NACC Uniform Data Set (UDS) — FTLD Module

Initial Visit Packet FORMS

Version 2.0, January 2012

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NOTE: Version 2 is NOT the most current version of the FTLD Moudle forms and is no longer used for data submission. For the most current version, please visit http://www.alz.washington.edu.

This packet last modified December 13, 2013.



Guide to abbreviations

AD	Alzheimer's disease
ADC	Alzheimer's Disease Center, any of 30 Centers across the United States participating in the Alzheimer's Disease Centers Program conducted by NIA
ADNI	Alzheimer's Disease Neuroimaging Initiative
ALS	Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
bvFTD	Behavioral variant frontotemporal dementia
CBD	Corticobasal degeneration
DLB	Dementia with Lewy bodies
FTLD	Frontotemporal lobar degeneration
FTLD Module	A collection of data concerning FTLD on subjects in the NACC Uniform Data Set and appended to the UDS
IVP	Initial Visit Packet, the set of forms completed at a subject's initial evaluation for submission to NACC
MCI	Mild cognitive impairment
MMSE	Mini-mental state examination
MND	Motor neuron disease
NACC	National Alzheimer's Coordinating Center, funded by NIA and charged with collecting data from the ADCs
NIA	National Institute on Aging, one of the U.S. National Institutes of Health
PLS	Primary lateral sclerosis
PPA	Primary progressive aphasia
SMA	Spinal muscular atrophy
UDS	Uniform Data Set, the longitudinal database maintained by NACC; the other components of the NACC database are the Minimum Data Set (MDS) and the Neuropathologic Data Set (NP)
UPDRS	Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale
VaD	Vascular dementia

A note on form numbering

Each NACC form has a unique two- to four-character number (e.g., B9, E2F, Z1, A3aF). For forms that are part of the FTLD Module to the UDS, the **last character is F.** As in the UDS, the **first character** of the form number indicates what kind of information is collected by the form:

- A: Family history (genetic) data
- B: Clinical data
- C: Neuropsychologic data
- E: Imaging data
- Z: Used only for the Form Checklist



INITIAL VISIT PACKET NACC UNIFORM DATA SET (UDS) — FTLD MODULE Form Z1F: Form Checklist

Center: ______ Subject ID: _____ Form Date: ____/__ /____

NOTE: This form is to be completed by clinic staff.

Visit #: _____

Examiner's initials: _____

NACC expects and intends that all FTLD forms will be attempted on all subjects being evaluated for the FTLD Module of the UDS, but we realize this may be impossible when the subject is terminally ill, or when there is no informant, or for other reasons. Nevertheless, NACC **requires** that Forms B3F, B9F, C1F, C2F, C3F, E2F, and E3F be submitted for a subject to be included in the FTLD Module of the UDS database, even though these forms may include some missing data.

For forms **not** designated as required, if it is not feasible to collect all or almost all of the data elements for a subject, and the ADC therefore decides not to attempt collection of those data, an explanation should be provided. Please indicate this decision by including the appropriate explanatory code and any additional comments.

KEY: If the specified form was not completed, please enter one of the following codes: 95=Physical problem 96=Cognitive/behavior problem 97=Other problem 98=Verbal refusal 99=Unknown or inadequate information

Form	Description	Submitted: Yes No	If not submitted, specify reason (see key, above)	Comments (provide if needed)
A3aF	Record of Consent for Biologic Specimen Use			
A3F	Family History: Affected Family Members			
B3F	Supplemental UPDRS	Required		
B9F	Clinical PPA and bvFTD Features	Required		
C1F	Neuropsychological Battery Summary Scores	Required		
C2F	Social Norms Questionnaire	Required		
C3F	Social Behavior Observer Checklist	Required		
C4F	Behavioral Inhibition Scale	□1 □0		
C5F	Interpersonal Reactivity Index	□1 □0		
C6F	Revised Self-monitoring Scale	□1 □0		
E2F	Imaging Available	Required		
E3F	Imaging in Diagnosis	Required		



Form A3aF: Record of Consent for Biologic Specimen Use

Cent	Center: Subject ID:				Form Date: _	/	/	
base	E: This form is to be completed b d on an existing consent at clinic D Coding Guidebook for Initial Vis	Exa			·			
	of these forms will be completed							
1.	What relative's consent is being	recorded on this form?	$\Box 1$	Mother				
	NOTE: "Unknown" (9999) is no	•	□2	Father				
	value for sibling's or child's birth yeunknown, please provide an approx Initial Visit Form A3 so that the sibup in correct birth order relative to children.	• •	□3	Sibling (sibling	's birth year:)	
		U U	4	Child (child's b	irth year:))	
"Sibling's birth year" or "child's birth year" on this form MUST agree with the birth year listed for that person on UDS Initial Visit or UDS Follow-up Visit Form A3 and FTLD Module Initial Visit or FTLD Follow-up Visit Form								

Please indicate that the above relative provided consent for the following. The wording need not be identical but should explicitly express the same points.

1a.	I permit my sample to be stored and used in future research of neurologic disease at (home institution).	🗌 0 No	□ 1 Yes
1b.	I permit my sample to be stored and used in future research at (home institution) to learn about, prevent, or treat other health problems.	□0 No	□ 1 Yes
1c.	There is a small chance that some commercial value may result from my sample at the National Cell Repository for Alzheimer's Disease (NCRAD). If that would happen, I would not be offered a share in any profits. I permit (home institution) to give my sample to researchers at other institutions.	□0 No	□ 1 Yes

A3F (if applicable).



INITIAL VISIT PACKET NACC UNIFORM DATA SET (UDS) — FTLD MODULE Form A3F: Family History: Affected Family Members

Center:	Subject ID:	Fo	orm Date:/_	/	
NOTE: This form is to be completed l with frontotemporal lobar degeneration FTLD Coding Guidebook for Initial Vis	on. For additional clarification and	• •		Visit #: '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.

AFFE	CTED FAMILY MEMBERS			
1a.	Are there affected family members? (See box above for definition of "affected.") If the answer is "No" or "Unknown," please skip the rest of this form.	🗌 0 No	1 Yes	9 Unknown
1b.	In this family, is there a known mutation in a gene associated with FTLD? If the answer is "No" or "Unknown," please skip to Question 2.	0 No	1 Yes	9 Unknown
1c.	What is the predominant mutation?	1 MAPT 2 PGRN 3 C9ORF 4 FUS 8 Other (3) 9 Unknov	SPECIFY:)
1d.	Is there evidence for this mutation in the form of commercial lab test documentation?	🗌 0 No	🗌 1 Yes	9 Unknown
1e.	Is there evidence for this mutation in the form of research lab test documentation?	🗌 0 No	🗌 1 Yes	9 Unknown
1f.	Is there evidence for this mutation in the form of family report?	🗌 0 No	🗌 1 Yes	9 Unknown
1g.	Is there other evidence for this mutation?	0 No 1 Yes (SP	'ECIFY:)

AFFECTED PARENTS — Use the form below to provide information on <u>affected parents only</u> (see definition of "affected" in the box above).

