

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

ADRC:	PTID:	Form date://	Examiner's Visit #: initials:
Language:	Mode:	Key (remote reason): 1=Too cognitively impaired	Key (not completed reason):
□1 English	□ 1 In-person	2=Too physically impaired	95=Physical problem
□ 2 Spanish	2 Remote (reason):	3=Homebound or nursing home	96=Cognitive/behavioral problem
	□1 Telephone □2 Video	4=Refused in-person visit	97=Other
	□ • Not completed (reason):	5=Other	98=Verbal refusal

INSTRUCTIONS: 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 participant as a paper-and-pencil self-report.) For information on NPI-Q Interviewer Certification, see **UDS Coding Guidebook** for Form B5. Check only <u>one</u> box for each category of response.

Please answer the following questions based on <u>changes</u> that have occurred since the participant 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 participants.*)

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

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):

								SEVERITY			
			Yes	No	Unk		Mild	Mod	Sev	Unk	
2.	Delusions – 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.	1	0	9	2b.	1	2	3	9	
3.	Hallucinations – 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?	3a.	□ 1	□ o	9	3b.	1	2	3	9	
4.	Agitation/Aggression – Is the patient resistive to help from others at times, or hard to handle?	4a.	1	0	9	4b.	1	2	3	9	
5.	Depression/Dysphoria – Does the patient seem sad or say that he/ she is depressed?	5a.	1	🗌 o	9	5b.	1	2	3	9	
6.	Anxiety – 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?	ба.	1	0	9	6b.	1	2	3	9	
7.	Elation/Euphoria – Does the patient appear to feel too good or act excessively happy?	7a.	1	🗌 o	9	7b.	1	2	3	9	
8.	Apathy/Indifference – Does the patient seem less interested in his/ her usual activities or in the activities and plans of others?	8a.	1	0	9	8b.	1	2	3	9	
9.	Disinhibition – 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?	9a.	□ 1	0	9	9b.	1	2	3	9	
10.	Irritability/Lability – Is the patient impatient and cranky? Does he/she have difficulty coping with delays or waiting for planned activities?	10a.	1	0	9	10b.	1	2	3	9	
11.	Motor disturbance – Does the patient engage in repetitive activities such as pacing around the house, handling buttons, wrapping string, or doing other things repeatedly?	11a.	1	0	9	11b.	1	2	3	9	
12.	Nighttime behaviors – Does the patient awaken you during the night, rise too early in the morning, or take excessive naps during the day?	12a.	1	0	9	12b.	1	2	3	9	
13.	Appetite/Eating – Has the patient lost or gained weight, or had a change in the type of food he/she likes?	13a.	1	🗌 o	9	13b.	1	2	3	9	
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