar of resource expended." Includes decision-support for clinicians, forms for documentation of patient outcomes, and patient/family educational materials to support implementation	Depression (1999), bipolar disorder (2005 flowchart, manual withdrawn), schizophrenia (2006 flowchart, January 2003 manual)	"Implemented" in Texas public mental health system; being used in some other states, sometimes in locally modified formats	1999-2006 for algorithm flowcharts; 1999-January 2003 for manuals	Website with flowcharts (noninteractive) and downloadable text documents	Procedure manuals give great detail on "tactics" for prescribing, including exactly how to titrate doses, how long to wait between dose changes
Psychopharmacology Algorithm Project at the Harvard South Shore Department of Psychiatry (PAPHSSDP)	www.mhc.com/Algorithms	Members of Consolidated Department of Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School Mental Health Connections, Inc (MHC)	Academic department and private collaboration to design computerized algorithms	Creators and university faculty, mostly from Harvard	Own-time contributions of faculty, v technology support from MHC; no pharmaceutical company support	Provide evidence-supported consultative advice to clinicians and tools for psychopharmacology training	Depression (major, psychotic, bipolar; 1996), schizophrenia (1998), anxiety disorders in patients with a history of substance abuse (1999)	Downloads have been registered from 66 countries; translations of parts of the algorithms into Chinese, Greek, Russian, and Spanish	Full algorithms current to 2003-2004, but flow diagrams have been updated to 2006 for all	Interactive Web; for version 4 (depression, anxiety) consultations can be saved, retrieved, printed as a written consultation	HTML text files can be printed
American Psychiatric Association (APA) Practice Guidelines	http://psych.org/psych_pract/treatg/pg/prac_guide.cfm	American Psychiatric Association	United States organized psychiatry	Working groups, the APA assembly, and board of trustees	American Psychiatric Association	Assist psychiatrists in clinical decision-making and to improve patient care; it is "not a standard of care"; generally, there are few algorithms offered; the narrative descriptions describe the scope of knowledge and are minimally prescriptive	Schizophrenia (2004), major depression (2005), bipolar disorder (2005), PTSD (2004), panic disorder (2006), eating disorders (2006), and 8 others	Distributed to all subscribers to <i>American Journal of Psychiatry</i> ; available for purchase as a compendium (2006) for \$89	1997-2006. "Guidelines Watch" document anticipated changes to next editions (2005-2006)	Available in hard copy; online educational programs available for training in the content of individual guidelines	
Expert Consensus Guideline Series	www.psychguides.com	Expert Knowledge Systems, Inc	Nonprofit to develop and publish these academic products	Senior editors and working groups	Many drug companies	Present practical clinical information based on a survey of experts; panels of experts who frequently publish and/or are experienced clinicians answer a series of questions designed to go beyond the evidence base and determine the opinion of the experts in clinical scenarios; results are tabulated and summarized; sometimes, flowchart-style algorithms are proposed based on the editors' interpretation of the respondents' opinions on the individual questions	Schizophrenia (1994), bipolar disorder (2000), PTSD (1999), pediatric epilepsy (2005), antipsychotics in older patients (2004), behavioral problems in mental retardation (2004), and 9 others	Published as supplements to <i>Postgraduate Medicine</i> , <i>Journal of Clinical Psychiatry</i> , and others; sold for \$5 to \$20 each online	1997-2005	Hard copy only; sold online; not downloadable	Brief "Pocket Guides" available online
Stanford Psychotic Depression Algorithm	http://psychoticdepression.algorithm.stanford.edu/	Stanford University Department of Psychiatry plus one outside contributor	Academic department of psychiatry	Creators	The Dean Foundation and IPAP	"To increase the consistency of the treatment of psychotic major depression and to improve the outcomes of patients with the disorder"	Psychotic major depression	Reports 11,000 "hits" to the Web site since it was opened in 2002	"January 20, 2003"	Interactive Web	

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British Association of Psychopharmacology Consensus Statements	www.bap.org.uk	British Association of Psychopharmacology (BAP)	Great Britain organized psychiatry	Members of BAP	BAP	Provide guidance for clinicians	Depression (1993), bipolar disorder (2003), addiction (2004), anxiety disorders (2005)	Great Britain	2000-2005	Published in the <i>Journal of Psychopharmacology</i> and PDFs can be downloaded from the Web site	
German Algorithm Project for Depression	Correspond with michael.bauer@charite.de or mazda.adli@charite.de	Department of Psychiatry, Freie Universitat Berlin	Academic department of psychiatry	Senior psychiatrists at the university	German Federal Ministry for Research and some pharmaceutical company support	Three phase project to evaluate "algorithm guided" treatment for inpatients with depressive disorders; studies are in progress to compare "standardized stepwise drug treatment regimens" (SSDRs) compared with treatment as usual in randomized trials	Depression (SSDRs were first developed in 1990 and revisions have continued through 2006)	Germany	2006	Studies have been published in the <i>Journal of Clinical Psychiatry</i> (2002), and <i>Pharmacopsychiatry</i> (2003), and presented in poster sessions such as at APA 2006	
National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE)	www.nice.org.uk	The Health Development Agency, of the Department of Health of Great Britain	Government agency	Many experts, mostly from the British Commonwealth of nations	Government of Great Britain	"To develop the evidence base to improve health and reduce health inequalities; it worked in partnership with professionals and practitioners across a range of sectors to translate that evidence into practice"	All major medical and psychiatric disorders; enormous amount of information on this Web site	Extensively used in Great Britain, Canada, Australia	Many are 2006; new material is added daily	Interactive Web; much of the material is patient-centered, but much of the professionally centered material is at a very high level of sophistication, requiring a good understanding of evidence-based medicine terminology	
Chinese Psychopharmacology Algorithm Project	(Obtain from Xin Yu, M.D.)	Peking University Institute of Mental Health and the Ministry of Health of the People's Republic of China	Patient care, teaching, and research institute	Faculty from departments of psychiatry from the major universities throughout China	Chinese government	To improve care through the development, dissemination, and implementation of guidelines and algorithms for the diagnosis and pharmacotherapy of major psychiatric disorders, especially those that produce significant disability in the population	Schizophrenia, major depression, bipolar disorder, and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)	Government-sponsored implementation processes throughout China	About 2004	Text documents, algorithm flowcharts are widely disseminated; English translations are available for the depression and schizophrenia guidelines	
National Guideline Clearinghouse	www.guideline.gov	Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), American Medical Association, and American Association of HealthPlans	United States federal agency and other contracted agencies	Extremely various; the creators take no responsibility for nor do they endorse the content of the guidelines published	ARHQ	"Provide an accessible mechanism for obtaining objective, detailed information on clinical practice guidelines and to further their dissemination, implementation, and use"	1271 guidelines are listed that have been updated - plus an additional list that has not been updated dealing with a wide range of medical problems	Data not provided on extent of use; guidelines are obtainable from their own publishers by individual arrangement; costs vary	Many are 2006	Text documents, obtained from their publishers	There is a tool for putting 2 guidelines up side-by-side to compare them