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

AFFECTED SIBLINGS — Use the form below to provide information on <u>affected siblings</u> <u>only</u> (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.

AFFECTED SIBLINGS

	CIED SIBLINGS				
	a. Sibling's birth mo / yr	b. Neurological problem*	c. Primary DX**	d. Method of evaluation***	e. Age of onset
За.	/				
3b.	/				
3c.	/				
3d.	/				
3e.	/				
3f.	/				
3g.	/				
3h.	/				
3i.	/				
3j.	/				
3k.	/				
31.	/				
3m.	/				

*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

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

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".

AFFE	AFFECTED CHILDREN						
	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.	/						
41.	/						
4m.	/						

*Codes for neurological problems and psychiatric conditions

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

**Codes for primary diagnosis

See Appendix 1 on page 4 of this form

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

CODE	DIAGNOSIS	CODE	DIAGNOSIS
040	Mild cognitive impairment (MCI), not otherwise specified	140	Progressive supranuclear palsy
041	MCI — amnestic	150	Corticobasal syndrome/corticobasal
042	MCI — multiple domain with amnesia		degeneration
043	MCI — single domain nonamnestic	160	Huntington's disease
044	MCI — multiple domain nonamnestic	170	Prion disease
045	Impaired, but not MCI	180	Cognitive dysfunction from medications
050	Alzheimer's disease	190	Cognitive dysfunction from medical illness
070	Dementia with Lewy bodies	200	Depression
080	Vascular dementia	210	Other major psychiatric illness
100	Alcohol-related dementia	220	Down syndrome
110	Dementia of undetermined etiology	230	Parkinson disease
120	Behavioral variant frontotemporal dementia	240	Stroke
130	Primary progressive aphasia, semantic variant	250	Hydrocephalus
131	Primary progressive aphasia, nonfluent/agrammatic variant	260	Traumatic brain injury
132	Primary progressive aphasia, logopenic variant	270	CNS neoplasm
133	Primary progressive aphasia, not otherwise specified	280	Other
		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. 1.
- 2. 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 3. 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, 4. 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 5. 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. 6.
- Family report Family report should be coded when the informant for the family reports a subject as having been diagnosed with a 7. 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.



INITIAL VISIT PACKET NACC UNIFORM DATA SET (UDS) — FTLD MODULE Form B3F: Supplemental UPDRS

Center: ____

Subject ID: _____ Form Date: ____/____

Examiner's initials: _____

NOTE: This form is to be completed by the clinician or other trained health professional. For additional clarification and examples, see FTLD Module Coding Guidebook for Initial Visit Packet, Form B3F. Check only one box per question.

		Not to a degree that would justify		– with Imetry	Yes — without major	
		such a diagnosis	L>R	R>L	asymmetry	Untestable
SECT	ION A					
A1.	Does the subject have limb or torso fasciculations consistent with a diagnosis of spinal muscular atrophy (SMA) or amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS)*?	0	1	2	3	
A2.	Does the subject have limb weakness and/or hyperreflexia consistent with a diagnosis of primary lateral sclerosis (PLS) or ALS*?	0	1	2	3	
A3.	Does the subject have bulbar weakness and/or fasciculations consistent with a diagnosis of ALS*?	0			3	
A4.	Does the subject have eye movement abnormalities consistent with a diagnosis of progressive supranuclear palsy (PSP)*?	0			3	
A5.	Does the subject have dystonia* or rigidity consistent with a diagnosis of corticobasal degeneration (CBD)*?	0	1	2	3	
A6.	Is there ideomotor apraxia* consistent with a diagnosis of CBD?	0	1	2	3	8
A7.	Is the alien limb phenomenon* present consistent with a diagnosis of CBD?	0	1	2		8
A8.	Is there myoclonus* consistent with a diagnosis of CBD?	0	1	2	3	
A9.	Is there a cortical sensory deficit* consistent with a diagnosis of CBD?	0	1	2	3	8

*NOTE: For the items marked with an asterisk, definitions and explanations can be found in the FTLD Module Coding Guidebook for Initial Visit Packet, Form B3F.

SEC	TION B	Gait disturban	ces	
B1.	Severity		□ o	Normal
			[] 1	Slight alteration in speed or fluidity of gait
			2	Walks with difficulty but requires no assistance
			3	Severe disturbance
			4	Cannot walk at all
			8	Untestable (SPECIFY REASON):
B2.	Туре		Πo	Normal
			1	Hemiparetic (spastic)
			2	Foot drop gait (lower motor neuron)
			3	Ataxic gait
			4	Parkinsonian gait
			5	Apractic gait ("magnetic gait")
			6	Antalgic gait
			7	Other gait disorder not listed above (SPECIFY):
			8	Untestable (SPECIFY REASON):



INITIAL VISIT PACKET NACC UNIFORM DATA SET (UDS) — FTLD MODULE Form B9F: Clinical PPA and bvFTD Features

Center: ____

Subject ID: _____ Form Date: ____/___

NOTE: This form is to be completed by a clinician with experience in evaluating subjects with frontotemporal lobar degeneration. For additional clarification, see FTLD Coding Guidebook for Initial Visit Packet, Form B9F. Check only one box per question.

Examiner's	initials:	

Visit #: _____

Gateway question for primary progressive aphasia (PPA)					
		No	Yes		
1.	Does the subject have an acquired and progressive difficulty with language* consistent with PPA of a neurodegenerative type?	0	1		
	*DIFFICULTY WITH LANGUAGE: Other than simple dysarthria, are there difficulties with retrieving, using, repeating, sequencing, or understanding words?				
	If answer is "No", check "0 (Absent)" for Questions 2–11 and "0 (No)" for Question 12.				

