## INITIAL VISIT PACKET UNIFORM DATA SET (UDS) VERSION 4.0



## Form B9: Clinician Judgment of Symptoms

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	Mode:   Separation   Mode:   Separation   Mode:   Separation   Separat						
INSTRUCTIONS: This form is to be completed by the clinician. Questions below are not intended for direct administration to participant or co-participant. For all questions the clinician must use their best judgment about whether symptoms are present and make their estimate when symptoms began based on information from participant and co-participant. For additional clarification and examples, see UDS Coding Guidebook for Form B9. Check only one box per question.							
	tion 1 – Changes across domains						
Repo	orted by participant.						
1.	Does the <u>participant</u> report a decline in any cognitive domain (relative to stable baseline prior to onset of current syndrome)?			e assessed / impaired			
2.	Does the <u>participant</u> report a decline in any motor domain (relative to stable baseline prior to onset of current syndrome)?			e assessed/ impaired			
3.	Does the <u>participant</u> report the development of any significant neuropsychiatric/behavioral symptoms (relative to stable baseline prior to onset of current syndrome)?			e assessed / impaired			
Repo	orted by co–participant.						
4.	Does the <u>co-participant</u> report a decline in any cognitive domain (relative to stable baseline prior to onset of current syndrome)?	□8 The	ere is no c	o-participant			
5.	Does the <u>co-participant</u> report a change in any motor domain (relative to stable baseline prior to onset of current syndrome)?	□8 The	ere is no c	o-participant			
6.	Does the <u>co-participant</u> report the development of any significant neuropsychiatric/behavioral symptoms ( <i>relative to stable baseline prior to onset</i> of <i>current syndrome</i> )?						
Repo	orted by clinician						
7.	Does the participant have any neuropsychiatric/behavioral symptoms or declines in any cognitive or motor domains?	0 No		RM HERE)			
In the following sections record the phenotype of clinically meaningful symptoms or absence of a <u>history of these symptoms</u> , as determined by the clinician's best judgment following the medical history interview with the participant and co-participant.							
	tion 2 – Cognitive impairment						
Con	sider if the participant currently is meaningfully impaired, <u>relative to stable baseline prior to c</u>	onset of o	urrent s	<u>yndrome</u> :			
8.	Based on the clinician's judgment, is the participant currently experiencing meaningful impairment in cognition?	0 No		QUESTION 11)			
The clinician must use their best judgment to estimate an age of onset for the following cognitive symptoms (if present).							
9. Indicate whether the participant is meaningfully impaired in the following cognitive domains or has fluctuating cognition:							
C	ognitive	No	Yes	Unknown			
	<b>9a. Memory</b> — For example, do they forget conversations and/or dates, repeat questions, and/or statements, misplace things more than usual?	□ <sub>0</sub>	□1	<u></u> 9			
	<b>9b. Orientation</b> — For example, do they have trouble knowing the day, month, and year, or forget names of people they know well, get lost in familiar locations, or not recognize familiar locations?	О	□ 1	<u> </u>			

