Subject I.D.
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### INFORMANT INTERVIEW AT CLINICAL ASSESSMENT

# INDIANAPOLIS/IBADAN COMPARATIVE STUDY And IADC - CLINICAL CORE

PROJECT 2006

{Use for initial and follow-up visits}

May 12, 2006 d:\alz\clin\CAInf2006.doc

A.	SUBJ	ECT'S INFORMATION		Interviewer's Initial	ls:	
Subje	ect I.D. #	:		Date of Interview:	mo day	 year
Subje	ct's Nan	ne: First		 Last		
Addre		Street				
		City		State	Zip	-
Telep	hone #:	( )				
1.	Name	of Subject's Physician:				_
2.	Sex:	Male Female	3.	Date of birth:	day year	
4.	! !	White (non-Hispanic) Black (non-Hispanic)		5. Marital sta Never Married Married or C Separated Divorced Widowed Unknown	ed	
6.	Is the	subject Hispanic, Spanis	sh, or Latino	? Yes	No	
7.		of residence: Private residence Retirement community Assisted living Skilled nursing facility Other(	8.	Alone With spous With spous	se se & other /, no spouse	_)
9.	Educa	ution: years com	npleted	10. Twin:	Yes	No
11.		ry Occupation:  How long?  dary Occupation:  How long?				

B.	INFORMANT INFO	RMATION					
1.	First	MI Last					
	Street						
	City		State		Zip		
	Telephone #:( ) _						
2.	Sex: Male Female	е	3. Date	e of birth: _	mo day	year	
4.	Relation to subject: Spouse Daugh		Sister Brothe Other	er	Frie	nd ther	
5.	Do you live with the	Mr./Mrs	?				Yes No DK
6.	How often do you se  Daily Weekly 2-3 times a Several tim Contact prin	month					NA
7.	How long have you	known Mr./Mrs.	?			Yea	rs
Now I	l would like to ask you	briefly about yo	ur education a	nd the wor	k you have	e done.	
8.	What was the highe	st grade you co	mpleted in sch	ool?			
9.	What was your mair	n occupation in I	ife?				
	a						
	b						
10.	How would you rate						
	Exce	ellent	Good	Fair	Poo	r	

МЕМС	RY	
would	now like to ask you some questions regarding	's functioning.
	(subject's name) of these questions will apply. However, in order to gain a better up ask these questions.	ınderstanding of aging, we
would	I first like to ask you some questions about 's	memory.
	I first like to ask you some questions about's (subject's name)	·
1.	Has there been any decline in his/her memory? Is he/she not abl as well as he/she did in the past? (compared to ten years ago)	le to remember
		Yes
		No
		(Don't know) DK (Not applicable) NA
2.	Does (subject) have difficulty remembering a short list of items (e list or retrieving three items from another room without writing it de	
		No Difficulty
		Slight Difficulty
		Great Difficulty DK
		NA
3.	Does (subject) have difficulty remembering recent events, e.g. wheelshe last saw you, or what happened the day before?	nen
	Thorse last saw year, or what happened the day select.	No Difficulty
		Slight Difficulty
		Great Difficulty
		DK
		NA
4.	Does (subject) have difficulty interpreting surroundings, e.g., know he/she is, or discriminating between different types of people, suc doctors, visitors, relatives?	
	, ,	No Difficulty
		Slight Difficulty
		Great Difficulty
		DK NA
5.	Does (subject) have difficulty finding his/her way about at home, e.g. can he/she find his/her way to the bathroom or kitchen?	
	3	No Difficulty
		Slight Difficulty
		Great Difficulty
		DK
		NA

## Memory - Cont'd.

7. Does (subject) get lost/disoriented in new places?  For example if you take him/her to a market or shopping center are you able  Slight Great	Difficulty Difficulty Difficulty DK NA
For example if you take him/her to a No I market or shopping center are you able Slight I	
For example if you take him/her to a No I market or shopping center are you able Slight I	
market or shopping center are you able Slight [	
to go your separate ways and then meet  later at an identified location?  Great I	Difficulty Difficulty Difficulty DK NA
8. Does (subject) have difficulty remembering appointments?	
Slight	Difficulty Difficulty Difficulty DK NA
9. Does (subject) have difficulty remembering family events or occasions?	
No Slight	Difficulty Difficulty Difficulty DK NA
10. Does (subject) have difficulty remembering to take his/her medications?	
Slight	Difficulty Difficulty Difficulty DK NA
11. Does (subject) tend to live in the past?	No ometimes Often DK

Memory - Cont'd. 12. Does (subject) frequently repeat questions? Yes \_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_ DK \_\_\_\_ NA 13. Does (subject) repeat stories? Yes \_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_ DK \_\_\_\_ NA **INTERVIEWER'S JUDGEMENT/ASSESSMENT:** Yes \_\_\_\_ Is there evidence of memory problems? Do any of the responses No \_\_\_\_ DK \_\_\_\_ to items # 1-13 indicate problems with memory? *NA* \_\_\_\_ If NO, skip to LANGUAGE section. 15. How long has (subject) been having memory problems? Record the number of months 16. Did these problems begin suddenly or gradually? Suddenly \_\_\_\_ Gradually \_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_ If other, specify: \_\_\_\_\_ DK \_\_\_\_ NA \_\_\_\_ 17. Since the memory problems began, have they worsened, stayed the same or improved?

Worsened \_\_\_\_

Stayed the same Improved DK NA

**LANGUAGE**Now I want to ask some questions about (subject's) language abilities.

18.	Has there been a decline in the way (subject) uses language? (compared to ten years ago)	
		Yes
		No
		DK
		NA
19.	When (subject) is speaking, does he/she have difficulty finding the right word?	
		ficulty
		ficulty
	Great Dif	
		DK
		NA
20.	Does he/she frequently use the wrong word?	
		Yes
		No
		DK
		NA
21.	Does he/she frequently describe an object because he/she cannot recall the proper name?	
		Yes
		No
		DK
		NA
22.	Does he/she talk less than he/she used to?	
		Yes
		No
		DK
		NA
23.	Is it difficult to follow and understand (subject's) conversation, (excluding physical problems that interfere with speech)?	
	(	Yes
		No
		DK
		NA

# Language - Cont'd.

### INTERVIEWER'S JUDGEMENT/ASSESSMENT:

	Is there evidence of language problems? Do any of the responsible to items # 18-23 indicate problems with language?	onses
		Yes No _ DK _ NA _
	If NO, skip to JUDGEMENT AND REASONING section.	
	How long has (subject) been having language problems?  Record the	ne number of months
	Did these problems begin suddenly or gradually?	
		Suddenly Gradually
	If other, specify:	
	Since the language problems began, have they worsened, sta	ayed the same or improve
		Worsened Stayed the same Improved DK NA
G	EMENT AND REASONING	
	Is he/she less clear or less sharp than he/she used to be?	Yes No DK NA
	Does (subject) have difficulty paying attention to and understa	anding
	radio or TV programs?	No Difficulty Slight Difficulty Great Difficulty DK NA

# Judgement and Reasoning - Cont'd.

30.	Does (subject) have difficulty reading written material (mail, bills, newspapers, books, magazines, etc.) and discussing the contents?	
	newspapers, books, magazines, etc.) and discussing the contents:	No Difficulty
	c	light Difficulty
		• • —
	G	Great Difficulty
		DK
		NA
31.	Does (subject) have difficulty following and understanding conversations	?
		No Difficulty
	S	light Difficulty
	G	Great Difficulty
		DK
		NA
		_
32.	Would (subject) know what to do if there were a small fire in the kitchen?	
		Yes
		No
		DK
		NA
33.	Are you comfortable leaving (subject) at home alone?	
55.	Are you conflortable leaving (subject) at notice alone:	Yes
		No
		DK
		NA
34.	Is (subject) responsible for taking his/her own medicines?	
		Yes
		No
		DK
		NA
35.	Does (subject) understand about his/her money? For example does he/know when it comes, where it comes from, and how it is spent? [If no to any of the above mark no.]	she
	[IT TIO to arry of the above mark no.]	Voc
		Yes No
		DK
		NA
36.	Are you comfortable leaving children in his/her care?	
		Yes
		No
		DK
		NA

## Judgement and Reasoning – Cont'd.

<b>INTE</b> 37.	RVIEWER'S JUDGEMENT/ASSESSMENT:  Is there evidence of judgement and reasoning problems? Do any of the response.	onses
57.	to items # 28-36 indicate problems with judgement and reasoning?	)//3C3
	to items # 20-30 indicate problems with judgement and reasoning:	Yes
		No
		DK
		NA
	If NO, skip to PERSONALITY section.	
38.	How long has (subject) been having problems with judgement and reasoning?	
	Record the number of mon	ths
39.	Did the problems with judgement and reasoning begin suddenly or gradually?	
		uddenly
		radually
	If other, specify:	Other
	· · ·	DK
		NA
40.	Stayed th	orsened ne same nproved DK NA
	SONALITY (Control of the Control of	
41.	Have you noticed any changes in (subject's) personality, such as the way (subject) behaves socially?	
		Yes
		No
		DK
		NA
	If yes, please describe:	<u> </u>
42.	Has there been any noticeable exaggeration in (subject's) normal character?	
		Yes
		No
		DK
		NA

# Personality - Cont'd.

43.	Has (subject) become more or less changeable in mood?	
		No
		More
		Less
		DK
		NA
4.4	De very think (evilie et) is and den recovitiens be a les and to be 2	
44.	Do you think (subject) is sadder now than he/she used to be?	V
		Yes
		No
		DK
		NA
45.	Do you think (subject) keeps to himself/herself more than before?	
		Yes
		No
		DK
		NA
46.	Has (subject) become more or less irritable or angry?	
		No
		More
		Less
		DK
		NA
47.	Has (subject) shown more or less concern for others?	
		No
		More
		Less
		DK
		NA
48.	Has (subject) gotten involved in difficult or embarrassing situations in public because of his/her behavior?	
	III public because of flighter behavior:	Yes
		No
		DK
		NA
		IVA
49.	Has (subject) become more stubborn or obstinate?	
		Yes
		No
		DK
		NA

# Personality - Cont'd.

50.	Is (subject) more agitated? Have you noticed restlessness to the point that he/she can't sit still, paces or wrings his/her hands?	
		Yes No DK NA
INTER 51.	VIEWER'S JUDGEMENT/ASSESSMENT: Is there evidence of personality changes? Do any of the responses to items # 41-50 indicate changes in personality?	Yes No DK NA
	If NO, skip to EVERYDAY TASKS section.	
52.	How long has (subject) been having personality changes?  Record the number of mo	onths
53.	Did the personality changes begin suddenly or gradually?	Suddenly
	If other, specify:	Gradually Other DK NA
54.	Since the personality changes began, have they worsened, stayed the same	e or improved?
	Stayed	Vorsened the same Improved DK NA

# **EVERYDAY TASKS**

Now	would like to ask some questions about al (subject's name)	bility to perform
	day tasks. An individual's ability to perform can vary from day to day her ability over the course of a week.	so answer on the basis
<u>Food</u>	Preparation	
55.	For most of his/her life, how much has (subject) been involved in fo	ood preparation? Greatly involved Slightly involved Not at all DK NA
56.	Has there been a decline in (subject's) ability to prepare food?	Yes No DK NA
57.	Does (subject) have difficulty finding food in the pantry, cupboards or refrigerator?	
	or reingerator:	No Difficulty Slight Difficulty Great Difficulty DK NA
58.	Does (subject) have difficulty planning meals?	No Difficulty Slight Difficulty Great Difficulty DK NA
59.	Does (subject) have difficulty preparing meals?	No Difficulty Slight Difficulty Great Difficulty DK NA
60.	Does (subject) have difficulty independently shopping for food?	No Difficulty Slight Difficulty Great Difficulty DK NA

# Food Preparation – Cont'd.

61.	Has (subject) burned food on the stove?		
		No _	
		Sometimes	
		Often _	
		DK _	
		NA _	
00	Decrete (and its et) because difficulty consequences are alread and dried.		
62.	Does (subject) have difficulty preparing any simple food or drink		
	items such as coffee, tea or cereal?	No Difficulty	
		No Difficulty _ Slight Difficulty	
		Great Difficulty	
		DK	
		NA	
		N/A _	
Chore	<u>s</u>		
63.	For most of his/her life, how much has (subject) been involved in ho		
		Greatly involved _	
		Slightly involved _	
		Not at all _	
		DK _	
64.	Has there been a decline in (subject's) ability to perform household	chores?	
	( , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Yes	
		No _	
		DK _	
		NA _	
GE.	Deep (authiost) have difficulty managing to keep up with alcoming the	_	
65.	Does (subject) have difficulty managing to keep up with cleaning the house the way he/she did in the past?	<del>2</del>	
	modes the way here are in the past.	No Difficulty	
		Slight Difficulty	
		Great Difficulty	
		DK	
		NA	
66.	Does (subject) have difficulty performing yard work the way he/she did in the past?		
	and in the paor.	No Difficulty	
		Slight Difficulty	
		Great Difficulty	
		DK	
		NA _	