Characterizing speech and language symptoms / assigning PPA subtype					
these respo	hese features present on the current examination? Note: many of items are also evaluated in the neuropsychological assessment. The nses recorded here should represent the consensus of the clinical neuropsychological evaluation.	Absent	Questionably present	Definitely present	Not evaluated
2.	Poor object naming (Core diagnostic feature of semantic variant; abnormal in all variants)	□ o	1	2	9
3.	Impoverished word selection / retrieval in spontaneous speech or writing (Core diagnostic feature of logopenic variant; abnormal in all variants)	□ o	□ 1	2	9
4.	Impaired word comprehension (Core diagnostic feature of semantic variant; absent in other variants)	0	1	2	9
5.	Poor object/person knowledge (Secondary diagnostic feature of semantic variant; absent in other variants)	□ o	1	2	9
6.	Grammatical simplification or grammatical errors in speech or writing (Core diagnostic feature of nonfluent/agrammatic variant)	0	1	2	9
7.	Effortful, halting speech (Core diagnostic feature of nonfluent/agrammatic variant)	□ o	1	2	9

Characterizing speech and language symptoms / assigning PPA subtype (continued)					
		Absent	Questionably present	Definitely present	Not evaluated
8.	Circumlocutory, empty speech (Secondary diagnostic feature of logopenic variant; also present in semantic variant)	□ o	1	2	9
9.	Speech sound/word errors (paraphasias) (Secondary diagnostic feature of logopenic variant; abnormal in nonfluent/ agrammatic variant)	Οo	1	2	9
10.	Impaired speech repetition (inability to repeat verbatim sentence-length material) (Core diagnostic feature of logopenic variant; present in nonfluent/agrammatic type; absent in semantic variant)	O	1	2	9
11.	Surface dyslexia and dysgraphia — also refer to Word Reading Test from FTLD Neuropsychological Battery (Secondary feature of semantic variant)	O	1	2	9
12.	ROOT DIAGNOSIS OF PPA Does the subject have an acquired and progressive difficulty with language consistent with PPA of a neurodegenerative type AND is the language disorder the most prominent deficit at symptom outset and for the initial phase (1–2 years) of the disorder?	0 No Proceed to Question 14		1 Yes — Meets root diagnosis of PPA Proceed to Question 13	
13.	Consensus diagnosis of dominant PPA subtype based on clinician and neuropsychologist judgment NOTE: The diagnostic criteria in this module do not match the criteria in UDS V2.0 (Form D1). While Version 2.0 of the UDS is still in use, keep the two sets of diagnostic criteria separate.	2 PP/ (nf/	A, semantic va A, nonfluent/a gPPA) A, logopenic v A not otherwis	grammatic v ariant	

Gat	Gateway question for behavioral variant frontotemporal dementia (bvFTD)					
		No	Yes			
14.	Does the subject have acquired, clinically important alterations in behavior, personality, or comportment consistent with bvFTD of a neurodegenerative type?	□ o	□ 1			
	If answer is "No", check "0 (Absent)" for Questions 15–21 and "0 (Meets <3 of the features described in Questions 15–21: does not meet criteria for bvFTD; or an exclusionary feature is present.)" for Question 22.					

Characterizing symptoms of bvFTD						
	the following symptoms/behaviors been prominent, persistent, and ent in (approximately) the past three years?	Absent	Questionably present	Definitely present	Not evaluated	
15.	Disinhibition Socially inappropriate behavior; loss of manners or decorum; impulsive, rash, or careless actions	0	1	2	9	
16.	Apathy or inertia Loss of interest, drive, and motivation; decreased initiation of behavior	0	1	2	9	
17.	Loss of sympathy/empathy Diminished response to other people's needs or feelings; diminished social interest, interrelatedness, or personal warmth	0	1	2	9	
18.	Ritualistic / compulsive behavior Simple repetitive movements or complex compulsive or ritualistic behaviors	0	1	2	9	
19.	Hyperorality and appetite changes Altered food preferences, binge eating, increased consumption of alcohol or cigarettes, oral exploration or consumption of inedible objects	0	1	2	9	
20.	Changes on neuropsychological testing consistent with bvFTD (refer to neuropsychological evaluation and neuropsychologist's impression)	0	1	2	9	
21.	Impaired daily functioning Are these alterations in behavior, personality, or comportment the principal cause of impaired daily living activities?	0	1	2	9	

Center:	Subject ID:	Fo	orm Date://///
22.	Does the subject meet the criteria for clinical probable* or possible**	0	Meets <3 of the features described
	bvFTD syndrome? *PROBABLE: Meets three of the above criteria and has impaired		in Questions 15–21: does not meet criteria for bvFTD; or an exclusionary
	daily functioning and has imaging consistent with bvFTD.		feature is present. Probable bvFTD.
	**POSSIBLE: Meets three of the above criteria but is not functionally impaired or does not having imaging consistent with bvFTD.		Meets criteria for possible bvFTD
	NOTE: The diagnostic criteria in this module do not match the criteria in UDS V2.0 (Form D1). While Version 2.0 of the UDS is still in use, keep the two sets of diagnostic criteria separate.		and has impaired daily functioning but without evidence of diagnostic imaging.
		3	Meets criteria for possible bvFTD (with or without evidence of

diagnostic imaging), but daily functioning is not significantly

impaired.

		No	Yes	Uncertain
23.	Was an electromyogram (EMG) performed at this visit? If answer is "1 (Yes)", SKIP TO QUESTION 25.	□ o	1	
24.	Has an EMG been performed in the past year? If answer is "O (No)", SKIP TO QUESTION 26.	0	1	
25.	If an EMG was performed, did it show evidence of motor neuron disease?	Οo	1	9

If subject has only one diagnosis (either PPA or bvFTD), then END FORM HERE.						
26. For subjects with a dia bvFTD, which diagnos	agnosis of both PPA and is appeared first?	□ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5 □ 9	bvFTD PPA, semantic variant PPA, nonfluent/agrammatic variant PPA, logopenic variant PPA not otherwise specified Unknown			



INITIAL VISIT PACKET NACC UNIFORM DATA SET (UDS) — FTLD MODULE Form C1F: Neuropsychological Battery Summary Scores

Center:	Subject ID:	Form Date:	//	
NOTE: This form is to be completed b	y ADC or clinic staff. For test administration and		Visit #:	
e ,	debook for Initial Visit Packet, Form C1F. Time to Ild be reported at the end of form C3F.) Exa	miner's initials:	

KEY: If the subject cannot complete any of the following exams, please give the reason by entering one of the following codes in the first data element and skip the rest of the data elements for that test:

95 = Physical problem 96 = Cognitive/behavior problem 97 = Other problem 98 = Verbal refusal

1.	Benson Complex Figure Copy 1a. Total score for copy of Benson figure (0–17)
2.	Verbal Fluency: Phonemic Test
	2a. Number of correct F-words generated in 1 minute (0–40)
	2b. Number of F-words repeated in 1 minute (0–15)
	2c. Number of non-F-words and rule violation errors in 1 minute (0–15)
	2d. Number of correct L-words generated in 1 minute (0–40)
	2e Number of L-words repeated in one minute $(0-15)$

