

Manic State Rating Scale (MSRS)

Reference: Beigel A, Murphy DL, Bunney WE Jr. The manic-state rating scale: Scale construction, reliability, and validity. Arch Gen Psych 1971; 25:256–62

Rating Clinician-rated

Administration time 15 minutes

Main purpose To assess severity of manic symptoms

Population Adults

Commentary

The MSRS (also referred to as the Beigel scale) is a 26-item clinician-administered scale developed to assess severity of symptoms of mania. Relying upon observation of the patient rather than patient report, the MSRS is useful in situations where conducting an interview is difficult. However, the scale does not possess any anchor points, which may result in decreased inter-rater reliability, and is not widely used in clinical settings at the present time.

Scoring

Items are rated on a frequency (0–5 scale, range 0–130) and severity scale (1–5 scale, range 26–130), with higher scores indicating greater severity of manic symptoms.

Versions

A 28-item version (the Modified Manic State, Blackburn et al. 1977) is also available.

Additional references

Bech P, Bolwig TG, Dein E, Jacobsen O, Gram LF. Quantitative rating of manic states. Correlation between clinical assessment and Biegel's Objective Rating Scale. *Acta Psychiatr Scand* 1975; 52(1):1–6.

Blackburn IM, Loudon JB, Ashworth CM. A new scale for measuring mania. *Psychol Med* 1977; 7(3):453–8.

Lerer B, Moore N, Meyendorff E, Cho SR, Gershon S. Carbamazepine versus lithium in mania: a double-blind study. *J Clin Psychiatry* 1987; 48(3):89–93.

Address for correspondence

None available. The scale is in the public domain.

The Manic State Rating Scale

Part A Frequency (How much of the time?)						Part B Intensity (How intense is it?)				
None	Infrequent	Some	Much	Most	All	Very minimal	Minimal	Moderate	Marked	Very marked
0	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
						The Patient				
						1. Looks depressed				
						2. Is talking				
						3. Moves from one place to another				
						4. Makes threats				
						5. Has poor judgement				
						6. Dresses inappropriately				
						7. Looks happy and cheerful				
						8. Seeks out others				
						9. Is distractible				
						10. Has grandiose ideas				
						11. Is irritable				
						12. Is combative or destructive				
						13. Is delusional				
						14. Verbalizes depressive feelings				
						15. Is active				
						16. Is argumentative				
						17. Talks about sex				
						18. Is angry				
						19. Is careless about dress and grooming				
						20. Has diminished impulse control				
						21. Verbalizes feelings of well-being				
						22. Is suspicious				
						23. Makes unrealistic plans				
						24. Demands contact with others				
						25. Is sexually preoccupied				
						26. Jumps from one subject to another				

Reproduced from Beigel A, Murphy DL, Bunney WE Jr. *Arch Gen Psych* 1971; 25:256–62.