### Chores - Cont'd.

67.	Does (subject) have difficulty changing light bulbs, using a				rs such as		
				·		No Difficulty Slight Difficulty Great Difficulty DK NA	
68.	Does (subject) have difficulty	maintai	ning the	e laundry	?	No Difficulty Slight Difficulty Great Difficulty DK NA	
69.	Does (subject) have difficulty	doing th	ne dishe	es?		No Difficulty Slight Difficulty Great Difficulty DK NA	
70.	Can (subject) still operate hor	usehold	applian	ces suc	h as:		
	Stove Vacuum Dish Washer Washing Machine Clothes Dryer Radio TV Car	Circle Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Ye	answer No No No No No No No	given: DK	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA		
71.	Does (subject) have difficulty	perforr	ming ho	usehold	chores?	No Difficulty Slight Difficulty Great Difficulty DK NA	
72.	Does (subject) get lost more	easily w	hile driv	ring.		Yes No DK NA	

FINAN	CES	
	I now like to ask you some questions about	's ability to
	(subject's name)	
handle	finances.	
73.	For most of his/her life, how involved has (subject) been in managing financial affairs?	his/her
		Greatly involved
		Slightly involved
		Not at all
		DK
74.	Has there been a decline in (subject's) ability to manage his/her finar	ncial affairs?
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Yes
		No
		DK
		NA
75.	Does (subject) have difficulty purchasing a few items at the store?	
		No Difficulty
		Slight Difficulty
		Great Difficulty
		DK
		NA
76.	Does (subject) know the prices of common commodities (milk, juice,	etc.)?
		Yes
		No
		DK
		NA
77.	Does (subject) have difficulty managing a checkbook?	
		No Difficulty
		Slight Difficulty
		Great Difficulty
		DK
		NA
78.	Does (subject) have difficulty paying monthly bills?	
		No Difficulty
		Slight Difficulty
		Great Difficulty
		DK
		NA

#### Finances - Cont'd.

79.	Does (subject) have difficulty keeping financial records?	
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	No Difficulty
		Slight Difficulty
		Great Difficulty
		DK
		NA
00		
80.	Does (subject) have difficulty preparing tax information or insurance cl	
		No Difficulty
		Slight Difficulty
		Great Difficulty
		DK
		NA
81.	Does (subject) have difficulty figuring out the amount of change due back on small items or bills?	
		No Difficulty
		Slight Difficulty
		Great Difficulty
		DK
		NA
SOCIA	<u>AL</u>	
Now I	would like to ask some questions about (subject's) social functioning.	
82.	For most of his/her adult life, how much has (subject) been involved in	social activities?
		Greatly involved
		Slightly involved
		Not at all
		DK
83.	Has there been a decline in (subject's) social functioning?	
		Yes
		No
		DK
		NA
84.	Does (subject) participate in church or community functions as he/she	did in the past?
J	2000 (Subject) participate in order of confining farioticite do flotolic	Yes
		No
		DΚ
		DK NA

# Social – Cont'd.

85. When (subject) meets the following people does he/she know who they are:

	Circle answer given:			
Spouse	Yes	No	DK	NA
Brothers, sisters or				
children	Yes	No	DK	NA
Grandchildren	Yes	No	DK	NA
Old Friends	Yes	No	DK	NA
New Acquaintances	Yes	No	DK	NA

	Old Friends	Yes	No	DK	NA	
	New Acquaintances	Yes	No	DK	NA	
86.	Does (subject) converse with	friends a	ınd acqı	uaintan	ces in an appropriat	te manner?
	( , ,					Yes
						 No
						DK
						NA
07	Doog (aubicet) participate in f	iomily ool	obrotion	aa and l	aclidava oo balaba	did in the neet?
87.	Does (subject) participate in f	amily cei	ebration	is and i	iolidays as ne/sne	•
						Yes
						No
						DK NA
88.	Doog (subject) participate in h	achbica (	oord pla	wing o	owing	INA
00.	Does (subject) participate in harmonic fishing) as he/she did in the p	•	caru pia	ayırıg, se	ewing,	
						Yes
						No
						DK
						NA
89.	Has (subject) lost any special a musical instrument, woodw				, ,	
	,	0,	. ,	•	0, 0,1	Yes
						 No
						NA

### **PERSONAL CARE**

90.	Does he/she have difficulty feeding him/herself?
	Feeds self without assistance
	Feeds self with minor assistance, requires prompting
	to sample all foods or prepare a plate of food
	Feeds self with much assistance, has difficulty
	managing utensils, often uses fingers
	Has to be fed
91.	Does he/she have difficulty dressing?
	Unaided
	Occasionally misplaces buttons, etc., requires minor help
	Wrong sequence, forgets items, requires much assistance
	Unable to dress
92.	Does he/she have difficulty taking care of his/her personal hygiene?
	Clean, cares for self at toilet
	Occasional incontinence, or needs to be reminded to toilet
	Frequent incontinence, or needs much assistance
	Little or no control
MEDIA	CATIONS/CONVENTIONAL
	CATIONS/CONVENTIONAL
	d like to ask some questions regarding's use of
presci	iption medications. (subject's name)
93.	Is (subject) currently taking any prescription medications?
55.	Yes
	No
	DK
	NA NA
	If yes, list the medications and dose if available:
	,
	<del></del>

Has (subject) taken any other prescription	i i i i calcation	daming the pactor	
			Ye
			No Dk
			NA NA
If yes, list the medication and dose:			IN/
in you, not the interioristic and door.			
<del></del>			
If the informant answered NO to the OVER-THE COUNTER MEDICATION		questions, skip t	0
OVER-THE COUNTER MEDICATION  During the past six months, has (subject	S section.  had any me	ntal changes (conf	fusion, less s
OVER-THE COUNTER MEDICATION  During the past six months, has (subject	S section.  had any me	ntal changes (conf	fusion, less s
OVER-THE COUNTER MEDICATION  During the past six months, has (subject	S section.  had any me	ntal changes (conf	fusion, less s
OVER-THE COUNTER MEDICATION  During the past six months, has (subject	S section.  had any me	ntal changes (conf	fusion, less sl Ye No
OVER-THE COUNTER MEDICATION  During the past six months, has (subject	S section.  had any me	ntal changes (conf	fusion, less si Ye No Dr
OVER-THE COUNTER MEDICATION  During the past six months, has (subject that are associated in time with the use of	S section.  had any me	ntal changes (conf	fusion, less si Ye No Dr
OVER-THE COUNTER MEDICATION  During the past six months, has (subject that are associated in time with the use of	S section.  had any me	ntal changes (conf	fusion, less si Ye No Dr
OVER-THE COUNTER MEDICATION  During the past six months, has (subject that are associated in time with the use of	S section.  had any me	ntal changes (conf	fusion, less sl Ye No Dr
OVER-THE COUNTER MEDICATION  During the past six months, has (subject that are associated in time with the use of	S section.  had any me	ntal changes (conf	fusion, less si Ye No Dr
	S section.  had any me	ntal changes (conf	fusion, less sl
OVER-THE COUNTER MEDICATION  During the past six months, has (subject that are associated in time with the use of the counter	had any me	ntal changes (conf	fusion, less sl Ye No Dk
OVER-THE COUNTER MEDICATION  During the past six months, has (subject that are associated in time with the use of the counter	had any me	ntal changes (cont tions listed above?	fusion, less sl Ye No Dk NA
OVER-THE COUNTER MEDICATION  During the past six months, has (subject that are associated in time with the use of the counter	had any me	ntal changes (contions listed above?	fusion, less sl Ye No Dk NA
OVER-THE COUNTER MEDICATION  During the past six months, has (subject that are associated in time with the use of	had any me	ntal changes (contions listed above?  Yes, compl	fusion, less sl
OVER-THE COUNTER MEDICATION  During the past six months, has (subject that are associated in time with the use of the counter	had any me	ntal changes (contions listed above?	fusion, less si Ye No Dh NA

### **OVER-THE-COUNTER MEDICATIONS**

Does (subject) take any over-th	ne-counter medications regularly?	Υe
		No
		Dł N <i>i</i>
If yes please list them:		
Name:	Name:	_
Dose:	Dose:	_
Indication:	Indication:	
If yes, did (subject) experience	any side effects from any of these medications?	Ye Ne Di N
If you provide a description:		INA
If yes, provide a description:		
Does (subject) have any allergic to medicines?		
Does (subject) have any allergic		
Does (subject) have any allergic to medicines?  in general?		
Does (subject) have any allerging to medicines?  in general?		
Does (subject) have any allergic to medicines? in general?  Has (subject) had any surgeries	s?	

I would	HOL USE like to ask a few questions regarding nol in the past. (subject's name)	's use
99.	How often did he/she drink alcoholic beverages?	Daily or almost daily 3-4 times a week Once or twice a week Less than once a week Never DK NA
	If answer is NEVER, skip to LIFESTYLE QUESTIONS	section.
100.	On those days that he/she did drink alcoholic beverages, a many did he/she usually have? (1 drink = 1 glass of wine/1	
101.	For how long did he/she drink in this manner?	Years
102.	Does he/she still drink alcoholic beverages?	Yes No DK NA
	If NO, how many years ago did he/she stop?	Years ago
103.	How often does he/she currently drink alcoholic beverages	Paily or almost every day 3-4 times a week Once or twice a week Less than once a week Never DK NA

If answer is NEVER, skip to LIFESTYLE QUESTIONS section .

#### Alcohol Use - Cont'd.

104.	On those days that he/she does drink alcoholic beverages, about how many does he/she usually have? (1 drink= 1 glass of wine/1 mixed drink/beer).		
	·	More than 5 drinks	
		3 to 5 drinks	
		1 to 2 drinks	
		DK	
		NA ]	
10E	Lleve you are any other femally respective or close friend even the cale	•	
105.	Have you or any other family member or close friend ever though (subject) drank too much?	l	
		Yes	
		No	
		DK	
		NA	
100			
106.	Has (subject) ever had to have a drink in the morning to steady his/her nerves or relieve a hangover?		
	•	Yes	
		No	
		DK	
		NA	
	If the answer to either #105 or 106 is YES, complete the ALC	COHOL	

If the answer to either #105 or 106 is YES, complete the ALCOHOL INVENTORY section, otherwise skip to LIFESTYLE QUESTIONS section.

	HOL INVENTORY evious questions indicate that	at	had or is currently	
		(subject's name)		
having drinkir		would like to ask some a	additional questions about (	subject's)
107.	How long has/had (subject)	been drinking excessively	/?	
			Less than 6 mor	
			6 months to 1 y	/ear
				ears
			More than 5 ye	ears
108.	Which term best describes three months?	(subject's) drinking habits	in the past	
			Contir	nual
				adic
			Totally stop	
			,	
109.	Has (subject) ever complete	ely stopped drinking?		
			•	Yes
				No
		Longest duration in montl	hs	DK
				NA
110.	Has (subject) ever drunk as	much as a fifth of liquor in	n one day	
110.	that would be about 20 drin as three six packs of beer in	ks, or three bottles of wine		
	do un do dix padico di bodi il	Torio day .		Yes
				No
				DK
				NA
111.	Have you ever talked with y about (subject) drinking?	our doctor or other medica	al professional	
	` , , ,		,	Yes
				No
				DK
				NA

Yes \_\_\_\_

No \_\_\_\_ DK \_\_\_ NA \_\_\_

Has (subject) ever had job trouble because of his/her drinking (e.g., missing too much work or drinking on the job)?

112.

# Alcohol Inventory – Cont'd.

113.	Has (subject) ever lost a job because of drinking?	
		Yes
		No
		DK
		NA
114.	Has (subject) ever had serious marital or family problems, such	
114.	as a divorce, because of drinking?	
	,	Yes
		No
		DK
		NA
115.	Has (subject) ever been arrested for drunk driving or had an	
113.	automobile accident while drinking?	
	<b>G</b>	Yes
		No
		DK
		NA
116.	Has (subject) ever been arrested for public intoxication or	
110.	disturbing the peace while drinking?	
		Yes
		No
		DK
		NA
117.	Has (subject) ever gotten into physical fights while drinking?	
117.	rias (subject) ever gotter into priyalear lights write difficing:	Yes
		No
		DK
		NA
118.	Has (subject) ever gone on drinking binges or benders, where	
	he/she kept drinking for a couple of days or more without sobering up?	Yes
		No No
		DK
		NA
110	Harry manner manufactor and the last arrive to 0	
119.	How many months ago was the last episode?	Months

# Alcohol Inventory – Cont'd.

120.	Has (subject) ever had the "shakes" after stopping or cutting down on drinking (for example, have [subject's] hands ever shaken so much that he/she has had difficulty holding a cup of coffee without it spilling over the edges, or has he/she had difficulty lighting a cigarette)?	
	ever the eagle, or had herene had anneally lighting a eigerette).	Yes No DK NA
121.	Has (subject) ever had fits or seizures after stopping or cutting down on drinking?	Yes No DK NA
122.	Has (subject) ever had the D.T.'s (hallucinations or fever) when he/she stopped drinking?	Yes No DK NA
123.	Has (subject) ever seen or heard things that weren't really there after cutting down on drinking?	Yes No DK NA
124.	Has (subject) ever been hospitalized for alcohol treatment or detoxification?  If yes, where: Year of treatment: Physician:	Yes No DK NA
125.	Has (subject) ever gone to the emergency room for any problems related to his/her drinking or while drunk?  If yes, where: Year of treatment: Physician:	Yes No DK NA

#### Alcohol Inventory - Cont'd.

126.