20.		
2f.	Number of non-L-words and rule violation errors in 1 minute (0–15)	
2g.	TOTAL number of correct F-words and L-words (0-80)	
2h.	TOTAL number of F-word and L-word repetition errors (0–30)	
2i.	TOTAL number of non-F/L words and rule violation errors (0–30)	

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KEY: 95 = Physical problem 96 = Cognitive/behavior problem 97 = Other problem 98 = Verbal refusal

3.	Word Reading Test — Regular and Irregular Words	
	REGULAR	
	3a. Total completely accurate words (0–15)	
	3b. Total semantically related inaccurate words (0–15)	
	3c. Total other phonologically related words or nonword errors (0–15)	
	IRREGULAR	
	3d. Total completely accurate words (0–15)	
	3e. Total semantically related inaccurate words (0–15)	
	3f. Total words that are "regularized" (read using "phonics," e.g., sew read as sue) $(0-15)$.	
	3g. Total other phonologically related words or nonword errors (0–15)	
4.	Benson Complex Figure Delay (Recall)	
	4a. Total score for 10- to 15-minute delayed drawing of Benson figure (0–17)	
	4b. Recognized original stimulus from among four options?	🗌 0 No
		1 Yes
5.	Semantic Word-picture Matching Test	
	5a. Total correct word-picture matches (0–20)	
6.	Semantic Associates Test	

Semantic Associates Test		
6a. Total correct animal associations (0–8)	<u> </u>	
6b. Total correct tool associations (0–8)		
6c. Sum of all correct associations (Semantic Associates Test total score) (0–16)		

7.	Northwestern Anagram Test — Short Form		
	7a. Correct subject who-questions (0–5)		
	7b. Correct object who-questions (0–5)		
	7c. Total score: sum of all correct questions (0–10)		

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Center:	Subject ID:
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_____ Form Date: ____/___/_____

Visit #: _____

KEY: 95 = Physical problem 96 = Cognitive/behavior problem 97 = Other problem 98 = Verbal refusal

8.	Sentence Repetition Test		
	8a.	Number of completely accurate sentences (0–5)	
	8b.	Total number of words omitted from sentences (0–37)	
	8c.	Total number of semantically related or unrelated incorrect real words (0–20)	
	8d.	Total number of phonologically related words or nonword errors (0–20)	

9.	Noun and Verb Naming Subtests		
	9a. Total nouns correct (0–16)		
	9b. Total verbs correct (0–16)		
	9c. Noun-to-verb ratio (total nouns correct / total verbs correct)		

10.	Sentence Reading Test		
	10a.	Number of completely accurate sentences (0–5)	
	10b.	Total number of words omitted from sentence (0–37)	
	10c.	Total number of semantically related or unrelated incorrect real words (0–20) $\ldots \ldots$	
	10d.	Total number of phonologically related words or nonword errors (0–20)	



INITIAL VISIT PACKET NACC UNIFORM DATA SET (UDS) — FTLD MODULE Form C2F: Social Norms Questionnaire¹

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CENTER

This questionnaire is designed to be completed **by the subject in the presence of a qualified psychologist or psychometrist** as part of a face-to-face battery of tests. The examiner should read and explain the instructions to the subject, then ask the subject to complete the questionnaire. If the subject asks for clarification of the procedure or questions, it is acceptable for the examiner to discuss the questionnaire with him or her. Tell the subject that "Don't know" and "Not applicable" are not allowable responses for any item. While it is permissible to help a cognitively impaired subject understand and complete the questionnaire (e.g., by reading the questions out loud, or marking their response for them), the examiner should ensure that they merely help the subject understand a question (e.g., by saying, "Do you think it's OK to cut in line if you are in a hurry?"), but not help them formulate their response. In this way, if the subject asks what they should answer, it would be permissible to respond with prompts such as, "It's up to you. Answer whatever you think is best. It's OK to guess if you're not sure."

KEY: If the subject is so impaired as to make administration of this questionnaire impossible, please give the reason by checking one of the following reason codes in the "FOR CLINIC USE ONLY" section and skip the remaining data elements.

95 = Physical problem 96 = Cognitive/behavior problem 97 = Other problem 98 = Verbal refusal

If the subject completes some but not all of the questionnaire, items that are missing should be left blank, and all affected summary scores should be entered as "88" or "88.88", as appropriate.

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INITIAL VISIT PACKET NACC UNIFORM DATA SET (UDS) — FTLD MODULE Form C2F: Social Norms Questionnaire¹

FOR CLINIC USE ONLY:					
Center:	Subject ID	Subject ID:		Form Date: /	/
Reason code:					Visit #:
95=Physical problem	96=Cognitive/behavior problem	97=0ther problem	98=Verbal refusal	Examiner's	initials:

Instructions: Following is a list of behaviors that a person might engage in. Please decide whether or not it would be socially acceptable and appropriate to do these things in the <u>mainstream culture</u> of the <u>United States</u> and answer yes or no to each. Think about these questions as if they were occurring in front of or with a <u>stranger</u> or acquaintance, NOT a close friend or family member.

Would it be socially acceptable to:

1.	Tell a stranger you don't like their hairstyle?	🗌 o NO	1 YES
2.	Spit on the floor?	□ o NO	□ 1 YES
3.	Blow your nose in public?	□ o NO	1 YES
4.	Ask a coworker their age?	□ o NO	□ 1 YES
5.	Cry during a movie at the theater?	□ o NO	□ 1 YES
6.	Cut in line if you are in a hurry?	□ o NO	1 YES
7.	Laugh when you yourself trip and fall?	□ o NO	1 YES
8.	Eat pasta with your fingers?	□ o NO	□ 1 YES
9.	Tell a coworker your age?	□ o NO	1 YES
10.	Tell someone your opinion of a movie they haven't seen?	□ o NO	□ 1 YES
11.	Laugh when someone else trips and falls?	□ o NO	□ 1 YES
12.	Wear the same shirt every day?	□ o NO	□ 1 YES

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13.	Keep money you find on the sidewalk?	ο ΝΟ	1 YES
14.	Pick your nose in public?	🗌 o NO	□ 1 YES
15.	Tell a coworker you think they are overweight?	🗌 o NO	□ 1 YES
16.	Eat ribs with your fingers?	□ o NO	□ 1 YES
17.	Tell a stranger you like their hairstyle?	□ o NO	□ 1 YES
18.	Wear the same shirt twice in two weeks?	🗌 o NO	□ 1 YES
19.	Tell someone the ending of a movie they haven't seen?	🗌 o NO	□ 1 YES
20.	Hug a stranger without asking first?	□ o NO	□ 1 YES
21.	Talk out loud during a movie at the theater?	🗌 o NO	1 YES
22.	Tell a coworker you think they have lost weight?	0 NO	1 YES

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FOR CLINIC USE ONLY. Note: Calculation of the four summary scores below is OPTIONAL.

