Hypochondria Test

Disclaimer: This test is based on the Short Health Anxiety Inventory (SHAI). While there is no official or generic Hypochondria Test, the SHAI serves the same purpose in assessing one's health, awareness of bodily sensations and/or changes, and the feared consequences of having anxiety illness.

| Patient information | | | |
|--|---------------------|--|--|
| Name: | Date of birth: | | |
| Gender: | Date of assessment: | | |
| Assessor: | Time taken: | | |
| Short Health Anxiety Inventory | | | |
| 1. I worry about my health | | | |
| Never Occasionally Much of the time Most of the time | | | |
| 2. Compared to other people my age, I noticed aches and pains | | | |
| Less than most other people As much as most other people More than most other people In my body all the time | | | |
| 3. Which statement best describes your awareness of bodily sensations or changes? | | | |
| As a rule, I am not aware of bodily sensations or changes Sometimes aware Often aware Constantly aware | | | |
| 4. I can resist thoughts of illness | | | |
| Without a problem Most of the time I try to resist thoughts of illness but am often unable to do so Thoughts of illness are so strong that I no longer even try to resist them | | | |
| 5. I am afraid of having a serious illness | | | |
| Not at all Sometimes Often | | | |

Always

6. I have images (mental pictures) of myself being ill Never Occasionally Frequently Constantly 7. I have difficulty taking my mind off thoughts about my health Never Sometimes Often Always - nothing can take my mind off thoughts about my health 8. If my doctor tells me there is nothing wrong I am: Lastingly relieved Initially relieved but the worries sometimes return later Initially relieved but the worries always return later Not relieved if my doctor tells me there is nothing wrong 9. When I hear about an illness I think I have it myself Never Sometimes Often **Always** 10. If I have a bodily sensation or change I wonder what it means Rarely Often Always If I have a bodily sensation or change I must know what it means 11. I usually feel my risk of developing a serious illness is... Very low Fairly low Moderate High 12. I think I have a serious illness Never Sometimes Often Usually 13. If I notice an inexperienced bodily sensation, I... Don't find it difficult to think about other things Sometimes find it difficult to think about other things Often find it difficult to think about other things Always find it difficult to think about other things

14. My family or friends would say I...

Do not have to worry enough about my health Have a normal attitude to my health Worry too much about my health Am a hypochondriac

15. For the following questions, please think about what it might be like if you had a serious illness of a type which particularly concerns you (such as heart disease, cancer, multiple sclerosis, etc). Obviously, you cannot know for certain what it would be like, but please give your best estimate of what you think might happen, basing your estimate on what you know about yourself and serious illness in general.

If I had a serious illness, I would...

Still be able to enjoy things in my life quite a lot

Still be able to enjoy things in my life a little

Be almost completely unable to enjoy things in my life

Be completely unable to enjoy life at all

16. If I developed a serious illness, I think the chances that modern medicine would be able to cure me is...

Good

Moderate

Small

No chance

17. A serious illness would ruin my life in...

Some aspects

Many aspects

Almost every aspect

Every aspect

18. If I had a serious illness, I would feel that I had...

Not lost my dignity
Lost a little of my dignity
Lost quite a lot of my dignity
Totally lost my dignity

Results

| | Score | Normative percentile | Clinical percentile |
|--|-------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Total score: | | | |
| Health anxiety (items 1-14, range 0 to 42) | | | |
| Negative consequences of becoming ill (items 15- 18, range 0 to 12) | | | |

Scoring and interpretation

Scores consist of a total (range = 0 to 54) and scores for two subscales:

- Health anxiety (items 1-14, range 0 to 42) which measures anxiety related to health
- Negative consequences' of becoming ill (items 15-18, range 0 to 12)

Higher scores indicate more health anxiety and beliefs of negative consequences of becoming ill.

Two percentiles are computed that compare scores against two samples:

- A normative percentile compares the respondent's scores against patterns of responding in a
 community sample. A Normative Percentile of around 50 represents an average (and healthy)
 level of concern about health. Higher percentiles indicate higher levels of concern over health.
 Those with illness anxiety disorder will typically have a normative percentile above 99, indicating
 they score above 99% of the community.
- A clinical percentile is also computed, indicating how the respondent scored in comparison to people who had been independently assessed as having Health Anxiety Disorder (previously known as hypochondriasis).

If the **SHAI** is administered on more than one occasion, the total score will be graphed over time with a dotted horizontal line displayed at the community average score. The SHAI is sensitive to treatment effects, it is also a useful measure of the effectiveness of treatment for health anxiety.

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| Additional notes | | |
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| Healthcare professional information | | |
| Name: | License ID number: | |
| Signature: | Date of assessment: | |
| | | |

NovoPsych. (n.d.). *Short Health Anxiety Inventory (SHAI)*. Retrieved March 10, 2025, from https://novopsych.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/Short-Health-Anxiety-Inventory-assessment-report.pdf

Salkovskis, P. M., Rimes, K. A., Warwick, H. M. C., & Clark, D. M. (2002). The Health Anxiety Inventory: development and validation of scales for the measurement of health anxiety and hypochondriasis. *Psychological Medicine*, *32*(05), 843-853.