127.

of heavy drinking. Did drinking ever cause (subject) to have: Liver disease or yellow jaundice (hepatitis)? a. Yes \_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_ If yes, year: \_\_\_\_\_ DK \_\_\_\_ NA Vomiting blood or other stomach problems (ulcers, bleeding esophagus)? b. Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_ If yes, year: \_\_\_\_ DK \_\_\_\_ NA Trouble with tingling or numbness in his/her feet? C. Yes \_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_ If yes, year: \_\_\_\_\_ DK \_\_\_\_ NA \_\_\_\_ d. Memory problems when he/she has NOT been drinking (not related to blackouts)? Yes \_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_ If yes, year: \_\_\_\_\_ DK \_\_\_\_ NA Inflammation of the pancreas or pancreatitis (Abdominal/back e. pain, nausea/vomiting, upper abdominal tenderness)? INTERVIEWER to indicate left side below the diaphragm. Yes \_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_ If yes, year: \_\_\_\_\_ DK \_\_\_\_ NA Is there any additional information you can provide about (subject's) drinking history that has not been covered in the questions already discussed?

There are several health problems that can result from long stretches

### **LIFESTYLE QUESTIONS**

128.	Did (subject) ever smoke cigarettes, cigars, or a pipe or chew tobacco	Yes No
		DK NA
	CIRCLE: cigarettes cigars pipe chew	
	If NO, then skip to MEDICAL HISTORY section.	
129.	Does he/she still smoke?	
129.	Does ne/sne still smoke?	Yes
		No
		DK
		NA
	CIRCLE: cigarettes cigars pipe chew	
130.	At what age did he/she start smoking?	
100.	At what age did ne/one start smoking:	Cigarettes Cigars Pipe Chew DK NA
131.	If he/she no longer smokes, how many years ago did he/she stop smok	ing?
		Cigarettes
		Cigars
		Pipe Chew
		Chew
		NA
400		
132.	Approximately how many does/did he/she smoke a day?	Cigarettes
		Cigarettes Cigars
		Pipe
		Chew
		DK
		NA

MEDICAL HISTORY
Now I would like to ask you some questions about (subject's) health.

The medical/clinical history should be asked and recorded for past and Present occurrence.

133.	Did a doctor or nurse ever tell (subject) that he/she has high blood pressure?	
	5.55 £ F.555	Yes
	If yes, year:	No
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	DK
		NA
134.	Is (subject) <b>currently</b> being treated for high blood pressure?	
154.	is (subject) currently being treated for high blood pressure:	Yes
		No
		DK
		NA
135.	Has (subject) ever been told he/she has heart problems such as heart disease heart attack, angina, chest pain or congestive heart failure.	
		Yes
	If yes, year:	No
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	DK
		NA
136.	Is (subject) <b>currently</b> being treated for this heart problem?	
		Yes
		No
		DK
		NA
137.	Did the doctor describe his/her heart problem as: (check all that apply)	
		attack
	CHF-congestive heart f	
	Angina-chest pain (put little pills under their to	ngue)
	Arrhythmia-irregular hear	beat
	Other	
138.	If (subject) had a heart attack (Myocardial Infarction), what is the year of the first occurrence?	<u>st</u> Year

# Medical History – Cont'd.

139.	Has (subject) ever been told he/she has a seizure disorder, fits, epilepsy, convulsions or falling out?	
	If yes, year:	Yes No DK NA
140.	Is (subject) <b>currently</b> being treated for a seizure disorder?	Yes No DK NA
141.	Has (subject) ever been told he/she has a thyroid disorder (e.g., hypothyroidism, hyperthyroidism, Graves disease)?	
	If yes, year:	Yes No DK NA
	Specific type of disorder or description of symptoms:	
142.	Is (subject) <b>currently</b> being treated for a thyroid disorder?	Yes No DK NA
143.	Has (subject) ever been treated for cancer?	
	If yes, year:	Yes No DK NA
	Describe:	

# Medical History – Cont'd.

144.	Is (subject) currently	being treated fo	r cancer?		.,
					Yes No DK NA
	Describe:				
145.	Has (subject) ever bee	en treated for le	ukemia or any b	lood disorders?	
	If yes, y	ear:			Yes No DK NA
146.	Is (subject) currently	being treated fo	r leukemia or ar	ny blood disorder	? Yes No DK NA
147. 148.					
140.	If yes, record most rec		Г		
		1	2	3	4
Age	at injury				
Cau	se				
Number of hours of unconsciousness					
Was	he/she hospitalized?				
Name of hospital					

# Medical History – Cont'd.

149.	Has (subject) ever been treated for anemia (tired, low or poor blood)?	
		Yes
	If yes, year:	No
		DK
		NA
150.	Is (subject) <b>currently</b> being treated for anemia?	
		Yes
		No
		DK
		NA
151.	Has (subject) ever been treated for blood sugar problems?	
101.	Thas (subject) ever been treated for blood sugar problems:	Yes
	If yes year:	No
	If yes, year:	DK
		NA
152.	Is (subject) <b>currently</b> being treated for his/her blood sugar?	
132.	is (subject) currently being treated for his/fiel blood sugar :	Voc
		Yes
		No DK
		NA
153.	Has (subject) ever been treated for diabetes?	
155.	rias (subject) ever been treated for diabetes?	Voo
	If you woor:	Yes
	If yes, year:	No
		DK
		NA
151	Is (subject) <b>currently</b> being treated for diabetes?	
154.	is (subject) currently being treated for diabetes?	Voo
		Yes
		No
		DK
		NA
155.	Has (subject) had any other serious medical illnesses?	
100.	Tido (Subject) fidu diffy other Schous Mculcal IIII (CSSCS!	Yes
		No
		DK
	If you place describe:	NA
	If yes, please describe:	<del></del>

# Medical History - Cont'd.

156.	[Interviewer may mark this based upon their own judgement, or n question.] Has (subject) ever been diagnosed as mentally retarded?	iay ask the
		Yes
	If yes, year:	No
		DK
		NA
157.	Has (subject) ever been treated by a physician for his/her nerves?	
		Yes
	If yes, year:	No DK NA
		DK
		NA
158.	Has he/she <b>ever</b> had a two week period when he/she was bothered by feelin sad, blue, hopeless, down in the dumps, or that he/she did not enjoy anything?	
		Yes No DK
	If yes, year:	No
		DK
		NA
159.	Has he/she ever attempted suicide?	
	·	Yes
		No DK NA
		DK
		NA
	If yes, please describe:	
160.	Has (subject) ever been treated by a physician for depression?	
		Yes
	If yes, year:	No
		DK
		NA
MAJO	OR DEPRESSIVE SYNDROME	
161.	During the <b>past 6 months</b> did (subject) ever have a <b>two-week</b> period where he/she was bothered by feeling depressed, sad, blue, hopeless, down in the dumps, or that he/she didn't enjoy anything?	
		Yes
		No
		DK
		NA
	If NO. skip to STROKE AND CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE section.	

# Major Depressive Syndrome – Cont'd.

162.	During this period was (subject) bothered by:			
	a.	Poor appetite or weight loss?		
			Yes	
			No	
			DK	
			NA	
	b.	Increased appetite or weight gain?		
			Yes	
			No	
			DK	
			NA	
	C.	Trouble sleeping or sleeping too much?		
			Yes	
			No	
			DK	
			NA	
	d.	Loss of energy, easily fatigued, or feeling tired?		
			Yes	
			No	
			DK	
			NA	
	e.	Loss of interest or pleasure in usual activities or sex?		
			Yes	
			No	
			DK	
			NA	
	f.	Feeling guilty or down on himself/herself?		
			Yes	
			No	
			DK	
			NA	
	g.	Trouble concentrating, thinking, or making decisions?		
			Yes	
			No	
			DK	
			NA	
	h.	Thinking about death or suicide?		
			Yes	
			No	
			DK	
			NA	
	i.	[Note to interviewer: Record based on information provided for		
		item #159. Do not ask.] Has he/she ever attempted suicide?		
			Yes	
			No	
			DK	
			NA	

# Major Depressive Syndrome – Cont'd.

	j.	Being able to sit still and have to keep moving?	Yes No
			DK NA
	k.	Feeling <b>slowed-down</b> and having trouble moving?	Yes No DK NA
163.	Does ( (Yes r	to interviewer: Do not read this question] (subject) meet the criteria for major depressive disorder? esponse to at least 4 of the symptoms in question #162)	Yes No DK NA
164.	or min	g that time, did he/she seek help from anyone like a doctor ister or even a friend, or did anyone suggest the he/she nelp? Did he/she take any medication?	Yes No DK NA
	1	re is any suspicion of depression, physician should administer a Iton Depression Rating Scale to the subject.	
		D CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE ever experienced any of the following symptoms?	
165.	hearin	subject) ever had episodes of unconsciousness. That is, not unders g, not seeing what was happening around (him/her), and later not rememappened during the loss of consciousness?	
		Yes (more than	once)
		Yes	(once)
			No DK
			NA
			1 1/ /

Stroke	and Cerebrovascular Disease – Cont'd.		
166.	Has he/she experienced any facial paralysis (inability to smile		
	on one side of the face, drooping facial muscles)?		
		Yes	
		No	
		DK	
		NA	
167.	Has (subject) had weakness or numbness in his/her arms or		
	legs on one side of his/her body?		
		Yes	
		No	
		DK	
		NA	
168.	If YES to any of the three questions above, did this condition happen suddenly?		
		Yes	
		No	
		DK	
		NA	
169.	If YES to any of the three questions above, did this condition get better		
	within a	, ,	
	within a w	-	
	within a mo	-	
	did not get be	etter <sub>.</sub>	
		DK <sub>.</sub>	
		NA <sub>-</sub>	
170.	Has (subject) ever had a stroke or mini stroke?		
		Yes	
		No _	
		DK <sub>.</sub>	
		NA .	
	Year of first incident _		
	Year of the most severe incident _		
	ICNO ALLA CARANGIR EFATURES AND		
	If NO, skip to PARANOID FEATURES section.		
474	Dilli		
171.	Did the acute episode of any incident last more than 24 hours?		
		Yes	
		No .	
		DK .	
470	W	NA <sub>-</sub>	
172.	Was at least one incident verified by a physician?		
		Yes	
		No .	
		DK _	
		NA _	

# PARANOID FEATURES

173.	Has he/she com	plained of being unjustly persecuted or spied on by others?	Yes No DK NA
174.	Has he/she beel	n troubled by voices or visions not experienced by others?	Yes No DK NA
	Y HISTORY - Ded now like to ask	ementia you about other members of (name of subject's) family.	
175.	Is his/her mothe	r still alive? If not, about how old was she when she died?	
			alive
		Age at o	leath
		•	DK
			NA
176.	Was his/her mo	ther ever diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease or other dementia	
			Yes
	If yes:	Diagnosis	No
	-	Approximate age at onset	DK
			NA
177.	Did his/her moth	ner ever show any symptoms (memory problems, confusion) of o	lementia? Yes
	If yes:	Approximate age at onset	No
	, 555.	pproximate ago at oncot	DK
			NA
178.	Is his/her <b>father</b>	still alive? If not, about how old was he when he died?  Still Age at o	alive
179.	Was his/her fath	ner ever diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease or other dementia?	Voo
	I <b>£</b>	Diamasia	Yes
	If yes:	Diagnosis	No
		Approximate age at onset	DK
			NA

# Family History – Dementia cont.

180.	Did his/her <b>father</b> ever show any symptoms (memory problems, confusion) of dementia?				
			Yes		
	If yes:	Approximate age at onset	No		
	,		DK		
			NA		
181.	•	s/her paternal or maternal <b>aunts or uncles</b> ever diagnose er dementia or exhibit symptoms of dementia?	ed with Alzheimer's Yes		
	If yee list	t relation:	No.		
	ii yes, iisi	relation	No DK		
			NA		
			INA		
182.		logical <b>brothers</b> does he/she have? (living or dead) (If none, go to 185.)			
400					
183.	Were any of his	s/her <b>brothers</b> ever diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease o			
	16		Yes		
	If yes:	How Many?	No		
		Diagnosis	DK		
		Approximate age at onset	NA		
184.	Did any of his/ dementia?	her <b>brothers</b> ever show any symptoms (memory proble	•		
			Yes		
	If yes:	How Many?	No		
	•	·	DK		
		Approximate age at onset	NA		
105	How many bio	logical <b>sisters</b> does he/she have? (Living or dead)			
185.	•	(Living of dead)			
186.	Were any of his	s/her <b>sisters</b> ever diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease or	other dementia?		
100.	Word drift of the	orner dictars ever diagnosses with Alementer's discuss of	Yes		
	If yes:	How Many?	No		
	,	Diagnosis	DK		
		Approximate age at onset	NA		
		ripproximate age at enect			
187.	Did any of his/ dementia?	her <b>sisters</b> ever show any symptoms (memory problem	s, confusion) of		
			Yes		
	If yes:	How Many?	No		
	-		DK		
		Approximate age at onset	NA		