23.	SNQ22 Total Score (0–22):	
24.	Break Score (0–12):	
25.	Overadhere Score (0–10):	
26.	Yes-No Ratio Score (0–22):	·

INITIAL VISIT PACKET NACC UNIFORM DATA SET (UDS) — FTLD MODULE Form C3F: Social Behavior Observer Checklist¹



Center:	Subject ID:	Form Date: /

NOTE: This form is to be completed by the examiner who administered the neuropsychological battery to the subject. For additional clarification and examples, see *FTLD Module* — *Instructions for Neuropsychological Questionnaires (Forms C2F – C6F) and Tests Reported on Form C1F.* Check only <u>one</u> box per question.

Visit #:	
Examiner's initials:	

Directions: Immediately after the end of your evaluation of the subject, please rate his/her behavior during the time he/she was with you. Use the scales for both the main descriptors (i.e., 1, 2, 3 ...) and the behavior counts (a., b., c. ...) and complete all items.

Your descriptor ratings and behavior counts for the same item can be independent. You may describe the subject as having a particular characteristic on a main descriptor, even if you endorse "never" for all of the behavior counts for that item, or vice versa.

1.	Was overly self-conscious / embarrassed for self:	□ ○ Not at all	□ 1 A little bit	2 Moderately	3 Severely
	a. Spontaneously mentioned that he/she was performing badly	🗌 o Never	1 Once	2 2-3x	3 4+
	b. Made other self-depreciatory comments	🗌 o Never	1 Once	2 2-3x	3 4+
	c. Showed emotional distress over his/her performance / cognitive abilities	0 Never	1 Once	2 2-3x	3 4+
2.	Showed too little self-consciousness / embarrassment for self:	□ 0 Not at all	□ 1 A little bit	2 Moderately	3 Severely
	a. Disrobed immodestly (took off shoes, belt, pants, etc.; lifted shirt, etc.)	0 Never	1 Once	2 2-3x	3 4+
	 Engaged in belching or flatulence, or picked nose without apology 	🗌 o Never	1 Once	2 2-3x	3 4+
	c. Giggled or otherwise made silly, childish comment or noise	🗌 o Never	1 Once	2 2-3x	3 4+
3.	Insensitive to others' embarrassment or privacy:	□ ○ Not at all	□ 1 A little bit	2 Moderately	3 Severely
	a. Insulted or made a negative comment about examiner	🗌 o Never	1 Once	2 2-3x	3 4+
	b. Made an embarrassing comment about examiner	🗌 o Never	1 Once	2 2-3x	3 4+
	C. Made an inappropriate or embarrassing joke	🗌 o Never	1 Once	2 2-3x	3 4+

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4.	Failed to adapt / defer to structure of testing situation established by examiner:	O Not at all	1 A little bit	2 Moderately	3 Severely
	 Resisted redirection while engaging in a verbal monologue 	o Never	1 Once	2 2-3x	3 4+
	b. Interrupted examiner	0 Never	1 Once	2 2-3x	3 4+
	c. Verbalized a desire to leave the evaluation prematurely	0 Never	1 Once	2 2-3x	3 4+
	d. Physically attempted to leave the evaluation prematurely	🗌 o Never	1 Once	2 2-3x	3 4+
	e. Failed to maintain topic of discussion, initiated tangent	🗌 o Never	1 Once	2 2-3x	3 4+
	f. Demanded that test protocol be broken for him/her (e.g., insisted on completing an item after being told to stop, tried to cheat, tried to turn page to advance to next item against examiner's expressed wishes, etc.)	0 Never	1 Once	2 2-3x	3 4+
5.	Was preoccupied with time or kept a strict timetable:	□ ○ Not at all	1 A little bit	2 Moderately	3 Severely
	a. Reminded examiner what time evaluation had to be finished	🗌 o Never	1 Once	2 2-3x	3 4+
6.	Acted overly dependent:	□ ○ Not at all	□ 1 A little bit	2 Moderately	3 Severely
	 Mentioned caregiver's absence or asked when caregiver would return 	🗌 o Never	1 Once	2 2-3x	3 4+
	b. Asked for feedback on performance	0 Never	1 Once	2 2-3x	3 4+
	c. Showed frustration when examiner would not provide explicit feedback	o Never	1 Once	2 2-3x	3 4+
7.	Was anxious:	□ ○ Not at all	□ 1 A little bit	2 Moderately	3 Severely
	 Mentioned being nervous about testing / performance anxiety 	🗌 o Never	1 Once	2 2-3x	3 4+
	 Mentioned being nervous about diagnosis or prognosis 	0 Never	1 Once	2 2-3x	3 4+
8.	Was stimulus-bound:	O Not at all	1 A little bit	2 Moderately	З Severely
	a. Made stimulus-bound error on testing	0 Never	1 Once	2 2-3x	3 4+
	b. Picked up object on desk unnecessarily	0 Never	1 Once	2 2-3x	3 4+
	 Circumstantial speech; overly focused on details, overly lengthy 	o Never	1 Once	2 2-3x	3 4+
9.	Was perseverative:	□ o Not at all	1 A little bit	2 Moderately	3 Severely
	a. Repeated previous answer on testing	0 Never	1 Once	2 2-3x	3 4+
	b. Repeated an anecdote	🗌 o Never	1 Once	2 2-3x	3 4+

10.	Showed decreased initiation:	□ ○ Not at all	□ 1 A little bit	2 Moderately	3 Severely
	a. Began response in a notably delayed manner (not due to general slowing)	🗌 o Never	1 Once	2 2-3x	3 4+
	b. Required additional verbal prompting to initiate task	0 Never	1 Once	2 2-3x	3 4+
11.	Showed fluctuating level of cognitive ability through sessions regardless of complexity of material (e.g., was coherent at times and had notable difficulty understanding at other times):	□ o Not at all	1 A little bit	2 Moderately	3 Severely
	 Lost task set / forgot instructions after performing task correctly 	🗌 o Never	1 Once	2 2-3x	3 4+
	b. Repeated rules to self multiple times during task	0 Never	1 Once	2 2-3x	3 4+
	c. Lost train of thought during conversation or response (demonstrated thought blocking)	0 Never	1 Once	2 2-3x	3 4+
12.	Was overly disclosing or inappropriately familiar:	□ ○ Not at all	□ 1 A little bit	2 Moderately	3 Severely
	a. Spontaneously revealed inappropriately personal information concerning self (only)	o Never	1 Once	2 2-3x	3 4+
	 Spontaneously revealed inappropriately personal information concerning a relative or friend (can also involve self) 	🗌 o Never	1 Once	2 2-3x	3 4+
	 Stood or leaned too close to examiner (noticeably entered examiner's personal space) 	🗌 o Never	1 Once	2 2-3x	3 4+
	d. Touched examiner	o Never	1 Once	2 2-3x	3 4+
13.	Showed diminished social / emotional engagement:	□ ○ Not at all	□ 1 A little bit	2 Moderately	☐ 3 Severely
14.	Showed exaggerated / labile emotional reactivity:	□ ○ Not at all	1 A little bit	2 Moderately	3 Severely

15.	DESCRIPTOR TOTAL SCORE (0-42):	
16.	CHECKLIST (BEHAVIOR) SCORE (0-105):	

17.	LENGTH OF THE ENTIRE FTLD NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL TESTING SESSION: Record in minutes the approximate length of the testing session upon which these checklist responses were based. This should include, at minimum, time spent on all tests in the FTLD neuropsychological battery (all tests recorded on Form C1F, plus Form C2F), as well as time spent administering any other neuropsychological tests.		

