

# Follow-up Visit Packet

Version 3.0, March 2015

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## Revisions made to the follow-up visit packet since UDS3 implementation (March 15, 2015)

Date yyyy-mm-dd	Description	Form(s) affected	Question(s) affected	Data element(s) affected
2020-11-10	Added new allowable code 777=BP Addendum submitted	B1	Q3	
2020-11-10	Added optional Form B1a, Blood Pressure Addendum	B1, B1a		
2019-03-29	Name of CDR® Dementia Staging Instrument revised to comply with trademark	B4, Z1X	N/A	N/Q
2018-04-02	Form Z1 replaced with Form Z1X	Z1	All	N/A
2017-10-20	Form A5 removed from Form Z1X	Z1X	A5	N/A
2017-10-02	Form Z1X added	Z1X	N/A	N/A
2017-03-07	Name of the form was changed from Functional Assessment Questionnaire (FAQ). Only the name was affected; all items and scoring remain unchanged.	В7	N/A	N/A
2016-08-12	Clarification added to Form B5, v3.1, instructions: NPI-Q to be given to all UDS subjects.	B5	N/A	N/A
2015-12-14	Question numbers added for two specify blanks	D2	17a, 23a	SLEEPOTX, OTHCONDX
2015-08-12	Fixed broken link to UDS DrugID Lookup	A4	N/A	DRUGID
2015-06-17	Version 3.0 of Form B5 is now supplanted by Version 3.1 of Form B5, dated June 2015. The version change applies to Form B5 only; all other current UDS forms remain Version 3.0, dated March 2015.	B5	N/A	N/A
2015-06-17	Instructions corrected for consistency with original instrument	B5	All	N/A
2015-06-17	Text of Question 3 changed to make it explicit that question applies to both visual and auditory hallucinations; minor wording changes made in explanatory text of other questions.	B5	Question 3; minor changes in 2, 4, 5	N/A

## Form Z1X: Form Checklist



ADC name: Subject ID: Form date:  Visit #: Examiner's initials:					_//.						
INSTR	UCTION	S: This i	form is to be completed by clinic per	rsonnel.							
			ds that all UDS forms will be attempted oblanation is required below for forms that	-		his may be im	possible	when the	patient is terminally ill, or when the	ere is no co-pa	articipant, or
	UDS — FTLD MODULE —										
Form	Lang English	uage: Spanish	Description	Submitted: Yes No	If not submitted, specify reason (see KEY):	Form	Lang English	uage: Spanish	Description	Submitted: Yes No	If not submitted, specify reason (see KEY*):
A1		□ 2	Subject Demographics		equired	АЗа	□ 1	□ 2	Record of Consent for Biologic Specimen Use	□1 □0	
A2	□ 1	☐ 2	Co-participant Demographics			B3F	□ 1	□ 2	Supplemental UPDRS	Required	
A3 A4	□ 1 □ 1	□ 2 □ 2	Subject Family History Subject Medications	□1 □0 □1 □0		B9F		□ <sub>2</sub>	Clinical PPA and bvFTD Features	Required	
B1	□ 1	□ 2	EVALUATION FORM Physical	□1 □0		C1F	□ 1	□ 2	Neuropsychological Battery	Required	
В4	□ 1	□ 2	CDR® Plus NACC FTLD	Re	equired				Summary Scores	кеципеи	
В5		□ 2	BEHAVIORAL ASSESSMENT NPI-Q	□1 □0		C2F		□ 2	Social Norms Questionnaire	Required	
В6	□ 1	□2	BEHAVIORAL ASSESSMENT GDS	□1 □0		C3F		☐ 2	Social Behavior Observer Checklist	Required	
В7		□ 2	FUNCTIONAL ASSESSMENT NACC FAS	□1 □0		C4F	□ 1	□ 2	Behavioral Inhibition Scale	□1 □0	
B8		□ 2	EVALUATION FORM Neurological Examination Findings	Re	equired	C5F	□ 1	□ 2	Interpersonal Reactivity Index	□1 □0	
В9		2	Clinician Judgment of Symptoms	Re	equired	C6F	□ 1	□ 2	Revised Self-monitoring Scale	□1 □0	
C1		2	Neuropsychological Battery		•	E2F	□ 1	□ 2	Imaging Available	Required	
			Summary Scores	Eithe	r C1 or C2	E3F	□ 1	□ 2	Imaging in Diagnosis	Required	
C2	□ 1	□ 2	Neuropsychological Battery Scores	is required					CLS FORM		
D1	□ 1	□ 2	Clinician Diagnosis	Re	equired		Lano	uage:	OLS I UKIII	Submitted:	
D2	□ 1	□ 2	Clinician-assessed Medical Conditions	Re	equired	Form CLS	English	Spanish	Description Subject's Language History	Yes No	Submit only once

KEY: If the specified form was not completed, please enter one of the following codes: 95=Physical problem 96=Cognitive or behavioral problem 97=Other problem 98=Verbal refusal \*KEY FOR FTLD MODULE ONLY: Allowable codes are 95 – 98 as above, as well as 99=Unknown or inadequate information.

UDS Version 3.0, March 2015

Form date: \_\_\_ / \_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Form	Description	Submitted: Yes No
B1L	Clinical Symptoms and Exam	Required
B2L	UPDRS II: Activities of Daily Living	Required
B3L	UPDRS III: Motor Examination	Required
B4L	Neuropsychiatric Inventory (NPI)	Required
B5L	Mayo Fluctuations Scale	Required
B6L	Mayo Sleep Questionnaire — Participant	Required
B7L	Mayo Sleep Questionnaire — Co-participant	Required
B8L	Scopa Sleep — Participant	Required
B9L	Scopa Sleep — Co-participant	Required
C1L	Neuropsychological Battery Summary Scores	Required
E1L	Genetics	Required
E2L	Neuroimaging Available and Findings	Required
E3L	Other Labs and Findings	Required
D1L	Clinical DLB and PD Features	Required

Form	Description	Submitted: Yes No	If not submitted, specify reason (see KEY)*:
B1L	Clinical Symptoms and Exam	Required	
B2L	UPDRS II: Activities of Daily Living	□1 □0	
B3L	UPDRS III: Motor Examination	Required	
B4L	Neuropsychiatric Inventory (NPI)	Required	
B5L	Mayo Fluctuations Scale	Required	
B6L	Mayo Sleep Questionnaire — Participant	□1 □0	
B7L	Mayo Sleep Questionnaire — Co-participant	Required	
B9L	Scopa Sleep — Co-participant	Required	
C1L	Neuropsychological Battery Summary Scores	Required	
E1L	Genetics	Required	
E2L	Neuroimaging Available and Findings	Required	
E3L	Other Labs and Findings	Required	
D1L	Clinical DLB and PD Features	Required	

KEY: If the specified form was not completed, please enter one of the following codes: 95=Physical problem 96=Cognitive or behavioral problem 97=Other problem 98=Verbal refusal \*KEY FOR FTLD MODULE ONLY: Allowable codes are 95 – 98 as above, as well as 99=Unknown or inadequate information.



## Form A1: Subject Demographics

ADC name:		Subject ID:	Form date: / / /
Visit #:	Examiner's initials:		

INSTRUCTIONS: This form is to be completed by intake interviewer based on ADC scheduling records, subject interview, medical records, and co-participant report (as needed). For additional clarification and examples, see UDS Coding Guidebook for Follow-up Visit Packet, Form A1. Check only one box per question.

To print a copy of data collected for this form at a previous UDS visit, go to https://www.alz.washington.edu/MEMBER/siteprint.html.

1.	Subject's month and year of birth (MM/YYYY):	/	
2.	Subject's <u>current</u> marital status:	Married Widowed Divorced Separated Never married (or marriage was annulle Living as married/domestic partner Unknown	d)
3.	Subject's sex:	1 Male 2 Female	
4.	What is the subject's living situation?	Lives alone Lives with one other person: a spouse of Lives with one other person: a relative, Lives with caregiver who is not spouse/gives with a group (related or not related Lives in a group home (e.g., assisted lives convent)  Unknown	friend, or roommate partner, relative, or friend d) in a private residence
5.	What is the subject's level of independence?	Able to live independently Requires some assistance with complex Requires some assistance with basic ac Completely dependent Unknown	
6.	What is the subject's primary type of residence?	Single- or multi-family private residence Retirement community or independent Assisted living, adult family home, or b Skilled nursing facility, nursing home, b Unknown	group living parding home
7.	ZIP Code (first three digits) of subject's primary	sidence:	(If unknown, leave blank)



## Form A2: Co-participant Demographics

ADC name:	Subject ID:	Form date: / /
Visit #:	Examiner's initials:	
	is form is to be completed by intake interviewer based on co-parti DS Coding Guidebook for Follow-up Visit Packet, Form A2. Check	, ,

To print a copy of data collected for this form at a previous UDS visit, go to https://www.alz.washington.edu/MEMBER/siteprint.html

1. Co-participant's month and year of birth (MM/YYYY):	/ (99/9999 = unknown)
2. Co-participant's sex:	$\square_1$ Male $\square_2$ Female
3. Is this a new co-participant — i.e., one who was not a co- participant at any past UDS visit?	□ o No (If No, <b>SKIP TO QUESTION 9</b> ) □ 1 Yes
4. Does the co-participant report being of Hispanic/Latino ethnicity (i.e., having origins from a mainly Spanish-speaking Latin American country), regardless of race?	□ No (If No, <b>SKIP TO QUESTION 5</b> ) □ 1 Yes □ 9 Unknown (If Unknown, <b>SKIP TO QUESTION 5</b> )
4a. If yes, what are the co-participant's reported origins?	Mexican, Chicano, or Mexican-American  Puerto Rican  Cuban  Dominican  Central American  South American  Other (SPECIFY):  May Unknown
5. What does the co-participant report as his or her race?	□ 1 White □ 2 Black or African American □ 3 American Indian or Alaska Native □ 4 Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander □ 5 Asian □ 50 Other (SPECIFY): □ □ 99 Unknown
6. What additional race does the co-participant report?	□ 1 White □ 2 Black or African American □ 3 American Indian or Alaska Native □ 4 Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander □ 5 Asian □ 50 Other (SPECIFY): □ 88 None reported □ 99 Unknown

Subject ID: \_\_\_\_ Form date: \_\_\_/ \_\_\_

7.	What additional race, beyond those reported in Questions 5 and 6, does the co-participant report?	1 2 3 4 5 50 88	White Black or African American American Indian or Alaska Native Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander Asian Other (SPECIFY): None reported Unknown
8.	Co-participant's years of education — use the codes below t attempted level is not completed, enter the number of years   12=high school or GED 16=bachelor's degree 18=master's degree 20	complete	ed:
9.	What is co-participant's relationship to the subject?	1 2 3 4 5	Spouse, partner, or companion (include ex-spouse, ex-partner, fiancé(e), boyfriend, girlfriend) Child (by blood or through marriage or adoption) Sibling (by blood or through marriage or adoption) Other relative (by blood or through marriage or adoption) Friend, neighbor, or someone known through family, friends, work, or community (e.g., church) Paid caregiver, health care provider, or clinician
	9a. How long has the co-participant known the subject?		years (999=unknown)
10.	Does the co-participant live with the subject?	□ o □ 1	No Yes (If Yes, <b>SKIP TO QUESTION 11</b> )
	10a. If no, approximate frequency of in-person visits?	1 2 3 4 5 6	Daily At least three times per week Weekly At least three times per month Monthly Less than once a month
	10b. If no, approximate frequency of telephone contact?	1 2 3 4 5 6	Daily At least three times per week Weekly At least three times per month Monthly Less than once a month
11.	Is there a question about the co-participant's reliability?	□ o □ 1	No Yes

Visit #: \_\_\_\_\_



## Form A3: Subject Family History

ADC name:	Subject ID:	Form date: / /
Visit #:	Examiner's initials:	

INSTRUCTIONS: This form is to be completed by a clinician with experience in evaluating patients with neurological problems and psychiatric conditions. For additional clarification and examples, see UDS Coding Guidebook for Follow-up Visit Packet, Form A3.

#### SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS for subjects who are receiving UDS Version 3 of Form A3 for the first time:

NOTE: A subject is receiving UDS v3 Form A3 for the first time if:

- No A3 data has been submitted yet for this subject -OR-
  - A3 data has been submitted for this subject, but it was collected using UDS v2

#### For such subjects, you must fill out this form in its entirety, meaning:

- 1. You must answer **1=Yes** to Question 1 on genetic mutations and complete 2a 4b.
- 2. You must answer 1=Yes to Question 5 on parents and complete 5a 5b.
- 3. You must answer 1=Yes to Question 6a on siblings and complete 6aa 6at, as appropriate.
- 4. You must answer 1=Yes to Question 7a on children and complete 7aa 7ao, as appropriate.

Corrections or new information on previously submitted family members — For family members who were denoted as being "affected" with a neurological or psychiatric condition or who were not affected at a previous UDS visit, any corrections to their data should be made to that previous A3 Form. Any newly obtained information (e.g., new mutation information, new diagnoses, new method of evaluation), including for family members previously reported as being affected at a past UDS visit, should be indicated on this form and should not be submitted as a correction to a previously submitted Form A3.

A summary of all previously submitted family history data can be found at: https://www.alz.washington.edu/MEMBER/siteprint.html.