188.	•	logical <b>children</b> (If none go	o next section.)	ead)
189.	Have any of th dementia?	ese <b>children</b> ev	er been diagnosed with Alzheimer	's disease or other
	lf voo:	How Many?		Yes
	If yes:	How Many?_ Diagnosis		No DK
		Approximate	age at onset	NA
190.	Have any of the dementia?	nese <b>children</b> e	ver shown any symptoms (memo	,
	If ves	How Many?_		Yes No
	11 you.	riow marry		DK
		Approximate	age at onset	NA
<u>FAMI</u>	LY HISTORY			
This	section only n	needs to be con	mpleted at the initial assessmer	nt.
I woul	d now like to ask	you about othe	r members of (subject's ) family.	
191.	What position	was he/she in hi	s/her family?	Decition
				Position DK
				NA
192.	Have any of hi tremor or stiffn	•	Parkinson's disease, i.e. marked	
	Mother		Father	Yes
	Sister		Brother	No
	Daughte	er	Son	DK NA
193.		the family had a ome (explain, if n	a child with a mental handicap or necessary)?	
	Mother		Father	Yes
	Sister		Brother	No
	Daughte	er	Son	DK NA

# Family History – cont.

194.	Has anyone in his/her family had le	Father Brother	
	Mother Sister Daughter	Brother	Yes No DK NA
195.	Has anyone in his/her family had a	heart attack?	
	Mother Sister Daughter	Father Brother Son	Yes No DK NA
196.	Have any of his/her relatives had a speech difficulty?	stroke or sudden weakness or	
	Mother Sister Daughter	Father Brother Son	Yes No DK NA
197.	Have any of his/her relatives had hi	gh blood pressure diagnosed?	
	Mother Sister Daughter	Father Brother Son	Yes No DK NA
198.	Has anyone in the family had a ner	vous or emotional illness requiring treatment?	
	Mother Sister Daughter	Father Brother Son	Yes No DK NA

# **QUESTIONS FOR INFORMANTS WHO ARE CAREGIVERS** Now I would like to ask you a few questions about caring for Mr./Mrs. \_\_\_\_\_. Are there any other people who help you take care of Mr./Mrs. 199. Yes \_ No \_\_\_\_ DK \_\_\_\_ NA If yes, Relationship to subject: Comment on care giving role: Relationship to subject: Comment on care giving role: Relationship to subject: Comment on care giving role: How much do you feel the caring for Mr./Mrs. \_\_\_\_\_ has affected your ability to carry 200. on a normal life? No Problem Some stress but tolerable \_\_\_\_ Very stressful \_\_\_\_\_ Can no longer cope

# Questions for Informants who are Caregivers – Cont'd.

201.	I have asked a lot of questions about Mr./Mrs and how he/she is doing I would like for you to tell me how you are managing. (Interviewer may jot notes if no but should record a summary after the interview has concluded).					
202.	Is there anything else you would like to tell me?					
INTER	RVIEWER'S SUMMARY					
203.	Interviewer's impression and recommendations for possible follow up.					
204.	Interviewer's judgement on the accuracy of the information provided in this interview.					
		Very Good Good Fair				
		Poor Very Poor				
	If you rate the quality of the information as poor or very poor, please explain:					

Sub	iect l	I.D.	

# **Heart Disease**

	No	Past	Current
MI/Heart Attack			
CHF			
Angina			
Arrhythmia irregular heart beat			
Other			

# **Medical Illnesses**

	No	Past	Current
High Blood Pressure			
Heart Disease			
Seizure Disorder			
Thyroid Disorder			
Cancer			
Leukemia/Blood Disorder			
Head Injury w/ LOC			
Anemia			
Blood Sugar Problem			
Diabetes			
Mental Retardation			
Nerves			
Depression			
Cerebrovascular Disease			
Confusion & Delirium			
Paranoid Features			
Family History for Dementia			
Alcohol/Substance Abuse			
Smoking			
Other			

CLINICIAN INTERVIEW	Clinician's Initials:	
Subject Name:	Subject I.D. #:	
Date://	Phase:	2006

The purpose of the following items is to assess the subject's higher cortical functioning. These probes are designed to assess the subject's knowledge of <a href="https://www.nowledge.com/based">how</a> to perform activities of daily living. Scoring is <a href="https://www.nowledge.com/nowl

#### Personal History

[Date and place of birth; education and work history; when subject moved into present home; when subject retired]

- 2 Account is coherent and accurate. Events happen in logical, historical sequence. Subject may be a little uncertain about exact dates.
- 1 Some discrepancies occur. Subject can't remember some important aspects of personal history or gives contradictory dates.
- 0 Most of personal history is vague and/or inaccurate.

#### Cooking/Food Preparation

[Can state favorite meal; knows ingredients and steps in preparing favorite meal; able to state what he/she recently ate]

- 2 Describes how to prepare food, ingredients needed, etc. Provides information on favorite meals. Able to state where meals come from.
- 1 Can provide information about favorite foods but cannot describe preparation of food beyond simple tasks such as making sandwich, cereal or microwave meals.
- 0 Can't describe food preparation. Has difficulty discussing favorite foods. Can't describe where food comes from or when he/she eats.

#### Shopping

[Knows name of local market, can describe route to get to the market; buys own food or knows the general cost of staples]

- 2 Accurate information for name of store and route to grocery store. Non-primary shopper can be a little vague about prices.
- 1 Incomplete or vague information. Doesn't recall name of store or can't
   describe route. Uncertain of prices.
- 0 Completely inaccurate information about location, directions, prices

#### Finances

[Can state where money comes from; manages own money (purchases, checkbook); knows rent cost]

- 2 Fully independent in managing own finances. Knows source of income. Writes own checks.
- 1 Requires help with money management, may write checks or balance checkbook but relative looks over for mistakes.
- 0 No accurate information regarding finances or money management. Unable to handle own money. Cannot balance checkbook.

#### Medicines

[Can state current medication; knows what condition each medicine is for; responsible for managing own medications; knows where medication are stored, when to take each]

- 2 Manages own medications. Knows what each medicine is for.
- 1 Has help with managing medications; e.g., relative supervises. Knows in general what the medications are for but may not be able to match each medication with each condition.
- 0 Cannot provide information about medication use.

#### Church/Mosque

[States name of church/mosque; can describe how to get to church/mosque; knows name of church/mosque leader]

- 2 Gives accurate information about geographic location, name of church, and name of minister.
- 1 Incomplete or inaccurate information. Doesn't know name of church or cannot describe how to get there or doesn't know name of minister.
- 0 No accurate information or completely vague answers.

#### Communication/Telephone

[Can dial up a close relative; knows relative's number or where it is kept; knows how to get a message across town if no phone]

- 2 Knows the number/address of relative and know how to reach relative.
- 1 Knows in general how to contact relative but doesn't know details.
- 0 Completely vague or inaccurate information

#### Roles

[Describes household chores; cares for young children for extended intervals single-handedly; decision making role in family or community]

- 2 Can describe household chores or activities he/she is involved in; e.g., looks after young children. If unable to physically perform chores, can describe how chores should be done (ie how to do laundry). Subject makes substantive decisions regarding his/her life
- 1 Difficulty describing household chores or activities. Reduced decision making authority (children may give substantial input). Limited childcare.
- 0 Unable to describe housekeeping needs. No longer allowed to care for young children. Decisions made for subject by others.

#### Organization of Home/Personal Clothing

[Home clean and tidy; dressed and groomed appropriately]

- 2 Takes responsibility for or supervises housecleaning. Home is tidy. Subject dressed in appropriate clothes and neatly groomed.
- 1 Reduced awareness of what needs to be done to keep home tidy. Does not appear as well groomed or neatly dressed as might usually be expected.
- 0 Home disorganized. Subject not wearing appropriate clothes, may be disheveled.

#### Recognition

[Aware of recent news items (shortages, politics, events); aware of recent weather changes; recognizes family members; knows when last contacted by study; describes personnel]

- 2 Aware of news, weather changes, contact by study personnel.
- 1 Recognizes family members but reduced awareness of recent events, weather, or study participation.
- 0 Unable to state any current events or describe recent weather.
   Doesn't recognize family members.

For the following items, please score as: 0=incorrect 1=correct

#### Short-term Memory/Concentration

- repeat: (before presenting the words, give instruction that items will be presented and the subject will be asked to repeat and remember them) # of trials:

O	1	SHOE
0	1	GOAT
0	1	STONE
0	1	- season
0	1	- month
0	1	- day of week
0	1	<ul><li>time of day</li></ul>
0	1	- president/ruler of

- 0 1 president/ruler of country
- 0 1 mayor/oba
- 0 1 Mogaji (local/family leader)
- 0 1 name of street/compound
- 0 1 counts from 1 to 10
- 0 1 counts backward from 10 to 1
  - recalls three objects
- 0 1 SHOE
- 0 1 GOAT
- 0 1 STONE

#### Judgement/Abstraction/Calculation

- 0 1 What would you do if your cooking stove explodes and catches fire?
- 0 1 If you have N20(\$20) and you buy an article for N7 (\$7) and another article for N5 (\$5), how much change will you have left?
- 0 1 What is the meaning of 'Ile ni nwo ki a to so omo loruko?' or 'Haste makes waste?'

#### PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

Afte	r comp	pleting the examination, score	
	OVERA	ALL EXAMINATION ASSESSMENT	0 = Normal
			1 = Abnormal*
			9 = Not assessed
1.	Weigh	nt (fully clothed, in pounds)	
2.	Blood	d pressure:	systolic/diastolic
	a)	Sitting	/
	b)	IF (systolic > 175) OR (diastolater in exam.	olic > 100, THEN repeat measurement systolic/diastolic/
	c)	IF available, score average of	BPs in medical records.  systolic/diastolic /
*List	t sigr	nificant abnormal physical find	lings (e.g., arrhythmia):

# NEUROLOGICAL EXAMINATION: OVERALL ASSESSMENT

### 1. Gait and posture:

. Ga.	it and posture:			Not
		Normal	Abnormal	Assesse
	tandem gait	0	1	9
	arm swing	0	1	9
	hemiparesis	0	1	9
	ataxia*	0	1	9
	en bloc turning	0	1	9
	standing on one leg	0	1	9
	If abnormal, specify:			
	ojects with ataxia and/or other suspecters, complete neurological evaluation faism.			_
. Abr	normal movements:			
	benign tremor	0	1	9
	myoclonus	0	1	9
	dyskinesia	0	1	9
	other	0	1	9
	If abnormal, specify:			
	any one of the Parkinsonian features prological evaluation for Parkinson's.	below i	s present,	complete
	tremor (resting)	0	1	9
	cogwheel rigidity	0	1	9
	Bradykinesia	0	1	9
. Sig	gnificant visual or auditory impairment	: 0	1	9
. Cra	anial nerve function:	0	1	9
If	abnormal, specify:			
. Mot	tor function*	0	1	9
	strength	0	1	9
	coordination	0	1	9
	tone	0	1	9
	other	0	1	9
If	other, specify:			

<sup>\*</sup>For subjects suspected as having a stroke, complete neurological examination for cerebro-vascular disease.

### Neurological Examination: Overall Assessment - Cont'd.

			_	Not
		Normal	Abnormal	Assessed
7.	Muscle stretch reflexes:	0	1	9
	If abnormal, describe:			
8.	Extensor plantar response:	0	1	9

		Absent	Present	Assessed
9.	Personality changes or behavioral abnormalities (e.g., over activity, hostility, etc.	0	1	9
	T.C. 1 1			

If present, describe:

- 10. Patient cooperativeness during evaluation:
  - 0 = fully cooperative at all times
  - 1 = mildly to moderately uncooperative

Not

- 2 = very uncooperative
- 3 = uncertain or don't know

#### FUNCTIONAL EVALAUATION

#### Motor

	<del></del>			Not
		No	Yes	Assessed
1.	Is the subject paralyzed, bedfast or wheelchair-bound?	0	1	9
2.	Can the subject sit up without someone else's help?	0	1	9
3.	Can the subject stand up without assistance?	0	1	9
4.	Is the subject able to walk alone more than a few steps? If No, does the subject	0	1	9
	4a. hold on to furniture?	0	1	9
	4b. use cane or walker?	0	1	9
	4c. hold on to another person?	0	1	9
	Describe walking			
5.	Does the subject report they can walk 1 block without another person's help?	0	1	9
6.	Can the subject lift arms up above the head and keep them elevated for 30 seconds?	0	1	9

v	1	9	٦.	റ	n
•	_	_	_	•	

- 7. Subject's level of vision:
  - 1 = blind
  - 2 = distinguishes light/dark only
  - 3 = distinguishes shapes or colors
  - 4 = counts fingers
  - 5 = distinguishes denominations of paper money

#### Hearing

8. Subject hears conversational speech:

back/neck
abdomen
other:

- 1 = None of the time (deaf)
- 2 = Some of the time (hearing loss, difficulty hearing)
- 3 = Most of the time (good hearing)

<u>Pain</u>			Not
	No	Yes	Assesse
9. Does the subject complain of pain?	0	1	9
<pre>9a. If yes, what effect does the pain have on activity    1 = doesn't limit activity    2 = partially limits activity    3 = severely limits activity</pre>	7?		
9b. Where is the pain located (check all that apply)? extremties			

#### A: NEUROLOGICAL EXAMINATION FOR CEREBRO-VASCULAR DISEASE

This section is to be completed for all subjects with a clinical history of stroke or cerebral ischemia.

