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



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

ADRC:	PTID: Form date:	/	/		Vis	it #:		Exami initial:			
	Inglish \square 1 In-person $2=Tc$ Inpanish \square 2 Remote (reason): $3=H$ \square 1 Telephone \square 2 Video $4=Rc$	Key (remote reason): 1=Too cognitively impaired 2=Too physically impaired 3=Homebound or nursing home 4=Refused in-person visit 5=Other					Key (not completed reason): 95=Physical problem 96=Cognitive/behavioral problem 97=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 changes that have occurred since the participant 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 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):											
			Yes	No	Unk			Mod		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 som way?	e 2a	. 🗆 1	□о	□ 9	2b.	□ ₁		Пз	□ 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	□о	□ 9	3b.	□ 1	□ ₂	Пз	□ 9	
4.	Agitation/Aggression – Is the patient resistive to help from others at times, or hard to handle?	4a	. 🗆 1	О	<u> </u>	4b.		\square_2	□ 3	□ 9	
5.	Depression/Dysphoria – Does the patient seem sad or say that he/sh is depressed?	e 5a	1	□ ₀	<u> </u>	5b.		\square_2	□ 3	<u> </u>	
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?	f 6 a	. 🗆 1	О	<u> </u>	6b.	□ ₁	2	□ 3	<u></u> 9	
7.	Elation/Euphoria – Does the patient appear to feel too good or act excessively happy?	7a	. 🗆 1	□ o	<u> </u>	7b.	□ ₁	\square_2	□ 3	<u> </u>	
8.	Apathy/Indifference – Does the patient seem less interested in his/housual activities or in the activities and plans of others?	er 8a	1	□ ₀	<u> </u>	8b.		□ 2	□ 3	<u> </u>	
9.	Disinhibition – Does the patient seem to act impulsively, for example talking to strangers as if he/she knows them, or saying things that ma hurt people's feelings?		. 🗆 1	□ ₀	9	9b.	□ 1	□ ₂	□ 3	<u></u> 9	
10.	Irritability/Lability – Is the patient impatient and cranky? Does he/sh have difficulty coping with delays or waiting for planned activities?	e 10a	1	□ ₀	9	10b.		□ 2	□ 3	<u> </u>	
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	<u> </u>	11b.	□ ₁	\square_2	□ 3	<u></u> 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?	t, 12a	. 🗆 1	О	□ 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	О	<u> </u>	13b.	□ ₁	\square_2	□ 3	□ 9	
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