1.	Since the last visit, is new information available concerning genetic mutations addressed by Questions 2a through 4b, below?	□ 0 No (SKIP TO QUESTION 5) □ 1 Yes □ 9 Unknown (SKIP TO QUESTION 5)
2a.	In this family, is there evidence for an AD mutation? If Yes, select predominant mutation.  NOTE: APOE should not be reported here.	□ 0 No (SKIP TO QUESTION 3a) □ 1 Yes, APP □ 2 Yes, PS-1 (PSEN 1) □ 3 Yes, PS-2 (PSEN 2) □ 8 Yes, other (SPECIFY): □ 9 Unknown whether mutation exists (SKIP TO QUESTION 3a)
2b.	Source of evidence for AD mutation (check one):	☐ 1 Family report (no test documentation available) ☐ 2 Commercial test documentation ☐ 3 Research lab test documentation ☐ 8 Other (SPECIFY):

Subject ID: \_\_\_\_\_ Form date: \_\_\_/ \_\_\_\_

За.	In this family, is there evidence for an FTLD mutation? If Yes, select predominant mutation.	□ 0 No (SKIP TO QUESTION 4a) □ 1 Yes, MAPT □ 2 Yes, PGRN □ 3 Yes, C9orf72 □ 4 Yes, FUS □ 8 Yes, other (SPECIFY): □ 9 Unknown whether mutation exists (SKIP TO QUESTION 4a)
3b.	Source of evidence for FTLD mutation (check one):	☐ 1 Family report (no test documentation available) ☐ 2 Commercial test documentation ☐ 3 Research lab test documentation ☐ 8 Other (SPECIFY):
4a.	In this family, is there evidence for a mutation other than an AD or FTLD mutation? (If No or Unknown, <b>SKIP TO QUESTION 5</b> )	O No (SKIP TO QUESTION 5)  1 Yes (SPECIFY):  9 Unknown (SKIP TO QUESTION 5)
4b.	Source of evidence for other mutation (check one):	☐ 1 Family report (no test documentation available) ☐ 2 Commercial test documentation ☐ 3 Research lab test documentation ☐ 8 Other (SPECIFY): ☐ 9 Unknown

Visit #: \_\_\_\_\_

Subject ID: \_\_\_\_\_ F

#### **BIOLOGICAL PARENTS**

	□ - N		•	\/ <b>/22117</b> 1				
	or father?							
5.	Since the last U	JDS visit, i	is new inforr	nation availab	de concerning t	the status of	the subject's bi	ological mother

☐ No (SKIP TO QUESTION 6) ☐ 1 Yes (COMPLETE QUESTIONS 5A-5B, AS APPLICABLE)

If birth year is unknown, please provide an approximate year on the Initial Visit Form A:

If birth year is unknown, please provide an approximate year on the Initial Visit Form A3 and ensure that it is consistently reported on all Forms A3 submitted (Initial Visit and Follow-up). If it is impossible for the subject and co-participant to estimate year of birth, enter 9999=Unknown. For any biological parent with a neurological or psychiatric problem, the entire row must be filled out. If the clinician cannot determine the primary neurological problem/psychiatric condition after reviewing all available evidence, enter 9=Unknown in the **Primary neurological problem/psychiatric condition** column, and then skip the subsequent questions in the row. If the parent has no neurological problem/psychiatric problem, enter 8=N/A— no neurological problem or psychiatric condition in the **Primary neurological problem/psychiatric condition** column, and then skip the subsequent questions in the row.

	Birth month/year	Age at death (888=N/A,	Primary neurological problem/psychiatric condition*	Primary Dx**	Method of evaluation***	Age of onset
	(99/9999=Unknown)	999 = Unknown)	See CODES	See CODES below this table		(999=unknown)
5a. Mother	/		<u>_</u>		<u></u>	
5b. Father	/	<u> </u>	<u></u>			

## \*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, alcoholism, or depression
- 8 N/A no neurological problem or psychiatric condition
- 9 Unknown

#### \*\*CODES for primary diagnosis

See Appendix 1 on page 5 of this form.

#### \*\*\*CODES for method of evaluation

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

Year of birth for full siblings and biological children: If birth year is unknown, please provide an approximate year on UDS Initial Visit Form A3 and UDS Follow-up Visit Form A3 so that the sibling/child with unknown birth year ends up in correct birth order relative to the other siblings/children.

Example: A subject is the oldest of three children. The subject was born in 1940 and the middle sibling in 1943; the youngest sibling's birth year is unknown. An approximate birth year of 1944 or later should be assigned to the youngest sibling.

Use that same birth year on FTLD Module Form A3a, if applicable, and across all UDS visits so that any new information on a particular sibling or child can be linked to previously submitted information. If it is impossible for the subject and coparticipant to estimate year of birth, enter 9999=Unknown.

#### **FULL SIBLINGS**

6.	How many full siblings does the subject have?	 If subject has no full siblings, SKIP IU QUESTION 7.

oa.	_	1 Voc (COMDITTE OUESTIONS God AS ADDICABLE)
6a	Since the last UDS visit is new	information available concerning the status of the subject's siblings?

For any full sibling with a neurological or psychiatric problem, the entire row must be filled out. If the clinician cannot determine the primary neurological problem/psychiatric condition after reviewing all available evidence, enter 9=Unknown in the **Primary neurological problem/psychiatric condition** column, and then skip the subsequent questions in the row. If the sibling has no neurological or psychiatric problem, enter 8=N/A — no neurological problem or psychiatric condition in the **Primary neurological problem/psychiatric condition** column, and then skip the subsequent questions in the row.

	Birth month/year (99/9999=Unknown)	Age at death (888 = N/A, 999 = unknown)	Primary neurological problem/psychiatric condition*	Primary Dx** ODES on page 4	Method of evaluation***	Age of onset (999=unknown)
6aa. Sibling 1	/	<u> </u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u> _
6ab. Sibling 2	/		<u></u>		<u></u>	
6ac. Sibling 3	/		<u></u>		<b></b>	
6ad. Sibling 4	/		<u></u>		<u>_</u>	
6ae. Sibling 5	/	<u> </u>	<u></u>		<u></u>	
6af. Sibling 6	/		<u></u>		<u></u>	
6ag. Sibling 7	/		<u>_</u>		<b></b>	
6ah. Sibling 8	/		<u> </u>		<u></u>	
6ai. Sibling 9	/		<u></u>		<u></u>	
6aj. Sibling 10	/		<u>_</u>		<b></b>	
6ak. Sibling 11	/		<u>_</u>		<b>_</b>	
6al. Sibling 12	/		<u></u>		<u></u>	
6am. Sibling 13	/	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u></u>	<u></u>
6an. Sibling 14	/		<u>_</u>		<b></b>	
6ao. Sibling 15	/		<u></u>		<u>_</u>	
6ap. Sibling 16	/	<u> </u>	<u></u>		<u></u>	
6aq. Sibling 17	/	<u> </u>	<u></u>		<u></u>	
6ar. Sibling 18	/		<u> </u>		<b></b>	
6as. Sibling 19	/	<u> </u>	<u></u>		<u></u>	<u> </u>
6at. Sibling 20	/		Ш	шшш	<u></u>	

#### **BIOLOGICAL CHILDREN**

. How many biological children does the subject have?	$\sqsubseteq$	If subject has no biological children,	END FORM HERE.
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7a. Since the last UDS visit, is new information available concerning the status of the subject's biological children?
□ 0 No (END FORM HERE) □ 1 Yes (COMPLETE QUESTIONS 7aa-7ao, AS APPLICABLE)
For any biological child with a neurological or psychiatric problem, the entire row must be filled out. If the clinician cannot determine the primary neurological problem/psychiatric condition after reviewing all available evidence, enter <i>9=Unknown</i> in the <b>Primary neurological problem/psychiatric condition</b> column, and then skip
the subsequent questions in the row. If the child has no neurological or psychiatric problem, enter $8=N/A$ — no neurological problem or psychiatric condition in the <b>Primary neurological problem/psychiatric condition</b> column, and then skip the subsequent questions in the row.

	Birth month/year	Age at death (888=N/A,	Primary neurological problem/ psychiatric condition*	Primary Dx**	Method of evaluation***	Age of onset
	(99/9999=Unknown)	999=unknown)	See CODE	S below this tal	ole	(999=unknown)
7aa. Child 1	/		<u>_</u>		<u>_</u>	
7ab. Child 2	/		<u>_</u>		_	
7ac. Child 3	/		<u>_</u>		<u>_</u>	
7ad. Child 4	/		<u>_</u>		<u>_</u>	
7ae. Child 5	/		<u>_</u>		<u>_</u>	
7af. Child 6	/		<u>_</u>		<u>_</u>	
7ag. Child 7	/		<u>_</u>		<u>_</u>	
7ah. Child 8	/		<u>_</u>		_	
7ai. Child 9	/		<u>_</u>		_	
7aj. Child 10	/		<u>_</u>		_	
7ak. Child 11	/		<u>_</u>		_	
7al. Child 12	/		<u>_</u>		_	
7am. Child 13	/		<u>_</u>		<u>_</u>	
7an. Child 14	/		<u>_</u>		<u>_</u>	
7ao. Child 15	/		<u>_</u>		<u>_</u>	

## \*CODES for neurological problems and psychiatric conditions

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#### \*\*CODES for primary diagnosis

See Appendix 1 on page 5 of this form.

#### \*\*\*CODES for method of evaluation

- 1 Autopsy
- 2 Examination
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#### \*\*APPENDIX 1: PRIMARY DIAGNOSIS CODES

#### 040 Mild cognitive impairment (MCI), not otherwise specified

- 041 MCI single domain amnestic
- 042 MCI multiple domain with amnesia
- 043 MCI single domain nonamnestic
- 044 MCI multiple domain nonamnestic
- 045 Impaired, but not MCI
- 050 Alzheimer's disease dementia
- 070 Dementia with Lewy bodies
- 080 Vascular cognitive impairment or dementia
- 100 Impairment due to alcohol abuse
- 110 Dementia of undetermined etiology
- 120 Behavioral variant frontotemporal dementia
- 130 Primary progressive aphasia, semantic variant
- 131 Primary progressive aphasia, nonfluent/agrammatic variant
- 132 Primary progressive aphasia, logopenic variant
- 133 Primary progressive aphasia, not otherwise specified
- 140 Clinical progressive supranuclear palsy
- 150 Clinical corticobasal syndrome/corticobasal degeneration
- 160 Huntington's disease
- 170 Clinical prion disease
- 180 Cognitive dysfunction from medications
- 190 Cognitive dysfunction from medical illness
- 200 Depression
- 210 Other major psychiatric illness
- 220 Down syndrome
- 230 Parkinson's disease
- 240 Stroke
- 250 Hydrocephalus
- 260 Traumatic brain injury
- 270 CNS neoplasm
- 280 Other
- 310 Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
- 320 Multiple sclerosis
- 999 Specific diagnosis unknown (acceptable if method of evaluation is not by autopsy, examination, or dementia evaluation)

#### Neuropathology diagnosis from autopsy

- 400 Alzheimer's disease neuropathology
- 410 Lewy body disease neuropathology
- 420 Gross infarct(s) neuropathology
- 421 Hemorrhage(s) neuropathology
- 422 Other cerebrovascular disease neuropathology
- 430 ALS/MND
- 431 FTLD with Tau pathology Pick's disease
- 432 FTLD with Tau pathology CBD
- 433 FTLD with Tau pathology PSP
- 434 FTLD with Tau pathology argyrophyllic grains
- 435 FTLD with Tau pathology other
- 436 FTLD with TDP-43
- 439 FTLD other (FTLD-FUS, FTLD-UPS, FTLD NOS)
- 440 Hippocampal sclerosis
- 450 Prion disease neuropathology
- 490 Other neuropathologic diagnosis not listed above

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

#### 1. Autopsy

If the autopsy was performed at an outside institution, **you must** have the report to code as diagnosis by autopsy.

#### 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.

#### 3. 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; and 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 co-participant 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 coparticipant 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 cognitive impairment, brief formal cognitive testing should be included in the interview.

#### 5. 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's disease.

#### 6. Subject and/or co-participant telephone interview

See definition No. 4 above.

#### 7. Family report

Family report should be coded when the co-participant 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's disease.