1. Residual neurological manifestations of stroke or cerebral ischemia:

Not No Yes Assessed gait disturbance (hemiparetic or ataxic) visual field or cranial nerve deficit 0 9 motor weakness of limbs/trunk 9 0 1 sensory deficits of limbs/trunk 0 1 9 language deficits (dysphasia) 0 9 1 dysarthria 0 1 9 emotional lability 1 9 0 other pseudobulbar signs (specify: psychomotor retardation 0 1 9 other (describe: 0 1 9

#### B: NEUROLOGICAL EXAMINATION FOR MANIFESTATIONS OF ALCOHOLISM

The section is to be completed for all subjects with a clinical history of alcoholism.

1. Neurological manifestations of alcoholism or associated nutritional deficiency:

		No	Yes	Assessed
peripheral neuropathy		0	1	9
cerebellar ataxia of limbs or trunk		0	1	9
proximal myopathy		0	1	9
ophthalmoplegia (with or without nystagmus)		0	1	9
other residual deficits		0	1	9
(specify:	)			

#### C: NEUROLOGICAL EXAMINATION FOR PARKINSON'S DISEASE

This section should be completed if the subject is thought to have Parkinson's disease. For 1. and 2., indicate R and L; otherwise, circle the appropriate code.

1.	Tremor at rest		R	L
	Use the following codes:	Head/mouth/chin		
	<pre>0 = absent 1 = slight&amp; infrequent 2 = mild &amp; frequent 3 = moderate</pre>	Arms Legs Postural Arms		
	<pre>4 = marked 9 = not done for reasons unrelated to     severity</pre>	Action Arms		

### 2. Rigidity

_		_	
$\sim$		_ 1	_
11	_	ansent	

1 = present only with activation Neck

2 = present with cogwheel component

3 = severe but full range Arms \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ 4 = severe, limited range Legs

8 = cannot test due to severity of condition

9 = not done for reasons unrelated to severity

#### 3. Parkinsonian gait

- 0 = normal
- 1 = slow, may shuffle, no festination
- 2 = walks with difficulty, may festinate
- 3 = walks only with assistance
- 4 = unable to walk
- 8 = cannot test due to severity of condition
- 9 = not done for reasons unrelated to severity

#### Neurological Examination for Parkinson's Disease - Cont'd.

- 4. Bradykinesia, body
  - 0 = normal
  - 1 = minimal slowness, could be normal
  - 2 = mild, clearly abnormal slowness
  - 3 = moderate slowness, some hesitation
  - 4 = marked slowness, long delays in initiation
  - 8 = cannot test due to severity of condition
  - 9 = not done for reasons unrelated to severity
- 5. Arising from a chair
  - 0 = normal
  - 1 = slow or needs >1 attempt
  - 2 = pushes with arms
  - 3 = falls back but able to arise w/o assistance
  - 4 = needs assistance
  - 8 = cannot test due to severity of condition
  - 9 = not done for reasons unrelated to severity
- 6. Posture
  - 0 = normal
  - 1 = slight stoop, could be normal for elderly
  - 2 = moderate stoop, might lean sideways
  - 3 = severe stoop, kyphosis, moderate lean sideways
  - 4 = marked flexion with extreme abnormality
  - 8 = cannot test due to severity of condition
  - 9 = not done for reasons unrelated to severity
- 7. Stability on displacement (pull back test)
  - 0 = normal (may take one or two normal steps)
  - 1 = recovers-spontaneously
  - 2 = would fall if not caught
  - 3 = tends to fall spontaneously
  - 4 = cannot stand
  - 8 = cannot test due to severity of condition
  - 9 = not done for reasons unrelated to severity
- 8. Turning
  - 0 = pivots on narrow base
  - 1 = hesitates or widens base, but steady
  - 2 = turns slowly and awkwardly
  - 3 = would likely fall without aid
  - 4 = cannot turn
  - 8 = cannot test due to severity of condition
  - 9 = not done for reasons unrelated to severity

# Neurological Examination for Parkinson's Disease - Cont'd.

9.

Bradykinesia, face

0 = normal

of probable or possible Parkinson's disease?  If yes, give basis for diagnosis:  PROBABLE:  a) Presence of two or more of the four major 0 extrapyramidal signs designated in items 1, 2, 3, and 4  POSSIBLE:  b) Presence of only one of the four major 0 extrapyramidal signs (items 1, 2, 3, and 4)  c) Presence of two or more of the minor 0					
<pre>1 = mild 2 = moderate 3 = severe 9 = not assessed for reasons unrelated to severity  11. Does examiner think subject has clinical evidence of probable or possible Parkinson's disease?  If yes, give basis for diagnosis:  PROBABLE: a) Presence of two or more of the four major or extrapyramidal signs designated in items 1, 2, 3, and 4  POSSIBLE: b) Presence of only one of the four major or extrapyramidal signs (items 1, 2, 3, and 4)  c) Presence of two or more of the minor 0</pre>	_	ow volume monotone speech/dysarthria			
11. Does examiner think subject has clinical evidence of probable or possible Parkinson's disease?  If yes, give basis for diagnosis:  PROBABLE:  a) Presence of two or more of the four major of extrapyramidal signs designated in items 1, 2, 3, and 4  POSSIBLE:  b) Presence of only one of the four major of extrapyramidal signs (items 1, 2, 3, and 4)  c) Presence of two or more of the minor 0	1 2 3	<pre>= mild = moderate = severe</pre>			No.+
11. Does examiner think subject has clinical evidence of probable or possible Parkinson's disease?  If yes, give basis for diagnosis:  PROBABLE:  a) Presence of two or more of the four major of extrapyramidal signs designated in items 1, 2, 3, and 4  POSSIBLE:  b) Presence of only one of the four major of extrapyramidal signs (items 1, 2, 3, and 4)  c) Presence of two or more of the minor 0			No	Voc	Not Assessed
PROBABLE:  a) Presence of two or more of the four major 0 extrapyramidal signs designated in items 1, 2, 3, and 4  POSSIBLE:  b) Presence of only one of the four major 0 extrapyramidal signs (items 1, 2, 3, and 4)  c) Presence of two or more of the minor 0				1	9
a) Presence of two or more of the four major 0 extrapyramidal signs designated in items 1, 2, 3, and 4  POSSIBLE: b) Presence of only one of the four major 0 extrapyramidal signs (items 1, 2, 3, and 4)  c) Presence of two or more of the minor 0	Ιſ	f yes, give basis for diagnosis:			
<ul><li>b) Presence of only one of the four major 0 extrapyramidal signs (items 1, 2, 3, and 4)</li><li>c) Presence of two or more of the minor 0</li></ul>		) Presence of two or more of the four major extrapyramidal signs designated in items	0	1	9
<ul><li>b) Presence of only one of the four major 0 extrapyramidal signs (items 1, 2, 3, and 4)</li><li>c) Presence of two or more of the minor 0</li></ul>		OSSIBLE.			
'	PC	) Presence of only one of the four major	0	1	9
extrapyramidal signs (items 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10) with a severity of 2 or greater		extrapyramidal signs (items 1, 2, 3, and 4)			

COMPUTERIZED TOMOGRAPHY					Date:			
Contrast	0	No	1	Yes		day	mo	year
Findings: Normal	0	No	1	Yes				
Cortical Atrophy	0	No	1	Yes				
Ventricular Enlargement	0	No	1	Yes				
Infarct and/or lacunae	0	No	1	Yes				
Hemorrhage	0	No	1	Yes				
Leucoaraiosis	0	No	1	Yes				
Other (specify:	0	No	1	Yes				
MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING					Date:	<u></u>		
Tesla: / TR (msec)	:			TE (ms	sec): _	day 	ШО	year
Gadolinium DTPA	0	No	1	Yes				
Findings: Normal	0	No	1	Yes				
Cortical Atrophy	0	No	1	Yes				
Ventricular Enlargement	0	No	1	Yes				
Infarct and/or lacunae	0	No	1	Yes				
Hemorrhage	0	No	1	Yes				
Leucoaraiosis	0	No	1	Yes				
Other (specify:)	0	No	1	Yes				
OTHER RELEVANT EXAMINATIONS (e.g., EXAM Date		F, EEG,	CH	<b>EST X-RAY</b> , Findings				

DIAGNOSIS		Physician's Initial	Physician's Initials:				
Subject Name:		Subject I.D. #:					
Date	e of Consensus Diagnosis://	Pha	ase: <u>2006</u>				
Norn	<u>nal</u>		Not				
A.	Any clinically significant impairments in specific cognitive tasks on the Cognitive Symptoms Section of the Informant Interview or the CHIF?	<u>No Yes</u> 0 1	Assessed 9				
B.	Any inability to adequately meet his/her daily living needs based on Function Section of the Informant Interview or the CHIF?	0 1	9				
C.	Any significant decline or impairment in cognition on clinical examination or the neuropsychological tests (e.g., memory [orientation, object recall], language [naming, fluency], praxis [drawing, motor programs], or executive [goal directed behavior, awareness of circumstance])?	0 1	9				
D.	History or evidence of neurological disease with potential to affect cognition.	0 1	9				
E.	Does the subject meet criteria for NORMAL which is a <b>NO</b> response to items <b>A</b> through <b>D</b> ?	0 1	9				
Cogi	nitively Impaired (CI)		NI - 4				
A.	At least one of the following:  1. Report of clinically significant <u>decline</u> in specific cognitive tasks on the Cognitive Symptoms Section of the Informant Interview from some previous higher level	No Yes  0 1	Not Assessed				
	2. Evidence of cognitive <u>decline</u> on clinical examination (CHIF) or neuropsychological tests in one or more cognitive domains (e.g., memory [orientation, object recall], language [naming, fluency], praxis [drawing, motor programs], executive [goal directed behavior, awareness of circumstance]) from some previous/presumed higher level	0 1	9				
B.	The cognitive <u>decline</u> in 1 or 2 occurs without clear impairment in daily functioning based on the Function Section of the Informant Interview (e.g., CDR < 1).	0 1	9				

C. Does the subject meet criteria for COGNITIVELY
IMPAIRED which is a **YES** response to items **A** and **B**?

0 1 9

# CI Phenotype Subtypes

<u>OIT III</u>	SHOTYPE GUSTYPES	No	Yes	Not Assessed
A.	Single Domain Amnestic: Amnestic MCI – memory impairment only	0	1	9
B.	Single Domain Non-amnestic  1. Non-amnestic MCI – single domain  (If yes, select only one domain "yes" and select all other domains "no")	0	1	9
	a. Language	0	1	9
	b. Attention	0	1	9
	c. Executive function	0	1	9
	d. Visuospatial	0	1	9
C.	Multi-domain Amnestic  1. Amnestic MCI – memory impairment plus one or more other domains (If yes, select two or more domains "yes" and select all other domains "no")	0	1	9
	a. Language	0	1	9
	b. Attention	0	1	9
	c. Executive function	0	1	9
	d. Visuospatial	0	1	9
D.	Multi-domain Non-amnestic  1. Non-amnestic MCI – multiple domains  (If yes, select two or more domains "yes" and select all other domains "no")	0	1	9
	a. Language	0	1	9
	b. Attention	0	1	9
	c. Executive function	0	1	9
	d. Visuospatial	0	1	9

# **CI Etiological Subtypes**

	•		No	Yes	Not Assessed
A.	Prod	romal AD			
	1.	All of the following:			
		a. Presence of CI as defined above	0	1	9
		b. Cognitive dysfunction is predominantly a			
		deficit in recent memory/new learning ability	0	1	9
		c. Memory deficit had insidious onset and			
		gradual progression	0	1	9
		d. Memory deficit has no other medical			
		explanation	0	1	9
	2.	Does the subject meet criteria for <b>Prodromal AD</b>			
		which is a <b>YES</b> response to <b>a</b> through <b>d</b> ?	0	1	9

# CI Etiological Subtypes (cont.)

<u>C</u>	Etiologic	cal Subtypes (cont.)			
				.,	Not
Б	0	viacavilari Cl. Dant Strates Cl	No	Yes	Assessed
B.		vascular CI - Post Stroke CI All of the following:			
			0	1	9
		a. Presence of CI as defined above  b. Evidence from history, clinical examination,	U	I	9
	,	or neuroimaging of a clinically significant			
		stroke in brain region(s) which correlate			
		with cognitive dysfunction	0	1	9
	(	c. Presence of a clear temporal relationship	O	•	J
	`	between onset of the cerebrovascular			
		disease and onset of cognitive dysfunction	0	1	9
	2. I	Does the subject meet criteria for <b>Post Stroke</b>	Ū	•	· ·
		CI which is a <b>YES</b> response to <b>a</b> through <b>c</b> ?	0	1	9
			Ţ		-
C.	Other C	erebrovascular Disease Cl			
	1. /	All of the following:			
	á	a. Presence of CI as defined above	0	1	9
	ŀ	b. Evidence from history, clinical examination,			
		or neuroimaging of clinically significant			
		cerebrovascular disease which is believed	_	_	_
		to correlate with cognitive dysfunction.	0	1	9
		Does the subject meet criteria for <b>Other</b>			
		Cerebrovascular Disease which is a YES response	0	4	0
	τ	to <b>a</b> and <b>b</b> ?	0	1	9
D.	Medical	Illness-induced CI			
D.		All of the following			
		a. Presence of CI as defined above	0	1	9
		c. Evidence from history or exam of a major	O	•	J
	•	medical illness which could account for			
		the cognitive deficit	0	1	9
	(	d. Temporal relationship between onset of the			
		illness and onset of cognitive dysfunction	0	1	9
	2. I	Does the subject meet criteria for <b>Medical</b>			
		Illness-induced CI which is a YES response to			
	á	a through d.	0	1	9
E.		induced CI			
		All of the following:	0	4	0
		a. Presence of CI as defined above	0	1	9
	ľ	p. Presence in the past or currently of	0	1	0
	,	alcohol abuse (DSM III-R criteria)	0	1	9
	(	c. Temporal relationship between alcohol use	0	1	9
	2. (	and onset of cognitive dysfunction  One of the following:	U	ı	Э
		a. If alcohol consumption has ceased, the			
	•	severity of the CI has not worsened since			
		drinking cessation.	0	1	9
	ŀ	b. Subject has continued to drink during the	•	-	-
		past three months	0	1	9
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# CI Etiological Subtypes (cont.)

