

**INITIAL VISIT PACKET** NACC UNIFORM DATA SET (UDS) — FTLD MODULE

# Form A3F: Family History: Affected Family Members

Center: \_\_\_\_\_ Subject ID: \_\_\_\_\_ Form Date: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

**NOTE: This form is to be completed by a clinician with experience in evaluating patients with frontotemporal lobar degeneration. For additional clarification and examples, see FTLD Coding Guidebook for Initial Visit Packet, Form A3F.**

Visit #: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Examiner's initials: \_\_\_\_\_

**"AFFECTED FAMILY MEMBERS"** — Please consider blood relatives only. For the purposes of Form A3F, "affected" means affected by dementia **OR** by any of the non-normal clinical diagnoses listed in Appendix 1 on page 4 of this form.

AFFECTED FAMILY MEMBERS			
1a. Are there affected family members? (See box above for definition of "affected.") <b>If the answer is "No" or "Unknown," please skip the rest of this form.</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 No	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> 9 Unknown
1b. In this family, is there a known mutation in a gene associated with FTLD? <b>If the answer is "No" or "Unknown," please skip to Question 2.</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 No	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> 9 Unknown
1c. What is the predominant mutation?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 MAPT <input type="checkbox"/> 2 PGRN <input type="checkbox"/> 3 C9ORF72 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 FUS <input type="checkbox"/> 8 Other (SPECIFY: _____) <input type="checkbox"/> 9 Unknown		
1d. Is there evidence for this mutation in the form of commercial lab test documentation?	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 No	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> 9 Unknown
1e. Is there evidence for this mutation in the form of research lab test documentation?	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 No	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> 9 Unknown
1f. Is there evidence for this mutation in the form of family report?	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 No	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> 9 Unknown
1g. Is there other evidence for this mutation?	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 No <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes (SPECIFY: _____) <input type="checkbox"/> 9 Unknown		

**AFFECTED PARENTS** — Use the form below to provide information on affected parents only (see definition of “affected” in the box above).

<b>AFFECTED PARENTS</b>				
	a. Neurological problem*	b. Primary DX**	c. Method of evaluation***	d. Age of onset
2a. Mother	___	_____	___	_____
2b. Father	___	_____	___	_____

**\*Codes for neurological problems and psychiatric conditions**

- 1 Cognitive impairment/behavior change
- 2 Parkinsonism
- 3 ALS
- 4 Other neurologic condition such as multiple sclerosis or stroke
- 5 Psychiatric condition such as schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, or alcoholism
- 9 Unknown

**AFFECTED SIBLINGS** — Use the form below to provide information on affected siblings only (see definition of “affected” in the box on page 1 of this form).

“**Sibling’s birth year**” on this form **MUST** agree with the birth year listed for that sibling on UDS Initial Visit or UDS Follow-up Visit Form A3 and FTLD Module Initial Visit or FTLD Follow-up Visit Form A3aF (if applicable).

“**Unknown**” (9999) is not a permissible value. If birth year is unknown, please provide an approximate year on UDS Initial Visit Form A3 so that the sibling with unknown birth year ends up in correct birth order relative to the other siblings. (EXAMPLE: Suppose a subject is the oldest of three children. The subject was born in 1930 and the middle sibling in 1933; the youngest sibling’s birth year is unknown. An approximate birth year of 1934 or later should be assigned to the youngest sibling.) **Use that same birth year on FTLD Module Forms A3F and A3aF.**

If an affected sibling has already been listed on UDS Initial Visit Form A3 with a birth year of 9999, then UDS Initial Visit Form A3 must be edited so that an approximate birth year is entered, as described in the paragraph above. That same birth year should be entered below.

“**Sibling’s birth month**” should be filled out if known; otherwise, please enter “99”. Only full siblings should be listed.

**\*\*Codes for primary diagnosis**

See Appendix 1 on page 4 of this form

**\*\*\*Codes for method of evaluation**

For descriptions, see Appendix 2 on page 4 of this form

- 1 Autopsy
- 2 Examination
- 3 Medical record review from formal dementia evaluation
- 4 Review of general medical records AND informant and/or subject telephone interview
- 5 Review of general medical records only
- 6 Subject and/or informant telephone interview
- 7 Family report

<b>AFFECTED SIBLINGS</b>					
	a. Sibling’s birth mo / yr	b. Neurological problem*	c. Primary DX**	d. Method of evaluation***	e. Age of onset
3a.	___ / _____	___	_____	___	_____
3b.	___ / _____	___	_____	___	_____
3c.	___ / _____	___	_____	___	_____
3d.	___ / _____	___	_____	___	_____
3e.	___ / _____	___	_____	___	_____
3f.	___ / _____	___	_____	___	_____
3g.	___ / _____	___	_____	___	_____
3h.	___ / _____	___	_____	___	_____
3i.	___ / _____	___	_____	___	_____
3j.	___ / _____	___	_____	___	_____
3k.	___ / _____	___	_____	___	_____
3l.	___ / _____	___	_____	___	_____
3m.	___ / _____	___	_____	___	_____

**AFFECTED CHILDREN** — Use the form below to provide information on affected children only (see definition of “affected” in the box on page 1 of this form).

“**Child’s birth year**” on this form **MUST** agree with the birth year listed for that child on UDS Initial Visit or UDS Follow-up Visit Form A3 and FTLD Module Initial Visit or FTLD Follow-up Visit Form A3aF (if applicable).