## Form A4: Subject Medications

ADC name: Subject ID:		Form date: / /	
Visit #: Examiner's initials:			
prescription medications taken by the subject with	nin the two we nd of this forn	or ADC staff. The purpose of this form is to record all teks before the current visit. For prescription medication. OTC (non-prescription) medications need not be reportion or OTC follows the prescription list.	
Is the subject currently taking any medicati	ons? 🗆 o N	lo (END FORM HERE) 1 Yes	
MEDICATION NAME	DrugID	MEDICATION NAME	DrugID
acetaminophen-HYDROcodone (Vicodin)	d03428	estradiol (Estrace, Estrogel, Fempatch)	d00537
albuterol (Proventil, Ventolin, Volmax)	d00749	ezetimibe (Zetia)	d04824
alendronate (Fosamax)	d03849	ferrous sulfate (FeroSul, Iron Supplement)	d03824
allopurinol (Aloprim, Lopurin, Zyloprim)	d00023	fexofenadine (Allegra)	d04040
alprazolam (Niravam, Xanax)	d00168	finasteride (Propecia, Proscar)	d00563
amlodipine (Norvasc)	d00689	fluoxetine (Prozac)	d00236
atenolol (Senormin, Tenormin)	d00004	fluticasone (Flovent)	d01296
atorvastatin (Lipitor)	d04105	fluticasone nasal (Flonase, Veramyst)	d04283
benazepril (Lotensin)	d00730	fluticasone-salmeterol (Advair)	d04611
bupropion (Budeprion, Wellbutrin, Zyban)	d00181	furosemide (Lasix)	d00070
alcium acetate (Calphron, PhosLo)	d03689	gabapentin (Neurontin)	d03182
carbidopa-levodopa (Atamet, Sinemet)	d03473	galantamine (Razadyne, Reminyl)	d04750
carvedilol (Coreg, Carvedilol)	d03847	glipizide (Glucotrol)	d00246
celecoxib (Celebrex)	d04380	hydrochlorothiazide (Esidrix, Hydrodiuril)	d00253
cetirizine (Zyrtec)	d03827	hydrochlorothiazide-triamterene (Dyazide)	d03052
citalopram (Celexa)	d04332	latanoprost opthalmic (Xalatan)	d04017
Clonazepam (Klonopin)	d00197	levothyroxine (Levothroid, Levoxyl, Synthroid)	d00278
clopidogrel (Plavix)	d04258	☐ Iisinopril (Prinivil, Zestril)	d00732
conjugate estrogens (Cenestin, Premarin)	d00541	lorazepam (Ativan)	d00149
cyanocobalamin (Neuroforte-R, Vitamin B12)	d00413	losartan (Cozaar)	d03821
digoxin (Digitek, Lanoxin)	d00210	lovastatin (Altocor, Mevacor)	d00280
diltiazem (Cardizem, Tiazac)	d00045	meloxicam (Meloxicam, Mobic)	d04532
donepezil (Aricept)	d04099	memantine (Namenda)	d04899
duloxetine (Cymbalta)	d05355	metformin (Glucophage, Riomet)	d03807
enalapril (Vasotec)	d00013	metoprolol (Lopressor, Toprol-XL)	d00134
ergocalciferol (Calciferol, Disdol, Vitamin D)	d03128	mirtazapine (Remeron)	d04025
escitalopram (Lexapro)	d04812	montelukast (Singulair)	d04289
esomeprazole (Nexium)	d04749	naproxen (Aleve, Anaprox, Naprosyn)	d00019

MEDICATION NAME	DrugID
rivastigmine (Exelon)	d04537
rosuvastatin (Crestor)	d04851
sertraline (Zoloft)	d00880
simvastatin (Zocor)	d00746
tamsulosin (Flomax)	d04121
terazosin (Hytrin)	d00386
tramadol (Ryzolt, Ultram)	d03826
trazodone (Desyrel)	d00395
valsartan (Diovan)	d04113
venlafaxine (Effexor)	d03181
warfarin (Coumadin, Jantoven)	d00022
zolpidem (Ambien)	d00910

#### Commonly reported medications that may be purchased over the counter (but that may also be prescription):

Medication name	DrugID
acetaminophen (Anacin, Tempra, Tylenol)	d00049
ascorbic acid (C Complex, Vitamin C)	d00426
aspirin	d00170
calcium carbonate (Rolaids, Tums)	d00425
calcium-vitamin D (Dical-D, O-Cal-D)	d03137
cholecalciferol (Vitamin D3, Replesta)	d03129
chondroitin-glucosamine (Cidaflex, Osteo Bi-Flex)	d04420
docusate (Calcium Stool Softener, Dioctyl SS)	d01021
folic acid (Folic Acid)	d00241
glucosamine (Hydrochloride)	d04418

Medication name	DrugID
ibuprofen (Advil, Motrin, Nuprin)	d00015
Ioratadine (Alavert, Claritin, Dimetapp, Tavist)	d03050
melatonin (Melatonin, Melatonin Time Release)	d04058
multivitamin	d03140
multivitamin with minerals	d03145
polyethylene glycol 3350 (Miralax)	d05350
psyllium (Fiberall, Metamucil)	d01018
pyroxidine (Vitamin B6)	d00412
ubiquinone (Co Q-10)	d04523
vitamin E (Aquavite-E, Centrum Singles)	d00405

If a medication is not listed above, specify the drug or brand name and determine its drugID by using the Lookup Tool on the NACC website at https://www.alz.washington.edu/MEMBER/DrugCodeLookUp.html

(SPECIFY:)	$d \mathrel{\sqsubseteq} \mathrel{\sqsubseteq} \mathrel{\sqsubseteq} \mathrel{\sqsubseteq} \mathrel{\sqsubseteq}$
(SPECIFY:)	$d \mathrel{\llcorner\llcorner}\mathrel{\llcorner}\mathrel{\llcorner}\mathrel{\llcorner}\mathrel{\llcorner}$
(SPECIFY:)	d
(SPECIFY:)	d
(SDECIEV.)	d



## Form B1: EVALUATION FORM Physical

	,	date:	.//_				
INST	Examiner's initials:	nd examples	s, see UDS (	Coding			
Su	bject physical measurements						
1.	Subject height (inches) (88.8=not	assessed)					
2.	Subject weight (lbs.) (888=not as	ssessed)					
3.		(888/888=not assessed, —					
4.	Subject resting heart rate (pulse) (888=not as	ssessed)					
Ad	ditional physical observations	No	Yes	Unknown			
5.	Without corrective lenses, is the subject's vision functionally normal?	О		□ 9			
6.	Does the subject usually wear corrective lenses? (If no or unknown, SKIP TO QUESTION 7)	□ o		9			
	6a. If yes, is the subject's vision functionally normal with corrective lenses?	О		□ 9			
7.	Without a hearing aid(s), is the subject's hearing functionally normal?	О		□ 9			
8.	Does the subject usually wear a hearing aid(s)? (If no or unknown, END FORM HERE)	О		9			
	8a. If yes, is the subject's hearing functionally normal with a hearing aid(s)?	По	□ 1	<u> </u>			



### NACC UNIFORM DATA SET (UDS)

## Form B1a: EVALUATION FORM Blood Pressure Addendum

ADC n	name: Subject ID:	Form d	ate: / /									
Visit #	/isit #: Examiner's initials:											
	RUCTIONS: This form is an addendum to UDS Form B1 Physical. It provi lardized measurement of blood pressure. This form is to be completed by	_	nd captures data from									
1. Enter the average (mean) of two readings spaced at least 1 minute apart for each arm. For detailed instructions, see <b>Steps for Proper BP Measurement</b> , next page												
	1a. Participant blood pressure — left arm:	/	(888/888=not assessed)									
	1b. Participant blood pressure — right arm:	/	(888/888=not assessed)									
2.	Was the blood pressure taken using an approved device or cuff?		□ o No									
	For a list of approved devices, please visit http://www.dableducational.org/sphygmomanometers/p_devices_1_cl	inical.html	1 Yes									
			9 Unknown									

SOURCE: Checklist for accurate measurement of BP adapted from AHA Guidelines: Whelton PK et al., Hypertension. 2018;71:e13-e11

Steps for Proper BP Measurement	Instructions
Step 1: Properly prepare the patient	<ol> <li>Have the patient relax, sitting in a chair (feet on floor, back supported) for &gt;5 min.</li> <li>The patient should avoid caffeine, exercise, and smoking for at least 30 minutes before measurement.</li> <li>Ensure that patient has emptied his/her bladder.</li> <li>Neither the patient nor the observer should talk during the rest period or during the measurement.</li> <li>Remove all clothing covering the location of cuff placement.</li> <li>Measurements made while the patient is sitting or lying on an examining table do not fulfill these criteria.</li> </ol>
Step 2: Use proper technique for BP measurements	<ol> <li>Use a BP measurement device that has been validated, and ensure that the device is calibrated periodically.</li> <li>Support the patient's arm (e.g., have it resting on a desk).</li> <li>Position the middle of the cuff on the patient's upper arm at the level of the right atrium (the midpoint of the sternum).</li> <li>Use the correct cuff size, such that the bladder encircles 80% of the arm, and note if a larger- or smaller-than-normal cuff size is used.</li> <li>Either the stethoscope diaphragm or bell may be used for auscultatory readings</li> </ol>
Step 3: Take the proper measurements needed for diagnosis and treatment of elevated BP/ hypertension	<ol> <li>Take two BP readings in both arms.</li> <li>Separate the second set of measurements from the first by 1 minute.</li> <li>For auscultatory determinations, use a palpated estimate of radial pulse obliteration pressure to estimate SBP. Inflate the cuff 20–30 mm Hg above this level for an auscultatory determination of the BP level.</li> <li>For auscultatory readings, deflate the cuff pressure 2 mm Hg per second, and listen for Korotkoff sounds.</li> </ol>
Step 4: Properly document accurate BP readings	<ol> <li>Record SBP and DBP. If using the auscultatory technique, record SBP and DBP as onset of the first Korotkoff sound and disappearance of all Korotkoff sounds, respectively, using the nearest even number.</li> <li>It is recommended to note the time of most recent BP medication taken before measurements (this would be noted locally and not submitted to NACC).</li> </ol>
Step 5: Average the readings	Record the average of the two readings of SBP and DBP in the left arm, and the two readings of SBP and DBP in the right arm. Enter the averages in 1a and 1b, respectively.
Step 6: Give BP readings to patient	It is recommended to provide patients with the SBP/DBP readings both orally and in writing.

#### Interpretation of values: Categories of BP in Adults \*

BP Category		SBP		DBP
Normal		<120 mm Hg	and	<80 mm Hg
Elevated		120-129 mm Hg	and	<80 mm Hg
Hypertension:	Stage 1	130-139 mm Hg		80-89 mm Hg
	Stage 2	≥140 mm Hg	or	≥90 mm Hg

\*Individuals with SBP and DBP in 2 categories should be designated to the higher BP category. BP indicates blood pressure (based on an average of  $\geq 2$  careful readings obtained on  $\geq 2$  occasions); DBP, diastolic blood pressure; and SBP, systolic blood pressure



# Form B4: CDR® Dementia Staging Instrument PLUS NACC FTLD Behavior & Language Domains (CDR® Plus NACC FTLD)

ADC name:	Subject ID:	Form date: / /	Visit #:	Examiner's initials:
	on the required online CDR training, see UDS Co	<del>-</del>		
clinician or other trained health pr	rofessional, based on co-participant report and b	pehavioral and neurological exam of the sub	oject. In the extreme	ly rare instances when no

clinician or other trained health professional, based on co-participant report and behavioral and neurological exam of the subject. In the extremely rare instances when no co-participant is available, the clinician or other trained health professional must complete this form using all other available information and his/her best clinical judgment. Score only as decline from previous level due to cognitive loss, not impairment due to other factors, such as physical disability. For further information, see UDS Coding Guidebook for Follow-up Visit Packet, Form B4.

#### SECTION 1: CDR® DEMENTIA STAGING INSTRUMENT<sup>1</sup>

Please enter	IMPAIRMENT										
score below:	None — 0	Questionable — 0.5	Mild — 1	Moderate — 2	Severe — 3						
1. Memory	No memory loss, or slight inconsistent forgetfulness	Consistent slight forgetfulness; partial recollection of events; "benign" forgetfulness	Moderate memory loss, more marked for recent events; defect interferes with everyday activities	Severe memory loss; only highly learned material retained; new material rapidly lost	Severe memory loss; only fragments remain						
2. Orientation	Fully oriented	Fully oriented except for slight difficulty with time relationships	Moderate difficulty with time re- lationships; oriented for place at examination; may have geograph- ic disorientation elsewhere	Severe difficulty with time re- lationships; usually disoriented to time, often to place	Oriented to person only						
3. Judgment and problem solving	Solves everyday problems, handles business and financial affairs well; judgment good in relation to past performance	Slight impairment in solving problems, similarities, and differences	Moderate difficulty in handling problems, similarities, and differences; social judgment usually maintained	Severely impaired in handling problems, similarities, and differences; social judgment usually impaired	Unable to make judgments or solve problems						
4. Community affairs	Independent function at usual level in job, shopping, volunteer and social groups	Slight impairment in these activities	Unable to function independently at these activities, although may still be engaged in some; appears normal to casual inspection	No pretense of independent function outside the home; appears well enough to be taken to functions outside the family home	No pretense of independent function outside the home; appears too ill to be taken to functions outside the family home						
5. Home and hobbies	Life at home, hobbies, and intellectual interests well maintained	Life at home, hobbies, and intellectual interests slightly impaired	Mild but definite impairment of function at home; more difficult chores abandoned; more complicated hobbies and interests abandoned	Only simple chores preserved; very restricted interests, poorly maintained	No significant function in the home						
6. Personal care Fully capable or   □ . 0		f self-care (= 0).	Needs prompting	Requires assistance in dressing, hygiene, keeping of personal effects	Requires much help with personal care; frequent incontinence						
7	CDR SUM OF BOXES										
8	GLOBAL CDR										

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Morris JC. The Clinical Dementia Rating (CDR): Current version and scoring rules. Neurology 43(11):2412-4, 1993. Copyright@ Lippincott, Williams & Wilkins. Reproduced by permission.

INSTRUCTIONS: For information on the required online CDR training, see UDS Coding Guidebook for Follow-up Visit Packet, Form B4. This form is to be completed by the clinician or other trained health professional, based on co-participant report and behavioral and neurological exam of the subject. In the extremely rare instances when no co-participant is available, the clinician or other trained health professional must complete this form using all other available information and his/her best clinical judgment. Score only as decline from previous level due to cognitive loss, not impairment due to other factors, such as physical disability. For further information, see UDS Coding Guidebook for Follow-up Visit Packet, Form B4.