			No	Yes	Not Assessed
	3.	Does the subject meet criteria for Alcohol-induced	INO	165	Assessed
	O.	CI which is a YES response to 1 and 2.	0	1	9
F.	Othe	r Substance-induced CI			
	1.	All of the following:			
		a. Presence of CI as defined above	0	1	9
		b. Use of a substance with potential to affect	_		_
		mentation (list substance)	0	1	9
		c. Temporal relationship between use of the	0	4	0
	2.	substance and onset of cognitive dysfunction  Does the subject meet criteria for <b>Other Substance</b> -	0	1	9
	۷.	Induced CI which is a YES response to a through c?	0	1	9
G.	Othe	r Psychiatric Disorder Causing Cl			
	1.	All of the following:			
		a. Presence of CI as defined above	0	1	9
		b. Evidence from history or exam of a			
		psychiatric illness which could account for			
		the cognitive deficit (list psychiatric	_		_
		illness)	0	1	9
		c. Temporal relationship between onset of the	0	4	0
	2.	illness and onset of cognitive dysfunction  Does the subject meet criteria for <b>Other Psychiatric</b>	0	1	9
	۷.	Disorder Causing CI which is a YES response to a thru c?	0	1	9
Н.	Othe	r Disorder Causing Cl			
	1.	All of the following:			
		a. Presence of CI as defined above	0	1	9
		b. Evidence from history or exam of a condition			
		which could account for the cognitive			
		deficit (list condition)	0	1	9
		c. Temporal relationship between onset of the			
	0	condition and onset of cognitive dysfunction	0	1	9
	2.	Does the subject meet criteria for <b>Other Disorder Causing CI</b> which is a <b>YES</b> response to			
		a through c?	0	1	9
		a tillough C:	U	'	9
Life-	Long C	ognitive Impairment (LLCI)			
A.	The	subject has a deficit in cognition which has			
		been present since childhood and that has			
	consistently impaired his/her daily functioning.			1	9
	-	subjects with both LLCI <u>and</u> a superimposed			
		entia or other CI disorder, then the dementia			
		her CI disorder takes precedence and should			
	pe co	oded.]			

# Life-Long Cognitive Impairment (LLCI) (cont.)

B. LLCI subtypes  1. Mental retardation 2. Other developmental disability (list	<u>LIIC-L</u>	Long Cog	milive impairment (LLOI) (CONL.)			Not
B. LLCI subtypes 1. Mental retardation 2. Other developmental disability (list				No	Yes	
2. Other developmental disability (list	B.	LLCI sul	btypes			
Non-Cognitive Impairment in Daily Functioning (NCI-DF)  A. Impairment in daily living caused by a sensory or motor handloap or primary psychiatric disturbance (e.g., psychosis or major depression)  B. No decline or impairment in cognition on clinical examination (e.g., memory [orientation, object recall], language [naming, fluency], praxis [drawing, motor programs], executive [goal directed behavior, awareness of circumstance])  C. Subtypes of NCI-DF  1. Sensory handicap (All of the following:) a. A total or near total loss of a sensory modality (list sensory deficit				0	1	9
Non-Cognitive Impairment in Daily Functioning (NCI-DF)  A. Impairment in daily living caused by a sensory or motor handicap or primary psychiatric disturbance (e.g., psychosis or major depression) 0 1 9  B. No decline or impairment in cognition on clinical examination (e.g., memory [orientation, object recall], language [naming, fluency], praxis [drawing, motor programs], executive [goal directed behavior, awareness of circumstance]) 0 1 9  C. Subtypes of NCI-DF  1. Sensory handicap (All of the following:) a. A total or near total loss of a sensory modality (list sensory deficit ob. Temporal relationship between sensory deficit and onset of impairment in daily living skills 0 1 9  2. Motor handicap (All of the following:) a. A total or near total loss of a motor function (list motor deficit and onset of impairment in daily living skills 0 1 9  c. Temporal relationship between motor deficit and onset of impairment in daily living skills 0 1 9  3. Primary psychiatric disturbance (e.g., psychosis or major depression) (All of the following:) a. A DSM Axis I Primary psychiatric disturbance (itst syndrome ) 0 1 9 b. Temporal relationship between primary				0	4	0
A. Impairment in daily living caused by a sensory or motor handicap or primary psychiatric disturbance (e.g., psychosis or major depression)  B. No decline or impairment in cognition on clinical examination (e.g., memory [orientation, object recall], language [naming, fluency], praxis [drawing, motor programs], executive [goal directed behavior, awareness of circumstance])  C. Subtypes of NCI-DF  1. Sensory handicap (All of the following:)  a. A total or near total loss of a sensory modality (list sensory deficit and onset of impairment in daily living skills  D. Temporal relationship between sensory deficit and onset of impairment in daily living skills  2. Motor handicap (All of the following:)  a. A total or near total loss of a motor function (list motor deficit and onset of impairment in daily living skills  3. Primary psychiatric disturbance (e.g., psychosis or major depression) (All of the following:)  a. A DSM Axis I Primary psychiatric disturbance (list syndrome b. Temporal relationship between primary		(	list)	U	1	9
A. Impairment in daily living caused by a sensory or motor handicap or primary psychiatric disturbance (e.g., psychosis or major depression)  B. No decline or impairment in cognition on clinical examination (e.g., memory [orientation, object recall], language [naming, fluency], praxis [drawing, motor programs], executive [goal directed behavior, awareness of circumstance])  C. Subtypes of NCI-DF  1. Sensory handicap (All of the following:)  a. A total or near total loss of a sensory modality (list sensory deficit and onset of impairment in daily living skills  D. Temporal relationship between sensory deficit and onset of impairment in daily living skills  2. Motor handicap (All of the following:)  a. A total or near total loss of a motor function (list motor deficit and onset of impairment in daily living skills  3. Primary psychiatric disturbance (e.g., psychosis or major depression) (All of the following:)  a. A DSM Axis I Primary psychiatric disturbance (list syndrome b. Temporal relationship between primary						
motor handicap or primary psychiatric disturbance (e.g., psychosis or major depression)  B. No decline or impairment in cognition on clinical examination (e.g., memory [orientation, object recall], language [naming, fluency], praxis [drawing, motor programs], executive [goal directed behavior, awareness of circumstance])  C. Subtypes of NCI-DF  1. Sensory handicap (All of the following:) a. A total or near total loss of a sensory modality (list sensory deficit	Non-	Cognitive	Impairment in Daily Functioning (NCI-DF)			
motor handicap or primary psychiatric disturbance (e.g., psychosis or major depression)  B. No decline or impairment in cognition on clinical examination (e.g., memory [orientation, object recall], language [naming, fluency], praxis [drawing, motor programs], executive [goal directed behavior, awareness of circumstance])  C. Subtypes of NCI-DF  1. Sensory handicap (All of the following:) a. A total or near total loss of a sensory modality (list sensory deficit						
(e.g., psychosis or major depression)  B. No decline or impairment in cognition on clinical examination (e.g., memory [orientation, object recall], language [naming, fluency], praxis [drawing, motor programs], executive [goal directed behavior, awareness of circumstance])  C. Subtypes of NCI-DF  1. Sensory handicap (All of the following:) a. A total or near total loss of a sensory modality (list sensory deficit) b. Temporal relationship between sensory deficit and onset of impairment in daily living skills  2. Motor handicap (All of the following:) a. A total or near total loss of a motor function (list motor deficit) c. Temporal relationship between motor deficit and onset of impairment in daily living skills  3. Primary psychiatric disturbance (e.g., psychosis or major depression) (All of the following:) a. A DSM Axis I Primary psychiatric disturbance (e.g., psychosis or major depression) (All of the following:) a. A DSM Axis I Primary psychiatric disturbance (list syndrome) b. Temporal relationship between primary	A.					
B. No decline or impairment in cognition on clinical examination (e.g., memory [orientation, object recall], language [naming, fluency], praxis [drawing, motor programs], executive [goal directed behavior, awareness of circumstance])  C. Subtypes of NCI-DF  1. Sensory handicap (All of the following:)  a. A total or near total loss of a sensory modality (list sensory deficit)  b. Temporal relationship between sensory deficit and onset of impairment in daily living skills  C. Motor handicap (All of the following:)  a. A total or near total loss of a motor function (list motor deficit)  c. Temporal relationship between motor deficit and onset of impairment in daily living skills  3. Primary psychiatric disturbance (e.g., psychosis or major depression) (All of the following:)  a. A DSM Axis I Primary psychiatric disturbance (ist syndrome)  b. Temporal relationship between primary				0	1	g
examination (e.g., memory [orientation, object recall], language [naming, fluency], praxis [drawing, motor programs], executive [goal directed behavior, awareness of circumstance])  C. Subtypes of NCI-DF  1. Sensory handicap (All of the following:) a. A total or near total loss of a sensory modality (list sensory deficit on the following) b. Temporal relationship between sensory deficit and onset of impairment in daily living skills  2. Motor handicap (All of the following:) a. A total or near total loss of a motor function (list motor deficit on the following) c. Temporal relationship between motor deficit and onset of impairment in daily living skills  3. Primary psychiatric disturbance (e.g., psychosis or major depression) (All of the following:) a. A DSM Axis I Primary psychiatric disturbance (list syndrome for the following:) a. A DSM Axis I Primary psychiatric disturbance (list syndrome for the following:) b. Temporal relationship between primary		(c.g., ps	yonosis of major depression,	O	•	J
recall], language [naming, fluency], praxis [drawing, motor programs], executive [goal directed behavior, awareness of circumstance])  C. Subtypes of NCI-DF  1. Sensory handicap (All of the following:)  a. A total or near total loss of a sensory modality (list sensory deficit	B.	No decl	ine or impairment in cognition on clinical			
motor programs], executive [goal directed behavior, awareness of circumstance])  C. Subtypes of NCI-DF  1. Sensory handicap (All of the following:) a. A total or near total loss of a sensory modality (list sensory deficit						
awareness of circumstance])  C. Subtypes of NCI-DF  1. Sensory handicap (All of the following:)  a. A total or near total loss of a sensory modality (list sensory deficit		-				
C. Subtypes of NCI-DF  1. Sensory handicap (All of the following:) a. A total or near total loss of a sensory modality (list sensory deficit)				0	4	0
1. Sensory handicap (All of the following:)  a. A total or near total loss of a sensory  modality (list sensory deficit)  b. Temporal relationship between sensory  deficit and onset of impairment in daily  living skills  0 1 9  2. Motor handicap (All of the following:)  a. A total or near total loss of a motor  function (list motor deficit)  c. Temporal relationship between motor deficit  and onset of impairment in daily living  skills  0 1 9  3. Primary psychiatric disturbance (e.g., psychosis or major depression) (All of the following:)  a. A DSM Axis I Primary psychiatric  disturbance (list syndrome)  b. Temporal relationship between primary		awarene	ess of circumstance])	U	1	9
1. Sensory handicap (All of the following:)  a. A total or near total loss of a sensory  modality (list sensory deficit)  b. Temporal relationship between sensory  deficit and onset of impairment in daily  living skills  0 1 9  2. Motor handicap (All of the following:)  a. A total or near total loss of a motor  function (list motor deficit)  c. Temporal relationship between motor deficit  and onset of impairment in daily living  skills  0 1 9  3. Primary psychiatric disturbance (e.g., psychosis or major depression) (All of the following:)  a. A DSM Axis I Primary psychiatric  disturbance (list syndrome)  b. Temporal relationship between primary	C.	Subtype	es of NCI-DF			
a. A total or near total loss of a sensory modality (list sensory deficit)  b. Temporal relationship between sensory deficit and onset of impairment in daily living skills  2. Motor handicap (All of the following:) a. A total or near total loss of a motor function (list motor deficit)  c. Temporal relationship between motor deficit and onset of impairment in daily living skills  0 1 9  3. Primary psychiatric disturbance (e.g., psychosis or major depression) (All of the following:) a. A DSM Axis I Primary psychiatric disturbance (list syndrome)  b. Temporal relationship between primary						
b. Temporal relationship between sensory deficit and onset of impairment in daily living skills  2. Motor handicap (All of the following:) a. A total or near total loss of a motor function (list motor deficit) c. Temporal relationship between motor deficit and onset of impairment in daily living skills  0 1 9  3. Primary psychiatric disturbance (e.g., psychosis or major depression) (All of the following:) a. A DSM Axis I Primary psychiatric disturbance (list syndrome)  b. Temporal relationship between primary						
deficit and onset of impairment in daily living skills 0 1 9  2. Motor handicap (All of the following:) a. A total or near total loss of a motor function (list motor deficit) 0 1 9  c. Temporal relationship between motor deficit and onset of impairment in daily living skills 0 1 9  3. Primary psychiatric disturbance (e.g., psychosis or major depression) (All of the following:) a. A DSM Axis I Primary psychiatric disturbance (list syndrome) 0 1 9  b. Temporal relationship between primary				0	1	9
living skills 0 1 9  2. Motor handicap (All of the following:) a. A total or near total loss of a motor function (list motor deficit		ŀ				
2. Motor handicap (All of the following:) a. A total or near total loss of a motor function (list motor deficit) 0 1 9 c. Temporal relationship between motor deficit and onset of impairment in daily living skills 0 1 9  3. Primary psychiatric disturbance (e.g., psychosis or major depression) (All of the following:) a. A DSM Axis I Primary psychiatric disturbance (list syndrome) 0 1 9  b. Temporal relationship between primary			·	0	4	0
a. A total or near total loss of a motor function (list motor deficit) 0 1 9 c. Temporal relationship between motor deficit and onset of impairment in daily living skills 0 1 9 3. Primary psychiatric disturbance (e.g., psychosis or major depression) (All of the following:) a. A DSM Axis I Primary psychiatric disturbance (list syndrome) 0 1 9 b. Temporal relationship between primary		2 1		U	1	9
function (list motor deficit) 0 1 9 c. Temporal relationship between motor deficit and onset of impairment in daily living skills 0 1 9 3. Primary psychiatric disturbance (e.g., psychosis or major depression) (All of the following:) a. A DSM Axis I Primary psychiatric disturbance (list syndrome) 0 1 9 b. Temporal relationship between primary						
and onset of impairment in daily living skills 0 1 9  3. Primary psychiatric disturbance (e.g., psychosis or major depression) (All of the following:) a. A DSM Axis I Primary psychiatric disturbance (list syndrome) 0 1 9 b. Temporal relationship between primary				0	1	9
skills 0 1 9  3. Primary psychiatric disturbance (e.g., psychosis or major depression) (All of the following:)  a. A DSM Axis I Primary psychiatric disturbance (list syndrome) 0 1 9  b. Temporal relationship between primary		(	c. Temporal relationship between motor deficit			
Primary psychiatric disturbance (e.g., psychosis or major depression) (All of the following:)     a. A DSM Axis I Primary psychiatric disturbance (list syndrome)      b. Temporal relationship between primary			·			
or major depression) (All of the following:)  a. A DSM Axis I Primary psychiatric disturbance (list syndrome)  b. Temporal relationship between primary		0 1		0	1	9
a. A DSM Axis I Primary psychiatric disturbance (list syndrome) 0 1 9 b. Temporal relationship between primary						
disturbance (list syndrome) 0 1 9 b. Temporal relationship between primary						
b. Temporal relationship between primary		•	• • •	0	1	9
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		ŀ		•	-	-
			psychiatric disturbance and onset of			
impairment in daily living skills 0 1 9			impairment in daily living skills	0	1	9