“**Unknown**” (9999) is not a permissible value. If birth year is unknown, please provide an approximate year on UDS Initial Visit Form A3 so that the child with unknown birth year ends up in correct birth order relative to the other children. (EXAMPLE: Suppose a subject has three children. The oldest is a son born in 1960, the youngest a son born in 1964, and the middle child a girl whose birth year is unknown. The girl should be assigned an approximate birth year of 1962 or 1963.) Use that same birth year from UDS Initial Visit Form A3 on FTLD Module Forms A3F and A3aF.

If an affected child has already been listed on UDS Initial Visit Form A3 with a birth year of 9999, then UDS Initial Visit Form A3 must be edited so that an approximate birth year is entered, as described in the paragraph above. That same birth year should be entered below.

“**Child’s birth month**” should be filled out if known; otherwise, please enter “99”.

**\*Codes for neurological problems and psychiatric conditions**

- 1 Cognitive impairment/behavior change
- 2 Parkinsonism
- 3 ALS
- 4 Other neurologic condition such as multiple sclerosis or stroke
- 5 Psychiatric condition such as schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, or alcoholism
- 9 Unknown

**\*\*Codes for primary diagnosis**

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- 6 Subject and/or informant telephone interview
- 7 Family report

<b>AFFECTED CHILDREN</b>					
	a. Child's birth mo / yr	b. Neurological problem*	c. Primary DX**	d. Method of evaluation***	e. Age of onset
4a.	___ / _____	___	_____	___	_____
4b.	___ / _____	___	_____	___	_____
4c.	___ / _____	___	_____	___	_____
4d.	___ / _____	___	_____	___	_____
4e.	___ / _____	___	_____	___	_____
4f.	___ / _____	___	_____	___	_____
4g.	___ / _____	___	_____	___	_____
4h.	___ / _____	___	_____	___	_____
4i.	___ / _____	___	_____	___	_____
4j.	___ / _____	___	_____	___	_____
4k.	___ / _____	___	_____	___	_____
4l.	___ / _____	___	_____	___	_____
4m.	___ / _____	___	_____	___	_____

**\*\*APPENDIX 1: PRIMARY DIAGNOSIS CODES**

CODE	DIAGNOSIS	CODE	DIAGNOSIS
040	Mild cognitive impairment (MCI), not otherwise specified	140	Progressive supranuclear palsy
041	MCI — amnesic	150	Corticobasal syndrome/corticobasal degeneration
042	MCI — multiple domain with amnesia	160	Huntington's disease
043	MCI — single domain nonamnesic	170	Prion disease
044	MCI — multiple domain nonamnesic	180	Cognitive dysfunction from medications
045	Impaired, but not MCI	190	Cognitive dysfunction from medical illness
050	Alzheimer's disease	200	Depression
070	Dementia with Lewy bodies	210	Other major psychiatric illness
080	Vascular dementia	220	Down syndrome
100	Alcohol-related dementia	230	Parkinson disease
110	Dementia of undetermined etiology	240	Stroke
120	Behavioral variant frontotemporal dementia	250	Hydrocephalus
130	Primary progressive aphasia, semantic variant	260	Traumatic brain injury
131	Primary progressive aphasia, nonfluent/agrammatic variant	270	CNS neoplasm
132	Primary progressive aphasia, logopenic variant	280	Other
133	Primary progressive aphasia, not otherwise specified	310	Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
		320	Multiple sclerosis

**\*\*\*APPENDIX 2: METHOD OF EVALUATION**

- Autopsy** — If the autopsy was performed at an outside institution, **you must have the report** to code as diagnosis by autopsy.
- Examination** — The subject must have been examined in person at your ADC/institution or by genetic studies staff associated with your ADC/institution to code as diagnosis by examination. Medical records may or may not have been used when assigning diagnosis.
- Medical record review from formal dementia evaluation** — Medical records should be from an examination that focused specifically on dementia; that was performed by a neurologist, geriatrician, or psychiatrist; that includes a neurologic examination, an imaging study, and cognitive testing (e.g., MMSE, Blessed, or more formal tests). A telephone interview may also be used to collect additional information.
- Review of general medical records AND informant and/or subject telephone interview** — **General medical records** can be of various types, including those from a primary-care physician's office, hospitalization records, nursing home records, etc. They may include a neurologic exam and a cognitive test such as the MMSE along with a medical history. **The telephone interview** with the subject and/or the informant should include a medical history to capture the nature and presentation of cognitive deficits, if present, and age of onset if symptomatic. If the subject is normal or is in the early stages of dementia, brief formal cognitive testing should be included in the interview. Unless an affected subject is in the early stages of dementia, the interview should be conducted with an informant.
- Review of general medical records ONLY** — See definition No. 4 above. If general medical records are used to diagnose a subject as demented or not demented, they should include a medical history, neurologic exam, and a cognitive test such as an MMSE. In most cases, general medical records alone should not be used to assign a diagnosis of mild cognitive impairment, or of any of the FTLD spectrum subtypes, or of parkinsonian disorders other than Parkinson disease.
- Subject and/or informant telephone interview** — See definition No. 4 above.
- Family report** — Family report should be coded when the informant for the family reports a subject as having been diagnosed with a particular disorder. In most cases, family report alone should not be used to assign a diagnosis of mild cognitive impairment, or of any of the FTLD spectrum subtypes, or of parkinsonian disorders other than Parkinson disease.