## INITIAL VISIT PACKET UNIFORM DATA SET (UDS) VERSION 4.0



## Form B9: Clinician Judgment of Symptoms

ADRC:	: PTID:	Form date:/	/\	/isit #:		itials:
□1 l	uage: English Spanish D1 In-person Spanish D2 Remote (reason): D1 Telephone D2 Video	Key (remote reason): 1=Too cognitively in 2=Too physically im 3=Homebound or n 4=Refused in-person 5=Other	paired ursing 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 for 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 / impaired
2.	Does the <u>participant</u> report a change in ar baseline prior to onset of current syndrome		0 No 1 Yes			
3.	neuronsychiatric/penavioral symptoms treidtive to stable paseline prior to onset			8 Could not be assessed/participant is too impaired		
Repo	orted by co–participant					
4.	4. Does the <u>co-participant</u> report a decline in any cognitive domain ( <i>relative to stable baseline prior to onset of current syndrome</i> )?			o-participant		
5.	Does the <u>co-participant</u> report a change ir baseline prior to onset of current syndrome)		□ 0 No □ 1 Yes	□8 The	ere is no c	o-participant
6.	6. Does the <u>co-participant</u> report the development of any significant neuropsychiatric/behavioral symptoms (relative to stable baseline prior to onset of current syndrome)?			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?			RM HERE)		
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.						
Section 2 – Cognitive impairment						
Con	sider if the participant currently is meaning	fully impaired, <b>relative to stable baseli</b>	ne prior to o	nset of o	current sy	<u>/ndrome</u> :
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
	<b>9a. Memory</b> — Does the participant forge statements, or misplace things more than		ons or	О	<b>□</b> 1	<u></u> 9
	<b>9b. Orientation</b> — Does the participant h forget names of people they know well, go familiar locations?			О	1	<u> </u>
	<b>9c. Executive function</b> ( <i>judgment, plann</i> participant have trouble planning comple or group meetings?			О	<b>□</b> 1	<u> </u>

Section 2 – Cognitive impairment continued						
			No	Yes	Unknown	
	<b>9d. Language</b> — Does the participant have hesitant speech, have trouble finding inappropriate words without self-correction, or have trouble with speech comp		О	□ 1	<u></u> 9	
	Pe. Visuospatial function — Does the participant have difficulty interpreting visual stimuli or finding their way around in familiar environments?		□ <sub>0</sub>	<b>□</b> 1	<u>9</u>	
	9f. Attention/concentration — Does the participant have a short attention span or limited ability to concentrate? Are they easily distracted?		□ <sub>0</sub>		<u></u> 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?		o	<u> </u>	<u></u> 9	
	9h. Other (SPECIFY):		$\Box_0$	□ 1		
	<b>9i.</b> If any of the cognitive symptoms in 9a-9h 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 symptom.)</i>					
10.	<b>Mode of onset of cognitive impairment:</b> Indicate the mode of onset for the <b>most prominent</b> cognitive problem that	☐ 1 Gradual ☐ 2 Subacute	☐4 Other (SPECIFY):			
	is causing the participant's complaints and/or affecting the participant's function.		99 Unknown			
Sec	tion 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 relative to stable baseline (i.e., predominant behavioral state prior to the onset of the current syndrome). Clinically meaningful change refers to symptoms or changes that are evident most days in a given four-week period.						
11.				0 No (SKIP TO QUESTION 14) 1 Yes		
12.	<ol> <li>Specify the phenotype of clinically meaningful neuropsychiatric symptoms or meaningful change in behavior that has manifested in the last month.</li> </ol>					
Мо	ood, motivation, and agitation		No	Yes	Unknown	
	<b>12a. Apathy/withdrawal</b> — Has the participant lost interest in the world around interest in doing things, or lack motivation for starting new activities?	d them, lost	□ <sub>0</sub>	□1	<u></u> 9	
	<b>12b. Depressed mood</b> — Does the participant seem sad or depressed, or say that they feel sad or depressed?		□ <sub>0</sub>	□ 1	<u> </u>	
	<b>12c. Anxiety</b> — 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?		□ <sub>0</sub>	1	<u></u> 9	
	12d. Euphoria — Does the participant seem too cheerful or too happy for no reason, manifest a persistent and abnormally good mood, or find humor where others do not?		□ <sub>0</sub>	□ 1	9	
	<b>2e. Irritability</b> — Does the participant get irritated and easily disturbed? Are their moods very interchangeable? Are they abnormally impatient?		□ <sub>0</sub>	□1	<u></u> 9	
	<b>12f. Agitation</b> — Is the participant easily distressed or angered, or hard to hand uncooperative, or resistive to care or to help from others?	lle, or	□ <sub>0</sub>		<u> </u>	
	<b>12g.</b> 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 are identified, denote the age of the earliest symptom.)</i>					

