

# Kingston Standardized Behavioural Assessment (Community Form)\*

## Quick Reference Guide to the Progression of Behaviour Change in Dementia

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Low	>	>	High	ITEMS	DOMAINS
				1 No longer takes part in favourite pastimes.	Daily Activities
				2 Reduced personal hygiene .	
				3 Doesn't eat properly if left to prepare food.	
				4 Careless about home (kitchen/workshop) safety.	
				5 No longer uses some common objects properly.	
				6 Unable to handle personal finances.	
				7 Is unable to effect minor household repairs, or meals.	
				8 Gets confused in places other than home.	
				9 Overly dependent, wants more guidance than usual.	
				10 Trouble appreciating subtleties in conversations	
				11 Difficulty judging the passing of time.	
				12 Wanders aimlessly.	
				13 Hides things.	
				14 Hoards objects.	
				15 Fails to recognize family or friends.	
				16 Incontinence of urine/feces in clothes in daytime.	
				17 Voids in non-toilet areas.	
				18 Can't concentrate, pay attention for long.	Atten /Conc /Memory
				19 Misplaces things than usual.	
				20 Has difficulty organizing his/her time or daily activities.	
				21 Forgets activities, conversations of only a short time before	Emotional
				22 Forgets important everyday information.	
				23 Shows little or no emotion.	
				24 Mood changes with no apparent reason.	
				25 Expresses inappropriate emotions, either type or intensity.	Aggressive
				26 Makes pessimistic statements.	
				27 Verbally abusive at times.	
				28 Excitable, easy to upset; reacts catastrophically.	
				29 Attempts to hit/strike out at others.	Misperceptions
				30 Claims an object looks similar to, but is not the real one.	
				31 Claims a family member looks similar but is not the true one.	
				32 Thinks present dwelling is not their place of living.	
				33 Thinks people are present who aren't.	Paranoid
				34 Suspicious of family and friends.	
				35 Suspicious about money issues.	
				36 Accuses others of stealing his or her things.	
				37 Accuses spouse of infidelity.	Judgement
				38 Expresses suspicion around taking medication.	
				39 Shows poor judgement in social situations.	
				40 Shows poor judgement about driving.	
				41 Shows uncharacteristic change in concern about money.	Perseveration
				42 Poor choices in dressing.	
				43 Makes inappropriate sexual advances.	
				44 Shows less self control than usual.	
				45 Unconcerned about personal safety.	Motor Rest
				46 Repeats same actions over and over.	
				47 Repeats same words or phrases.	
				48 Repeatedly shouts or calls out.	
				49 Desire to pace or walk almost constantly.	Sleep
				50 Can't sit still, restless, fidgety.	
				51 Tries doors, windows.	
				52 Falls asleep at uncharacteristic times.	
				53 Gets up and wanders or awakens frequently at night.	Motor Spatial
				54 Sleeps more.	
				55 Behaviour more agitated or impaired in late afternoon.	
				56 Poor coordination seen in limb/finger movements.	
				57 Slowness of movement	Language
				58 Unsteadiness when walking.	
				59 Has trouble dressing, especially with buttons or shoelaces.	
				60 Difficulty judging object sizes or how near an object is ...	
				61 Reads far less frequently than in past.	
				62 Substitutes some words for others.	
				63 Does not watch or follow television.	
				64 Does not speak unless spoken to.	
				65 Often cannot find the right word.	
				66 Trouble pronouncing words.	
				67 Does not understand simple commands, explanations.	
				68 Does not produce meaningful speech.	

## HOW TO USE THIS CHART

This chart should be used as a guide to help patients and their families understand what may lie ahead in terms of behaviour changes as dementia progresses. Although a variety of behavioural changes may be encountered, certain behaviours are more commonly reported early in the disorder, while others tend to occur later. The behaviours marked with green are those that are usually seen first, followed by those in yellow. Those marked with orange are usually seen next, and finally those in red tend to be found in the later part of the disorder. While behaviour changes normally seen at later times may occur earlier, they tend not to be very common. The point at which a given behaviour becomes marked with a colour depends upon when it achieved an endorsement rate of 30% or more (i.e. it is reported by at least 30% of surveyed subjects in that group).

### NOTES:

- The data used in this chart were obtained using the Kingston Standardized Behavioural Assessment - KSBA(comm). (See reference below.) Groups 1 to 4 are based on the accumulation of behaviour changes from fewest (group 1) to most (group 4). A sample of 200 cases were ordered by total score and divided into four equal groups. The 4 groups used in this chart are based on total KSBA(comm) score only and not on any theoretical disease stages. Theoretic stages usually lack empirical support, and most research suggests dementia to be a continuum.
- A coloured square indicates the point at which that behaviour is reported by at least 30% of the sample. Uncoloured items did not reach a 30% response level in any group.

### Related references:

Hopkins R, Kilik L, Day D, Bradford L, Rows C. 2006 "Kingston Standardized Behavioural Assessment" *The American Journal of Alzheimer's Disease and Other Dementias*, **21**: 339-346.

Kilik L, Hopkins R, Day D, Prince C, Prince P, Rows C. 2008 "The progression of behaviour in dementia: An in-office guide for clinicians." *The American Journal of Alzheimer's Disease and Other Dementias*; **23**:242-249. (First published online February 13, 2008).