#### **SECTION 2: NACC FTLD BEHAVIOR & LANGUAGE DOMAINS**

Please enter	IMPAIRMENT											
score below:	None — 0	Questionable — 0.5	Mild — 1	Moderate — 2	Severe — 3							
9. Behavior, comportment, and personality <sup>2</sup>	Socially appropriate behavior	Questionable changes in comportment, empathy, appropriateness of actions	Mild but definite changes in behavior	Moderate behavioral changes, affecting interpersonal relationships and interactions in a significant manner	Severe behavioral changes, making interpersonal interactions all unidirectional							
10. Language <sup>3</sup>	No language difficulty, or occasional mild tip-of-the-tongue	Consistent mild word-finding difficulties; simplification of word choice; circumlocution; decreased phrase length; and/or mild comprehension difficulties	Moderate word-finding difficulty in speech; cannot name objects in environment; reduced phrase length and/or agrammatical speech and/or reduced comprehension in conversation and reading	Moderate to severe impairments in either speech or comprehension; has difficulty communicating thoughts; writing may be slightly more effective	Severe comprehension deficits; no intelligible speech							

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Excerpted from the Frontotemporal Demential Multicenter Instrument & MR Study (Mayo Clinic, UCSF, UCLA, UW).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Excerpted from the PPA-CDR: A modification of the CDR for assessing dementia severity in patients with primary progressive aphasia (Johnson N, Weintraub S, Mesulam MM), 2002.



## Form B5: BEHAVIORAL ASSESSMENT Neuropsychiatric Inventory Questionnaire (NPI-Q1)

video.	NSTRUCTIONS: This form is to be completed by the clinician or other trained health professional based on co-participant interview, as described by the training video. (This is not to be completed by the subject as a paper-and-pencil self-report.) For information on NPI-Q Interviewer Certification, see UDS Coding Guidebook for Follow-up Visit Packet, Form B5. Check only one box for each category of response.											
CORRECTED INSTRUCTIONS: Please answer the following questions based on changes that have occurred since the patient first began to experience memory (i.e., cognitive) problems. Select 1=Yes only if the symptom(s) has been present in the last month. Otherwise, select 0=No. (NOTE: for the UDS, please administer the NPI-Q to all subjects.)  For each item marked 1=Yes, rate the SEVERITY of the symptom (how it affects the patient):  1=Mild (noticeable, but not a significant change)  2=Moderate (significant, but not a dramatic change)  3=Severe (very marked or prominent; a dramatic change)												
1.	NPI CO-PARTICIPANT: 1 Spouse 2 Child 3 Other (SPECIFY):		Yes	No	Unknown			SEVERITY  Mild   Mod   Severe			Unknown	
2.	<b>Delusions</b> — Does the patient have false beliefs, such as thinking that others are stealing from him/her or planning to harm him/her in some way?	2a.		□ o	<u> </u>		2b.	□ 1	☐ 2	□ 3	<u> </u>	
3.	<b>Hallucinations</b> — Does the patient have hallucinations such as false visions or voices? Does he or she seem to hear or see things that are not present?	За.		□ o	<u> </u>		3b.		☐ 2	<u></u> 3	9	
4.	<b>Agitation/aggression</b> — Is the patient resistive to help from others at times, or hard to handle?	4a.		□ o	<u> </u>		4b.	□ 1	☐ 2	□ 3	<u> </u>	
5.	<b>Depression/dysphoria</b> — Does the patient seem sad or say that he/she is depressed?	5a.		□ o	9		5b.		☐ 2	□ 3	9	

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Subject ID: \_\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ Form date: \_ \_ \_ / \_ \_ \_ \_ Visit #: \_ \_ \_ Examiner's initials: \_ \_ \_ \_

 $<sup>^{1}\</sup>mbox{Copyright} \mbox{\o Deffrey L. Cummings, MD. Reproduced by permission.}$ 

**CORRECTED INSTRUCTIONS:** Please answer the following questions based on <u>changes</u> that have occurred since the patient first began to experience memory (i.e., cognitive) problems. **Select 1=Yes** <u>only</u> if the symptom(s) has been present <u>in the last month</u>. **Otherwise**, select **0=No**. (*NOTE:* for the UDS, please administer the *NPI-Q* to all subjects.)

For each item marked **1=Yes**, rate the SEVERITY of the symptom (how it affects the patient):

1=**Mild** (noticeable, but not a significant change) 2=**Moderate** (significant, but not a dramatic change) 3=**Severe** (very marked or prominent; a dramatic change)

	Y	<b>Y</b> es	No	Unknown		Mild	EVERIT Mod	Severe	Unknown
6. <b>Anxiety</b> — Does the patient become upset when separated from you? Does he/she have any other signs of nervousness such as shortness of breath, sighing, being unable to relax, or feeling excessively tense?	ia.	] 1	□ o	<u> </u>	6b.	□ 1	☐ 2	□ 3	<u> </u>
7. <b>Elation/euphoria</b> — Does the patient appear to feel too good or act excessively happy?	′a.	] 1	□ o	☐ 9	7b.	□ 1	□ 2	Пз	☐ 9
8. <b>Apathy/indifference</b> — Does the patient seem less interested in his/her usual activities or in the activities and plans of others?	Ba.	] 1	□ o	<u> </u>	8b.		☐ 2	□ 3	<u> </u>
9. <b>Disinhibition</b> — Does the patient seem to act impulsively, for example, talking to strangers as if he/she knows them, or saying things that may hurt people's feelings?	)a. [	] <sub>1</sub>	□ o	☐ 9	9b.		□ 2	Пз	☐ 9
10. <b>Irritability/lability</b> — Is the patient impatient and cranky? Does he/she have difficulty coping with delays or waiting for planned activities?	)a. 🗆	] <sub>1</sub>	□ o	9	10b.		☐ 2	□ 3	<u> </u>
11. <b>Motor disturbance</b> — Does the patient engage in repetitive activities such as pacing around the house, handling buttons, wrapping string, or doing other things repeatedly?	.a	] 1	□ o	<u> </u>	11b.	□ 1	□ 2	□ 3	□ 9
12. <b>Nighttime behaviors</b> — Does the patient awaken you during the night, rise too early in the morning, or take excessive naps during the day?  12a	!a. □	] 1	□ o	9	12b.	□ 1	☐ 2	□ 3	<u> </u>
13. <b>Appetite/eating</b> — Has the patient lost or gained weight, or had a change in the type of food he/she likes?	sa.	] 1	□ o	□ 9	13b.	□ 1	☐ 2	Пз	<u> </u>



## Form B6: BEHAVIORAL ASSESSMENT — Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS)1

	me: Subject ID: Form da	te: / .	/									
For add	NSTRUCTIONS: This form is to be completed by the clinician or other trained health professional, based on subject response. For additional clarification and examples, see UDS Coding Guidebook for Follow-up Visit Packet, Form B6. Check only one nswer per question.											
	Check this box and enter "88" below for the Total GDS Score <b>if and only if</b> the subject: 1.) does not attempt the GDS, or 2.) answers fewer than 12 questions.											
	Instruct the subject: "In the next part of this interview, I will ask you questions about your feelings. Some of the questions I will ask you may not apply, and some may make you feel uncomfortable. For each question, please answer "yes" or "no," depending on how you have been feeling in the past week, including today."											
		Yes	No	Did not answer								
1.	Are you basically satisfied with your life?	□0	□1	□9								
2.	Have you dropped many of your activities and interests?	□1	□0	□9								
3.	Do you feel that your life is empty?	□1	□0	□9								
4.	Do you often get bored?	□1	□0	□9								
5.	Are you in good spirits most of the time?	□0	□1	□9								
6.	Are you afraid that something bad is going to happen to you?	□1	□0	□9								
7.	Do you feel happy most of the time?	□0	□1	□9								
8.	Do you often feel helpless?	□1	□0	□9								
9.	Do you prefer to stay at home, rather than going out and doing new things?	□1	ΠО	□9								
10.	Do you feel you have more problems with memory than most?	□1	□0	□9								
11.	Do you think it is wonderful to be alive now?	□0	□1	□9								
12.	Do you feel pretty worthless the way you are now?	□1	□0	□9								
13.	Do you feel full of energy?	□0	□1	□9								
14.	Do you feel that your situation is hopeless?	□1	□0	□9								
15.	Do you think that most people are better off than you are?	□ 1	□0	□9								
16.	Sum all checked answers for a Total GDS Score (max score = 15; did not complete = 88	3) _										

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Sheikh JI, Yesavage JA. Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS): Recent evidence and development of a shorter version. Clinical Gerontology: A Guide to Assessment and Intervention 165–173, NY: The Haworth Press, 1986. Reproduced by permission of the publisher.



## Form B7: FUNCTIONAL ASSESSMENT NACC Functional Assessment Scale (FAS1)

ADC nar	ne: Subject ID: Form date:	//		_ Visit #:	Еха	miner's initials	::		
INSTRUCTIONS: This form is to be completed by the clinician or other trained health professional, based on information provided by the co-participant. For further information, see UDS Coding Guidebook for Follow-up Visit Packet, Form B7. Indicate the level of performance for each activity by checking the one appropriate response.									
In the	e past four weeks, did the subject have difficulty or need help with:	Not applicable (e.g., never did)	Normal	Has difficulty, but does by self	Requires assistance	Dependent	Unknown		
1.	Writing checks, paying bills, or balancing a checkbook	□8	О		□ 2	Пз	9		
2.	Assembling tax records, business affairs, or other papers	□8	О		□ 2	<b>□</b> 3	9		
3.	Shopping alone for clothes, household necessities, or groceries	□8	О		□ 2	Пз	9		
4.	Playing a game of skill such as bridge or chess, working on a hobby	□8	О		<u> </u>	□ 3	□ 9		
5.	Heating water, making a cup of coffee, turning off the stove	□8	О		☐ 2	Пз	<u> </u>		
6.	Preparing a balanced meal	□8	О		□ 2	Пз	9		
7.	Keeping track of current events	□8	О		□ 2	Пз	□ 9		
8.	Paying attention to and understanding a TV program, book, or magazine	□8	О		□ 2	<b>□</b> 3	9		
9.	Remembering appointments, family occasions, holidays, medications	□8	О		□ <sub>2</sub>	Пз	□ 9		
10.	Traveling out of the neighborhood, driving, or arranging to take public transportation	□8	О	□ 1	□ <sub>2</sub>	Пз	9		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Adapted from table 4 of Pfeffer RI, Kurosaki TT, Harrah CH, et al. Measurement of functional activities of older adults in the community. J Gerontol 37:323–9, 1982. Copyright© 1982. The Gerontological Society of America. Reproduced by permission of the publisher.



## Form B8: EVALUATION FORM Neurological Examination Findings

DC name: Subject ID:			Form	ı date: 📖 🗆	//	
isit #: Examiner's initials:						
NSTRUCTIONS: This form must be completed by a clinicand in attributing the observed findings to a particular syndyndrome. For additional clarification and examples, see U	drome. Plea	se use you	r best clini	cal judgme	ent in assigning the	
1. Were there abnormal neurological exam findings?						
0 No abnormal findings (END FORM HERE)						
$\square$ 1 Yes — abnormal findings were consistent with s	yndromes li	sted in Que	estions 2–8	3		
Yes — abnormal findings were consistent with a (e.g., Bell's palsy) (SKIP TO QUESTION 8)	ige-associat	ed changes	or irreleva	int to deme	enting disorders	
INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 2 – 8						
Please complete the appropriate sections below, usin the likely syndrome(s) that is/are present.	g your best	clinical jud	dgment in s	selecting fi	indings that indicat	te
CHECK ALL OF THE GROUPS OF FINDINGS / SYNDF	ROMES TH	AT WERE	PRESENT	:		
2. Parkinsonian signs						
□ 0 No (SKIP TO QUESTION 3) □ 1 Yes						
Findings not marked Yes or Not assessed will default	to No in the	e NACC da	tabase.			
	LE	FT	RIG	НТ		
Parkinsonian signs	Yes	Not assessed	Yes	Not assessed		
2a. Resting tremor — arm		□8	□ 1	□8		
01 01 1 66	□ 1	□ 8	□ 1	□ 8		
2b. Slowing of fine motor movements					1	
<ul><li>2b. Slowing of fine motor movements</li><li>2c. Rigidity — arm</li></ul>		□8	□ 1	□8		
				8		
			Not assessed	8		
		8	Not	8		
2c. Rigidity — arm		☐ 8	Not assessed	8		

Please complete the appropriate sections below, using your best clinical judgment in selecting findings that indicate the likely syndrome(s) that is/are present.

