

Neuropsychiatric Inventory Nursing Home Version (NPI-NH)

Comprehensive Assessment of Psychopathology in Patients with Dementia Residing in Nursing Homes

By Jeffrey L. Cummings, MD

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NPI - NH Neuropsychiatric Inventory – Nursing Home Version

INTRODUCTION

The NEUROPSYCHIATRIC INVENTORY – NURSING HOME VERSION (NPI-NH) was developed to help characterize the neuropsychiatric symptoms and psychopathology of patients with Alzheimer's disease and other dementias when the patients are residents in extended care facilities or other care settings where information is gathered from professional caregivers. The NPI-NH was derived from the Neuropsychiatric Inventory (NPI), which was originally developed for the assessment of neuropsychiatric symptoms and psychopathology in community-dwelling patients where information was obtained from family caregivers. The content of the questions of the NPI and NPI-NH are identical but have been rephrased appropriately. In addition, the caregiver distress scale of the NPI has been changed to an occupational disruptiveness scale for the NPI-NH to allow an assessment of the impact of behavioral disturbances on professional caregivers.

The NPI-NH has been used to characterize the psychopathology of patients in nursing homes as well as to measure the impact of antidementia and psychotropic drugs an behavioral changes in dementia patients dwelling in nursing homes.

This manual provides administration and scoring instructions for the NPI-NH. It contains the questions to be asked when performing the NPI-NH and it references the original article describing the psychometric properties of the NPI-NH. Master copies of the NPI-NH worksheets and scoring summary that can be copied for your convenience are also included. This manual can be used each time the NPI-NH is administered whereas worksheets and scoring summaries will be unique to each patient.

Thank you for your interest in the NPI-NH. We hope that the instrument, this manuals and the related information proves to be helpful to you in characterizing behavioral and neuropsychiatric symptoms in your patients, understanding the disruptiveness experienced by caregivers, and following treatment related changes in behavior. Neuropsychiatric symptoms are a key manifestation of dementia and understanding and treating them is a major advance in improving the quality of lives of patients and their caregivers.

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NPI-NH Neuropsychiatric Inventory - Nursing Home Version (NPI-NH) INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE AND ADMINISTRATION

I. Purpose of the NPI -NH

The purpose of the Neuropsychiatric Inventory (NPI) is to characterize the psychopathology of patients with brain disorders in NPI (Cummings et al, 1994). The NPI-Nursing Home Version (NPI-NH) was developed for use in extended care facilities caring for residents with dementia (Wood et al, 2000). Ten behavioral areas and two types of neurovegetative changes are included in the NPI-NH:

Delusions
Hallucinations
Agitation/Aggression
Depression/Dysphoria
Anxiety

Elation/Euphoria
Apathy/Indifference

Disinhibition Irritability/Lability Aberrant Motor Behavior

Sleep and Nighttime Behavior Disorders Appetite and Eating Disorders

II. NPI-NH Interview

The NPI-NH is based on responses from an informed professional caregiver involved in the daily care of the resident. The interview is best conducted in the absence of the resident to facilitate an open discussion of behaviors that may be difficult to describe with the resident present. Several points should be made when you introduce the NPI-NH interview to the caregiver:

- Purpose of the interview
- Ratings to be collected frequency, severity, disruption (described below)
- Answers apply to behaviors that have been present for the past week or other defined period of time
- Questions can usually be answered with "Yes" or "No" and responses should be brief

Determine the amount of time that the caregiver spends with the resident. What shift do they work; are they always or usually assigned to take care of the resident; what is their role with the resident; how confident do they feel in providing information of the kind asked for with the NPI-NH? Record the medications regularly taken by the resident and any PRN medications administered in the past week.

When beginning the inventory, say to the caregiver "These questions are designed to evaluate the resident's behavior. They can usually be answered 'Yes' or 'No' so please try to be brief in your responses." If the caregiver lapses into elaborate responses that provide little useful information, they may be reminded of the need to be brief.

Questions should be asked exactly as written. Clarification should be provided if the caregiver does not understand the question. Acceptable clarifications are restatements of the questions in alternate terms. Do not probe for information using your own questions.

The questions pertain to behaviors observed in the past week or other defined period of time (the period may vary with different applications of the NPI-NH).

III. Screening Questions

The screening question is asked to determine if the behavioral change is present or absent. If the answer to the screening question is negative, mark "No" and proceed to the next screening question without asking the subquestions. If the answer to the screening question is positive or if there are any uncertainties in the caregiver's response or any inconsistencies between the response and other information known by the clinician (e.g., the caregiver responds negatively to the euphoria screening question but the resident appears euphoric to the clinician), the category is marked "Yes" and is explored in more depth with the subquestions. If the subquestions confirm the presence of the behavior, the severity and frequency of the behavior are determined according to the criteria provided with each behavior.

IV. Subquestions

When the screening questions are answered "Yes", then the subquestions are asked. In some cases, the caregiver will provide a positive response to the screening question and a negative reply to all subquestions. If this happens, ask the caregiver to expand on why they responded affirmatively to the screen. If they provide information relevant to the behavioral domain but in different terms, the behavior should be scored for severity and frequency as usual. If the original affirmative response was erroneous, leading to a failure to endorse any subquestions, then the behavior is changed to "No" on the screening question.

Some sections such as the questions pertaining to appetite are framed so as to capture whether there is an increase or decrease in the behavior (increased or decreased appetite or weight). If the caregiver answers "Yes" to the first member of the paired questions (such as has the resident's weight decreased?), do not ask the second question (has the resident's weight increased?) since the answer to the second question is provided by the answer to the first. If the caregiver answers "No" to the first member of the pair of questions, then the second question must be asked.

V. Frequency

When determining <u>frequency</u> and severity, use the behaviors identified by the subquestions. For example, if the caregiver indicates that resistive behavior is present when you are asking the subquestions of the agitation section, then use resistive behavior to prompt judgments regarding the frequency and severity of agitation. If two behaviors are very problematic, use the frequency of the most frequent behaviors to score the item. For example, if the patient's most frequent agitated behavior is resistiveness, then use resistiveness to have the caregiver score the frequency of the agitation domain. If the resident has two or more types of delusions, then use the frequency of all delusional behaviors to phrase the questions regarding severity and frequency.

To assess <u>frequency</u>, say to the person being interviewed "Now I want to find out how often these things (define using the description of the behaviors endorsed on the subquestions) occur. Would you say that this occurs less than once per week, about once per week, several times per week but not every day, or every day?" Some behaviors such as apathy eventually become continuously present, and then "essentially continuously present" can be substituted for "every day."

VI. Severity

Severity ratings are based on the most severe of the behaviors elicited by the subquestions. When determining <u>severity</u>, tell the person being interviewed "Now I would like to find out how severe these

behaviors are. By severity, I mean how disturbing or disabling or intense they are for the resident. Would you say that (the behavior) is mild, moderate, or severe?" Additional descriptors are provided in each section that may be used to help the interviewer clarify each grade of severity. In each case, be sure that the caregiver provides you with a definite answer as to the frequency and severity of the behaviors. Do not guess what you think the caregiver would say based on your discussion.

It is helpful to provide the caregiver with a piece of paper on which is written the frequency and severity descriptions (less than once per week, about once per week, several times per week and daily or continuously for frequency and mild, moderate, and severe for severity) to allow him/her to visualized the response alternatives. This also saves the examiner from reiterating the alternatives with each question.

VII. "Not Applicable" Responses

In very impaired residents or in residents with special medical circumstances, a set of questions may not be applicable. For example, bed-bound residents may exhibit hallucinations or agitation but can not exhibit aberrant motor behavior. If the clinician or the caregiver believes that the questions are inappropriate, then the section should be marked "NA," and no further data are recorded for that section. Likewise, if the clinician feels that the responses are invalid (e.g., the caregiver did not seem to understand the particular set of questions asked), "NA" should also be marked.

VIII. Occupational Disruptiveness

When each domain is completed and the caregiver has completed the frequency and severity rating, you may want to ask the associated <u>occupational disruptiveness</u> question if your protocol includes this assessment. To do this, ask the caregiver how much, if any, increased work, effort, time, or distress the behavior causes the caregiver. The caregiver must rate how disruptive they find this behavior on a five point scale from 0 - not at all, 1- minimally, 2 - mildly, 3 - moderately, 4 - severely, 5 - very severely or extremely.

IX. Scoring the NPI-NH

Frequency is rated as: ☐ 1. Rarely – less than once per week ☐ 2. Sometimes – about once per week ☐ 3. Often – several times per week but less than every day ☐ 4. Very often – once or more per day/essentially continuously present/nearly always present /once or more per day (every night)
Severity is rated as: ☐ 1. Mild – produces little distress in the patient ☐ 2. Moderate – more disturbing to the patient but can be redirected by the caregiver ☐ 3. Severe – very disturbing to the patient and difficult to redirect
The score for each domain is: domain score = frequency x severity
Occupational Disruptiveness is scored as: □ 0. Not at all □ 1. Minimally (almost no change in work routine) □ 2. Mildly (some change in work routine but little time rebudgeting required) □ 3. Moderately (disrupts work routine, requires time rebudgeting) □ 4. Severally (disruptive practice to staff and other residents residents residents residents.)
4. Severely (disruptive, upsetting to staff and other residents, major time infringement)

☐ 5. Very Severely or Extremely (very disruptive, major source of distress for staff and other residents, requires time usually devoted to other residents or activities)

Thus, for each behavioral domain there are four scores:

- Frequency
- Severity
- Domain Total Score (frequency x severity)
- Caregiver distress

A <u>total NPI-NH score</u> can be calculated by adding all of the first ten domain scores together. All twelve domain total scores can be summed in special circumstances where the neurovegetative symptoms are of particular importance.

The disruptiveness score is not included in the total NPI-NH score but should be calculated separately as the <u>total disruptiveness score</u> by summing the disruptiveness scores of the 10 (or 12) behavioral domains.

X. Availability

The NPI, NPI-NH and NPI-Q versions are available at NPItest.net.

XI. Copyright and Use of the NPI-NH

The NPI, NPI-NH and NPI-Q, and all translations and derivations are under copyright protection with all rights reserved to Jeffrey L. Cummings. They are made available at no charge for all noncommercial research and clinical purposes. Use of the instrument for commercial purposes (clinical trials, screening for commercial projects, application by for-profit health care providers, etc) is subject to charge and use of the instrument must be negotiated with Dr. Cummings. (E-mail jcummings@mednet.ucla.edu or NPItest.net).

It is requested that a copy of all published papers and abstracts using the NPI or NPI-NH be provided to Dr. Cummings at the address shown above. This allows construction of a comprehensive bibliography of studies and investigators using these instruments. ""

IMPORTANT

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Neuropsychiatric Inventory Behaviour Instrument - Nursing Homes version (NPI-NH)

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XII. Key [NPI] References

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Neuropsychiatric Inventory (Nursing Home Version) Questions

A. DELUSIONS		(NA)
Does the resident have beliefs that you know are not true? For example, saying that people are steal from him/her. Has he/she said that family members or staff are not who they say they are having an affair? Has the resident had any other unusual beliefs?		
☐ Yes (If yes, please proceed to subquestions)☐ No (if no, please proceed to next screening question)☐ N/A		
1. Does the resident believe that he/her is in danger – that others are planning to hurt him/her or have been hurting him/her?	☐ Yes	□ No
2. Does the resident believe that others are stealing from him/her?	☐ Yes	□ No
3. Does the resident believe that his/her spouse is having an affair?	\square Yes	\square No
4. Does the resident believe that his/her family, staff members or others are not who they say they are?	☐ Yes	□ No
5. Does the resident believe that television or magazine figures are actually present in the room? (Does he/she try to talk or interact with them?)	☐ Yes	□ No
6. Does he/she believe any other unusual things that I haven't asked about?	☐ Yes	□ No
Comments:		
If the screening question is confirmed, determine the frequency and severity of the delusions. Frequency:		
\square 1. Rarely – less than once per week		
\square 2. Sometimes – about once per week		
\square 3. Often – several times per week but less than every day		
\square 4. Very often – once or more per day		
Severity:		
\square 1. Mild – delusions present but seem harmless and does not upset the resid	ent that mu	ch.
\square 2. Moderate – delusions are stressful and upsetting to the resident and caus behavior.	e unusual o	r strange
 3. Severe – delusions are very stressful and upsetting to the resident and ca unusual or strange behavior. 	use a major	amount of
Occupational Disruptiveness: How much does this behavior upset you and/or create more work for	or you?	
☐ 0. Not at all		
\square 1. Minimally (almost no change in work routine)		
\square 2. Mildly (some change in work routine but little time rebudgeting required)	ı	
\square 3. Moderately (disrupts work routine, requires time rebudgeting)		
\Box 4. Severely (disruptive, upsetting to staff and other residents, major time inf	ringement)	
\Box 5. Very Severely or Extremely (very disruptive, major source of distress for sresidents, requires time usually devoted to other residents or activities)	taff and oth	er
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B. HALLUCINAIONS		(NA)
Does the resident have hallucinations – meaning, does he/she see, hear, or experience thing "Yes," ask for an example to determine if in fact it is a hallucination). Does the resident talk to p		
☐ Yes (if yes, please proceed to subquestions)☐ No (if no, please proceed to next screening question)☐ N/A		
1. Does the resident act as if he/she hears voices or describe hearing voices?	☐ Yes	\square No
2. Does the resident talk to people who are not there?	\square Yes	\square No
3. Does the resident see things that are not present or act like he/she sees things that are not present (people, animals, lights, etc)?	☐ Yes	□No
4. Does the resident smell things that others cannot smell?	☐ Yes	□ No
5. Does the resident describe feeling things on his/her skin or act like he/she is feeling things crawling or touching him/her?	☐ Yes	□ No
6. Does the resident say or act like he/she tastes things that are not present?	☐ Yes	\square No
7. Does the resident describe any other unusual sensory experiences?	☐ Yes	\square No
Comments:	_	
	_	
If the screening question is confirmed, determine the frequency and severity of the hallucination	ns.	
<u>Frequency</u> :		
\square 1. Rarely – less than once per week		
\square 2. Sometimes – about once per week		
\square 3. Often – several times per week but less than every day		
\square 4. Very often – once or more per day		
Severity:		
\square 1. Mild – hallucinations are present but seem harmless and does not upse	t the resident	that much.
 2. Moderate – hallucinations are stressful and upsetting to the resident are behavior. 	ıd cause unusı	ual or strange
\square 3. Severe – hallucinations are very stressful and upsetting to the resident a of unusual or strange behavior. (PRN medications may be required to constant the constant of the property o		ajor amount
Occupational Disruptiveness: How much does this behavior upset you and/or create more work	for you?	
☐ 0. Not at all		
\square 1. Minimally (almost no change in work routine)		
\square 2. Mildly (some change in work routine but little time rebudgeting require	d)	
\square 3. Moderately (disrupts work routine, requires time rebudgeting)		
\square 4. Severely (disruptive, upsetting to staff and other residents, major time i	nfringement)	
5. Very Severely or Extremely (very disruptive, major source of distress for residents, requires time usually devoted to other residents or activities)		er

C. AGITATION/AGGRESSION		(NA)
Does the resident have periods when he/she refuses to let people help him/her? Is he/she hard or uncooperative? Does the resident attempt to hurt or hit others?	I to handle? Is	s he/she noisy
☐ Yes (if yes, please proceed to subquestions)☐ No (if no, please proceed to next screening question)☐ N/A		
1. Does the resident get upset when people are trying to care for him/her or resist activities such as bathing or changing clothes?	☐ Yes	□ No
2. Does the resident always want things his/her own way?	☐ Yes	□ No
3. Is the resident uncooperative, resistive to help from others?	☐ Yes	□ No
4. Does the resident have any other behaviors that make him/her hard to handle?	☐ Yes	□ No
5. Does the resident shout, make loud noises, or swear angrily?	☐ Yes	□ No
6. Does the resident slam doors, kick furniture, throw things?	☐ Yes	\square No
7. Does the resident attempt to hurt or hit others?	☐ Yes	□ No
8. Does the resident have any other aggressive or agitated behaviors?	☐ Yes	□ No
Comments:		
If the screening question is confirmed, determine the frequency and severity of the agitation/agg	gression.	
Frequency:		
\square 1. Rarely – less than once per week.		
\square 2. Sometimes – about once per week.		
\square 3. Often – several times per week but less than every day.		
\square 4. Very often – once or more per day.		
Severity:		
\square 1. Mild – behavior is stressful for the resident, but can be controlled by the	caregiver.	
\square 2. Moderate – behaviors are stressful for and upsetting to the resident and	d are difficult t	o control.
 3. Severe – agitation is very stressful or upsetting to the resident and is ve to control. There is a possibility they may injure themselves and medicat 	•	•
Occupational Disruptiveness: How much does this behavior upset you and/or create more work	for you?	
☐ 0. Not at all		
\square 1. Minimally (almost no change in work routine)		
\square 2. Mildly (some change in work routine but little time rebudgeting required	(b	
\square 3. Moderately (disrupts work routine, requires time rebudgeting)		
\square 4. Severely (disruptive, upsetting to staff and other residents, major time in	nfringement)	
 5. Very Severely or Extremely (very disruptive, major source of distress for residents, requires time usually devoted to other residents or activities) 	staff and othe	<u>e</u> r

D. DEPRESSION/DYSPHORIA		(NA)
Does the resident seem sad or depressed? Does he/she say that he/she feels sad or depressed times?	d? Does the r	esident cry at
☐ Yes (if yes, please proceed to subquestions)☐ No (if no, please proceed to next screening question)☐ N/A		
1. Does the resident cry at times?	☐ Yes	□ No
2. Does the resident say, or act like he/she is depressed?	☐ Yes	□ No
3. Does the resident put him/herself down or say that he/she feels like a failure?	☐ Yes	□ No
4. Does the resident say that he/she is a bad person or deserves to be punished?	☐ Yes	□ No
5. Does the resident seem very discouraged or say that he/she has no future?	\square Yes	\square No
6. Does the resident say he/she is a burden to the family or that the family would be better off without him/her?	☐ Yes	□ No
7. Does the resident talk about wanting to die or about killing him/herself?	☐ Yes	□ No
8. Does the resident show any other signs of depression or sadness?	☐ Yes	□ No
Comments:		
If the screening question is confirmed, determine the frequency and severity of the depression. Frequency: 1. Rarely – less than once per week. 2. Sometimes – about once per week. 3. Often – several times per week but less than daily. 4. Very often – once or more per day. Severity:		
\square 1. Mild – depression is stressful for the resident but will usually change wit	•	J
 □ 2. Moderate – depression is stressful for the resident and is difficult to chale □ 3. Severe – depression is very upsetting and stressful for the reside impossible to change. 		_
Occupational Disruptiveness: How much does this behavior upset you and/or create more work f	or you?	
□ 0. Not at all		
\square 1. Minimally (almost no change in work routine)		
\square 2. Mildly (some change in work routine but little time rebudgeting required	I)	
\square 3. Moderately (disrupts work routine, requires time rebudgeting)		
\square 4. Severely (disruptive, upsetting to staff and other residents, major time in	nfringement)	
☐ 5. Very Severely or Extremely (very disruptive, major source of distress for residents, requires time usually devoted to other residents or activities)	staff and othe	er

E. ANXIETY		(NA)
Is the resident very nervous, worried, or frightened for no reason? Does he/she seem very tens resident afraid to be apart from you or from others that he/she trusts?	e or unable to	relax? Is the
☐ Yes (if yes, please proceed to subquestions)☐ No (if no, please proceed to next screening question)☐ N/A		
 Does the resident say that he/she is worried about planned events such as appointments or family visits? 	☐ Yes	□ No
2. Does the resident have periods of feeling shaky, unable to relax, or feeling very tense?	☐ Yes	□ No
3. Does the resident have periods of (or complain of) shortness of breath, gasping, or sighing for no apparent reason other than being nervous?	□Yes	□ No
4. Does the resident complain of butterflies in his/her stomach, or of racing or pounding of the heart because of being nervous? (Symptoms not explained by ill health)	☐ Yes	□ No
5. Does the resident avoid certain places or situations that make him/her more nervous such as meeting with friends or participating in ward activities?	☐ Yes	□ No
6. Does the resident become nervous and upset when separated from you or from others that he/she trusts? (Does he/she cling to you to keep from being separated?)	☐ Yes	□ No
7. Does the resident show any other signs of anxiety?	☐ Yes	□ No
Comments:		
If the screening question is confirmed, determine the frequency and severity of the anxiety. Frequency:		
\square 1. Rarely – less than once per week.		
\square 2. Sometimes – about once per week.		
\square 3. Often – several times per week but less than every day.		
4. Very often – essentially continuously present.		
Severity:		
\square 1. Mild –anxiety is stressful for the resident but will usually change with the	e help of a car	egiver.
\square 2. Moderate – anxiety is stressful for the resident and is difficult to change	by the caregiv	er.
 3. Severe – anxiety is very upsetting and stressful for the resident and is very change. 	ery difficult or	impossible to
Occupational Disruptiveness: How much does this behavior upset you and/or create more work f	or you?	
☐ 0. Not at all		
\square 1. Minimally (almost no change in work routine)		
\square 2. Mildly (some change in work routine but little time rebudgeting required	1)	
\square 3. Moderately (disrupts work routine, requires time rebudgeting)		
\square 4. Severely (disruptive, upsetting to staff and other residents, major time in	nfringement)	
5. Very Severely or Extremely (very disruptive, major source of distress for residents, requires time usually devoted to other residents or activities)	staff and othe	r

F. ELATION/EUPHORIA		(NA)
Does the resident seem too cheerful or too happy for no reason? I don't mean normal happiness at things that others do not find funny?	s but, for exar	nple, laughing
☐ Yes (if yes, please proceed to subquestions)☐ No (if no, please proceed to next screening question)☐ N/A		
1. Does the resident appear to feel too good or to be too happy?	☐ Yes	□ No
2. Does the resident find humor and laugh at things that others do not find funny?	☐ Yes	\square No
3. Does the resident seem to have a childish sense of humor with a tendency to giggle or laugh inappropriately (such as when something unfortunate happens to others)?	☐ Yes	□ No
4. Does the resident tell jokes or say things that are not funny to others but seem funny to him/her?	☐ Yes	□ No
5. Does the resident show any other signs of feeling too good or being too happy?	☐ Yes	\square No
Comments:		
If the screening question is confirmed, determine the frequency and severity of the elation/euph	oria.	
Frequency:		
☐ 1. Rarely – less than once per week.		
☐ 2. Sometimes – about once per week.		
3. Often – several times per week but less than every day.		
\square 4. Very often – once or more per day.		
Severity:		
☐ 1. Mild – resident is too happy at times.		
	range behavio	r.
\square 3. Severe – resident is almost always too happy and finds nearly everything		
Occupational Disruptiveness: How much does this behavior upset you and/or create more work f	for you?	
☐ 0. Not at all		
\square 1. Minimally (almost no change in work routine)		
\square 2. Mildly (some change in work routine but little time rebudgeting required	d)	
\square 3. Moderately (disrupts work routine, requires time rebudgeting)		
\square 4. Severely (disruptive, upsetting to staff and other residents, major time in	nfringement)	
 5. Very Severely or Extremely (very disruptive, major source of distress for residents, requires time usually devoted to other residents or activities) 	staff and othe	er

G. APATHY/INDIFFERENCE		(NA)
Does the resident sit quietly without paying attention to things going on around him/her? Has he/she lost interest in doing things or lack motivation for participating in activities? Is it difficult to involve the resident in conversation or in group activities.		
☐ Yes (if yes, please proceed to subquestions)☐ No (if no, please proceed to next screening question)☐ N/A		
1. Has the resident lost interest in the world around him/her?	☐ Yes	□ No
2. Does the resident fail to start conversation? (score only if conversation is possible)	☐ Yes	□ No
3. Does the resident fail to show emotional reactions that would be expected (happiness over the visit of a friend or family member, interest in the news or sports, etc)?	☐ Yes	□ No
4. Has the resident lost interest in friends and family members?	\square Yes	\square No
5. Is the resident less enthusiastic about his/her usual interests?	\square Yes	\square No
6. Does the resident sit quietly without paying attention to things going on around him/her?	☐ Yes	□ No
7. Does the resident show any other signs that he/she doesn't care about doing new things?	☐ Yes	□ No
Comments:		
If the screening question is confirmed, determine the frequency and severity of the apathy/indif	ference.	
<u>Frequency</u> :		
\square 1. Rarely – less than once per week.		
\square 2. Sometimes – about once per week.		
\square 3. Often – several times per week but less than every day.		
\square 4. Very often – essentially continuously present.		
Severity:		
\Box 1. Mild – resident has a loss of interest in things at times, but this cases litt or participation in activities.	le change in t	heir behavior
 2. Moderate – resident has a major loss of interest in things, which can onlevents such as visits from close relatives or family members. 	y be changed	by powerful
\square 3. Severe – resident has completely lost interest and motivation.		
Occupational Disruptiveness: How much does this behavior upset you and/or create more work	for you?	
☐ 0. Not at all		
\square 1. Minimally (almost no change in work routine)		
\square 2. Mildly (some change in work routine but little time rebudgeting required	d)	
\square 3. Moderately (disrupts work routine, requires time rebudgeting)		
\square 4. Severely (disruptive, upsetting to staff and other residents, major time i	nfringement)	
☐ 5. Very Severely or Extremely (very disruptive, major source of distress for residents, requires time usually devoted to other residents or activities)		er

H. DISINHIBITION		(NA)
Does the resident do or say things that are not usually done or said in public? Does he/she seem thinking? Does the resident say things that are insensitive or hurt people's feelings?	to act impul	sively without
☐ Yes (if yes, please proceed to subquestions)☐ No (if no, please proceed to next screening question)☐ N/A		
1. Does the resident act impulsively without thinking of the consequences?	☐ Yes	□ No
2. Does the resident talk to total strangers as if he/she knew them?	\square Yes	\square No
3. Does the resident say things to people that are insensitive or hurt their feelings?	☐ Yes	\square No
4. Does the resident say crude things or make inappropriate sexual remarks?	☐ Yes	\square No
5. Does the resident talk openly about very personal or private matters not usually discussed in public?	☐ Yes	□ No
6. Does the resident fondle, touch or hug others in way that is not appropriate?	☐ Yes	□ No
7. Does the resident show any other signs of loss of control of his/her impulses?	☐ Yes	□ No
Comments:		
If the screening question is confirmed, determine the frequency and severity of the disinhibition.		
Frequency:		
\square 1. Rarely – less than once per week.		
\square 2. Sometimes – about once per week.		
\square 3. Often – several times per week but less than every day.		
\square 4. Very often – nearly always present.		
Severity:		
\square 1. Mild – resident acts impulsively at times, but behavior is not difficult to c	hange by car	egiver.
\square 2. Moderate – resident is very impulsive and this behavior is difficult to cha	nge by the ca	aregiver.
\square 3. Severe – resident is almost always impulsive and this behavior is nearly in	mpossible to	change.
Occupational Disruptiveness: How much does this behavior upset you and/or create more work for	or you?	
☐ 0. Not at all		
\square 1. Minimally (almost no change in work routine)		
\square 2. Mildly (some change in work routine but little time rebudgeting required)	
\square 3. Moderately (disrupts work routine, requires time rebudgeting)		
\square 4. Severely (disruptive, upsetting to staff and other residents, major time in	fringement)	
5. Very Severely or Extremely (very disruptive, major source of distress for severely or estimated to other residents or activities)	staff and othe	er

I. IRRITABILITY/LABILITY		(NA)
Does the resident get easily irritated or disturbed? Are his/her moods very changeable? Is he/she	e extremely ir	npatient?
 ☐ Yes (if yes, please proceed to subquestions) ☐ No (if no, please proceed to next screening question) ☐ N/A 		
1. Does the resident have a bad temper, flying "off the handle" easily over little things?	☐ Yes	□ No
2. Does the resident rapidly change moods from one to another, being fine one minute and angry the next?	☐ Yes	□ No
3. Does the resident have sudden flashes of anger?	\square Yes	\square No
4. Is the resident impatient, having trouble coping with delays or waiting for planned activities or other things?	☐ Yes	□ No
5. Is the resident easily irritated?	☐ Yes	□ No
6. Is the resident argue or is he/she difficult to get along with?	☐ Yes	□ No
7. Does the resident show any other signs of irritability?	☐ Yes	□ No
Comments:		
If the screening question is confirmed, determine the frequency and severity of the irritability /la	ability.	
Frequency:		
\square 1. Rarely – less than once per week.		
\square 2. Sometimes – about once per week.		
\square 3. Often – several times per week but less than every day.		
☐ 4. Very often – essentially continuously present.		
Severity:		
\square 1. Mild – resident is irritable at times but behavior is not difficult to change	by the careg	iver.
\square 2. Moderate – resident is very irritable and this behavior is difficult for the	caregiver to c	change.
\square 3. Severe – resident is almost always irritable and this behavior is nearly in	npossible to ch	nange.
Occupational Disruptiveness: How much does this behavior upset you and/or create more work	for you?	
☐ 0. Not at all		
\square 1. Minimally (almost no change in work routine)		
\square 2. Mildly (some change in work routine but little time rebudgeting required	d)	
\square 3. Moderately (disrupts work routine, requires time rebudgeting)		
\Box 4. Severely (disruptive, upsetting to staff and other residents, major time in	nfringement)	
5. Very Severely or Extremely (very disruptive, major source of distress for residents, requires time usually devoted to other residents or activities)	staff and othe	er

J. ABERRANT MOTOR BEHAVIOR		(NA)
Does the resident have repetitive activities or "habits" that he/she performs over and over such as pacing, wheeling back and forth, picking at things, or winding string? (Do not include simple tremors or tongue movements).		
☐ Yes (if yes, please proceed to subquestions) ☐ No (if no, please proceed to next screening question) ☐ N/A		
1. Does the resident pace or wheel around the facility with no reason?	☐ Yes	□ No
2. Does the resident open or unpack drawers or closets over and over?	☐ Yes	\square No
3. Does the resident repeatedly put on and take off clothing?	☐ Yes	\square No
4. Does the resident engage in repetitive activities such as handling buttons, picking, wrapping string, moving bed sheets, etc.?	☐ Yes	□ No
5. Does the resident have repetitive activities or "habits" that he/she performs over and over?	\square Yes	\square No
6. Is the resident excessively fidgety?	\square Yes	\square No
Comments:		
If the screening question is confirmed, determine the frequency and severity of the aberrant mot Frequency:	tor activity:	
☐ 1. Rarely – less than once per week.		
2. Sometimes – about once per week.		
☐ 3. Often – several times per week but less than every day.		
4. Very often – essentially continuously present.		
Severity: 1. Mild – resident has repetitive behaviors at times, but this does not change	go daily activi	tion
2. Moderate – repetitive behaviors of the resident are very noticeable but from the caregiver.	-	
☐ 3. Severe — repetitive behaviors are very noticeable and upsetting to the resident and are difficult or impossible to control by the caregiver.		
Occupational Disruptiveness: How much does this behavior upset you and/or create more work f	or you?	
☐ 0. Not at all		
\square 1. Minimally (almost no change in work routine)		
\square 2. Mildly (some change in work routine but little time rebudgeting required	(t	
\square 3. Moderately (disrupts work routine, requires time rebudgeting)		
\square 4. Severely (disruptive, upsetting to staff and other residents, major time infringement)		
☐ 5. Very Severely or Extremely (very disruptive, major source of distress for residents, requires time usually devoted to other residents or activities)	staff and oth	er

K. SLEEP AND NIGHTTIME BEHAVIOR DISORDERS		(NA)
This group of questions should be directed only to caregivers who work the night shift and observe the resident directly or have acceptable knowledge (e.g., receive regular morning report) of the resident's nighttime activities. If the caregiver is not knowledgeable about the patient's nighttime behavior, mark this category "NA".		
Does the resident have difficulty sleeping (do not count as present if the resident simply gets only to go to the bathroom and falls back asleep immediately)? Is he/she awake at night? Does have dressed, or go into others' rooms?	-	
☐ Yes (if yes, please proceed to subquestions)☐ No (if no, please proceed to next screening question)☐ N/A		
1. Does the resident have difficulty falling asleep?	☐ Yes	□ No
2. Does the resident get up during the night (do not count if the resident gets up once or twice per night only to go to the bathroom and falls back asleep immediately)?	□ Yes	□ No
3. Does the resident wander, pace, or get involved in inappropriate activities at night?	☐ Yes	□ No
4. Does the resident wake up at night, dress, and plan to go out, thinking that it is morning and time to start the day?	☐ Yes	□ No
5. Does the resident wake up too early in the morning (before other residents)?	☐ Yes	□ No
6. Does the resident have any other nighttime behaviors that we haven't talked about?	\square Yes	\square No
Comments:		
If the screening question is confirmed, determine the frequency and severity of the nighttime beh	navior.	
Frequency:		
☐ 1. Rarely – less than once per week.		
2. Sometimes – about once per week.		
☐ 3. Often – several times per week but less than every day.		
\square 4. Very often – once or more per day (every night).		
Severity:		
\square 1. Mild – nighttime behaviors are present but not too stressful for the resid	ent.	
 2. Moderate – nighttime behaviors are present and disturb others in the nu one type of nighttime behavior may be present. 	rsing home;	more than
\square 3. Severe – nighttime behaviors are present and the resident is very disturb	ed during the	e night.
Occupational Disruptiveness: How much does this behavior upset you and/or create more work for	or you?	
☐ 0. Not at all		
\square 1. Minimally (almost no change in work routine)		
\square 2. Mildly (some change in work routine but little time rebudgeting required)	
\square 3. Moderately (disrupts work routine, requires time rebudgeting)		
\square 4. Severely (disruptive, upsetting to staff and other residents, major time in	fringement)	
5. Very Severely or Extremely (very disruptive, major source of distress for severely or extremely (very disruptive, major source of distress for severely or extremely (very disruptive, major source of distress for severely or extremely (very disruptive, major source of distress for severely or extremely (very disruptive, major source of distress for severely or extremely (very disruptive, major source of distress for severely or extremely (very disruptive, major source of distress for severely or extremely (very disruptive, major source of distress for severely or extremely (very disruptive, major source of distress for severely or extremely (very disruptive, major source of distress for severely or extremely (very disruptive, major source of distress for severely or extremely (very disruptive, major source of distress for severely or extremely (very disruptive, major source of distress for severely or extremely (very disruptive, major source of distress for severely or extremely (very disruptive, major source or extremely or	staff and othe	er

L. APPETITE AND EATING CHANGES		(NA)			
Does the resident have an extremely good or poor appetite, changes in weight, or unusual eating habits (count as "N/A" if the resident is incapacitated and has to be fed)? Has there been any change in type of food he/she prefers?					
☐ Yes (if yes, please proceed to subquestions) ☐ No (if no, please proceed to next screening question) ☐ N/A					
1. Does he/she have a poor appetite?	☐ Yes	□ No			
2. Does he/she have an unusually good appetite?	☐ Yes	\square No			
3. Has he/she lost weight?	☐ Yes	\square No			
4. Has he/she gained weight?	\square Yes	\square No			
5. Does he/she have unusual eating behavior such as putting too much food in his/her mouth at once?	☐ Yes	□ No			
6. Has he/she had a change in the kind of food he/she likes such as wanting too many sweets or other specific types of food?	☐ Yes	□ No			
7. Has he/she developed eating behaviors such as eating exactly the same types of food each day or eating the food in exactly the same order?	☐ Yes	□ No			
8. Have there been any other changes in appetite or eating that I haven't asked about?	\square Yes	\square No			
Comments:	_				
If the screening question is confirmed, determine the frequency and severity of the changes in	eating habits o	r appetite.			
<u>Frequency</u> :					
☐ 1. Rarely – less than once per week.					
☐ 2. Sometimes – about once per week.					
\square 3. Often – several times per week but less than every day.					
\square 4. Very often – essentially continuously present.					
Severity:					
\square 1. Mild – changes in appetite or eating are present but have not led to ch disturbing.	anges in weigh	t and are not			
\square 2. Moderate – changes in appetite or eating are present and cause minor	changes in we	ight.			
\square 3. Severe – obvious changes in appetite or eating are present and cause changes in weight, are abnormal, or upset the resident.					
Occupational Disruptiveness: How much does this behavior upset you and/or create more worl	for you?				
□ 0. Not at all					
☐ 1. Minimally (almost no change in work routine)					
\square 2. Mildly (some change in work routine but little time rebudgeting required)					
\square 3. Moderately (disrupts work routine, requires time rebudgeting)					
\square 4. Severely (disruptive, upsetting to staff and other residents, major time infringement)					
☐ 5. Very Severely or Extremely (very disruptive, major source of distress for residents, requires time usually devoted to other residents or activities		er			
(06/01/09: JLC)					

NPI-NH

Neuropsychiatric Inventory – Nursing Home Version

Scoring Summary

CENTER #	SCREENING #	PATIENT #	PATIENT INITIALS	VISIT	DATE
			F M L		M D Y
For each domain: - If symptoms of a - If symptoms of a - If symptoms of a - Multiply Frequer - Total all Frequer - If symptoms of	te appropriate categories from a domain did not apply, check a domain were absent, check a domain were present, check not score x Severity score and not x Severity scores and recor a domain were present, check not y core and record a domain were present, check not y core and record a domain were present, check not y core and record a domain were present, check not y core and y core	the "N/A" box. the "0" box. one score each for Frequenter the product in the rd the Total Score below. eck one score for Occu	uency and Severity. space provided.		Rater's Initials:

DOMAIN	N/A ¹	ABSENT	FREQUENCY	SEVERITY	FREQUENCY X SEVERITY	OCUPATIONAL DISRUPTIVENESS
		0	1 2 3 4	1 2 3		0 1 2 3 4 5
A. Delusions						
B. Hallucinations						
C. Agitation/Aggression						
D. Depression/Dysphoria						
E. Anxiety						
F. Elation/Euphoria						
G. Apathy/Indifference						
H. Disinhibition						
I. Irritability/Lability						
J. Aberrant Motor Behavior						
TOTAL SCORE:						
K. Sleep and Nighttime Behavior Disorders						
L. Appetite/Eating Changes						

Neuropsychiatric Inventory – NPI-NH Nursing Home Version

Worksheet

Directions: Read all items from the NPI-NH "Instructions for Administration of the NPI-NH". Mark Caregiver's responses on this worksheet before scoring the Frequency, Severity, and Occupational Disruptiveness.

A. DELUSIONS: Yes No N/A Frequency Severity Occupational Disruptiveness 1. Fear of harm 2. Fear of theft 3. Spousal affair 4. Phantom boarder 5. Spouse imposter 6. House not home 7. Fear of abandonment 8. Talks to TV, etc.	B. HALLUCINATIONS:
□ 9. Other	
C. AGITATION/AGGRESSION: Severity Occupational Disruptiveness 1. Upset with caregiver; resists ADL's 2. Stubbornness 3. Uncooperative; resists help 4. Hard to handle 5. Cursing or shouting angrily 6. Slams doors; kicks, throws things 7. Hits, harms others 8. Other	D. DEPRESSION/DYSPHORIA: □Yes □No □N/A Frequency Severity Occupational Disruptiveness □ 1. Tearful and sobbing □ 2. States, acts as if sad □ 3. Puts self down, feels like failure □ 4. "Bad person", deserves punishment □ 5. Discouraged, no future □ 6. Burden to family □ 7. Talks about dying, killing self □ 8. Other
E. ANXIETY: Tes No No No No Frequency Severity Occupational Disruptiveness 1. Worries about planned events 2. Feels shaky, tense 3. Sobs, sighs, gasps 4. Racing heart, "butterflies" 5. Phobic avoidance 6. Separation anxiety 7. Other	F. ELATION/EUPHORIA: □Yes □No □N/A Frequency Severity Occupational Disruptiveness 1. Feels too good, too happy □ 2. Abnormal humor □ 3. Childish, laughs inappropriately □ 4. Jokes or remarks not funny to others □ 5. Childish pranks □ 6. Talks "big", grandiose □ 7. Other

Neuropsychiatric Inventory – NPI-NH Nursing Home Version

Worksheet

G. APATHY/INDIFFERENCE: \(\text{Yes} \) \(\text{No} \) \(\text{N/A} \) Frequency Severity Occupational Disruptiveness \(\text{1. Less spontaneous or active} \) \(\text{2. Less likely to initiate conversation} \) \(\text{3. Less affectionate, lacking emotions} \) \(\text{4. Contributes less to household chores} \) \(\text{5. Less interested in others} \)	H. DISINHIBITION: □Yes □No □N/A Frequency Severity Occupational Disruptiveness □ 1. Acts impulsively □ 2. Excessively familiar with strangers □ 3. Insensitive or hurtful remarks □ 4. Crude or sexual remarks □ 5. Talks openly of private matters
☐ 6. Lost interest in friends or family☐ 7. Less enthusiastic about interests☐ 8. Other	☐ 6. Inappropriate touching of others ☐ 7. Other
I. IRRITABILITY/LABILITY: Severity Occupational Disruptiveness 1. Bad temper, "flies off handle" easily 2. Rapid changes in mood 3. Sudden flashes of anger 4. Impatient, trouble coping with delays 5. Cranky, irritable 6. Argues, difficult to get along with 7. Other	J. ABERRANT MOTOR BEHAVIOR: \(\text{Yes} \) \(\text{No} \) \(\text{N/A} \) Frequency Severity Occupational Disruptiveness \(\text{1. Paces without purpose} \) \(\text{2. Opens or unpacks closets or drawers} \) \(\text{3. Repeatedly dresses and undresses} \) \(\text{4. Repetitive activities or "habits"} \) \(\text{5. Handling, picking, wrapping behavior} \) \(\text{6. Excessively fidgety} \) \(\text{7. Other} \)
K. SLEEP AND NIGHTTIME BEHAVIOR DISORDERS: Yes No N/A Frequency Severity Occupational Disruptiveness 1. Difficulty falling asleep 2. Up during the night 3. Wanders, paces, inappropriate activity 4. Awakens others at night 5. Wakes and dresses to go out at night 6. Early morning awakening 7. Sleeps excessively during the day 8. Other	L. APPETITE/EATING CHANGES: \(\text{ Yes } \) \(\text{ No } \) \(\text{ N/A} \) Frequency Severity Occupational Disruptiveness \(\text{ 1. Loss of appetite} \) \(\text{ 2. Increased appetite} \) \(\text{ 3. Weight loss} \) \(\text{ 4. Weight gain} \) \(\text{ 5. Change in eating habits} \) \(\text{ 6. Change in food preferences} \) \(\text{ 7. Eating rituals} \) \(\text{ 8. Other} \)