



# SOL-INCA2

## Everyday Cognition-12 Informant Interview (CGIE/CGIS)

### QxQ

3/22/2021

### Introduction

The informant version of the Everyday Cognition-12 (eCog12) is a brief questionnaire administered to a friend or family member who can answer questions about changes in the participant's memory or their abilities to do daily activities. The questionnaire asks the informant to rate any changes in the participant's memory and thinking over the past 10 years. Some changes in memory and thinking over time is normal, but when change is extreme it may indicate health problems that need attention.

### Procedures

The informant version of the eCog12 questionnaire can be administered in English (CGIE) or Spanish (CGIS) depending on the preference of the informant. The forms can either be administered electronically and entered directly into CDART or administered on paper and keyed into the CDART. When the forms are entered electronically, the "Don't know", "Not applicable", and similar responses are recorded by leaving the response field missing and selecting an appropriate field status in CDART. A video tutorial depicting the data entry process is available online at <https://sites.csc.unc.edu/hchs/SOL-INCA> under the title *SOL-INCA 2 Training Part - CDART Data Entry - CGIE & CGIS Form*.

### Recording Responses

Question 0c records the informant's assessment of the participant's cognitive status. Questions 1 through 12 record 10 year changes in the participant's ability to perform specific tasks.

#### **Q0c. Are you worried or believe that [participant name] is having problems with his/her attention, concentration, or memory?**

The intent of this question is to determine if the informant is aware of subtle attention, concentration, and memory problems exhibited by the participant. Select the appropriate response.

0 = No → Informant is unaware of problems with the participant's attention, concentration, or memory.

1 = Yes → Informant is worried or believes that the participant is having problems with attention, concentration, or memory. "Or" is the key word, that is, *any* of these 3 examples of cognitive problems is sufficient for a Yes response.

#### **Q1-12. Compared to 10 years ago, have there been any changes in their ability to...**

The intent of the following questions is to assess cognitive decline. To do so, focus the informant on any decline in the participant's everyday cognitive function over the past 10 years. It is important to note that if the participant was *always* bad at a task (e.g., balancing the account/checkbook) and/or never managed the account, then there has been "no change."

For each question, select the appropriate response.

1 = Better or no change → Participant has improved or not noticeably changed since 10 years ago. Improvement can occur after a major illness or the loss of a loved one.

2 = Questionable or occasionally worse → Informant has not noticed much or just a little cognitive change over the past 10 years. Little cognitive problems occur infrequently, just once in a while.

3 = Consistently a little worse → Informant has noticed mild decline over the past 10 years in the participant's attention, thinking, or memory. Mild cognitive problems occur almost all or all of the time.

4 = Consistently much worse → Informant has noticed a moderate to severe decline in the participant's attention, thinking, or memory.

**Q1. Remember where they have placed things (glasses, keys).**

Losing belongings is common, but more frequently losing things may suggest cognitive problems.

**Q2. Remember the current date or day of the week.**

Forgetting the date is common, but consistently forgetting dates, especially dates and appointments that really matter (e.g., doctor appointments), may suggest cognitive problems.

**Q3. Communicate thoughts in a conversation.**

Determine if there have been declines in “communicating,” that is, the ability to produce speech. This includes increased difficulty finding the correct word and saying the words clearly and correctly. It also includes remembering words and names.

**Q4. Understand spoken directions or instructions.**

The ability to comprehend speech. This is not due to hearing problems. Additionally, directions and instructions are not specific to driving.

**Q5. Read a map and help with directions when someone else is driving.**

Reading and understanding maps and providing directions involve complex cognitive processing, and the intent of this question is to determine if there have been declines over the past 10 years.

**Q6. Find their way around a house/building that they have visited many times.**

The focus of this question is on getting lost in familiar places, like at home or at work. This does not include getting lost in new settings or large building complexes (e.g., hospitals).

**Q7. Anticipate weather changes and planning accordingly.**

Appropriate planning for weather changes requires complex thinking. Assess if there are declines in planning for weather changes (e.g., bringing a coat for rain or cool nights).

**Q8. Think ahead.**

Thinking ahead means planning for or into the future. For example, planning to stop at the bank on the way to store for tonight’s dinner groceries and then picking up the kids on the way home.

**Q9. Keep living and workspace organized.**

There are many reasons why households and workplaces are disorganized. The question is to determine if the participant is less organized than 10 years ago. If the participant was *always* disorganized and is now the same, then there is “no change.”

**Q10. Balance the checkbook/account without error.**

The question is intended to determine if the participant can perform basic math skills correctly as well as he/she could 10 years ago. The question is not intended to determine if the participant has sufficient funds. If the participant was *always* bad at balancing the account/checkbook and/or never managed the checkbook then there is “no change.”

**Q11. Do two things at once.**

This is commonly known as “multitasking.” For example, driving and talking to a passenger. It may be more difficult doing two things at once than 10 years ago.

**Q12. Cook or work, and talk at the same time.**

This is a specific type of “multitasking.” Work includes chores, like washing dishes. “Multitasking” may be more difficult or effortful than 10 years ago.

**Q13. If the CGIE/S questionnaire was discontinued before all questions were answered, note it as Yes for Q13 and select the reason the Informant could not continue (e.g., difficulty understanding questions) in Q13a. If the Informant answered all questions, select No for Q13 and END FORM.**