

<b>Outcome Measure</b>	<b>Frontal Behavioural Inventory (FBI)</b>
<b>Population</b>	Adult
<b>How to obtain</b>	Available from the authors
<b>Domain</b>	Behavioural Function
<b>Type of Measure</b>	Informant or self-report scale
<b>Time to administer</b>	<b>3-5 minutes</b>
<b>Description</b>	The Frontal Behavioural Inventory (Kertesz, Davidson, & Fox, 1997a) in an informant rated scale with 24 items detailing <u>12 negative behaviours</u> : <i>apathy, asponaneity, indifference, inflexibility, concreteness, personal neglect, disorganization, inattention, loss of insight, logopenia, verbal apraxia, and alien hand</i> and <u>12 positive behaviours</u> : <i>perseveration, irritability, excessive or childish jocularity, irresponsibility, inappropriateness, impulsivity, restlessness, aggression, hyperorality, hypersexuality, utilization behaviour, and incontinence</i> . Each item is scored on a 4-point scale: none, mild, moderately, severe.
<b>Properties</b>	<p><u>Internal consistency</u>: Cronbach alpha = .89 (Kertesz, Nadkarni, Davidson, &amp; Thomas, 2000), 0.93 (G. Milan et al., 2008), 0.97 (Alberici et al., 2007)</p> <p><u>Inter-rater reliability</u>: <i>Kappa</i> = 0.89 (Kertesz et al., 2000), 0.92 (G. Milan et al., 2008), ICC: 0.91-0.92 (Alberici et al., 2007)</p> <p><u>Test-retest</u> (2 weeks) <i>r</i> = 0.90 (G. Milan et al., 2008), (3 weeks) 0.96- .97 (Alberici et al., 2007)</p> <p><u>Convergent validity</u>: The negative items of the FBI correlate with the Madras Dementia Rating Scale and the MMSE (Boutoleau-Bretonnière et al., 2012).</p> <p><u>Concurrent Validity</u>: The positive items correlate with the Zarit Burden Inventory (carers) (Boutoleau-Bretonnière et al., 2012).</p> <p><u>Discriminant validity</u>: The FBI differentiates patients with FTD from those with other dementias (Alberici et al., 2007; Blair et al., 2007; Boutoleau-Bretonnière et al., 2012; Kertesz, Davidson, &amp; Fox, 1997b; Kertesz, Davidson, McCabe, &amp; Munoz, 2003; Konstantinopoulou, Aretouli, Ioannidis, Karacostas, &amp; Kosmidis, 2013; Marczinski, Davidson, &amp; Kertesz, 2004; Graziella Milan et al., 2007; G. Milan et al., 2008). The FBI is also sensitive to deterioration over time (Boutoleau-Bretonnière et al., 2012; Marczinski et al., 2004) and is better able (98%) to differentiate patients with FTD from AD than cognitive tests (MMSE, WMS, WAIS, WAB: 78%).</p> <p><u>Normative Data</u>: As a measure of aberrant behaviours, most studies examine people with dementia classification. A cut-off score of 30 is recommended as useful for differentiating FLD from AD, vascular dementia and those with depression (Kertesz et al., 1997b; Kertesz et al., 2000).</p>
<b>Advantages</b>	The FBI seems to have better sensitivity to deterioration over time than the NPI (Boutoleau-Bretonnière et al., 2012).
<b>Disadvantages</b>	

## References

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