# **DIAGNOSIS OF DEMENTIA ACCORDING TO THE DSM-IV-TR CRITERIA**

<u> </u>	SNOOLO OF BEINENTIA ACCORDING TO THE BOIL IN THE CHITERIA			Not
		No	Yes	Assessed
A.	The development of multiple cognitive deficits			
	manifested by both	0	1	9
	<ol> <li>Memory impairment (impaired ability to learn</li> </ol>			
	new information or to recall previously learned			
	information)	0	1	9
	2. One (or more) of the following cognitive			
	disturbances:			
	a. aphasia (language disturbance)	0	1	9
	<ul> <li>b. apraxia (impaired ability to carry out motor</li> </ul>			
	activities despite intact motor function)	0	1	9
	<ul> <li>c. agnosia (failure to recognize or identify objects</li> </ul>			
	despite intact sensory function)	0	1	9
	<ul> <li>d. disturbance in executive functioning</li> </ul>			
	(i.e., planning, organizing, sequencing,			
	abstracting)	0	1	9
B.	The cognitive deficits in Criteria A1 and A2 each cause significant			
	impairment in social or occupational functioning and represent a			
	significant decline from a previous level of functioning.	0	1	9
C.	Not occurring exclusively during the course of			
	delirium.	0	1	9
D.	Either (1) or (2):			
	<ol> <li>There is evidence from the history, physical</li> </ol>			
	examination, or laboratory tests of a specific			
	organic factor (or factors) judged to be			
	etiologically related to the disturbance.	0	1	9
	2. In the absence of such evidence, an etiologic			
	Organic factor can be presumed if the disturbance			
	cannot be accounted for by any nonorganic mental			
	disorder, e.g. major Depression, accounting for			
	cognitive impairment.	0	1	9

#### **CONCLUSIONS ACCORDING TO DSM-IV-TR CRITERIA**

DEME	INTIA	0 No	1 Yes 9 Insuffici	
	If YES, specif	fy the SEVERIT	ΓY	
	mild:	0 No	1 Yes	9 Insufficient data
	moderate:	0 No	1 Yes	9 Insufficient data
	severe:	0 No	1 Yes	9 Insufficient data

# **DIAGNOSIS OF DEMENTIA ACCORDING TO THE ICD-10 CRITERIA**

A.	Evide	nce of a dementia based on the presence of each of the following:	<u>No</u>	Yes	Not Assessed
	1.	Decline in memory which causes impaired functioning in daily living.	0	1	9
		If YES, specify the degree of the impairment:			
		mild:	0	1	9
		moderate:	0	1	9
		severe:	0	1	9
	2.	Decline in intellectual abilities characterized by deterioration in thinking and in the processing of information of a degree such that it leads to impaired functioning in daily living.  If YES, specify the degree of the impairment:	0	1	9
		mild:	0	1	9
		moderate:	0	1	9
		severe:	0	1	9
B.	Abser	nce of clouding of consciousness	0	1	9
C.		rioration in emotional control, social behavior tivation:		1	9
D.	Disturbances at point <b>A</b> have clearly been present for at least 6 months.		0	1	9

# **CONCLUSIONS ACCORDING TO ICD-10 CRITERIA**

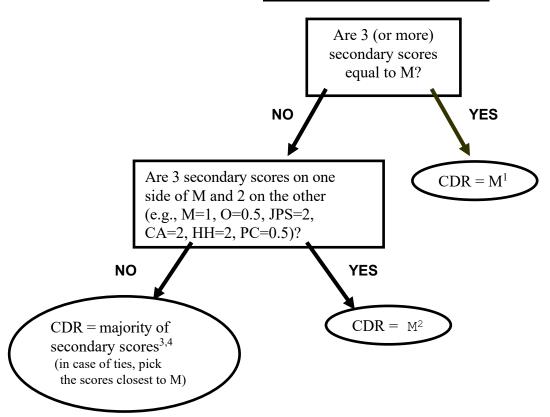
DEMEN	NTIA	0 No	1 Yes	9 Insufficient data
	If YES, specif	Υ:		
	mild:	0 No	1 Yes	9 Insufficient data
	moderate:	0 No	1 Yes	9 Insufficient data
	Severe:	0 No	1 Yes	9 Insufficient data

#### CDR (Clinical Dementia Rating)

The global staging of dementia is based upon the Washington University Clinical Dementia Rating (CDR) instrument. In this scale, the clinician uses all available information to rate the subject's performance in each of six cognitive categories: Memory(M), Orientation(O), Judgement and Problem Solving(JPS), Community Affairs(CA), Home and Hobbies(HH), and Personal Care(PC). However, Memory is the primary category; all others are secondary. If aphasia is a serious complication and interferes with accurate staging of the illness, appendix A may be useful.

To assign a CDR score, use the following flowchart.

#### Suppose the Memory score is 'M'



#### **Special cases:**

- <sup>1</sup> M = 0; 2 or more secondary scores greater than 0 → CDR = 0.5
- <sup>2</sup> M = 0.5; 3 or more secondary scores greater than or equal to 1 → CDR = 1
- 3 M > 0; majority of secondary scores equal 0 → CDR = M
- <sup>4</sup> Two secondary scores less than M; two greater than M; one = M → CDR = M

### **CDR Staging**

		0: 1:	Judgement and	Community	Home and	Personal
	Memory	Orientation	Problem Solving	Affairs	Hobbies	Care
None (0)	No memory loss or slight, inconstant forgetfulness	Fully oriented	Solves everyday problems well; judgement good in relation to past performance	Independent function at usual level in job, shop-ping, business and financial affairs, volunteer and social groups	Life at home, hobbies, intellectual interests well maintained	Fully capable of self care
Questionable (0.5)	Consistent slight forget-fulness; partial recollection of events; "benign forgetfulness	Fully oriented Except for slight difficulty with time relationships	Slight impairment in solving problems, similarities, differences	Slight impairment in these activities	Life at home hobbies, intellectual interests slightly impaired	Fully capable of self care
Mild (1)	Moderate memory loss; more marked for recent events; defect interferes with everyday activities	Moderate difficulty with time relation- ships; oriented for place at examination; may have geographic disorientation elsewhere	Moderate difficulty in handling problems, similarities, differences; social judgement usually maintained	Unable to function inde- pendently at these activities though may still be engaged in some; appears normal to casual inspection	Mild but definite impairment of function at home; more difficult chores abandoned; more complicated hobbies and interests abandoned	Needs prompting
Moderate (2)	Severe memory loss; only highly learned material retained; new material rapidly lost	Severe difficulty with time relationships; usually disoriented in time, often to place	Severely impaired in handling problems, similarities, differences: social judgement usually impaired	No pretense of independent function outside home. Appears well enough to be taken to functions outside family home	Only simple chores preserved, very restricted interests, poorly sustained	Requires assistance in dressing, hygiene, keeping of personal effects
Severe (3)	Severe memory loss; only fragments remain	Oriented to person only	Unable to make judgements or solve problems	No pretense of independent function outside home. Appears too ill to be taken to functions outside family home	No significant function in home	Requires much help with personal care; frequent incontinence
Subitem scores						
		for assigning CDR to distinguish add				following have
Profound	Speech usually u	unintelligible or irrele	evant; unable to foll	ow simple instruction	ns or comprehend	commands;

ludgement and

Community

Home and

Derconal

Profound (4)

Speech usually unintelligible or irrelevant; unable to follow simple instructions or comprehend commands Occasionally recognizes spouse or caregiver. Uses fingers more than utensils, requires much assistance. Frequently incontinent despite assistance or training. Able to walk a few steps with help; usually chair-bound; rarely out of home or residence; purposeless movements often present.

Terminal (5)

No response or comprehension. No recognition. Needs to be fed, may have NG tube and/or swallowing difficulties. Total incontinence. Bedridden. Unable to sit or stand, contractures.

