

TELEPHONE INITIAL VISIT PACKET NACC UNIFORM DATA SET (UDS)

Form A3: Subject Family History

ADC name: Subject ID:	Form date: / /
INSTRUCTIONS: This form is to be completed by a clinician with experion problems and psychiatric conditions. For additional clarification and experion to the complete state of	
Are there affected first-degree relatives (biological parents, full siblings, or biological children)? "Affected" = having dementia or one of the non-normal diagnoses listed in Appendix 1 on page 5	□ o No □ 1 Yes □ 9 Unknown
2a. In this family, is there evidence for an AD mutation? If Yes, select predominant mutation.NOTE: APOE should not be reported here.	O 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):
3a. In this family, is there evidence for an FTLD mutation? If Yes, select predominant mutation.	O 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, SKIP TO QUESTION 5a)	O No (SKIP TO QUESTION 5a) 1 Yes (SPECIFY): 9 Unknown (SKIP TO QUESTION 5a)
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

BIOLOGICAL PARENTS

Provide information on biological parents below. If birth year is unknown, please provide an approximate year on the Telephone Initial Visit Form A3 and ensure that it is consistently reported on any Follow-up Visit Form A3, as applicable. If it is impossible for the subject and co-participant to estimate the birth year, enter 9999=Unknown.

For any biological parent with a neurological or psychiatric condition, 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. For a biological parent with 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	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, below			(999=unknown)
5a. Mother	/		<u></u>		<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 Telephone Initial Visit Form A3 and UDS Follow-up Visit Form A3 so that the sibling or 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 the birth year, enter *9999=Unknown*.

FULL SIBLINGS

6. How many full siblings does the subject have?

If subject has no full siblings, **SKIP TO QUESTION 7**; otherwise, provide information on all full siblings below.

For any full sibling with a neurological or psychiatric condition, 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. For a sibling with 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.

See next page of form for list	Birth month/year	Age at death (888=N/A,	Primary neurological problem/psychiatric condition*	Primary Dx**	Method of evaluation***	Age of onset
of codes	(99/9999=Unknown)	999=unknown)	See CODES on page 4		(999=unknown)	
6a. Sibling 1	/		ட		<u></u>	<u> </u>
6b. Sibling 2	/		<u></u>		<u></u>	
6c. Sibling 3	/		<u></u>		<u></u>	
6d. Sibling 4	/		<u>_</u>		<u></u>	
6e. Sibling 5	/		<u>_</u>		<u></u>	
6f. Sibling 6	/		<u>_</u>		_	
6g. Sibling 7	/		<u>_</u>		_	
6h. Sibling 8	/		_		<u>_</u>	
6i. Sibling 9	/		<u>_</u>		<u></u>	
6j. Sibling 10	/		<u>_</u>		<u></u>	
6k. Sibling 11	/				<u></u>	
6I. Sibling 12	/		<u></u>		<u> </u>	
6m. Sibling 13	/				<u></u>	
6n. Sibling 14	/		<u>_</u>		_	
6o. Sibling 15	/		<u>_</u>		_	
6p. Sibling 16	/		<u>_</u>		<u>_</u>	
6q. Sibling 17	/		<u>_</u>		<u>_</u>	
6r. Sibling 18	/		<u>_</u>		<u>_</u>	
6s. Sibling 19	/		<u></u>		<u></u>	
6t. Sibling 20	/		ட		<u> </u>	<u> </u>

BIOLOGICAL CHILDREN

7. How many biological children does the subject have?

If subject has no biological children, **END FORM HERE**; otherwise, provide information on all biological children below.

For any biological child with a neurological or psychiatric condition, 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. For a biological child with 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	Age at death	Primary neurological problem/psychiatric condition*	Primary Dx**	Method of evaluation***	Age of onset
	(99/9999=Unknown)	999=unknown)	See	CODES, below		(999=unknown)
7a. Child 1	/		<u>_</u>		_	
7b. Child 2	/		<u></u>			
7c. Child 3	/		<u>_</u>		_	
7d. Child 4	/		<u></u>		<u></u>	
7e. Child 5	/				<u></u>	
7f. Child 6	/		<u></u>		<u></u>	
7g. Child 7	/				<u></u>	
7h. Child 8	/	<u> </u>	<u></u>		<u></u>	
7i. Child 9	/	<u> </u>	<u></u>		<u></u>	
7j. Child 10	/	<u> </u>	<u></u>		<u></u>	
7k. Child 11	/	<u> </u>	<u></u>		<u></u>	
7I. Child 12	/		<u>_</u>			
7m. Child 13	/		<u>_</u>			
7n. Child 14	/		<u>_</u>			
7o. Child 15	/		<u></u>		<u></u>	

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**CODES for primary diagnosis

See Appendix 1 on page 5 of this form.

***CODES for method of evaluation

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**APPENDIX 1: PRIMARY DIAGNOSIS CODES

040 Mild cognitive impairment (MCI), not otherwise specified

- 041 MCI amnestic, single domain
- 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.

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.