Rankin (2010)

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INITIAL VISIT PACKET NACC UNIFORM DATA SET (UDS) — FTLD MODULE Form C4F: Behavioral Inhibition Scale¹ — Informant Questionnaire

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CENTER

This questionnaire is designed to be completed **independently by the informant**, who will be describing the subject's current typical behavior. This form may be handed to the informant for completion by him- or herself at any time during the study visit. Tell the subject that "Don't know" and "Not applicable" are not allowable responses for any item. If the informant asks for clarification of questions, it is acceptable for a qualified psychologist or psychometrist to discuss the questionnaire with him or her. However, if the informant completes this questionnaire collaboratively with the clinician, either face-to-face or via telephone, **you must inform NACC of this change in protocol** by checking the appropriate box in the gray "FOR CLINIC USE ONLY" area at the top of the questionnaire.

Before the informant leaves, clinic staff should make sure that all questions were completed by the informant (i.e., none was left blank) by discussing the missing item with the informant and encouraging them to provide a response. If this is not done and it is later noticed that some items were missed by the informant, clinic staff should call the informant as soon as possible so that the missing items can be completed by phone. In this case, the questionnaire is not considered to have been completed independently by the informant. In the shaded area at the top of the form, the appropriate response would therefore be, "This questionnaire was completed via telephone interview of informant by clinic staff."

If there are still missing items, these items should be left blank, and "88" should be entered for the total score.

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INITIAL VISIT PACKET NACC UNIFORM DATA SET (UDS) — FTLD MODULE Form C4F: Behavioral Inhibition Scale¹ INFORMANT QUESTIONNAIRE

FOR CLINIC USE ONLY:

Center: Subject ID: THIS QUESTIONNAIRE WAS COMPLETED: 0 Independently by informant, as described in "Instructions to the Center" 1 Via in-person interview of informant by clinic staff 2 Via telephone interview of informant by clinic staff					Visit	/ #: Ils:
INSTRUCTIONS: Indicate how well each statement describes the subject's CURRENT behavior. There are no right or wrong answers; we just want to get your impression of how you think the subject typically behaves. If you have questions about how to complete this questionnaire, please ask a staff member, and they will be happy to help you.				Disagree (2)	Agree (3)	Strongly Agree (4)
1.	If the subject thinks somether happen, he/she usually gets			2	3	4
2.	The subject worries about r	naking mistakes.		2	3	4
3.	Criticism or scolding hurts a bit.	the subject quite		2	3	4

4.	The subject feels pretty worried or upset when he/she thinks somebody is angry at him/her.	2	3	
5.	Even if something bad is about to happen to the subject, he/she rarely experiences fear or nervousness.	2	3	
6.	The subject feels worried when he/she thinks he/she has done poorly at something.	2	3	
7.	The subject has very few fears compared to his her friends	2	3	

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FOR CLINIC USE ONLY:

8. BIS Total Score (7-28):

his/her friends.

4

Δ

4

4

Form C5F: Interpersonal Reactivity Index¹ informant questionnaire



INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CENTER

This questionnaire is designed to be completed **independently by the informant**, who will be describing the subject's current typical behavior. This form may be handed to the informant for completion by him- or herself at any time during the study visit. If the informant asks for clarification of questions, it is acceptable for a qualified psychologist or psychometrist to discuss the questionnaire with him or her. However, if the informant completes this questionnaire collaboratively with the clinician, either face-to-face or via telephone, **you must inform NACC of this change in protocol** by checking the appropriate box in the gray "FOR CLINIC USE ONLY" area at the top of the questionnaire.

Before the informant leaves, clinic staff should make sure that all questions were completed by the informant (i.e., none was left blank) by discussing the missing item with the informant and encouraging them to provide a response. If this is not done and it is later noticed that some items were missed by the informant, clinic staff should call the informant as soon as possible so that the missing items can be completed by phone. In this case, the questionnaire is not considered to have been completed independently by the informant. In the shaded area at the top of the form, the appropriate response would therefore be, "This questionnaire was completed via telephone interview of informant by clinic staff."

If there are still missing items, these items should be left blank, and "88" should be entered for the Empathic Concern (EC) Score and Perspective-taking (PT) Score.

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Form C5F: Interpersonal Reactivity Index¹ informant questionnaire

FOR CLINIC USE ONLY:						
Center:	Subject ID:	Form Date:/_	/	Visit #:	Examiner's initials:	
THIS QUESTIONNAIRE WAS COMPLETE		1 Via in-person interview of information	ant by clinic staff	2 Via telephone i	nterview of informant by clinic staff	
			_			
PLEASE GIVE US SOME INFOR	RMATION ABOUT YOURSELF:					

Your sex: 1 Male	2 Female Your date of birth (mm/yyyy):/
Relationship to subject:	1 Spouse or spouse equivalent
	2 Child
	3 Daughter- or son-in-law
	4 Parent
	5 Sibling
	6 Other (other relative, friend, neighbor, paid caregiver)

DIRECTIONS: Indicate how well each statement describes the subject's CURRENT behavior. There are no right or wrong answers; we just want to get your impression of how you think the subject typically behaves.

If you have questions about how to complete this questionnaire, please ask a staff member, and they will be happy to help you.