	Neurological signs considered by examiner to be most likely co	isistent with	cerebiovas	cular dise	ase			
	O No (SKIP TO QUESTION 4) O 1 Yes							
	Findings not marked Yes or Not assessed will default to No in the NACC database.  PRESENT							
	Findings consistent with stroke/cerebrovascular disease			Yes Not a		lot assessed		
	3a. Cortical cognitive deficit (e.g., aphasia, apraxia, neglect)			□ 1 □ 8				
	3b. Focal or other neurological findings consistent with SIVD (subcortical ischemic vascular dementia)					□8		
	LEFT				R	RIGHT		
	Yes					Not assessed		
	3c. Motor (may include weakness of combinations of face, a leg; reflex changes; etc.)	rm, and		assessed 8	Yes 1	8		
	3d. Cortical visual field loss		□ 1	□8	$\square$ 1	□8		
	3e. Somatosensory loss		□ 1	□8	□ 1	□8		
4.	Higher cortical visual problem suggesting posterior cortical atro	nhy (e.g. pro	sonagnosis	a simultae	nosia P	Ralint'e		
	syndrome) or apraxia of gaze	pily (c.g., pil	σομαξιισοία	a, siiiluita	Silvaia, E	Julilit 3		
	□ o No □ 1 Yes							
5.	Findings suggestive of progressive supranuclear palsy (PSP), co	orticobasal sv	ndrome. or	other rela	ted diso	rders		
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,					
	□ 0 No (SKIP TO QUESTION 6) □ 1 Yes	O No (SKIP TO QUESTION 6) I Yes						
	Findings not marked Yes or Not assessed will default to No in the NACC database.  PRESENT							
	Findings not marked Yes or Not assessed will default to No in t	he NACC dat	abase.		PRESE	NT		
	Findings	he NACC dat	abase.	Yes		ot assessed		
		he NACC dat	abase.	Yes 1	N			
	Findings	he NACC dat	abase.		N	ot assessed		
	Findings  5a. Eye movement changes consistent with PSP	he NACC dat	abase.		N	lot assessed		
	Findings  5a. Eye movement changes consistent with PSP  5b. Dysarthria consistent with PSP	he NACC dat	abase.		N	8 8		
	Findings  5a. Eye movement changes consistent with PSP  5b. Dysarthria consistent with PSP  5c. Axial rigidity consistent with PSP	he NACC dat	abase.		N	8 8		
	Findings  5a. Eye movement changes consistent with PSP  5b. Dysarthria consistent with PSP  5c. Axial rigidity consistent with PSP  5d. Gait disorder consistent with PSP				N	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8		
	Findings  5a. Eye movement changes consistent with PSP  5b. Dysarthria consistent with PSP  5c. Axial rigidity consistent with PSP  5d. Gait disorder consistent with PSP	Li	FT		RIGH	8 8 8 8 B		
	Findings  5a. Eye movement changes consistent with PSP  5b. Dysarthria consistent with PSP  5c. Axial rigidity consistent with PSP  5d. Gait disorder consistent with PSP	LI Yes	FT Not assess	1	RIGH	8		
	Findings  5a. Eye movement changes consistent with PSP  5b. Dysarthria consistent with PSP  5c. Axial rigidity consistent with PSP  5d. Gait disorder consistent with PSP  5e. Apraxia of speech	Li	FT	1	RIGH	8 8 8 8 8 HT		
	Findings  5a. Eye movement changes consistent with PSP  5b. Dysarthria consistent with PSP  5c. Axial rigidity consistent with PSP  5d. Gait disorder consistent with PSP  5e. Apraxia of speech  5f. Apraxia consistent with CBS	Li Yes	Not assess	1	RIGHes 1	8 8 8 8 HT  Not assessed  8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8		
	5a. Eye movement changes consistent with PSP  5b. Dysarthria consistent with PSP  5c. Axial rigidity consistent with PSP  5d. Gait disorder consistent with PSP  5e. Apraxia of speech  5f. Apraxia consistent with CBS  5g. Cortical sensory deficits consistent with CBS	Yes	Not assess	1	RIGHes 1	8		
	5a. Eye movement changes consistent with PSP 5b. Dysarthria consistent with PSP 5c. Axial rigidity consistent with PSP 5d. Gait disorder consistent with PSP 5e. Apraxia of speech  5f. Apraxia consistent with CBS 5g. Cortical sensory deficits consistent with CBS 5h. Ataxia consistent with CBS	Yes	Not assess  8  8  8	1	RIGH	8		

Form date: \_\_\_ / \_\_ / \_\_ \_\_ \_\_

Visit #: \_\_\_\_\_

Please complete the appropriate sections below, using your best clinical judgment in selecting findings that indicate the likely syndrome(s) that is/are present.

6.	Findings suggesting ALS (e.g., muscle wasting, fasciculations, upper motor neuron and/or lower motor neuron signs)
	□ o No □ 1 Yes
7.	Normal-pressure hydrocephalus: gait apraxia
	□ o No □ 1 Yes
8.	Other findings (e.g., cerebellar ataxia, chorea, myoclonus) (NOTE: For this question, do not specify symptoms that have already been checked above)
	□ 0 No □ 1 Yes (SPECIFY):



## Form B9: Clinician Judgment of Symptoms

ADC nar	ne: Subject ID: Form date:	/_	/_	
Visit #:	Examiner's initials:			
	ICTIONS: This form is to be completed by the clinician. For additional clarification and example to for Follow-up Visit Packet, Form B9. Check only one box per question.	ples, see	e UDS C	oding
Declin	es in memory reported by subject and co-participant			
1.	Does the subject report a decline in memory (relative to previously attained abilities)?   O No  1 Yes  8 Could not be assessed/sull	oject is t	too impa	nired
2.	Does the co-participant report a decline in the subject's memory (relative to previously attained abilities)? $\begin{array}{c} \bigcirc 0 \\ \bigcirc 1 \end{array}$ Yes $\begin{array}{c} \bigcirc 8 \end{array}$ There is no co-participant			
Cognit	ve symptoms			
3.	Based on the clinician's judgment, is the subject currently experiencing meaningful impairment in cognition? $\Box_0$ No (If No, <b>SKIP TO QUESTIO</b> $\Box_1$ Yes	N 8)		
4.	Indicate whether the subject currently is meaningfully impaired, <i>relative to previously attained abilities,</i> in the following cognitive domains, or has fluctuating cognition:			
		No	Yes	Unknown
	4a. <b>Memory</b> For example, does s/he forget conversations and/or dates, repeat questions and/or statements, misplace things more than usual, forget names of people s/he knows well?	О	□ 1	9
	4b. <b>Orientation</b> For example, does s/he have trouble knowing the day, month, and year, or not recognize familiar locations, or get lost in familiar locations?	О	□ 1	9
	4c. <b>Executive function</b> — <b>judgment, planning, problem-solving</b> Does s/he have trouble handling money (e.g., tips), paying bills, preparing meals, shopping, using appliances, handling medications, driving?	О	□ 1	9
	4d. <b>Language</b> Does s/he have hesitant speech, have trouble finding words, use inappropriate words without self-correction?	О		9
	4e. <b>Visuospatial function</b> Does s/he have difficulty interpreting visual stimuli and finding his/her way around?	□о	□ 1	9
	4f. <b>Attention, concentration</b> Does the subject have a short attention span or limited ability to concentrate? Is s/he easily distracted?	□о	□ 1	9
	4g. <b>Fluctuating cognition</b> Does the subject 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 his/her ideas have a disorganized flow?	О	□ 1	9
	4g1. If yes, at what age did the fluctuating cognition begin?			
	4h. <b>Other</b> (SPECIFY):	О	□ 1	

Subject ID: \_\_\_\_\_ Visit #: \_\_\_\_ Form date: \_\_\_/ \_\_\_/ \_\_\_ Visit #: \_\_\_\_\_

INSTRUCTIONS: This form is to be completed by the clinician. For additional clarification and examples, see UDS Coding Guidebook for Follow-up Visit Packet, Form B9. Check only one box per question.

5.	Indicate the <b>predominant</b> symptom that was first recognized as a decline in the subject's cognition:  NOTE: Enter 0 if this information was provided on a previously submitted Form B9.  Mode of onset of cognitive symptoms	□ 0 Assessed at a previous UD □ 1 Memory □ 2 Orientation □ 3 Executive function — judg problem-solving □ 4 Language □ 5 Visuospatial function □ 6 Attention/concentration □ 7 Fluctuating cognition □ 8 Other (SPECIFY): ———— □ 99 Unknown □ 1 Gradual	gment, p	lanning	
		2 Subacute 3 Abrupt 4 Other (SPECIFY):			
7.	Based on the clinician's assessment, at what age did the co (777 = Age of cognitive decline entered at a previous UDS visit)	ognitive decline begin?			
	(The clinician must use her/his best judgment to estimate a	an age of onset of cognitive declin	e.)		
Behav	rioral symptoms				
8.	Based on the clinician's judgment, is the subject currently experiencing any kind of behavioral symptoms?	$\square_0$ No (If No, <b>SKIP TO QUESTIO</b> ) $\square_1$ Yes	N 13)		
9.	Indicate whether the subject currently manifests meaningful in any of the following ways:	ul change in behavior			
	, , ,		No	Yes	Unknown
	9a. <b>Apathy, withdrawal</b> Has the subject lost interest in or dis usual activities and social interaction, such as conversing		О		9
	9b. <b>Depressed mood</b> Has the subject seemed depressed for e.g., shown loss of interest or pleasure in nearly all activit of appetite, fatigue?		О	□ 1	9
	9c. <b>Psychosis</b>				
	9c1. Visual hallucinations		О	$\square$ 1	9
	9c1a. If yes, are the hallucinations well formed 9c1b. If well formed and clear-cut, at what age		О		9
	begin?				
	9c2. Auditory hallucinations		□о	□ 1	□ 9
	9c3. Abnormal, false, or delusional beliefs		□о	$\square$ 1	□ 9
	9d. <b>Disinhibition</b> Does the subject use inappropriate coarse speech or behaviors in public or in the home? Does s/he disregard for personal hygiene?		Оо	□ 1	<u> </u>
	9e. Irritability Does the subject overreact, e.g., by shouting	at family members or others?	□ o	П 1	□ 9

Subject ID: \_\_\_\_\_ Visit #: \_\_\_\_

INSTRUCTIONS: This form is to be completed by the clinician. For additional clarification and examples, see UDS Coding Guidebook for Follow-up Visit Packet, Form B9. Check only one box per question.

	9f. <b>Agitation</b> Does the subject have trouble sitting still? Does	О	$\square_1$	9	
	9g. <b>Personality change</b> Does the subject exhibit bizarre bet of the subject, such as unusual collecting, suspiciousnes dress, or dietary changes? Does the subject fail to take o	О	□ 1	9	
	9h. <b>REM sleep behavior disorder</b> While sleeping, does the dreams (e.g., punch or flail their arms, shout, or scream).  9h1. If yes, at what age did the REM sleep behavior dis (777 = Age of onset provided at a previous UDS visit. (The clinician must use his/her best judgment to	order begin?	О	□ 1	9
	9i. <b>Anxiety</b> For example, does s/he show signs of nervousn- facial expressions, or hand-wringing) and/or excessive w		О	□ 1	9
	9j. <b>Other</b> (SPECIFY):			$\square$ 1	
10.	Indicate the <b>predominant</b> symptom that was first recognized as a decline in the subject's behavior:  NOTE: Enter 0 if this information was provided on a previously submitted Form B9.  Mode of onset of behavioral symptoms:	□ 0 Assessed at a previous UD □ 1 Apathy/withdrawal □ 2 Depressed mood □ 3 Psychosis □ 4 Disinhibition □ 5 Irritability □ 6 Agitation □ 7 Personality change □ 8 REM sleep behavior disord □ 9 Anxiety □ 10 Other (SPECIFY): □ 99 Unknown □ 1 Gradual	ler		
11.	wide of onset of benavioral symptoms:	☐ 1 Gradual ☐ 2 Subacute ☐ 3 Abrupt ☐ 4 Other (SPECIFY):			
12.	Based on the clinician's assessment, at what age did the b (777 = Age of onset provided at a previous UDS visit.) (The clinician must use her/his best judgment to estimate		ns.)		
Moto	symptoms				
13.	Based on the clinician's judgment, is the subject currently experiencing any motor symptoms?	☐ 0 No (If No, <b>SKIP TO QUESTIO</b> ☐ 1 Yes	N 20)		
14.	Indicate whether the subject currently has meaningful chain any of the following areas:	nge in motor function	No	Yes	Unknown
	14a. <b>Gait disorder</b> Has subject's walking changed, not specific s/he unsteady, or does s/he shuffle when walking, have litt		О		9
	14b. <b>Falls</b> Does the subject fall more than usual?		О	□ 1	□ 9
	14c. <b>Tremor</b> Has the subject had rhythmic shaking, especial mouth, or tongue?	ly in the hands, arms, legs, head,	О	□ 1	9
	14d. <b>Slowness</b> Has the subject noticeably slowed down in wa other than due to an injury or illness? Has his/her facial emore "wooden," or masked and unexpressive?		О	□ 1	9

Subject ID: \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_ Visit #: \_\_\_\_\_ Form date: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_ Visit #: \_\_\_\_\_

INSTRUCTIONS: This form is to be completed by the clinician. For additional clarification and examples, see UDS Coding Guidebook for Follow-up Visit Packet, Form B9. Check only one box per question.

