FOLLOW-UP VISIT PACKET UNIFORM DATA SET (UDS) VERSION 4.0



Form B9: Clinician Judgment of Symptoms

ADRC:	PTID:	Form date:/	/	Visit #:		xaminer's nitials:
□1 I	uage:	Key (remote reason): 1=Too cognitively in 2=Too physically im 3=Homebound or r 4=Refused in-perso 5=Other	paired nursing home			
INSTRUCTIONS: This form is to be completed by the clinician. Questions below are not intended for direct administration to participant or co-participant. For all questions the clinician must use their best judgment about whether symptoms are present and make their estimate when symptoms began based on information from participant and co-participant. For additional clarification and examples, see UDS Coding Guidebook, Form B9. Check only one box per question.						
	tion 1 – Changes across domains					
	orted by participant					
1.	Does the <u>participant</u> report a decline in an baseline prior to onset of current syndrome)?		□ 0 No □ 1 Yes			e assessed / o impaired
2.	Does the <u>participant</u> report a change in an baseline prior to onset of current syndrome).		□ o No □ 1 Yes			
3.	B. Does the <u>participant</u> report the development of any significant neuropsychiatric/behavioral symptoms (relative to stable baseline prior to onset of current syndrome)?					
Repo	orted by co–participant					
4.	Does the <u>co-participant</u> report a decline in stable baseline prior to onset of current synday	· -	□ o No □ 1 Yes	□8 The	ere is no c	o-participant
5.	Does the <u>co-participant</u> report a change in baseline prior to onset of current syndrome)?		□ 0 No □ 1 Yes	□8 The	ere is no c	o-participant
6.	Does the <u>co-participant</u> report the developmeuropsychiatric/behavioral symptoms (recofcurrent syndrome)?		0 No 1 Yes	□8 The	ere is no c	o-participant
Repo	orted by clinician					
7.	7. Does the participant have any neuropsychiatric/behavioral symptoms, decline in any cognitive domains, or changes in any motor domains?					
In the following sections record the phenotype of clinically meaningful symptoms or absence of a <u>history of these symptoms</u> , as determined by the clinician's best judgment following the medical history interview with the participant and co-participant.						
Sec	tion 2 – Cognitive impairment					
Consider if the participant currently is meaningfully impaired, relative to stable baseline prior to onset of current syndrome:						
8.	Based on the clinician's judgment, is the participant currently experiencing meaningful impairment in cognition?			QUESTION 11)		
9. Indicate whether the participant is meaningfully impaired in the following cognitive domains or has fluctuating cognition:						
	ognitive .			No	Yes	Unknown
	9a. Memory — Does the participant forge statement, or misplace things more than u		ons or	О	□1	<u></u> 9
	9b. Orientation — Does the participant has forget names of people they know well, get familiar locations?	_ ,	•	О	□ 1	□ 9
	9c. Executive function (<i>judgment, planni</i> participant have trouble planning complex or group meetings?			□ ₀	□ 1	<u> </u>