1. The subject shows tender, concerned feelings for people less fortunate than him/her.	describe well1	E 2	3	4	Describes VERY well 5
2. The subject sometimes finds it difficult to see things from the "other guy's" point of view.		2	3	4	5
3. Sometimes the subject does NOT feel very sorry for other people when they are having problems.		2	3	4	5
4. The subject tries to look at everybody's side of a disagreement before he/she makes a decision.		2	3	4	5

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		Does NOT describe well	€		>	Describes VERY well
5.	If the subject sees somebody being taken advantage of, the subject feels kind of protective towards him/her.		2	3	4	5
6.	The subject is likely to try to understand others better by imagining how things look from their perspective.		2	3	4	5
7.	Other people's misfortunes do NOT usually disturb the subject a great deal.		2	3	4	5
8.	If the subject is sure he/she is right about something, he/she doesn't waste much time listening to other people's arguments.		2	3	4	5
9.	If the subject sees someone being treated unfairly, the subject doesn't feel much pity for him/her.		2	3	4	5
10.	The subject is often quite touched by things he/she sees happen.		2	3	4	5
11.	The subject believes that there are two sides to every question and tries to look at both of them.		2	3	4	5
12.	I would describe the subject as a pretty soft-hearted person.		2	3	4	5
13.	If the subject is upset at someone, the subject usually tries to put him/herself "in the other person's shoes" for a while.		2	3	4	5
14.	Before criticizing me, the subject is likely to imagine how he/she would feel if he/she were in my place.		2	3	4	5

¹Davis MH. Measuring individual differences in empathy: evidence for a multidimensional approach. J Pers Soc Psychol 1983; 44(1):113-126.

FOR CLIN	IC USE ONLY:	
15.	Empathic Concern Score (EC) (7-35):	
16.	Perspective-taking Score (PT) (7–35):	

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Form C6F: Revised Self-Monitoring Scale¹ informant questionnaire

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CENTER

This questionnaire is designed to be completed **independently by the informant**, who will be describing the subject's current typical behavior. This form may be handed to the informant for completion by him- or herself at any time during the study visit. If the informant asks for clarification of questions, it is acceptable for a qualified psychologist or psychometrist to discuss the questionnaire with him or her. However, if the informant completes this questionnaire collaboratively with the clinician, either face-to-face or via telephone, **you must inform NACC of this change in protocol** by checking the appropriate box in the gray "FOR CLINIC USE ONLY" area at the top of the questionnaire.

Before the informant leaves, clinic staff should make sure that all questions were completed by the informant (i.e., none was left blank) by discussing the missing item with the informant and encouraging them to provide a response. If this is not done and it is later noticed that some items were missed by the informant, clinic staff should call the informant as soon as possible so that the missing items can be completed by phone. In this case, the questionnaire is not considered to have been completed independently by the informant. In the shaded area at the top of the form, the appropriate response would therefore be, "This questionnaire was completed via telephone interview of informant by clinic staff."

If there are still missing items, these items should be left blank, and "88" should be entered for the Sensitivity to Socio-emotional Expressivness (EX) Score, the Ability to Modify Self-presentation (SP) Score and the RSMS Total Score.

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INITIAL VISIT PACKET NACC UNIFORM DATA SET (UDS) — FTLD MODULE Form C6F: Revised Self-Monitoring Scale¹ INFORMANT QUESTIONNAIRE

FOR CLINIC USE ONLY: Center: Subject ID:	Form Date: / / /	Visit #: Examiner's initials:
THIS QUESTIONNAIRE WAS COMPLETED:	1 Via in-person interview of informant by clinic staff	\Box 2 Via telephone interview of informant by clinic staff

Somewhat

Somewhat

DIRECTIONS: Indicate how well each statement describes the subject's CURRENT behavior. There are no right or wrong answers; we just want to get your impression of how you think the subject typically behaves. If you have questions about how to complete this questionnaire, please ask a staff member, and they will be happy to

complete this questionnaire, please ask a staff member, and they will be happy to help you.		Generally false (1)	false, but with exceptions (2)	true, but with exceptions (3)	Generally true (4)	Certainly, always true (5)
1. In social situations, the subject has the ability to alter his/her behavior if he/she feels that something else is called for.	0	1	2	3	4	5
2. The subject is often able to correctly read people's true emotions through their eyes.	0		2	3	4	5
3. The subject has the ability to control the way he/she comes across to people, depending on the impression he/she wants to give them.	o		2	3	4	5
4. In conversations, the subject is sensitive to even the slightest change in the facial expression of the person he/she is conversing with.	0 o	1	2	3	4	5
5. The subject's powers of intuition are quite good when it comes to understanding others.	0 o		2	3	4	5
6. The subject can usually tell when others consider a joke in bad taste, even though they may laugh convincingly.	0 o		2	3	4	5
7. When the subject feels that the image he/she is projecting isn't working, he/she can readily change to something that does.	0 o		2	3	4	5

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		Certainly, always false (0)	Generally false (1)	Somewhat false, but with exceptions (2)	Somewhat true, but with exceptions (3)	Generally true (4)	Certainly, always true (5)
8.	The subject can usually tell when he/she said something inappropriate by reading it in the listener's eyes.	0 o		2	3	4	5
9.	The subject has trouble changing his/her behavior to suit different people and different situations.	0		2	3	4	5
10.	The subject can adjust his/her behavior to meet the requirements of any situation he/she is in.	0		2	3	4	5
11.	If someone is lying to the subject, he/she usually knows it at once from that person's manner or expression.	0		2	3	4	5
12.	Even when it might be to his/her advantage, the subject has difficulty putting up a good front.	0		2	3	4	5
13.	Once the subject knows what the situation calls for, it's easy for him/her to regulate his/her actions accordingly.	0		2	3	4	5

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FOR CLINIC	FOR CLINIC USE ONLY:						
14.	Sensitivity to Socio-emotional Expressiveness Score (EX) (0-30):						
15.	Ability to Modify Self-presentation Score (SP) (0-35):						
16.	RSMS Total Score (0–65):						



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

Coding Guidebook for Initial Visit Packet, Form E2F. Check only one box per question.

Form E2F: Imaging Available

Center:	Subject ID:	Form Date: / / /	
NOTE: This form is to be completed I	by the clinician or imaging specialist involved	Visit #:	
in interpreting the scan. For additiona	al clarification and examples, see FTLD Module	Examiner's initials:	

1. Is a structural MRI scan, obtained as part of the current evaluation or a previous evaluation, available for data sharing? (REPORT MOST RECENT)	O No 1 Yes
IF YES, complete 1a – 1f; if no, go to Question 2.	
 Date of scan (MM / DD / YYYY): NOTE: A value of 99 (unknown) is permissible for day only. 	/ /
1b. Is it in DICOM format or other electronic format?	0 No 1 Yes (specify format):
	9 Unknown
1c. Was ADNI protocol used?	O No I Yes ADNI version:
1d. Scan manufacturer:	 GE 2 Siemens 3 Philips 4 Other:
1d1. Scan model:	