15.	Indicate the predominant symptom that was first recognized as a decline in the subject's motor function:  NOTE: Enter 0 if this information was provided on a previously submitted Form B9.	□ 0 Assessed at a previous UDS visit □ 1 Gait disorder □ 2 Falls □ 3 Tremor □ 4 Slowness □ 99 Unknown	•
16.	Mode of onset of motor symptoms:	☐ 1 Gradual ☐ 2 Subacute ☐ 3 Abrupt ☐ 4 Other (SPECIFY):	
17.	Were changes in motor function suggestive of parkinsonism?	☐ 0 No ☐ 1 Yes ☐ 9 Unknown  If No or Unknown, SKIP TO QUESTION 18	
	17a. If yes, at what age did the motor changes suggestive (The clinician must use his/her best judgment to estimate the control of the contro		(777 = Provided at a previous UDS visit)
18.	Were changes in motor function suggestive of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis?	☐ 0 No ☐ 1 Yes ☐ 9 Unknown  If No or Unknown, SKIP TO QUESTION 19	
	18a. If yes, at what age did the motor changes suggestive (The clinician must use his/her best judgment to esting	_	(777 = Provided at a previous UDS visit)
19.	Based on the clinician's assessment, at what age did the m (The clinician must use her/his best judgment to estimate a		(777 = Provided at a previous UDS visit)
Overa	Il course of decline and predominant domain		
20.	Overall course of decline of cognitive/behavorial/motor syndrome:	☐ 1 Gradually progressive ☐ 2 Stepwise ☐ 3 Static ☐ 4 Fluctuating ☐ 5 Improved ☐ 8 N/A ☐ 9 Unknown	
21.	Indicate the <b>predominant</b> domain that was first recognized as changed in the subject:  NOTE: Enter 0 if this information was provided on a previously submitted Form B9.	<ul> <li>□ 0 Assessed at a previous UDS visit</li> <li>□ 1 Cognition</li> <li>□ 2 Behavior</li> <li>□ 3 Motor function</li> <li>□ 8 N/A</li> <li>□ 9 Unknown</li> </ul>	

Subject ID: \_\_\_\_ Form date: \_\_\_ / \_\_ \_ / \_\_ \_ Visit #: \_\_\_\_

Candi	Candidate for further evaluation for Lewy body disease or frontotemporal lobar degeneration						
22.	Is the subject a potential candidate for further evaluation for Lewy body disease?	□ o □ 1	No Yes				
23.	Is the subject a potential candidate for further evaluation for frontotemporal lobar degeneration?	□ o □ 1	No Yes				



## Form C1: Neuropsychological Battery Summary Scores

ADC name:		Subject ID:	Form date: / / /
Visit #: E	xaminer's initials: L		

INSTRUCTIONS: This form is to be completed by ADC or clinic staff. For test administration and scoring, see Instructions for Neuropsychological Battery Form C1.

PROTOCOL FOR ADMINISTERING the neuropsychological battery for UDS Version 3 FVP (using either Form C1 or Form C2): For subjects who had already been seen for one or more UDS visits before the implementation of Version 3, you may:

- a.) continue to follow those subjects with the old neuropsychological battery (Form C1);  $-\mathbf{OR}-$
- b.) switch those subjects to the new neuropsychological battery (Form C2).

A given subject may be switched to the new battery at any time after Version 3 implementation, at the Center's discretion.

**KEY:** If the subject cannot complete any of the following tests, please give the reason by entering one of the following codes: 95 / 995 = Physical problem 96 / 996 = Cognitive/behavior problem 97 / 997 = Other problem 98 / 998 = Verbal refusal

1.	Mini-Mental State Examination	
1.	Nas any part of the MMSE completed?	O No (Enter reason code, 95–98, and SKIP TO QUESTION 2a):  1 Yes (CONTINUE TO QUESTION 1a)
1	a. Administration of the MMSE was:	☐ 1 In ADC/clinic ☐ 2 In home ☐ 3 In person — other
	1a1. Language of MMSE administration:	□ 1 English         □ 2 Spanish         □ 3 Other (SPECIFY):
1	<ul> <li>Subject was unable to complete one or more sections due to visual impairment</li> </ul>	□ o No □ 1 Yes
1	c. Subject was unable to complete one or more sections due to hearing impairment	□ 0 No □ 1 Yes

Subject ID: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

#### KEY: 95 / 995 = Physical problem 96 / 996 = Cognitive/behavior problem 97 / 997 = Other problem 98 / 998 = Verbal refusal

	1d.	Orientation subscale score		
	Tu.			
		1d1. Time:	<del></del>	(0-5, 95-98)
		1d2. Place:	<u>—</u> —	(0-5, 95-98)
	1e.	Intersecting pentagon subscale score:	<u> </u>	(0-1, 95-98)
	1f.	Total MMSE score (using D-L-R-O-W) (If any of the	he MMSE items are 95–98, enter 88):	(0-30, 88)
2.	Adn	ninistration of the remainder of the battery		
	2a.	tests summarized below) was administered:	In ADC/clinic In home In person — other	
	2b.		English Spanish Other (SPECIFY):	
3.	Log	ical Memory IA — Immediate		
	За.	If this test has been administered to the subject three months, specify the date previously administration of the subject three months, specify the date previously administration of the subject three months.	within the past stered: / /	(88/88/888=N/A)
		3a1. Total score from the previous test administra	ation:	(0-25; 88=N/A)
	3b.	Total number of story units recalled from this cur	rent test administration:	(0-25, 95-98)
4.	Bens	on Complex Figure Copy		
	4a.	Total score for copy of Benson figure:		(0–17, 95–98)
5.	Digit	Span Forward		
	5a.	Total number of trials correct before two consecu		(0.10.05.00)
		(If test not completed, enter reason code, 95–98, and	SKIP TO QUESTION 6a/	(0–12, 95–98)
	5b.	Digit span forward length:		(0-8)
6.	Digit	Span Backward		
	6a.	Total number of trials correct before two consecu (If test not completed, enter reason code, 95–98, and		(0-12, 95-98)
	6b.	Digit span backward length:		(0-7)
7.	Cate	gory Fluency		
	7a.	Animals: Total number of animals named in 60 s	econds:	(0–77, 95–98)
	7b.	Vegetables: Total number of vegetables named in	60 seconds:	(0-77, 95-98)

KEY: 95 / 995 = Physical problem 96 / 996 = Cognitive/behavior problem 97 / 997 = Other problem 98 / 998 = Verbal refusal

8.	Trai	I Making Test		
	8a.	PART A: Total number of seconds to complete (if not finished by 150 seconds, enter 150):  (If test not completed, enter reason code, 995–998, and SKIP TO QUESTION 8b)		(0-150, 995-998)
		8a1. Number of commission errors:		(0-40)
		8a2. Number of correct lines:		(0-24)
	8b.	PART B: Total number of seconds to complete (if not finished by 300 seconds, enter 300):  (If test not completed, enter reason code, 995–998, and SKIP TO QUESTION 9a)		(0-300, 995-998)
		8b1. Number of commission errors:		(0-40)
		8b2. Number of correct lines:		(0-24)
9.	Log	ical Memory IIA — Delayed		
	9a.	Total number of story units recalled: (If test not completed, enter reason code, 95–98, and SKIP TO QUESTION 10a)		(0 – 25, 95–98)
	9b.	Time elapsed since Logical Memory IA — Immediate:		(0 – 85 minutes) (99=Unknown)
10.	Ber	son Complex Figure Recall		
	10a.	Total score for 10- to 15-minute delayed drawing of Benson figure: (If test not completed, enter reason code, 95–98, and SKIP TO QUESTION 11a)		(0-17, 95-98)
	10b.	Recognized original stimulus from among four options?	□ o No	☐ 1 Yes
11.	Bos	ton Naming Test (30 odd-numbered items)		
	11a.	Total score:		(0-30, 95-98)
12.	Verl	pal Fluency: Phonemic Test		
	12a.	Number of correct <b>F-words</b> generated in 1 minute (If test not completed, enter reason code, 95–98, and <b>SKIP TO QUESTION 12d</b> )		(0-40, 95-98)
	12b.	Number of <b>F-words</b> repeated in 1 minute		(0-15)
	12c.	Number of non-F-words and rule violation errors in 1 minute		(0-15)
	12d.	Number of correct <b>L-words</b> generated in 1 minute (If test not completed, enter reason code, 95–98, and SKIP TO QUESTION 13a)		(0-40, 95-98)
	12e.	Number of <b>L-words</b> repeated in one minute		(0-15)
	12f.	Number of non-L-words and rule violation errors in 1 minute		(0-15)
	12g.	TOTAL number of correct <b>F-words and L-words</b>		(0-80)
	12h.	TOTAL number of <b>F-word and L-word</b> repetition errors		(0-30)
	12i.	TOTAL number of non-F/L words and rule violation errors		(0-30)

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Subject ID: \_\_\_\_ Form date: \_\_\_ / \_\_ \_ / \_\_ \_ Visit #: \_\_\_\_

13. Overall appraisal	
13a. Per the clinician (e.g., neuropsychologist, behavioral neurologist, or other suitably qualified clinician), based on the UDS neuropsychological examination, the subject's cognitive status is deemed:	<ul> <li>□ 1 Better than normal for age</li> <li>□ 2 Normal for age</li> <li>□ 3 One or two test scores are abnormal</li> <li>□ 4 Three or more scores are abnormal or lower than expected</li> <li>□ 0 Clinician unable to render opinion</li> </ul>



### FOLLOW-UP VISIT PACKET NACC UNIFORM DATA SET (UDS)

# Form C2: Neuropsychological Battery Scores

ADC name: Subject ID: Fc	rm date: / /
Visit #: Examiner's initials:	
INSTRUCTIONS: This form is to be completed by ADC or clinic staff. For test administrate for Neuropsychological Battery Form C2. Any new subjects who enroll in the UDS after the assessed with the new neuropsychological test battery (Form C2).	
$\textbf{KEY:} \ \ If the subject cannot complete any of the following exams, please give the reason between the following example of the subject cannot complete any of the following example of the subject cannot complete any of the following example of the subject cannot complete any of the following example of the subject cannot complete any of the following example of the subject cannot complete any of the following example of the subject cannot complete any of the following example of the subject cannot complete any of the following example of the subject cannot complete any of the following example of the subject cannot complete any of the subject cannot complete any of the subject cannot complete any of the subject cannot cannot complete any of the subject cannot ca$	
95 / 995 = Physical problem 96 / 996 = Cognitive/behavior problem 97 / 997 = Other problem  1. Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA)	em 98 / 998 = Verbal refusal
1a. Was any part of the MoCA administered?	
□ 0 No (If No, enter reason code, 95 – 98): ☐ ☐ (SKIP TO QUESTION 2a)	
1 Yes (CONTINUE WITH QUESTION 1b)	
1b. MoCA was administered: ☐ 1 In ADC or clinic ☐ 2 In home	☐ 3 In person — other
1c. Language of MoCA administration: ☐ 1 English ☐ 2 Spanish ☐ 3 O	ther (SPECIFY):
1d. Subject was unable to complete one or more sections due to visual impairmen	nt: □ 0 No □ 1 Yes
1e. Subject was unable to complete one or more sections due to hearing impairm	ent: 🗆 o No 🖂 1 Yes
1f. TOTAL RAW SCORE — UNCORRECTED (Not corrected for education or visua hearing impairment)	1
Enter 88 if any of the following MoCA items were not administered: $1g-1l$ , $1n-1t$ , $1w-1bb$	(0-30, 88)
1g. Visuospatial/executive — Trails	<u> </u>
1h. Visuospatial/executive — Cube	<u> </u>
1i. Visuospatial/executive — Clock contour	<u> </u>
1j. Visuospatial/executive — Clock numbers	<u> </u>
1k. Visuospatial/executive — Clock hands	<u> </u>
11. Language — Naming	<u> </u>
1m. Memory — Registration (two trials)	<u> </u>
1n. Attention — Digits	<u> </u>
1o. Attention — Letter A	(0-1, 95-98)

KEY:	95 / 995 = Physical problem	96 / 996 = Cognitive/behavior problem	97 / 997 = Other problem	98 /	998 = Verbal refusal
	1p. Attention — Serial 7s				(0-3, 95-98)
	1q. Language — Repetition				(0-2, 95-98)
	1r. Language — Fluency				(0-1, 95-98)
	1s. Abstraction				(0-2, 95-98)
	1t. Delayed recall — No cu	е			(0-5, 95-98)
	1u. Delayed recall — Catego	ory cue			(0-5; 88=Not applicable)
	1v. Delayed recall — Recog	rnition			(0-5; 88=Not applicable)
	1w. Orientation — Date				(0-1, 95-98)
	1x. Orientation — Month				(0-1, 95-98)
	1y. Orientation — Year				(0-1, 95-98)
	1z. Orientation — Day				(0-1, 95-98)
	1aa. Orientation — Place				(0-1, 95-98)
	1bb. Orientation — City				(0-1, 95-98)
2.	ADMINISTRATION OF THE F	REMAINDER OF THE BATTERY			
	2a. The tests following the I	MoCA were administered: 🗌 1 In AD0	C or clinic ☐ 2 In home	Пз	In person — other
	2b. Language of test admin	istration: 🗆 1 English 🗆 2 Spar	nish 🗌 3 Other (SPECIFY):		
3.	. Craft Story 21 Recall (Immedi	iate)			
	3a. Total story units recalled (If test not completed, ent	d, verbatim scoring er reason code, 95–98, and <b>SKIP TO QUES</b> T	ΓΙΟΝ 4a.)		(0-44, 95-98)
	3b. Total story units recalled	d, paraphrase scoring			(0-25)
4.	Benson Complex Figure Copy				
	4a. Total score for copy of E	Benson figure (If test not completed, ent	er reason code, 95–98)		(0-17, 95-98)
5.	Number Span Test: Forward				
	5a. Number of correct trials (If test not completed, ent	; er reason code, 95–98, and <b>SKIP TO QUES</b> T	ΓΙΟΝ 6a.)		(0-14, 95-98)
	5b. Longest span forward				(0, 3–9)