Sec	tion 2 – Cognitive impairment			continued			
366	ation 2 Cognitive impairment	No	Yes	Unknown			
	<b>9c. Executive function</b> ( <i>judgment, planning, and problem–solving</i> ) — Do they have trouble planning complex activities like trips, financial transactions, parties, or group meetings?	o	□ <sub>1</sub>	<u></u> 9			
	<b>9d. Language</b> — Do they have hesitant speech, have trouble finding words, use inappropriate words without self-correction, or have trouble with speech comprehension?	□ <sub>0</sub>		9			
	<b>9e. Visuospatial function</b> — Do they have difficulty interpreting visual stimuli or finding their way around in familiar environments?	О	<b>□</b> 1	<u>9</u>			
	<b>9f. Attention/concentration</b> — Does the participant have a short attention span or limited ability to concentrate? Are they easily distracted?	О	<b>□</b> 1	9			
	<b>9g. Fluctuating cognition</b> — Does the participant exhibit pronounced variation in attention and alertness, noticeably over hours or days—for example, long lapses or periods of staring into space, or times when their ideas have a disorganized flow?	О		<b>□</b> 9			
	9h. Other (SPECIFY):	Оо					
	<b>9i.</b> If any of the cognitive–related behavioral symptoms in 9a–9h are present, at what age did they begin?						
10.	Mode of onset of cognitive impairment: Indicate the mode of onset for the most prominent cognitive problem that	4 Other (SPECIFY):					
	is causing the participant's complaints and/or affecting the participant's	99 Unknown					
Sec	Section 3 – Neuropsychiatric symptoms and behavioral changes						
Consider if the participant manifests – <i>in the last month</i> – clinically meaningful neuropsychiatric symptoms or change in behavior <u>relative to stable baseline</u> . Clinically meaningful change refers to symptoms or changes that are evident most days in a given fourweek period.							
11.	Based on the clinician's judgment, does the participant manifest clinically meaningful neuropsychiatric symptoms or meaningful change in behavior?	0 No (SKIP TO QUESTION 14) 1 Yes					
12.	12. Specify the phenotype of clinically meaningful neuropsychiatric symptoms or meaningful change in behavior that has manifested <i>in the last month</i> .						
Mod	od, motiviation, and agitations	No	Yes	Unknown			
	12a. <b>Apathy/withdrawal</b> — Has the participant lost interest in the world around them or lost interest in doing things or lacks motivation for starting new activities?	О	<b>□</b> 1	<u></u> 9			
	<b>12b. Depressed mood</b> — Does the participant seem sad or depressed or say that they feel sad or depressed?	О	□ 1	<u></u> 9			
	<b>12c. Anxiety</b> — Does the participant seem very nervous, worried, or frightened for no apparent reason? Do they seem very tense or fidgety? Do they seem afraid to be apart from caregivers or from others that they trust?	О	<b>□</b> 1	<u></u> 9			
	<b>12d. Euphoria</b> — Does the participant seem too cheerful or too happy for no reason or manifest a persistent and abnormally good mood or find humor where others do not?	□ <sub>0</sub>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			
7	<b>12e. Irritability</b> — Does the participant get irritated and easily disturbed? Are their moods very interchangeable? Are they abnormally impatient?	О	<b>□</b> 1	<u> </u>			
	<b>12f. Agitation</b> — Is the participant easily distressed or angered, and also hard to handle or uncooperative or resistive to care or to help from others?	О	□ 1	<u></u> 9			
	12g. If any of the mood–related behavioral changes in 12a–12f are present, at what age did they begin?						

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Participant ID: Form	date: / /		Visit #: _		
Section 3 – Neuropsychiatric symptom	s and behavioral changes				continued
Psychosis and impulse control			No	Yes	Unknown
12h. Visual hallucinations - Does the partici stimulus?	pant exhibit visual perceptions wi	thout a	О	<u></u> 1	<u></u> 9
<b>12h1. IF YES,</b> do their hallucinations incluas pixelation of flat uniform surfaces?	ide patterns that are not definite o	objects, such	По	□ 1	<u> </u>
<b>12h2. IF YES,</b> do their hallucinations incluor people, either as independent images		ges of objects	О	□ 1	9
<b>12i. Auditory hallucinations</b> - Does the part stimulus?	cipant exhibit auditory perceptio	ns without a	□ <sub>0</sub>	<b>□</b> 1	9
<b>12i1. IF YES,</b> do the auditory hallucinatio simple sounds?	ns include simple sounds like kno	cks or other	О	<u></u> 1	9
<b>12i2. IF YES,</b> do the auditory hallucinatio words, or music?	ns include complex sounds like vo	oices speaking	О		<u></u> 9
12j. Delusions - Does the participant have fix For example, insisting that others are trying t family members or staff are not who they say	o harm them or steal from them?	Or said that	□0	□ 1	<u></u> 9
<b>12k. Aggression</b> — Does the participant sho others or exhibit other verbally or physically a	3 ,	hit or hurt	О	□ 1	<u> </u>
<b>12I.</b> If any of the psychosis and impulse contr present, at what age did they begin?	ol –related behavioral changes in	12h–12k are			
Personality		r	No	Yes	Unknown
<b>12m. Disinhibition</b> — Does the participant a that are not usually done or said in public? O or others? Do they talk personally to stranger	do things that are embarrassing	to caregivers	□o	<u> </u>	9
<b>12n. Personality change</b> — Does the partici uncharacteristic of the participant, such as ur <i>delusions)</i> , unusual dress, or unusual eating b	nusual collecting, suspiciousness (		По	<u> </u>	<u></u> 9
12o. Loss of empathy — Does the participar	t fail to take others' feelings into a	account?	$\Box_0$	□ 1	<u></u> 9
<b>12p. Obsessions and/or compulsions</b> — Do focus on particular ideas or activities, and/or behaviors or stereotypical verbal phrases?			□0	<u> </u>	<u></u> 9
<b>12q. Explosive anger</b> — Does the participan outbursts of anger/rage?	t have a "short fuse"? Do they disp	olay explosive	□0	<b>□</b> 1	<u> </u>
<b>12r. Substance use</b> — Does the participant of consumption of recreational, psychoactive, of increase compared with prior habits, and beyon	r typically abused substances (sub	ostantial	□ <sub>0</sub>	□ 1	<u> </u>
<b>12r1. IF YES,</b> record substance(s) involved (Check all that apply)		12r1b.	Alcohol Sedative/h Opiate	ypnotic	

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12r1e.