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Participant ID:

			contin
hosis and impulse control	No	Yes	Unkno
<b>12h. Visual hallucinations</b> - Does the participant exhibit visual perceptions without a stimulus?	□ <sub>0</sub>	<b>□</b> 1	<u></u> 9
<b>12h1. IF YES,</b> do their hallucinations include patterns that are not definite objects, such as pixelation of flat uniform surfaces?	□ <sub>0</sub>	<b>□</b> 1	<u></u> 9
<b>12h2. IF YES,</b> do their hallucinations include well-formed and detailed images of objects or people, either as independent images or as part of other objects?	□ <sub>0</sub>	□1	<b>□</b> 9
<b>12i. Auditory hallucinations</b> - Does the participant exhibit auditory perceptions without a stimulus?	□ <sub>0</sub>	□ 1	<b>□</b> 9
<b>12i1. IF YES,</b> do the auditory hallucinations include simple sounds like knocks or other simple sounds?	□ <sub>0</sub>	□ 1	<b>□</b> 9
<b>12i2. IF YES,</b> do the auditory hallucinations include complex sounds like voices speaking words, or music?	□ <sub>0</sub>	□ 1	<u> </u>
<b>12j. Delusions</b> - 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?	О	<b>□</b> 1	<u> </u>
<b>12k. Aggression</b> — Does the participant shout angrily, slam doors, attempt to hit or hurt others, or exhibit other verbally or physically aggressive behaviors?	□ <sub>0</sub>	□ 1	<b>□</b> 9
<b>12I.</b> 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 are identified, denote the age of the earliest symptom.)</i>		- —	
onality	No	Yes	Unkno
<b>12m. Disinhibition</b> — Does the participant act impulsively without thinking, say things that are not usually done or said in public, or do things that are embarrassing to caregivers or others, or do they talk personally to strangers or have disregard for personal hygiene?	□ <sub>0</sub>	□ 1	<u></u> 9
<b>12n. Personality change</b> — Does the participant exhibit bizarre behavior or behavior uncharacteristic of the participant, such as unusual collecting, suspiciousness <i>(without</i>	□ <sub>0</sub>	<b>□</b> 1	<b>□</b> 9
delusions), unusual dress, or unusual eating behaviors?	□ <sub>0</sub>	□ 1	
delusions), unusual dress, or unusual eating behaviors?  120. Loss of empathy — Does the participant fail to take others' feelings into account?			
•	О	□ 1	g
12o. Loss of empathy — Does the participant fail to take others' feelings into account?  12p. Obsessions and/or compulsions — Does the participant repeatedly and excessively focus on particular ideas or activities, or have they developed new habits, like physical	□o □o	□1 □1	
12o. Loss of empathy — Does the participant fail to take others' feelings into account?  12p. Obsessions and/or compulsions — Does the participant repeatedly and excessively focus on particular ideas or activities, or have they developed new habits, like physical behaviors or stereotypical verbal phrases?  12q. Explosive anger — Does the participant have a "short fuse"? Do they display explosive			

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Sec	tion 3 – Neuropsychiatric symptoms and behavioral changes			continued		
REM sleep			Yes	Unknown		
	12t. REM sleep behavior disorder — While sleeping, does the participant appear to repeatedly act out their dreams (e.g., punch or flail their arms, shout, or scream)?		□ 1	<u></u> 9		
	<b>12t1. IF YES,</b> at what age did the dream enactment behavior begin? (The clinician must use their best judgment to estimate an age of onset.)					
	12t2. Was REM sleep behavior disorder confirmed by polysomnography?			<u></u> 9		
Other		No	Yes	Unknown		
	12u. Other behavioral changes (SPECIFY):		□ <sub>1</sub>			
13.	Indicate the mode of onset for the <b>most prominent</b> behavioral problem		4 Other (SPECIFY):			
that is causing the participant's complaints and/or affecting the participant's function.		99 Unknown				
Sec	tion 4 – Motor changes					
	sider if the participant currently has meaningful change in motor function <b>that represents a ch</b> eline prior to the current syndrome and is potentially due to a disorder affecting the centr					
14.				0 No (SKIP TO QUESTION 19) 1 Yes		
15. Indicate whether the participant has meaningful change in motor function:						
Motor			Yes	Unknown		
	<b>15a. Gait disorder</b> — Has the participant's walking changed, not specifically due to arthritis, injury, or peripheral neuropathy? Are they unsteady, or do they shuffle when walking, have little or no arm-swing, or drag a foot?		□1	<u> </u>		
	<b>15b. Falls</b> — Has the participant had an increase in frequency of falls compared with their stable baseline prior to the current syndrome?		□ 1	<u>9</u>		
	<b>15c. Slowness</b> — Has the participant noticeably slowed down in walking, moving, or writing by hand, other than due to an injury or illness?	О	<b>□</b> 1	<u></u> 9		
	<b>15d. Tremors</b> — Has the participant had rhythmic shaking, especially in the hands, arms, legs, head, mouth, or tongue?	$\square_0$		<u></u> 9		
	<b>15e. Limb weakness</b> — Has the participant noticed a change (abrupt or gradual) in limb function such that an arm and/or leg is weak compared to their prior baseline?	О	□ 1	<u></u> 9		
	<b>15f. Change in facial expression</b> — Has the participant's facial expression changed or become more "wooden," or masked and unexpressive?	О	□ 1	<u></u> 9		
	<b>15g. Change in speech</b> — Has the participant noted a change in speech ( <i>abrupt or gradual</i> ) 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?		<u></u> 1	9		
	<b>15h.</b> 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 are identified, denote the age of the earliest symptom.)					
16.	Mode of onset for motor changes:  Indicate the mode of onset for the most prominent motor problem that	4 Other (SPECIFY):				
	rausing the participant's complaints and/or affecting the participant's  Subacute  3 Abrupt		99 Unknown			
			Yes	Unknown		
17.	Were changes in motor function suggestive of parkinsonism?			9		
18.	8. Were changes in motor function suggestive of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) (e.g., changes in muscle strenth, or muscle twitches in one or more limbs, or slurred speech)?			<u></u> 9		

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Sec	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 <b><u>predominant</u></b> domain that was first recognized as changed in the participant:	1 Cognition 2 Behavior 3 Motor function 8 Not applicable				

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