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



## Form B9: Clinician Judgment of Symptoms

In-pers	on Remote							
ADRC r	name: Participant ID: Form date:	:	/	_ /	. — — —			
Visit #:	Examiner's initials: Language: English  Spani	ish 🗌						
or co-p	UCTIONS: This form is to be completed by the clinician. <u>Questions below are not intenc</u> oarticipant. For all questions the clinician must use their best judgment about whether at when symptoms began based on information from participant and co-participant. OS Coding Guidebook for Initial Visit Packet, Form B9. Check only <u>one</u> box per quest	symptoms a For addition	ire presei	nt and m	ake their			
Secti	on 1 – Declines in function							
Report	ed by participant.							
1.		0 No 1 Yes			assessed/ impaired			
2.					assessed/ impaired			
3.		o No 1 Yes			assessed/ impaired			
Reported by co-participant.								
4.		0 No 1 Yes	8 Thei	e is no c	o-participant			
5.		o No 1 Yes	8 Thei	e is no c	o-participant			
6.		o No 1 Yes	8 Thei	e is no c	o-participant			
Report	red by clinician							
7.	7. Has the participant had declines in any cognitive domain, behavioral domain, or neuropsychiatric/behavioral symptoms?							
Secti	on 2 – Cognitive impairment							
Consider if the participant currently is meaningfully impaired, relative to stable baseline prior to onset of current syndrome:								
8.	Based on the clinician's judgment, is the participant currently experiencing meaningful impairment in cognition?							
The cli	nician must use their best judgment to estimate an age of onset for the following cognitiv	e symptoms	(if preser	nt).				
9.	Indicate whether the participant is meaningfully impaired in the following cognitive	domains o	r has fluc	tuating o	ognition:			
			No	Yes	Unknown			
7	<b>9a. Memory</b> — For example, do they forget conversations and/or dates, repeat quest and/or statements, misplace things more than usual?	stions,	О	□ 1	<u> </u>			
	<b>9b. Orientation</b> — For example, do they have trouble knowing the day, month, and forget names of people they know well? Recognize familiar locations, or get lost in follocations.		О	<b>□</b> 1	<u></u> 9			
	<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?		□ <sub>0</sub>	<b>□</b> 1	<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 comprehe	ension?	□ <sub>0</sub>	□ 1	<u></u> 9			

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Partici	pant ID: / / Vi	sit #:		
Secti	on 2 – Cognitive impairment			continued
		No	Yes	Unknown
	<b>9e. Visuospatial function</b> — Do they have difficulty interpreting visual stimuli or finding their way around in familiar environments?	По	<b>□</b> 1	□9
	<b>9f. Attention/concentration</b> — Does the participant have a short attention span or limited ability to concentrate? Are they easily distracted?	О	□ 1	<u></u> 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?	□o	<b>□</b> 1	9
	9h. Other (SPECIFY):	$\Box_0$		
	<b>9i.</b> If any of the cognitive–related behavioral symptoms in Q9a–Q9h 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 is causing the participant's complaints and/or affecting the participant's function.	☐4 Other (SPECIFY): ☐99 Unknown		IFY):
Secti	ion 3 – Behavioral changes			
Consi	der if the participant currently manifests meaningful change in behavior, relative to stable basone, and not explained by longstanding psychiatric disorder:	eline prid	or to ons	et of current
11.	Based on the clinician's judgment, is the participant currently experiencing meaningful change in behavior?	N 14)		
The cli	nician must use their best judgment to estimate an age of onset for the following behavioral sympto	ms (if pre	sent).	
12.	Indicate whether the participant manifests meaningful change in behavior:			
		No	Yes	Unknown
Мо	od			
	<b>12a. Apathy/withdrawal</b> — Has the participant lost interest in or displayed a reduced ability to initiate usual activities and social interaction, such as conversing with family and/or friends?	□ <sub>0</sub>	□ 1	<u></u> 9
	<b>12b. Depressed mood</b> — Does the participant have periods where they seem to be depressed for two weeks or more (e.g., shown loss of interest or pleasure in nearly all activities, sadness, hopelessness, loss of appetite, fatigue)?	□ <sub>0</sub>	□ 1	9
	<b>12c. Anxiety</b> — For example, do they show signs of nervousness (e.g., frequent sighing, anxious facial expressions, or hand-wringing) and/or excessive worrying?	□ <sub>0</sub>	□1	<u></u> 9
	<b>12d. Euphoria</b> — Does the participant have periods where they seem to be too cheerful or euphoric for two weeks or more?	□ <sub>0</sub>	□ 1	<u></u> 9
	<b>12e. Irritability</b> — Does the participant overreact (e.g., by shouting, or voicing irritation at family members or others)?	□ <sub>0</sub>	□1	<u></u> 9
	<b>12f. Agitation</b> — Does the participant have trouble sitting still? Do they frequently rummage through drawers or closets?	□ <sub>0</sub>		<u></u> 9
7	<b>12g.</b> If any of the mood–related behavioral changes in Q12a–Q12f are present, at what age did they begin?		_	