KEY: 95 / 995 = Physical problem 96 / 996 = Cognitive/behavior problem 97 / 997 = Other problem 98 / 998 = Verbal refusal 6. Number Span Test: Backward 6a. Number of correct trials \_\_\_ (0-14, 95-98) (If test not completed, enter reason code, 95–98, and SKIP TO QUESTION 7a.) 6b. Longest span backward \_\_\_ (0, 2–8) 7. Category Fluency 7a. Animals: Total number of animals named in 60 seconds \_\_ (0-77, 95-98) (If test not completed, enter reason code, 95–98) 7b. Vegetables: Total number of vegetables named in 60 seconds \_\_\_ (0-77, 95-98) (If test not completed, enter reason code, 95–98) 8. Trail Making Test 8a. PART A: Total number of seconds to complete (if not finished by 150 seconds, enter 150) (If test not completed, enter reason code, 995–998, and **SKIP TO QUESTION 8b.**) \_\_\_ (0-40) 8a1. Number of commission errors \_\_\_ (0-24) 8a2. Number of correct lines. 8b. PART B: Total number of seconds to complete (if not finished by 300 seconds, enter 300) \_\_\_\_\_ (0-300, 995-998) (If test not completed, enter reason code, 995–998, and SKIP TO QUESTION 9a.) \_\_\_ (0-40) 8b1. Number of commission errors 8b2. Number of correct lines \_\_\_ (0-24) 9. Craft Story 21 Recall (Delayed) 9a. Total story units recalled, verbatim scoring (If test not completed, enter reason code, 95–98, and SKIP TO QUESTION 10a.) \_\_\_ (0-44, 95-98) 9b. Total story units recalled, paraphrase scoring \_\_\_ (0 – 85 minutes) 9c. Delay time (minutes) (99=Unknown) 9d. Cue ("boy") needed  $\square$  o No 1 Yes 10. Benson Complex Figure Recall 10a. Total score for drawing of Benson figure following 10- to 15-minute delay (If test not completed, enter reason code, 95–98, and SKIP TO QUESTION 11a.) \_ \_\_ (0-17, 95-98) 10b. Recognized original stimulus from among four options? □ o No ☐ 1 Yes

KEY: 95 / 995 = Physical problem 96 / 996 = Cognitive/behavior problem 97 / 997 = Other problem 98 / 998 = Verbal refusal 11. Multilingual Naming Test (MINT) 11a. Total score (0-32, 95-98)(If test not completed, enter reason code, 95–98, and SKIP TO QUESTION 12a) 11b. Total correct without semantic cue (0 - 32)11c. Semantic cues: Number given (0-32)11d. Semantic cues: Number correct with cue (88 = Not applicable) (0-32, 88)(0-32) 11e. Phonemic cues: Number given 11f. Phonemic cues: Number correct with cue (88 = Not applicable) (0-32, 88)12. Verbal Fluency: Phonemic Test 12a. Number of correct **F-words** generated in 1 minute (If test not completed, enter reason code, 95–98, and SKIP TO QUESTION 12d.) \_\_\_ (0-40, 95-98) 12b. Number of F-words repeated in 1 minute \_\_\_ (0-15) 12c. Number of **non-F-words** and rule violation errors in 1 minute 12d. Number of correct **L-words** generated in 1 minute (If test not completed, enter reason code, 95–98, and SKIP TO QUESTION 13a.) \_\_\_ (0-40, 95-98) 12e. Number of L-words repeated in one minute **∟ ∟** (0−15) 12f. Number of **non-L-words** and rule violation errors in 1 minute **∟ ∟** (0−15) 12g. TOTAL number of correct F-words and L-words \_\_\_ (0-80) 12h. TOTAL number of **F-word and L-word** repetition errors **∟ ∟** (0−30) 12i. TOTAL number of non-F/L words and rule violation errors 13. Overall appraisal 13a. Per the clinician (e.g., neuropsychologist, behavioral ☐ 1 Better than normal for age neurologist, or other suitably qualified clinician), based 2 Normal for age on the UDS neuropsychological examination, the ☐ 3 One or two test scores are abnormal

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subject's cognitive status is deemed:

4 Three or more scores are abnormal or lower

o Clinician unable to render opinion

than expected



### FOLLOW-UP VISIT PACKET NACC UNIFORM DATA SET (UDS)

# Form D1: Clinician Diagnosis

ADC name:	Subject ID: Form date:/
Visit #: Examiner's initial	ls:
	completed by the clinician. For additional clarification and examples, see UDS Coding t, Form D1. Check only <u>one</u> box per question.
This form is divided into three	ee main sections:
Section 1 Cognitive and b	ehavioral status: Normal cognition / MCI / dementia and dementia syndrome
Section 2 Biomarkers, ima	aging, and genetics: Neurodegenerative imaging and CSF biomarkers, imaging 'D, and known genetic mutations for AD and FTLD
Section 3 Etiological diag	noses: presumed etiological diagnoses for the cognitive disorder
	s in this form are based on diagnosis by:  A formal consensus panel 3 Other (e.g., two or more clinicians or other informal group)
SECTION 1: Cognitive and behave	vioral status
normal behavior (i.e., the subjection $\square_0$ No (continue to question $\square_1$ Yes (skip to question 6)	
Interfere with ability to funct Represent a decline from pr Are not explained by delirium Include cognitive impairment cognitive assessment (bedsing and a second and a secon	
3. Does the subject meet the crite  0 No (SKIP TO QUESTION 5)  1 Yes (CONTINUE TO QUESTION)	

If the subject meets criteria for dementia, answer Questions 4a-4f below and then SKIP TO G	QUESTION 6.
Based entirely on the history and examination (including neuropsychological testing), what is syndrome? Select one or more as Present; all others will default to Absent in the NACC data	
Dementia syndrome	Present
4a. Amnestic multidomain dementia syndrome	
4b. Posterior cortical atrophy syndrome (or primary visual presentation)	
4c. Primary progressive aphasia (PPA) syndrome	
4c1. ☐ 1 Meets criteria for semantic PPA	
2 Meets criteria for logopenic PPA	
☐ 3 Meets criteria for nonfluent/agrammatic PPA	
4 PPA other/not otherwise specified	
4d. Behavioral variant FTD (bvFTD) syndrome	□ 1
4e. Lewy body dementia syndrome	
4f. Non-amnestic multidomain dementia, not PCA, PPA, bvFTD, or DLB syndrome	
If the subject does not have normal cognition or behavior and is not clinically demented, indimpairment below.	licate the type of cogniti
MCI CORE CLINICAL CRITERIA	
• Is the subject, the co-participant, or a clinician concerned about a change in cognition co	ompared to the subject's

- previous level?
- Is there impairment in one or more cognitive domains (memory, language, executive function, attention, and visuospatial skills)?
- Is there largely preserved independence in functional abilities (no change from prior manner of functioning or uses minimal aids or assistance)?

Select one syndrome from 5a-5e as being Present (all others will default to Absent in the NACC database), and then **CONTINUE TO QUESTION 6**. If you select MCI below, it should meet the MCI core clinical criteria outlined above.

Present	Affected domains	No	Yes
	CHECK YES for at least one additional domain (besides memory):		
	5b1. Language	Оο	□ 1
	5b2. Attention	О	□ 1
	5b3. Executive	□o	□ 1
	5b4. Visuospatial	О	
		CHECK YES for at least one additional domain (besides memory):  5b1. Language  5b2. Attention  5b3. Executive	CHECK YES for at least one additional domain (besides memory):  5b1. Language 5b2. Attention 5b3. Executive

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Visit #: \_\_\_\_\_

Select one syndrome from 5a-5e as being Present (all others will default to Absent in the NACC database), and then **CONTINUE TO QUESTION 6**. If you select MCI below, it should meet the MCI core clinical criteria outlined above.

Туре	Present	Affected domains	No	Yes
5c. Non-amnestic MCI, single domain (naMCI SD)	□ 1	CHECK YES to indicate the affected domain:		
		5c1. Language	□o	$\square_1$
		5c2. Attention	□o	
		5c3. Executive	□ o	□ <sub>1</sub>
		5c4. Visuospatial	О	
5d. Non-amnestic MCI, multiple domains (naMCI MD)		CHECK YES for at least two domains:		
domains (name) mb/		5d1. Language	□ o	
		5d2. Attention	□о	
		5d3. Executive	□о	$\square_1$
		5d4. Visuospatial	□o	$\square_1$
5e. Cognitively impaired, not MCI	□ 1			

#### SECTION 2: Biomarkers, imaging, and genetics

Section 2 must be completed for all subjects.

#### 6. Indicate neurodegenerative biomarker status, using local standards for positivity.

Biomarker findings	No	Yes	Unknown/ not assessed
6a. Abnormally elevated amyloid on PET	□о		□8
6b. Abnormally low amyloid in CSF	О	□ 1	□8
6c. FDG-PET pattern of AD	О		□8
6d. Hippocampal atrophy	О		□8
6e. Tau PET evidence for AD	По	□ 1	□8
6f. Abnormally elevated CSF tau or ptau	О	□ 1	□8
6g. FDG-PET evidence for frontal or anterior temporal hypometabolism for FTLD	По	□ <sub>1</sub>	□8
6h. Tau PET evidence for FTLD	По	□ 1	□8
6i. Structural MR evidence for frontal or anterior temporal atrophy for FTLD	По	□ 1	□8
6j. Dopamine transporter scan (DATscan) evidence for Lewy body disease	По	□ 1	□8
6k. Other (SPECIFY):	По		

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Subject ID:	Form date: / /	Visit #:

Imaging fi	indings		No	Yes	Unknown/ not assessed
7a. Large	vessel infarct(s)	[	□ o	$\square$ 1	□8
7b. Lacui	nar infarct(s)	[	□ o	$\square$ 1	□8
7c. Macro	ohemorrhage(s)	]	□ o	□ 1	□8
7d. Micro	hemorrhage(s)	]	<b>□</b> o		□8
7e. Moderate white-matter hyperintensity (CHS score 5–6)			□0		□8
7f. Exten	sive white-matter hyperintensity (CHS score 7–8+)		☐ o		□8
□o No				(70, 0)	DOD MADTIO
9. <b>Does th</b> □ 0 No	The subject have a hereditary FTLD mutation (e.g., GRN, Violation $\square$ 1 Yes $\square$ 9 Unknown/not assessed	ICP, TARBP,	FUS, C9d	ort72, CHMI	P2B, MAPT)?
.O. Does th	ne subject have a hereditary mutation other than an AD o	r FTLD muta	tion?		
	<u> </u>			□9 Unk	nown/not asse
	iologic diagnoses				
ment. Selected be selected with the selected be subjects with the selected by	be filled out for all subjects. Indicate presumptive etiologis a primary, contributing, or non-contributing cause of the ct one or more diagnoses as Present; all others will default to ted as 1= Primary.  Ith normal cognition: Indicate the presence of any diagnoses gnosis was primary, contributing, or non-contributing blanks.	e observed im o Absent in th s by marking	pairment, e NACC o	based on the latabase. On and leave the	ne clinician's by one diagnos e questions on
ment. Selected by the selected	is a primary, contributing, or non-contributing cause of the ct one or more diagnoses as Present; all others will default to ted as $1=$ Primary.  th normal cognition: Indicate the presence of any diagnoses.	e observed im o Absent in th s by marking k. Subjects wi bar degenera	pairment, e NACC of Present, ath positive tion should	based on the latabase. On and leave the biomarker d not have the	ne clinician's b ly one diagnosi e questions on s but no clinic chese diagnose
ment. Selected by selected by selected by subjects with the dial ptoms of Al	is a primary, contributing, or non-contributing cause of the ct one or more diagnoses as Present; all others will default to ted as 1= Primary.  th normal cognition: Indicate the presence of any diagnoses gnosis was primary, contributing, or non-contributing blank zheimer's disease, Lewy body disease, or frontotemporal loent. Instead, the biomarker data from Section 2 can be use	e observed im o Absent in th s by marking k. Subjects wi bar degenera	pairment, e NACC of Present, ath positive tion should	based on the latabase. On and leave the biomarker d not have to not of preci	ne clinician's b ly one diagnosi e questions on s but no clinic hese diagnose inical disease.
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ment. Selected by	is a primary, contributing, or non-contributing cause of the ct one or more diagnoses as Present; all others will default to ted as 1= Primary.  Ith normal cognition: Indicate the presence of any diagnoses gnosis was primary, contributing, or non-contributing blank zheimer's disease, Lewy body disease, or frontotemporal loent. Instead, the biomarker data from Section 2 can be use liagnoses  neimer's disease	e observed im o Absent in the s by marking c. Subjects wi bar degenerated to identify  Present  1	Present, at the positive the present the p	based on the latabase. On and leave the biomarker d not have to note of precipitation of the lates of the lat	ne clinician's by one diagnos e questions on s but no clinicathese diagnose inical disease.  Non-contributed a service of the
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ment. Selected by selection between the diameter the diam	is a primary, contributing, or non-contributing cause of the ct one or more diagnoses as Present; all others will default to ted as 1= Primary.  Ith normal cognition: Indicate the presence of any diagnoses ignosis was primary, contributing, or non-contributing blank which was a primary, contributing blank which was a primary which was a primary with the presence of any diagnoses.  It is a primary, contributing, or non-contributing blank which was a primary.  It is a primary, contributing to the same will default to the presence of any diagnoses.  It is a primary, contributing to the same will default to the presence of any diagnoses.  It is a primary, contributing to the same will default to the presence of any diagnoses.  It is a primary, contribution of any diagnose was a primary.  It is a primary will default to the same will default to the presence of any diagnose.  It is a primary will default to the same will default to the presence of any diagnose.  It is a primary will default to the presence of any diagnose.  It is a primary will default to the presence of any diagnose.  It is a primary will default to the presence of any diagnose.  It is a primary will default to the presence of any diagnose.  It is a primary will default to the presence of any diagnose.  It is a primary will default to the presence of any diagnose.  It is a primary will default to the presence of any diagnose.  It is a primary will default to the presence of any diagnose.  It is a primary will default to the presence of any diagnose.  It is a primary will default to the presence of any diagnose.  It is a primary will default to the presence of any diagnose.  It is a primary will default to the presence of any diagnose.  It is a primar	e observed im o Absent in the s by marking c. Subjects wi bar degenerated to identify  Present  1  1  1	pairment, e NACC of Present, at the positivation should the present 11a 12a 13a 13a	based on the latabase. On and leave the biomarker d not have to not of precion to the latabase of the latabase	ne clinician's by ly one diagnos e questions on such these diagnose inical disease.  Nonuting Contribut 2 3 2 3 2 3
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ment. Selected by selection of Allocations of Alloc	is a primary, contributing, or non-contributing cause of the ct one or more diagnoses as Present; all others will default to ted as 1= Primary.  Ith normal cognition: Indicate the presence of any diagnoses ignosis was primary, contributing, or non-contributing blank zheimer's disease, Lewy body disease, or frontotemporal loent. Instead, the biomarker data from Section 2 can be used iagnoses  Itiple system atrophy Intotemporal lobar degeneration  Progressive supranuclear palsy (PSP)  Corticobasal degeneration (CBD)  FTLD with motor neuron disease	e observed im o Absent in the s by marking k. Subjects with bar degenerated to identify  Present  1  1  1  1  1	Present, a th positive tion should the present 11a 12a 13a 14a1 14b1	based on the latabase. On and leave the biomarker don't have the note of preclement of the lates	ne clinician's by ly one diagnos e questions on so but no clinic these diagnose inical disease.  The contribution of the contr
ment. Selected by selection of Allows of Allow	is a primary, contributing, or non-contributing cause of the ct one or more diagnoses as Present; all others will default to ted as 1= Primary.  Ith normal cognition: Indicate the presence of any diagnoses ignosis was primary, contributing, or non-contributing blank which was primary, contributing blank which was primary, contributing blank which was primary and in the properties of any diagnoses which was primary and the properties of any diagnoses which was primary and the properties of any diagnoses was primary, contributing to any diagnose which was primary and the properties of any diagnose was primary.  It is not	e observed im o Absent in the s by marking k. Subjects wi bar degenerated to identify  Present  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1	pairment, e NACC of Present, at the positivation should the present and the pr	based on the latabase. On and leave the biomarker don't have the note of preclement of the lates	ne clinician's by ly one diagnosise e questions on some but no clinical disease.  These diagnose inical disease.  The contributance in contrib
ment. Selected by selection of All there are proposed as Pressel Etiologic de 11. Alzi 12. Lew 12b 13. Mul 14. From 14a 14b 14c 14d	is a primary, contributing, or non-contributing cause of the ct one or more diagnoses as Present; all others will default to ted as 1= Primary.  Ith normal cognition: Indicate the presence of any diagnoses ignosis was primary, contributing, or non-contributing blank whether's disease, Lewy body disease, or frontotemporal loent. Instead, the biomarker data from Section 2 can be used iagnoses  Itiple system atrophy  Intotemporal lobar degeneration  In Progressive supranuclear palsy (PSP)  In Corticobasal degeneration (CBD)  In FTLD with motor neuron disease  Itiple System atrophy  In Corticobasal degeneration (CBD)  In FTLD NOS  In FTLD (Questions 14a – 14d) is Present, specify	e observed im o Absent in the s by marking k. Subjects wi bar degenerated to identify  Present  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1	pairment, e NACC of Present, at the positivation should the present and the pr	based on the latabase. On and leave the biomarker don't have the note of preclement of the lates	ne clinician's by ly one diagnose e questions on some but no clinical disease.  These diagnose inical disease.  The contribution of the contributi
ment. Selected by selection of All there are proposed as Pressel Etiologic de 11. Alzi 12. Lew 12b 13. Mul 14. From 14a 14b 14c 14d	is a primary, contributing, or non-contributing cause of the ct one or more diagnoses as Present; all others will default to ted as 1= Primary.  Ith normal cognition: Indicate the presence of any diagnose: Indicate the presence of any diagnoses or non-contributing blank and the presence of any diagnoses or non-contributing blank and the presence of any diagnoses or non-contributing blank and the presence of any diagnoses or non-contributing blank and the presence of any diagnoses or non-contributing the presence of any diagnoses or non-contributing to any diagnose.  It is normal cognition: Indicate the present; all others will default to the present of any diagnose. In present, specify and the present of the	e observed im o Absent in the s by marking k. Subjects wi bar degenerated to identify  Present  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1	pairment, e NACC of Present, at the positivation should the present and the pr	based on the latabase. On and leave the biomarker don't have the note of preclement of the lates	ne clinician's bly one diagnosise questions on s but no clinic these diagnose inical disease.  The series of the s

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☐ 9 Unknown

#### **SECTION 3: Etiologic diagnoses (cont.)**

Section 3 must be filled out for all subjects. Indicate presumptive etiologic diagnoses of the cognitive disorder and whether a given diagnosis is a primary, contributing, or non-contributing cause of the observed impairment, based on the clinician's best judgment. Select one or more diagnoses as Present; all others will default to Absent in the NACC database. Only one diagnosis should be selected as 1=Primary.

For subjects with normal cognition: Indicate the presence of any diagnoses by selecting 1=Present, and leave the questions on whether the diagnosis was primary, contributing, or non-contributing blank. Subjects with positive biomarkers but no clinical symptoms of Alzheimer's disease, Lewy body disease, or frontotemporal lobar degeneration should not have these diagnoses selected as Present. Instead, the biomarker data from Section 2 can be used to identify the presence of preclinical disease.

Etiolo	gic diag	noses	Present	Primary	Contributing	Non- contributing
15.	eviden	ificant vascular brain injury is absent, SKIP TO	□1	15a 🗌 1	☐2	_3
	15b. 15c.	Previous symptomatic stroke?  O No (SKIP TO QUESTION 15c)  1 Yes  15b1. Temporal relationship between stroke and cognitive decline?  O No  1 Yes  15b2. Confirmation of stroke by neuroimaging?  O No  1 Yes  9 Unknown; no relevant imaging data available  Is there imaging evidence of cystic infarction in cognitive network(s)?  O No  1 Yes  9 Unknown; no relevant imaging data available  Is there imaging evidence of cystic infarction, imaging evidence of extensive white matter hyperintensity (CHS grade 7–8+), and impairment in executive function?  O No  1 Yes  9 Unknown; no relevant imaging data available				
16.	Essent	tial tremor		16a 🗆 1	□2	Пз
17.	Down :	syndrome		17a 🗌 1	□ <sub>2</sub>	Пз
18.	Huntir	ngton's disease		18a 🗆 1	□ <sub>2</sub>	Пз
19.	Prion	disease (CJD, other)		19a 🗌 1	□ <sub>2</sub>	Пз

Etiolo	ogic diagnoses	Present	Primary	Contributing	Non- contributing
20.	Traumatic brain injury  20b. If Present, does the subject have symptoms consistent with chronic traumatic encephalopathy?  □ 0 No □ 1 Yes □ 9 Unknown	□ 1	20a 🗌 1	□ <sub>2</sub>	3
21.	Normal-pressure hydrocephalus		21a 🗌 1	□ <sub>2</sub>	Пз
22.	Epilepsy		22a 🗌 1	□ <sub>2</sub>	Пз
23.	CNS neoplasm 23b. □1 Benign □2 Malignant		23a 🗌 1	□2	Пз
24.	Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)		24a 🗌 1	□ 2	Пз
25.	Cognitive impairment due to other neurologic, genetic, or infectious conditions not listed above  25 b. If Present, specify:		25a 🗌 1	□2	3

Section 3 must be filled out for all subjects. Indicate presumptive etiologic diagnoses of the cognitive disorder and whether a given diagnosis is a primary, contributing, or non-contributing cause of the observed impairment, based on the clinician's best judgment. Select one or more diagnoses as Present; all others will default to Absent in the NACC database. Only one diagnosis should be selected as 1= Primary.

For subjects with normal cognition: Indicate the presence of any diagnoses by selecting 1=Present, and leave the questions on whether the diagnosis was primary, contributing, or non-contributing blank. Subjects with positive biomarkers but no clinical symptoms of Alzheimer's disease, Lewy body disease, or frontotemporal lobar degeneration should not have these diagnoses selected as Present. Instead, the biomarker data from Section 2 can be used to identify the presence of preclinical disease.

Condition		Present	Primary	Contributing	Non- contributing
26.	Active depression  26b. If Present, select one:  0 Untreated  1 Treated with medication and/or counseling	□ 1	26a 🗌 1	☐ 2	<b>□</b> 3
27.	Bipolar disorder	□ 1	27a 🗌 1	☐ 2	Пз
28.	Schizophrenia or other psychosis	□ 1	28a 🗌 1	☐ 2	Пз
29.	Anxiety disorder		29a 🗌 1	□ <sub>2</sub>	Пз
30.	Delirium		30a 🗌 1	□ <sub>2</sub>	Пз
31.	Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)		31a 🗌 1	□ <sub>2</sub>	Пз
32.	Other psychiatric disease 32b. If Present, specify:	□ 1	32a 🗌 1	□ <sub>2</sub>	Пз

Subject ID: \_\_\_\_ Form date: \_\_\_/ \_\_\_ Visit #: \_\_\_\_

33.	Cognitive impairment due to alcohol abuse  33b. Current alcohol abuse:  0 No 1 Yes 9 Unknown		33a 🗌 1	□ 2	□3
34.	Cognitive impairment due to other substance abuse		34a 🗌 1	□ 2	Пз
35.	Cognitive impairment due to systemic disease/ medical illness (as indicated on Form D2)		35a 🔲 1	☐ 2	Пз
36.	Cognitive impairment due to medications		36a 🗌 1	□ 2	Пз
37.	Cognitive impairment NOS 37b. If Present, specify:	_ 1	37a 🗆 1	☐ 2	Пз
38.	Cognitive impairment NOS 38b. If Present, specify:	_ 1	38a 🗌 1	<u> </u>	Пз
39.	Cognitive impairment NOS 39b. If Present, specify:	_ 1	39a 🗌 1	☐ 2	<u></u> 3



## FOLLOW-UP VISIT PACKET NACC UNIFORM DATA SET (UDS)

## Form D2: Clinician-assessed Medical Conditions

ADC name: Subject ID: Form date: _	/	/					
Visit #: Examiner's initials:							
INSTRUCTIONS: This form is to be completed by a physician, physician's assistant, nurse practition practitioner. For additional clarifications and examples, see UDS Coding Guidebook for Follow-up V							
Medical conditions and procedures							
The following questions should be answered based on review of all available information, included during the current visit, previous medical records, procedures, laboratory tests, and the clinical	_	iagnoses	made				
1. Cancer (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer), primary or metastatic							
O No (SKIP TO QUESTION 2)							
1 Yes, primary/non-metastatic	☐ 1 Yes, primary/non-metastatic						
2 Yes, metastatic	☐ 2 Yes, metastatic						
8 Not assessed (SKIP TO QUESTION 2)							
1a. If yes, specify primary site:							
If any of the conditions below are present (even if successfully treated), please check Yes.							
2. Diabetes □ o No							
☐ 1 Yes, Type I							
☐ 2 Yes, Type II							
☐ 3 Yes, other type (diabetes insipidus, latent autoimmune diabetes/type 1.5, gestati	☐ 3 Yes, other type (diabetes insipidus, latent autoimmune diabetes/type 1.5, gestational diabetes)						
☐ 9 Not assessed or unknown							
	No	Yes	Not assessed				
3. Myocardial infarct	О		□8				
4. Congestive heart failure	Оо		□8				
5. Atrial fibrillation	□о		□8				
6. Hypertension	□о		□8				
7. Angina	□о		□8				
8. Hypercholesterolemia	□о		□8				
9. B12 deficiency	□о		□8				
10. Thyroid disease	Оо		□8				

If any of the conditions below are present (even if successfully treated), please check Yes.							
		No	Yes	Not assessed			
11.	Arthritis If No or Not assessed, SKIP TO QUESTION 12	□о		□8			
	11a. If yes, what type?						
	1 Rheumatoid						
	2 Osteoarthritis						
	☐3 Other (SPECIFY):						
	☐ 9 Unknown						
	11b. If yes, regions affected (check at least one):  11b1.   1 Upper extremity						
	11b1.  1 Opper extremity						
	11b3.  1 Spine						
	11b4.  1 Unknown						
12.	Incontinence — urinary	Оо		□8			
13.	Incontinence — bowel	По		□8			
14.	Sleep apnea	Оо		□8			
15.	REM sleep behavior disorder (RBD)	Оо		□8			
16.	Hyposomnia/insomnia	Оо		□8			
17.	Other sleep disorder	По		□8			
	17a. (SPECIFY):						
18.	Carotid procedure: angioplasty, endarterectomy, or stent	Оо		□8			
19.	Percutaneous coronary intervention: angioplasty and/or stent	О		□8			
20.	Procedure: pacemaker and/or defibrillator	Оо	□ 1	□8			
21.	Procedure: heart valve replacement or repair	По		□8			
22.		По		□8			
	22a. Specify antibody:						
23.		□о					
	23a. (IF YES, SPECIFY):						