

SCALE TO MEASURE FRONTOTEMPORAL DEMENTIA

**CDR® Dementia Staging Instrument
PLUS NACC FTLD Behavior & Language Domains**

EUROPEAN REFERENCE NETWORKS
FOR RARE, LOW PREVALENCE AND COMPLEX DISEASES

Share. Care. Cure.



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INTRODUCTION TO THE EUROPEAN REFERENCE NETWORK FOR RARE NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES (ERN-RND)

ERN-RND is a European Reference Network established and approved by the European Union. ERN-RND is a healthcare infrastructure which focuses on rare neurological diseases (RND). The three main pillars of ERN-RND are (i) network of experts and expertise centres, (ii) generation, pooling and dissemination of RND knowledge, and (iii) implementation of e-health to allow the expertise to travel instead of patients and families.

ERN-RND unites 32 of Europe's leading expert centres in 13 Member States and includes highly active patient organizations. Centres are located in Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Slovenia, Spain and the UK.

The following disease groups are covered by ERN-RND:

- Ataxias and Hereditary Spastic Paraplegias
- Atypical Parkinsonism and genetic Parkinsons' Disease
- Dystonia, Paroxysmal Disorder and Neurodegeneration with Brain Ion Accumulation
- Frontotemporal Dementia
- Huntingtons' Disease and other Choreas
- Leukodystrophies

Specific information about the network, the expert centres and the diseases covered can be found at the networks web site www.ern-rnd.eu.

Recommendation for clinical use:

The European Reference Network for Rare Neurological Diseases strongly recommends the use the following scale as best clinical practice for the assessment and rating of Frontotemporal Dementia.

DISCLAIMER

Clinical practice guidelines, practice advisories, systematic reviews and other guidance published, endorsed or affirmed by ERN-RND are assessments of current scientific and clinical information provided as an educational service. The information (1) should not be considered inclusive of all proper treatments, methods of care, or as a statement of the standard of care; (2) is not continually updated and may not reflect the most recent evidence (new information may emerge between the time information is developed and when it is published or read); (3) addresses only the question(s) specifically identified; (4) does not mandate any particular course of medical care; and (5) is not intended to substitute for the independent professional judgement of the treating provider, as the information does account for individual variation among patients. In all cases, the selected course of action should be considered by the treating provider in the context of treating the individual patient. Use of the information is voluntary. ERN-RND provided this information on an "as is" basis, and makes no warranty, expressed or implied, regarding the information. ERN-RND specifically disclaims any warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular use or purpose. ERN-RND assumes no responsibility for any injury or damage to persons or property arising out of or related to any use of this information or for any errors or omissions.

METHODOLOGY

The development of the Diagnostic Flowcharts for Dystonia was done by the Disease group for Frontotemporal Dementia. Scales used in the clinical practice of the disease group members were mapped, and the decision on which scale should be proposed was taken by majority voting.

Disease group for Frontoemporal Dementia

Disease group coordinators:

Isabelle Leber¹; Markus Otto¹¹; Rik Vandenberghe³

Disease group members:

Healthcare professionals:

Alberto Albanese⁴; Adrian Danek⁵; Maria Teresa Dotti⁶; Barbara Garavaglia⁷; Zoltan Grosz⁸; Norbert Kovacs⁹; Milica Kramberger¹⁰; Bernhard Landwehrmeier¹¹; Johannes Levin⁵; Janne Papma¹²; Jonathan Rohrer²; Robert Rusina¹³; Harro Seelaar¹²; Matthis Synofzik¹⁴; Marc Teichmann¹; Pietro Tiraboschi⁷; John van Swieten¹²; Ione Wollacott²

Patient representatives:

Mary Kearney

¹ Assistance Publique-Hôpitaux de Paris, Hôpital Pitié-Salpêtrière, France; Reference centre for rare dementias; ² University College London Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, United Kingdom; ³ University Hospitals Leuven, Belgium; ⁴ IRCCS Clinical Institute Humanitas – Rozzano, Italy; ⁵ Klinikum der Universität München, Germany; ⁶ AOU Siena, Italy; ⁷ Foundation IRCCS neurological institute Carlo Besta – Milan, Italy; ⁸ Semmelweis University, Hungary; ⁹ University of Pécs, Hungary; ¹⁰ University Medical Centre Ljubljana, Slovenia; ¹¹ Universitätsklinikum Ulm, Germany; ¹² Erasmus MC: University Medical Center Rotterdam, Netherlands; ¹³ Charles University, Prague, ¹⁴ Universitätsklinikum Tübingen, Germany



INITIAL VISIT PACKET NACC UNIFORM DATA SET (UDS)

Form B4: CDR® Dementia Staging Instrument
 PLUS NACC FTLD Behavior & Language Domains (CDR® Plus NACC FTLD)

ADC name: _____ Subject ID: _____ Form date: ____/____/____ Visit #: _____ Examiner's initials: _____

INSTRUCTIONS: For information on the required online CDR training, see UDS Coding Guidebook for Initial Visit Packet, Form B4. This form is to be completed by the clinician or other trained health professional, based on co-participant report and behavioral and neurological exam of the subject. In the extremely rare instances when no co-participant is available, the clinician or other trained health professional must complete this form using all other available information and his/her best clinical judgment. Score only as decline from previous level due to cognitive loss, not impairment due to other factors, such as physical disability. For further information, see UDS Coding Guidebook for Initial Visit Packet, Form B4.

SECTION 1: CDR® DEMENTIA STAGING INSTRUMENT¹

Please enter score below:	IMPAIRMENT				
	None — 0	Questionable — 0.5	Mild — 1	Moderate — 2	Severe — 3
1. Memory ____ . ____	No memory loss, or slight inconsistent forgetfulness	Consistent slight forgetfulness; partial recollection of events; "benign" forgetfulness	Moderate memory loss, more marked for recent events; defect interferes with everyday activities	Severe memory loss; only highly learned material retained; new material rapidly lost	Severe memory loss; only fragments remain
2. Orientation ____ . ____	Fully oriented	Fully oriented except for slight difficulty with time relationships	Moderate difficulty with time relationships; oriented for place at examination; may have geographic disorientation elsewhere	Severe difficulty with time relationships; usually disoriented to time, often to place	Oriented to person only
3. Judgment and problem solving ____ . ____	Solves everyday problems, handles business and financial affairs well; judgment good in relation to past performance	Slight impairment in solving problems, similarities, and differences	Moderate difficulty in handling problems, similarities, and differences; social judgment usually maintained	Severely impaired in handling problems, similarities, and differences; social judgment usually impaired	Unable to make judgments or solve problems
4. Community affairs ____ . ____	Independent function at usual level in job, shopping, volunteer and social groups	Slight impairment in these activities	Unable to function independently at these activities, although may still be engaged in some; appears normal to casual inspection	No pretense of independent function outside the home; appears well enough to be taken to functions outside the family home	No pretense of independent function outside the home; appears too ill to be taken to functions outside the family home
5. Home and hobbies ____ . ____	Life at home, hobbies, and intellectual interests well maintained	Life at home, hobbies, and intellectual interests slightly impaired	Mild but definite impairment of function at home; more difficult chores abandoned; more complicated hobbies and interests abandoned	Only simple chores preserved; very restricted interests, poorly maintained	No significant function in the home
6. Personal care ____ . 0	Fully capable of self-care (=0).		Needs prompting	Requires assistance in dressing, hygiene, keeping of personal effects	Requires much help with personal care; frequent incontinence
7. ____ . ____	CDR SUM OF BOXES				
8. ____ . ____	GLOBAL CDR				

¹Morris JC. The Clinical Dementia Rating (CDR): Current version and scoring rules. *Neurology* 43(11):2412-4, 1993. Copyright© Lippincott, Williams & Wilkins. Reproduced by permission.

Subject ID: _____

Form date: ____/____/____

Visit #: _____

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SECTION 2: NACC FTLD BEHAVIOR & LANGUAGE DOMAINS

Please enter score below:

	IMPAIRMENT				
	None — 0	Questionable — 0.5	Mild — 1	Moderate — 2	Severe — 3
9. Behavior, compoment, and personality² _____	Socially appropriate behavior	Questionable changes in compoment, empathy, appropriateness of actions	Mild but definite changes in behavior	Moderate behavioral changes, affecting interpersonal relationships and interactions in a significant manner	Severe behavioral changes, making interpersonal interactions all unidirectional
10. Language³ _____	No language difficulty, or occasional mild tip-of-the-tongue	Consistent mild word-finding difficulties; simplification of word choice; circumlocution; decreased phrase length; and/or mild comprehension difficulties	Moderate word-finding difficulty in speech; cannot name objects in environment; reduced phrase length and/or agrammatical speech and/or reduced comprehension in conversation and reading	Moderate to severe impairments in either speech or comprehension; has difficulty communicating thoughts; writing may be slightly more effective	Severe comprehension deficits; no intelligible speech

²Excerpted from the Frontotemporal Demential Multicenter Instrument & MR Study (Mayo Clinic, UCSF, UCLA, UW).

³Excerpted from the PPA-CDR: A modification of the CDR for assessing dementia severity in patients with primary progressive aphasia (Johnson N, Weintraub S, Mesulam MM), 2002.



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https://ec.europa.eu/health/ern_e



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complex diseases

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(ERN-RND)

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