Center		
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1e. Field strength:	□ 1 1.5T □ 2 3T □ 3 7T □ 4 Other: □ 9 Unknown
1f. Are results of quantitative image analysis available?	□ 0 No □ 1 Yes
Is an FDG-PET scan, obtained as part of the current evaluation or a previous evaluation, available for data	0 No
sharing? (REPORT MOST RECENT)	1 Yes
IF YES, complete 2a – 2e; if no, go to Question 3.	-
2a. Date of scan (MM / DD / YYYY): NOTE: A value of 99 (unknown) is permissible for day only.	/ /
2b. Is it in DICOM format or other electronic format?	O No I Yes (specify format): 9 Unknown
2c. Was ADNI protocol used?	□ 0 No □ 1 Yes <i>ADNI version:</i>

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2d. Scan manufacturer: 2d1. Scan model:	 ☐ 1 GE ☐ 2 Siemens ☐ 3 Philips ☐ 4 Other:
201. Scan model: 2e. Are results of quantitative image analysis available?	□ 0 No □ 1 Yes
3. Is an amyloid PET scan, obtained as part of the current evaluation or a previous evaluation, available for data sharing? (REPORT MOST RECENT)	□ 0 No □ 1 Yes
IF YES, complete 3a – 3f; if no, go to Question 4. 3a. Date of scan (MM / DD / YYYY): NOTE: A value of 99 (unknown) is permissible for day only.	//
3b. Is it in DICOM format or other electronic format?	O No I Yes (specify format):
3c. Ligand used:	□ 1 11C-PIB □ 2 18F-AV45 □ 3 Other (specify): □ 9 Unknown
3d. Was ADNI protocol used?	O No I Yes ADNI version: 9 Unknown

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3e. Scan manufacturer:	 ☐ 1 GE ☐ 2 Siemens ☐ 3 Philips ☐ 4 Other:
3e1. Scan model: 3f. Are results of quantitative image analysis available?	
4. Are other PET or SPECT scans, obtained as part of the current evaluation or a previous evaluation, available for data sharing? (REPORT MOST RECENT)	□ 0 No □ 1 Yes (If yes, identify type(s) below)
IF YES, complete 4a – 4d; if no, end form here.	
4a. Is a dopaminergic scan available?	□ 0 No □ 1 Yes □ 9 Unknown
4b. Is a serotonergic scan available?	□ 0 No □ 1 Yes □ 9 Unknown
4c. Is a cholinergic scan available?	□ 0 No □ 1 Yes □ 9 Unknown
4d. Is another kind of scan available?	O No I Yes (specify):



INITIAL VISIT PACKET NACC UNIFORM DATA SET (UDS) — FTLD MODULE Form E3F: Imaging in Diagnosis

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in interpreting the scan. For additiona	by the clinician or imaging specialist involved al clarification and examples, see FTLD Module ket, Form E3F. Check only <u>one</u> box per question.	Examiner's initials:	

		No	Yes	Unknown
	as imaging obtained as part of this visit for use in diagnosis? the answer is "0 (No)", SKIP THE REST OF THIS FORM.	□ o	1	
STRUCT	URAL MRI			
	as structural MRI done? "No", SKIP TO QUESTION 3.	O	1	
2;	 Was focal atrophy (beyond what would be expected for age) appreciated by visual inspection? If "No" or "Unknown", SKIP TO QUESTION 3. 	O	1	9
	Where was focal atrophy appreciated?			
	2a1. Right frontal lobe	□ o	□ 1	9
	2a2. Left frontal lobe	0	1	9
	2a3. Right temporal lobe	□ o	1	9
	2a4. Left temporal lobe	□ o	1	9
	2a5. Right medial temporal lobe	□ o	1	9
	2a6. Left medial temporal lobe	□ o	1	9
	2a7. Right parietal lobe	□ o	1	9
	2a8. Left parietal lobe	0	1	9
	2a9. Right basal ganglia	0	1	9
	2a10. Left basal ganglia	0	1	9
	2a11. Other area of the brain (specify below):	0	1	9

		No	Yes	Unknown
FDG-PET				
	FDG-PET done? lo", SKIP TO QUESTION 4.	0	1	
За.	Was focal hypometabolism appreciated by visual inspection? If "No" or "Unknown", SKIP TO QUESTION 4.	O	1	9
	Where was focal hypometabolism appreciated?	1	1	1
	3a1. Right frontal lobe	0	1	9
	3a2. Left frontal lobe	0	1	9
	3a3. Right temporal lobe	□ o	1	9
	3a4. Left temporal lobe	0	1	9
	3a5. Right medial temporal lobe	0	1	9
	3a6. Left medial temporal lobe	0	1	9
	3a7. Right parietal lobe	0	1	9
	3a8. Left parietal lobe	0	1	9
	3a9. Right basal ganglia	0	□ 1	9
	3a10. Left basal ganglia	0	1	9
	3a11. Other area of the brain (specify below):	0	1	9

		No	Yes	Unknown
AMYLOID PET				
4. Was amyloid PET done?		0 [1	
If "No", SKIP TO QUESTION	5.			
	appreciated by visual inspection? SKIP TO QUESTION 5.	□o	1	9
Where was amyloid dep	oosition noted?	T		I
4a1. Right frontal lob	e	0	1	9
4a2. Left frontal lobe		0	1	9
4a3. Right temporal I	obe	0 D	1	9
4a4. Left temporal lo	be	0 D	1	9
4a5. Right medial ter	nporal lobe	0 D	1	9
4a6. Left medial tem	poral lobe	0 D	1	9
4a7. Right parietal lo	be	□ o	1	9
4a8. Left parietal lob	e	□ o	1	9
4a9. Right basal gang	glia	□ o	1	9
4a10. Left basal gang	lia	0	1	9
4a11. Other area of th	e brain (specify below):	0	1	9

		No	Yes	Unknown
CBF SPECT				
	BF SPECT done? ", SKIP TO QUESTION 6.	0	□ 1	
5a.	Were abnormalities appreciated by visual inspection? If "No" or "Unknown", SKIP TO QUESTION 6.	0	1	9
	Where were abnormalities noted?			1
	5a1. Right frontal lobe	0	□ 1	9
	5a2. Left frontal lobe	0	1	9
	5a3. Right temporal lobe	□ o	□ 1	9
	5a4. Left temporal lobe	□ o	1	9
	5a5. Right medial temporal lobe	0	1	9
	5a6. Left medial temporal lobe	0	1	9
	5a7. Right parietal lobe	0	1	9
	5a8. Left parietal lobe	0	1	9
	5a9. Right basal ganglia	0	1	9
	5a10. Left basal ganglia	0	1	9
	5a11. Other area of the brain (specify below):	0	1	9

	No	Yes	Unknown
OTHER IMAGING			
6. Was other imaging done?	0	1	
If yes, specify:		•	

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