12r1f.

1 Cannabis

1 Other (SPECIFY):

age did they begin?

12s. If any of the personality–related behavioral changes in 12m–12r are present, at what

Sec	tion 3 – Neuropsychiatric symptoms and behavioral changes			continued	
REA	1 sleep	No	Yes	Unknown	
	<b>12t. REM sleep behavior disorder</b> — While sleeping, does the participant appear to repeatedly act out their dreams ( <i>e.g.</i> , <i>punch or flail their arms</i> , <i>shout</i> , <i>or scream</i> )?	□ <sub>0</sub>	□ 1	<u></u> 9	
	12t1. IF YES, at what age did the dream enactment behavior begin?				
	12t2. Was REM sleep behavior disorder confirmed by polysomnography?	□ <sub>0</sub>	□ <sub>1</sub>	<u> </u>	
Oth	er	No	Yes	Unknown	
	12u. Other behavioral changes (SPECIFY):	□ o	□ <sub>1</sub>		
13.	Overall mode of onset for behavioral changes: Indicate the mode of onset for the most prominent behavioral problem that is causing the participant's complaints and/or affecting the participant's function.  1 Gradual 2 Subacute 3 Abrupt		4 Other (SPECIFY):		
			99 Unknown		
Sec	tion 4 – Motor changes				
	sider if the participant currently has meaningful change in motor function <b>that represents a ch</b> eline prior to the current syndrome and is potentially due to a disorder affecting the centr				
14.	Based on the clinician's judgment, is the participant currently experiencing any meaningful changes in motor function?	0 No (SKIP TO QUESTION 19)			
The	clinician must use their best judgment to estimate an age of onset for the following motor symptoms	(if preser	nt).		
15.	Indicate whether the participant has meaningful change in motor function:				
Mo		No	Yes	Unknown	
	<b>15a. Gait disorder</b> — Has the participant's walking changed, not specifically due to arthritis, injury, or peripheral neuropathy? Are they unsteady, or do they shuffle when walking, have little or no arm-swing, or drag a foot?		□ <sub>1</sub>	<u> </u>	
	<b>15b. Falls</b> — Has the participant had an increase in frequency of falls compared with their stable baseline prior to the current syndrome?	□ <sub>0</sub>		<u></u> 9	
	<b>15c. Slowness</b> — Has the participant noticeably slowed down in walking, moving, or writing by hand, other than due to an injury or illness?	□ <sub>0</sub>	<b>□</b> 1	<u>9</u>	
	<b>15d. Tremors</b> — Has the participant had rhythmic shaking, especially in the hands, arms, legs, head, mouth, or tongue?	О	□ 1	<u></u> 9	
	<b>15e. Limb weakness</b> — Has the participant noticed a change (abrupt or gradual) in limb function such that an arm and/or leg is weak compared to their prior baseline?	□ <sub>0</sub>	□ 1	<u></u> 9	
	<b>15f. Change in facial expression</b> — Has the participant's facial expression changed or become more "wooden," or masked and unexpressive?	О	□ <sub>1</sub>	<u></u> 9	
	<b>15g. Change in speech</b> — Has the participant noted a change in speech ( <i>abrupt or gradual</i> ) such that speech is slurred, and/or the ability to articulate the tongue and lips to form words and sentences has declined compared to their baseline?	□ <sub>0</sub>	□1	<u> </u>	
	<b>15h.</b> If changes in motor function are present in 15a–15g, at what age did they begin?				
16.	Mode of onset for motor changes: Indicate the mode of onset for the <b>most prominent</b> motor problem that	4 Other (SPECIFY):		IFY):	
	is causing the participant's complaints and/or affecting the participant's function. Subacute $\Box_3$ Abrupt		99 Unknown		
		No	Yes	Unknown	
	Were changes in motor function suggestive of parkinsonism?	o	1	9	
18.	Were changes in motor function suggestive of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) (e.g., changes in weakness and/or muscle twitches in one or more limbs, slurred speech, etc.)?	□ <sub>0</sub>	□1	<u></u> 9	

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Section 5 – Overall course of decline and predominant domain							
19.	Overall course of decline of cognitive	/ behavioral / moto	syndrome:		1 Gradually progressive 2 Stepwise 3 Static 4 Fluctuating 5 Improved 8 Not applicable 9 Unknown		
20.	Indicate the <b><u>predominant</u></b> domain the participant:	aat was first recogniz	zed as chang	ed in	1 Cognition 2 Behavior 3 Motor function 8 Not applicable 9 Unknown	50	
					401		

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