Current Sta	aging	of
Demen	tia:	

0 =>No Dementia 0.5 =>Uncertain or 2 => Moderate Dementia

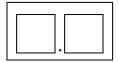
(Use algorithm on previous page)

3 => Severe Dementia4 => Profound Dementia

1 => Mild Dementia

deferred diagnosis

5	=>	Term	ninal	Dem	enti:
J		1 6111	III Iai	Delli	CHILIC



# **DIAGNOSIS OF DEMENTIA SUBTYPES**

**PROBABLE AD** (from McKhann et al. Neurology 1984; 34: 939-944)

1. The criteria for this diagnosis are:

1.	The offeria for this diagnosis are.			Not
		No	Yes	Assessed
	a. Meets DSM-IV-TR criteria for dementia	0	1	9
	b. Gradual onset and progression of cognitive	0	1	9
	deficits for a period of at least six months			
	c. Absence of altered consciousness	0	1	9
	d. Absence of other disorders contributing to	0	1	9
	dementia			
2.	Does the subject meet all of the above criteria for	0	1	9
	this diagnosis (i.e. a <b>YES</b> response to items <b>a</b>			
	through e)?			
POSSIBLE A	AD. I			
1.	The criteria for this diagnosis are:			
	a. Meets DSM-IV-TR criteria for dementia	0	1	9
	b. At least one of:			
	Atypical onset (list )	0	1	9
	Atypical AD presentation	0	1	9
	If yes, please specify:			
	Major aphasia	0	1	9
	Major agnosia/visual perceptive symptoms	0	1	9
	Major apraxia	0	1	9
	Major behavioral disability or psychotic			
	manifestations	0	1	9
	Other (list)	0	1	9
	Atypical course (list)	0	1	9
	<ul> <li>c. Absence of other disorders contributing to</li> </ul>	0	1	9
	dementia			
2.	Does the subject meet all of the criteria for this	0	1	9
	diagnosis (i.e., a <b>YES</b> response to items <b>a</b> through <b>c</b> )?			
POSSIBLE A	AD, II			
1.	The criteria for this diagnosis are:			
	a. Meets DSM-IV-TR criteria for dementia	0	1	9
	b. Typical AD presentation	0	1	9
	c. Presence of other systemic or brain disorder	0	1	9
	sufficient to produce dementia but not considered			
	to be the cause of dementia in this subject			
	If yes, list			
2.	Does the subject meet all of the criteria for this	0	1	9
	diagnosis (i.e., a <b>YES</b> response to items <b>a</b> through <b>c</b> )?	-		-

# VASCULAR DEMENTIA (from Roman et al Neurology 1993; 43:250-260)

1.	Meets DSM-IV-TR criteria for dementia	0	1	9
2.	Core Features a. Cerebrovascular disease (defined by the presence			
	of focal signs on neurologic examination, such as			
	hemiparesis, lower facial weakness, Babinski sign,			
	sensory deficit, hemianopia, and dysarthria consistent	^		0
	with stroke (with or without history of stroke)	0	1	9
	b. Evidence of relevant CVD by brain imaging (CT or MRI) including:			
	Multiple large vessel infarcts; a single strategically placed infarct;			
	multiple basal ganglia and white matter lacunes; extensive periventricular		4	0
	white matter lesions; or combinations thereof	0	1	9
	c. A relationship between the above two disorders, manifested or inferred by			
	the presence of one or more of the following:			
	<ul> <li>i. Onset of dementia within 3 months following a</li> </ul>			
	recognized stroke; or			
	ii. Abrupt deterioration in cognitive functions; or	_		
	fluctuating, stepwise progression of cognitive deficits	0	1	9
3.	Probable Vascular Dementia (each of "a", "b", and "c" below required)			
	a. DSM-IV dementia	0	1	
	b. YES to 2a, 2b, and 2c	0	1	
	c. YES to 3a and 3b	0	1	
4.	Possible Vascular Dementia ("a" and either "b" or "c" or "d" below)			
	a. DSM-IV dementia	0	1	
	b. YES to 2a but brain imaging studies are not available.	0	1	
	c. YES to 2a but absence of a clear temporal relationship			
	between dementia and stroke	0	1	
	d. YES to 2b but subtle onset and variable course (plateau or improvement)	•		
	of cognitive deficits	0	1	
	IE DEMENTIA SYNDROME OF DEPRESSION			
1.	The criteria for the diagnosis are:			Not
	M ( DOM I) ( '' : f	<u>No</u>	Yes	Assessed
	a. Meets DSM-IV criteria for dementia.	0	1	9
	b. During the two weeks prior to examination,	0	1	9
	subject has experienced daily 5 or more depression symptoms			
		0	1	9
	c. Onset or worsening of dementia temporally related to depression	U	'	Ð
	d. Depression considered to be sufficiently severe	0	1	9
	to cause most of subject's cognitive impairment	J	'	J
2.	Does the subject meet all of the criteria for this	0	1	9
	diagnosis (i.e., a <b>YES</b> response to items <b>a</b> through <b>d</b> )?			-

#### III. DRUG-RELATED DEMENTIA

<b>A.</b> 1.	PROBABLE ADVERSE COGNITIVE EFFECTS OF DRUGS OR OTHER SUI The criteria for the diagnosis are:	BLE ADVERSE COGNITIVE EFFECTS OF DRUGS OR OTHER SUBSTANCES					
1.	<ul> <li>a. Meets DSM-IV criteria for dementia.</li> <li>b. A history of use of psychoactive substances during the six months prior to this evaluation which resulted in two or more of the clinical manifestations listed in clinical history</li> </ul>	0 0	1	9 9			
	c. Mental changes developed during the use of the substance or within six weeks of the cessation of its use.	0	1	9			
2.	Does the subject meet all of the criteria for this diagnosis (i.e., a <b>YES</b> response to items <b>a</b> through <b>c</b> )?	0	1	9			
<b>B.</b> 1.	POSSIBLE ADVERSE COGNITIVE EFFECTS OF DRUGS OR OTHER SUBSTANCES						
1.	<ul> <li>The criteria for this diagnosis are:</li> <li>a. A YES answer to a and c above;</li> <li>b. History of psychoactive substances during the six months prior to this evaluation, which resulted in one of the clinical manifestations</li> </ul>	0 0	1	9 9			
2.	listed in clinical history  Does the subject meet all of the criteria for this diagnosis (i.e., a <b>YES</b> answer to items <b>a</b> and <b>b</b> )?	0	1	9			
IV.	ALCOHOL-RELATED DEMENTIA						
<b>A.</b> 1.	PROBABLE ALCOHOLIC DEMENTIA  The criteria for this diagnosis are:						
	a. Meets DSM-IV criteria for dementia.	^	4	_			
		0	1	9			
	<ul> <li>History of heavy prolonged use of alcohol sufficient to meet DSM-III-R criteria for</li> </ul>	0	1	9			
	<ul> <li>b. History of heavy prolonged use of alcohol sufficient to meet DSM-III-R criteria for alcohol dependence</li> <li>c. Presence of dementia during drinking and for at least three months after cessation</li> </ul>						
	<ul> <li>b. History of heavy prolonged use of alcohol sufficient to meet DSM-III-R criteria for alcohol dependence</li> <li>c. Presence of dementia during drinking and</li> </ul>	0	1	9			
2	<ul> <li>b. History of heavy prolonged use of alcohol sufficient to meet DSM-III-R criteria for alcohol dependence</li> <li>c. Presence of dementia during drinking and for at least three months after cessation of alcohol intake</li> <li>d. The severity of the dementia has not worsened since drinking cessation</li> </ul>	0 0	1 1 1	9			
2.	<ul> <li>b. History of heavy prolonged use of alcohol sufficient to meet DSM-III-R criteria for alcohol dependence</li> <li>c. Presence of dementia during drinking and for at least three months after cessation of alcohol intake</li> <li>d. The severity of the dementia has not</li> </ul>	0	1	9			
В.	<ul> <li>b. History of heavy prolonged use of alcohol sufficient to meet DSM-III-R criteria for alcohol dependence</li> <li>c. Presence of dementia during drinking and for at least three months after cessation of alcohol intake</li> <li>d. The severity of the dementia has not worsened since drinking cessation</li> <li>Does the subject meet all of the criteria for this diagnosis (i.e., a YES response to items a through d)?</li> <li>POSSIBLE ALCOHOLIC DEMENTIA</li> </ul>	0 0	1 1 1	9			
	<ul> <li>b. History of heavy prolonged use of alcohol sufficient to meet DSM-III-R criteria for alcohol dependence</li> <li>c. Presence of dementia during drinking and for at least three months after cessation of alcohol intake</li> <li>d. The severity of the dementia has not worsened since drinking cessation</li> <li>Does the subject meet all of the criteria for this diagnosis (i.e., a YES response to items a through d)?</li> <li>POSSIBLE ALCOHOLIC DEMENTIA</li> <li>The criteria for this diagnosis are:</li> </ul>	0 0 0	1 1 1	9 9 9			
В.	<ul> <li>b. History of heavy prolonged use of alcohol sufficient to meet DSM-III-R criteria for alcohol dependence</li> <li>c. Presence of dementia during drinking and for at least three months after cessation of alcohol intake</li> <li>d. The severity of the dementia has not worsened since drinking cessation</li> <li>Does the subject meet all of the criteria for this diagnosis (i.e., a YES response to items a through d)?</li> <li>POSSIBLE ALCOHOLIC DEMENTIA</li> </ul>	0 0	1 1 1	9 9			

All subjects with this diagnosis must have completed neurological evaluation for alcoholism.

V. A.	DEMENTIA SYNDROME OF PARKINSON'S DISEASE PROBABLE PARKINSON'S DEMENTIA			
1.	The criteria for this diagnosis are:			
	a. Meets DSM-IV criteria for dementia.	0	1	9
	b. Absence within previous six months of	0	1	9
	medications capable of inducing extrapyramidal			
	side effects	0	4	0
	<ul> <li>c. An established temporal relationship between</li> <li>Parkinson's disease and dementia, i.e., onset</li> </ul>	0	1	9
	of Parkinson's disease occurred one year or			
	more before dementia was recognized			
	d. At least two of the four major extrapyramidal	0	1	9
	signs were found on examination, with a severity of 2 or greater			
2.	Does the subject meet all of the criteria for this	0	1	9
	diagnosis (i.e., a <b>YES</b> response to items <b>a</b> through <b>d</b> )?			
_	DOCCIDI E DADIZINGONIO DEMENTIA			
<b>B.</b> 1.	POSSIBLE PARKINSON'S DEMENTIA  The criteria for this diagnosis are:			
1.	The criteria for this diagnosis are:  a. Meets DSM-IV criteria for dementia.	0	1	9
	b. Absence within previous six months of medication	0	1	9
	capable of inducing extrapyramidal side effects			_
	c. An established temporal relationship between	0	1	9
	Parkinson's disease and dementia; i.e., onset			
	of Parkinson's disease occurred one year or			
	more before dementia was recognized	0	1	9
	<ul> <li>d. Only one of the four major extrapyramidal signs were found on examination, with a severity of</li> </ul>	U	ı	9
	2 or greater			
	e. Two or more of the minor signs of extra-	0	1	9
	pyramidal dysfunction were found on examination,			
	with a severity rating of 2 or greater			
2.	Does the subject meet all of the criteria for this	0	1	9
	diagnosis (i.e., a <b>YES</b> response to items <b>a</b> through <b>e</b> )?			
VI. D	ementia with Lewy Bodies (DLB). From McKeith et al. <u>Neurology</u> 2005; 6	5: 1863-187	<b>'</b> 2.	
1. M	eets DSM-IV criteria for dementia. (Note: Memory	0	1	9
	loss need not be prominent early; deficits in attention, executive,	•	•	•
	and/or visuospatial abilities may be prominent early.)			
2. C	ore Features	0	1	0
	a. Fluctuating cognition with pronounced     variations in attention and alertness.	0	ı	9
	b. Recurrent visual hallucinations that are	0	1	9
	typically well formed and detailed.	ŭ	•	Ü
	c. Spontaneous features of parkinsonism. Onset of	0	1	9
	parkinsonism should not precede the onset of			
	dementia by more than 12 months (if motor			
	findings precede dementia by more than 12			
	months, consider PD dementia).			

3.	b. Sev	e Features M sleep behavior disorder vere neuroleptic sensitivity v dopamine transporter uptake in basal ganglia on SPECT or PET	0 0 0
4.	a. <b>DS</b>	DLB (either "a" or "b" below qualifies)  SM-IV dementia and at least 2 Core Features present  SM-IV dementia and at least 1 Core Feature  and 1 Suggestive Feature present	0
5.	a. <b>DS</b>	DLB (either "a" or "b" below qualifies)  M-IV dementia and only 1 Core Feature present  M-IV dementia and at least 1 Suggestive Feature present	0 0
VI	with c	R DEMENTING DISORDERS (and conditions that may be confused lementia). Encircle the appropriate item(s) below and he basis for diagnosis in space provided below:	I
	A.	Thyroid disease	
	B.	B-12 deficiency	
	C.	Creutzfeld-Jakob disease	
	D.	Head Trauma	
	E.	Down Syndrome	
	F.	Mental Retardation	
	G.	Psychiatric disorder(Other than depression)	
	H.	Pick's disease	
	I.	Huntington's disease	
	J.	HIV	

K.	Extrapyramidal disorders (e.g., progressive supranuclear palsy (PSP), Shy-Drager, striatal nigral degeneration)
L.	Other neurologic, medical diagnosis (e.g., brain tumor, multiple sclerosis, metabolic disease, CNS infection, normal pressure hydrocephalus, etc.)
М	Non-specific dementia

# **DELIRIUM/CONFUSION**

1.	The cr	iteria for this diagnosis are:	No	Yes		Not Assessed
	a.	Impairment of consciousness (i.e., reduced clarity of awareness of the environment) with reduced ability to focus, sustain or shift attention.		0	1	9
	b.	Changes in cognitive (such as memory deficit, disorientation, language disturbance, perceptual disturbance) that are not better accounted for by a pre-existing, established or evolving dementia.		0	1	9
	C.	The disturbance develops over a short period of time (usually hours to days) and tends to fluctuate over the course of the day.		0	1	9
	d.	There is evidence from the history, physical examination, or laboratory findings of a medical condition judged to be etiologically related to the disturbance.		0	1	9
	e.	There is evidence from the history, physical examination or laboratory findings of substance use and the symptoms developed during intoxication with or withdrawal from the substance.		0	1	9
2.	diagno	the subject meet all the criteria for this osis (i.e., a <b>YES</b> answer to items a, b, c ther d or e)?		0	1	9