Participant ID:	Form date:	/	/	Visit #:	
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Secti	ion 3 – Behavioral changes				continued	
			No	Yes	Unknown	
Psy	ychosis and impulse control					
	12h. Visual hallucinations		О	□ 1	<u></u> 9	
	<b>12h1. IF YES,</b> do their hallucinations include patterns that are not defias pixelation of flat uniform surfaces?	nite objects, such	О	□ 1	<u> </u>	
	<b>12h2. IF YES,</b> do their hallucinations include well formed and detailed or people, either as independent images or as part of other objects?	images of objects	О	□ 1	9	
	12i. Auditory hallucinations		О		9	
	<b>12i1. IF YES,</b> do the auditory hallucinations include simple sounds like simple sounds?	knocks or other	□ <sub>0</sub>	<b>□</b> 1	9	
	<b>12i2. IF YES,</b> do the auditory hallucinations include complex sounds li words, or music?	ke voices speaking	□ <sub>0</sub>		<u></u> 9	
	12j. Abnormal, false, or delusional beliefs		О		<u></u> 9	
	<b>12k. Aggression</b> — Does the participant verbally abuse, or hit or kick other caregivers, strangers)?	ers (family,	<b>□</b> 0	□ 1	9	
	12I. If any of the psychosis and impulse control –related behavioral changes in Q12h–Q12k are present, at what age did they begin?  — — —					
Per	rsonality					
	<b>12m. Disinhibition</b> — Does the participant use inappropriate coarse lang inappropriate speech or behaviors in public or in the home? Do they talk p strangers or have disregard for personal hygiene?		□ <sub>0</sub>	□ 1	<u> </u>	
	<b>12n. Personality change</b> — Does the participant exhibit bizarre behavior uncharacteristic of the participant, such as unusual collecting, suspicious <i>delusions</i> ), unusual dress, or unusual eating behaviors?		О		<u> </u>	
	12o. Loss of empathy — Does the participant fail to take others' feelings i	into account?	О	<u> </u>	<u></u> 9	
	<b>12p. Obsessions and/or compulsions</b> — For example, do they repeatedly focus on particular ideas or activities, and/or have they developed new habehaviors or stereotypical verbal phrases?		По	□ 1	<u> </u>	
	<b>12q. Explosive anger</b> — Does the participant have a "short fuse"? Do they outbursts of anger/rage?	y display explosive	О	<b>□</b> 1	9	
	<b>12r. Substance Use</b> — Does the participant currently show evidence of exconsumption of recreational, psychoactive, or typically abused substances increase compared with prior habits, and beyond medical necessity if prescrib	s (substantial	О	□ 1	<u></u> 9	
		lcohol edative/hypnotic piate		1 Cocair 1 Other	ne (SPECIFY):	
	<b>12s.</b> If any of the personality–related behavioral changes in Q12m–Q12r at at what age did they begin?	re present,		-		
REA	M Sleep					
7	<b>12t. REM sleep behavior disorder</b> — While sleeping, does the participant repeatedly act out their dreams? (e.g., punch or flail their arms, shout, or screen		О	□ 1	<u></u> 9	
12t1. IF YES, at what age did the dream enactment behavior begin?						
	12t2. Was REM sleep behavior disorder confirmed by polysomnograph	ny?	□ <sub>0</sub>	□ 1	9	
	12u. Other behavioral changes (SPECIFY):		□ <sub>0</sub>	□ 1		
13.	Indicate the mode of onset for the <b>most prominent</b> behavioral $\Box_2$	1 Gradual 2 Subacute	4 Other (SPECIFY):			
	affecting the participant's complaints and/or affecting the participant's function.		□99 Unknown			

little or no arm-swing, or drag a foot?  15b. Falls — Has the participant had an increase in frequency of falls compared with their stable baseline prior to the current syndrome?  15c. Slowness — Has the participant noticeably slowed down in walking, moving, or writing	vous system					
Consider if the participant currently has meaningful change in motor function that represents a change repaseline prior to the current syndrome and is potentially due to a disorder affecting the central nervers.  14. Based on the clinician's judgment, is the participant currently experiencing any meaningful changes in motor function?  The clinician must use their best judgment to estimate an age of onset for the following motor symptoms (if presents).  Indicate whether the participant has meaningful change in motor function:  Notor  15a. Gait disorder — 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?  15b. Falls — Has the participant had an increase in frequency of falls compared with their stable baseline prior to the current syndrome?	vous system					
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Motor  15a. Gait disorder — 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?  15b. Falls — Has the participant had an increase in frequency of falls compared with their stable baseline prior to the current syndrome?						
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injury, or peripheral neuropathy? Are they unsteady, or do they shuffle when walking, have little or no arm-swing, or drag a foot?  15b. Falls — Has the participant had an increase in frequency of falls compared with their stable baseline prior to the current syndrome?  15c. Slowness — Has the participant noticeably slowed down in walking, moving, or writing						
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15c. Slowness — Has the participant noticeably slowed down in walking, moving, or writing	0 🗖 1	<u></u> 9				
by hand, other than due to an injury or illness?	0 🗆 1	<u></u> 9				
<b>15d. Tremors</b> — Has the participant had rhythmic shaking, especially in the hands, arms, legs, head, mouth, or tongue?	0 🗆 1	<u></u> 9				
15e. Limb weakness — 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?	0 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?	0 1	<u></u> 9				
15g. Change in speech — Has the participant noted a change in speech (abrupt or gradual) 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?	0  1	<u> </u>				
15h. 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 most prominent motor  1 Gradual  2 Subacute	4 Other (SPECIFY):					
problem that is causing the participant's complaints and/or affecting the participant's function.	99 Unknown					
17. Were changes in motor function suggestive of parkinsonism?	0 01	<u></u> 9				
<b>18.</b> 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.)	0 01	<u></u> 9				
Section 5 – Overall course of decline and predominant domain						
syndrome: 2 Stepwise 2	5 Improved 8 Not applica 9 Unknown	ble				
	8 Not applica 9 Unknown	ble				

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