Validation of the NPI-Q, a brief clinical form of the Neuropsychiatric Inventory
The concept of mild cognitive impairment (MCI) primarily emphasizes changes in individuals’ mental abilities, but it has recently been suggested that neuropsychiatric symptoms should also be considered important factors in age-related neurodegeneration. Psychological distress, defined as a reaction of an individual to external and internal stresses, is characterized by a mixture of psychological symptoms. It also may be considered a neuropsychiatric symptom encompassing depression, anxiety, and apathy. Validation of the NPI-Q, a brief clinical form of the Neuropsychiatric Inventory. J Neuropsychiatry Clin Neurosci 2000, 12:233–239. PubMedGoogle Scholar. 21. Cummings JL, Mega M, Gray K, et al.

BACKGROUND: The Neuropsychiatric Inventory (NPI) is a validated clinical instrument for the evaluation of psychopathology in dementia. OBJECTIVE: To validate a brief questionnaire form of the NPI (NPI-Q) in Spanish from NPI-Q original version, intended for use in routine clinical practice.

PATIENTS AND METHOD: We have developed a crossed validated form between NPI and NPI-Q in 120 Alzheimer’s disease patients. RESULTS: Test-retest reliability of the NPI-Q, using Pearson correlation index was $r = 0.89$ for total symptom scale and $r = 0.90$ for distress scale. The prevalence of analogous symp Description of Measure: The Neuropsychiatric Inventory (NPI) was developed by Cummings et al. (1994) to assess dementia-related behavioral symptoms which they felt other measures did not sufficiently address. The NPI originally examined 10 sub-domains of behavioral functioning: delusions, hallucinations, agitation/aggression, dysphoria, anxiety, euphoria, apathy, disinhibition, irritability/lability, and aberrant motor activity. Two more sub-domains have been added since its development: night-time behavioral disturbances and appetite and eating abnormalities (Cummings, 1997). This wide variet