Section 2 – Cognitive impairment continued						
Sec	.tion 2 – Cognitive impairment	NI.	W			
	9d. Language — Does the participant have hesitant speech, have trouble finding words, use inappropriate words without self-correction, or have trouble with speech comprehension?	No □o	Yes	Unknown		
	De. Visuospatial function — Does the participant have difficulty interpreting visual stimuli or finding their way around in familiar environments?		□ 1	<u> </u>		
	9f. Attention/concentration — Does the participant have a short attention span or limited ability to concentrate? Are they easily distracted?		□ 1	□ 9		
	9g. Fluctuating cognition — Does the participant exhibit pronounced variation in attention and alertness, noticeably over hours or days—for example, long lapses or periods of staring into space, or times when their ideas have a disorganized flow?		□ 1	<u></u> 9		
	9h. Other (SPECIFY):	\square_0	□ ₁			
	9i. If any of the cognitive symptoms in 9a–9h are present, at what age did they begin? (The clinician must use their best judgment to estimate an age of onset. If multiple symptoms with different ages of onset are identified, denote the age of the earliest symtpom.) (777 = age provided at previous UDS visit)					
10.	Mode of onset of cognitive impairment: Indicate the mode of onset for the most prominent cognitive problem that ☐ 1 Gradual ☐ 2 Subacute	4 Other (SPECIFY):				
	is causing the participant's complaints and/or affecting the participant's		99 Unknown			
Section 3 – Neuropsychiatric symptoms and behavioral changes						
Consider if the participant manifests – <i>in the last month</i> – clinically meaningful neuropsychiatric symptoms or change in behavior <u>relative to stable baseline</u> (<i>i.e.</i> , <i>predominant behavioral state prior to the onset of the current syndrome</i>). Clinically meaningful change refers to symptoms or changes that are evident most days in a given four-week period.						
11.	1. Based on the clinician's judgment, does the participant manifest clinically meaningful neuropsychiatric symptoms or meaningful change in behavior?			QUESTION 14)		
12.	2. Specify the phenotype of clinically meaningful neuropsychiatric symptoms or meaningful change in behavior that has manifested <i>in the last month</i> .					
Мо	od, motivation, and agitation	No	Yes	Unknown		
	12a. Apathy/withdrawal — Has the participant lost interest in the world around them, lost interest in doing things, or lack motivation for starting new activities?	□ ₀	□ 1	<u>9</u>		
	12b. Depressed mood — Does the participant seem sad or depressed, or say that they feel sad or depressed?		□ 1	<u> </u>		
	12c. Anxiety — Does the participant seem very nervous, worried, or frightened for no apparent reason? Do they seem very tense or fidgety? Do they seem afraid to be apart from caregivers or from others that they trust?		□ 1	<u></u> 9		
	12d. Euphoria — Does the participant seem too cheerful or too happy for no reason, or manifest a persistent and abnormally good mood, or find humor where others do not?		□ 1	<u> </u>		
	12e. Irritability — Does the participant get irritated and easily disturbed? Are their moods very interchangeable? Are they abnormally impatient?		□ 1	<u> </u>		
	12f. Agitation — Is the participant easily distressed or angered, or hard to handle, or uncooperative, or resistive to care or to help from others?	□ ₀		<u> </u>		
	12g. If any of the mood–related behavioral changes in 12a–12f are present, at what age did they begin? (<i>The clinician must use their best judgment to estimate an age of onset. If multiple symptoms with different ages of onset are identified, denote the age of the earliest symtpom.) (777 = age provided at previous UDS visit)</i>					

____ Form date: ____ / ___ / ___ / ___ __ __

Participant ID:

tion 3 – Neuropsychiatric symptoms and behavioral changes			contin
hosis and impulse control	No	Yes	Unkno
12h. Visual hallucinations - Does the participant exhibit visual perceptions without a stimulus?	О	□ 1	□ 9
12h1. IF YES, do their hallucinations include patterns that are not definite objects, such as pixelation of flat uniform surfaces?	О	□ 1	□ 9
12h2. IF YES, do their hallucinations include well-formed and detailed images of objects or people, either as independent images or as part of other objects?	О	□ 1	
12i. Auditory hallucinations - Does the participant exhibit auditory perceptions without a stimulus?	О		
12i1. IF YES, do the auditory hallucinations include simple sounds like knocks or other simple sounds?	О		
12i2. IF YES, do the auditory hallucinations include complex sounds like voices speaking words, or music?	О	□ 1	
12j. Delusions - Does the participant have fixed, idiosyncratic beliefs that are not true? For example, insisting that others are trying to harm them or steal from them? Have they said that family members or staff are not who they say they are, or that the house is not their home?	По	□ 1	
12k. Aggression — Does the participant shout angrily, slam doors, attempt to hit or hurt others, or exhibit other verbally or physically aggressive behaviors?	О	□ ₁	
12I. If any of the psychosis and impulse control –related behavioral changes in 12h–12k are present, at what age did they begin? (<i>The clinician must use their best judgment to estimate an age of onset. If multiple symptoms with different ages of onset are identified, denote the age of the earliest symtpom.) (777 = age provided at previous UDS visit)</i>	ey begin? (The clinician must use their best judgment to estimate an options with different ages of onset are identified, denote the age of		
onality	No	Yes	Unkno
Olianty			
12m. Disinhibition — Does the participant act impulsively without thinking, say things that are not usually done or said in public, do things that are embarrassing to caregivers or others, or do they talk personally to strangers or have disregard for personal hygiene?		□ ₁	
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REM sleep REM sleep REM sleep behavior disorder — While sleeping, does the participant appear to repeatedly act out their dreams (e.g., punch or floit heir arms, shout, or scream)? 12.11. IF YES, at what age did the dream enactment behavior begin? (The clinicion must use their best judgment to estimate an use of onset.) 12.12. Was REM sleep behavior disorder confirmed by polysomnography? Other No Yes Unknown 12.0. Other behavioral changes (SPECIFY). 13. Overall mode of onset for behavioral changes: Indicate the mode of onset for the most prominent behavioral problem that is causing the participant's complaints and/or affecting the participant's function. Section 4 — Motor changes Consider if the participant currently has meaningful change in motor function that represents a change relative to a stable baseline prior to the current syndrome and is potentially due to a disorder affecting the central nervous system: 14. Based on the clinician's judgment, is the participant currently experiencing any meaningful hange in motor function: Notor 15. Indicate whether the participant has meaningful change in motor function: Notor 15. Sea distributed — Has the participant walking changed, not specifically due to arthritis, injury or peripheral neuropathy? Are they unsteady, or do they shuffle when walking, have long a limit or on ammissing, or diag a foot? 15. Solames — Has the participant an increase in frequency of falls compared with their long and the participant noticeably slowed down in walking, moving, or writing long and in judgment, is the participant toticeably slowed down in walking, moving, or writing long and in judgment in an injury or lines? 15. Linibute was not a linibute of the participant noticeably slowed down in walking, moving, or writing long and in linibute long and increase in frequency of falls compared with their long and increase in frequency of falls compared with their long and increase in prote to the current syndrome? 15. Slowness — Has the participant noticeably slowed dow							
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become more "wooden," or masked and unexpressive? 15g. Change in speech — Has the participant noted a change in speech (abrupt or gradual) such that speech is slurred, or the ability to articulate the tongue and lips to form words and sentences has declined compared to their baseline? 15h. If changes in motor function are present in 15a–15g, at what age did they begin? (The clinician must use their best judgment to estimate an age of onset. If multiple symptoms with different ages of onset are identified, denote the age of the earliest symtpom.) (777 = age provided at previous UDS visit) 16. Mode of onset for motor changes: Indicate the mode of onset for the most prominent motor problem that is causing the participant's complaints and/or affecting the participant's 3 Abrupt 99 Unknown 17. Were changes in motor function suggestive of parkinsonism? No Yes Unknown 18. Were changes in motor function suggestive of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) (e.g.,			□o	□ 1	<u></u> 9		
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Indicate the mode of onset for the most prominent motor problem that is causing the participant's complaints and/or affecting the participant's function. No Yes Unknown 17. Were changes in motor function suggestive of parkinsonism? 18. Were changes in motor function suggestive of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) (e.g.,		(The clinician must use their best judgment to estimate an age of onset. If multiple symptoms with different ages of onset are identified, denote the age of the earliest symtpom.) ————————————————————————————————————					
function. No Yes Unknown 17. Were changes in motor function suggestive of parkinsonism? 18. Were changes in motor function suggestive of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) (e.g.,	16.	Mode of onset for motor changes: Indicate the mode of onset for the most prominent motor problem that is causing the participant's complaints and/or affecting the participant's 1 Gradual 2 Subacute 3 Abrupt		4 Other (SPECIFY):			
 17. Were changes in motor function suggestive of parkinsonism? 18. Were changes in motor function suggestive of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) (e.g., 				99 Unknown			
18. Were changes in motor function suggestive of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) (e.g.,			No	Yes	Unknown		
	17.	Were changes in motor function suggestive of parkinsonism?	o	□ 1	9		
	18.		О	□ ₁	<u>9</u>		

_____ Form date: ____ / ___ / ___ / ___ __ __ __

Visit #:

Participant ID: ___

Section 5 – Overall course of decline and predominant domain					
19.	Overall course of decline of cognitive/behavioral/motor syndrome:	1 Gradually progressive 2 Stepwise 3 Static 4 Fluctuating 5 Improved 8 Not applicable 9 Unknown			
20.	Indicate the predominant domain that was first recognized as changed in the participant: NOTE: Enter 0 if this information was provided on a previously submitted Form B9.	o Assessed at a previous UDS visit from Cognition graphs Behavior graphs Motor function solution solut			

_____ Form date: ____ / ____ / ____ Visit #: ___

Participant ID: