**Availability:**
Please email the authors for information about obtaining the instrument j.hodges@pwmri.edu.au

**Classification:**
Supplemental: Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS) and Mitochondrial Disease (Mito)

**Short Description of Instrument:**
**Construct measured:** Cognitive Functioning, FTD-Type Behavioral and Personality Change, Activities of Daily Living, Mood Change.

**Generic vs. disease specific:** The measure is specific with regards to FTD-type dementia, but generic with regards to the presence of MND. It does not specify whether MND is present (e.g. specific clinical symptoms, progression issues, etc).

**Means of administration:** Caregiver self-completes the questionnaire.

**Intended respondent:** Caregiver.

**# of items:** 45.

**# of subscales and names of sub-scales:** Ten subscales: Memory and Orientation, Everyday Skills, Self-Care, Abnormal Behavior, Mood, Beliefs, Eating Habits, Sleep, Stereotypic and Motor Behaviors, Motivation.

**Strengths:**
The measure can be completed by the caregiver without using staff time. It captures a distinct time period, in the past month, making it a useful tool for tracking change over time.

**Weaknesses:**
This measure collapses the MND and FTD symptoms into one score, thus not being able to separate out the behavioral/personality change from the MND-caused changes. This prevents the detection of ALS-normal patients from ALS-CI or ALS-FTD patients. When completed without staff clarification, caregivers can misinterpret items or fall into a pattern of responding (e.g. “patient is doing well”).

**Administration time:** 15 minutes.

**Psychometric Properties:**
**Feasibility:** The measure is easy to use because it is a self-administered questionnaire.

**Reliability:** No reliability studies found at this time.

**Validity:** The CBI was found to be a valid instrument when compared with the Neuropsychiatric Inventory, PDQ-39 and UPDRS, with high internal consistency.
The measure could distinguish between disease states, revealing distinct profiles for PD and other neurodegenerative diseases, including Huntington's disease, Alzheimer's disease and frontal variant frontotemporal dementia.

**Sensitivity to Change:** The CBI has been found to be sensitive to changes in behaviour with disease progression.

**Relationships to other variables:** This measure collapses many clinical constructs, yielding an overall functional score. It does not distinguish between cognitive and behavioral traits, depression, or MND disease progression.
| Scoring: | **Scoring:** Items are scored according to the extent of the behavioral change: 0 = Never; 1 = A few times per month; 2 = A few times per week; 3 = Daily.  
**Background:** The CBI-R is a global measure of change, capturing cognitive, physical, mood, sleep, and eating changes in addition to FTD-type behavior/personality change. The measure captures information about the level of functioning in the past month, and does not specify change across a period of time.  
**Used in:** It can be used in any variety of investigations, including clinical trials. |
| References: | **Key Reference:**  