

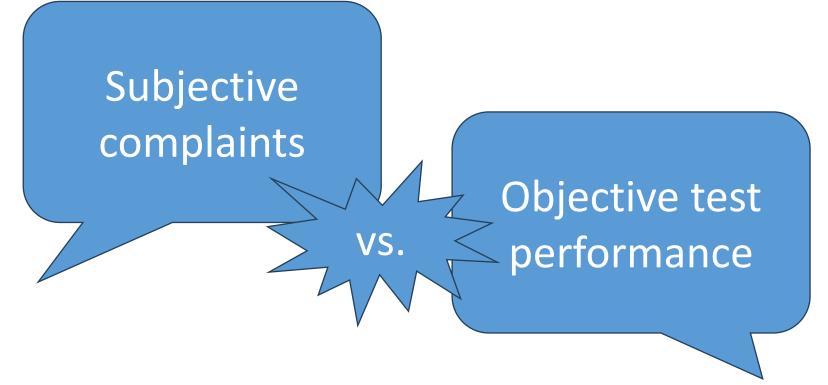
# Standardized Assessment of Subjective Complaints using the Current Complaints Checklist (CCC)



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#### Introduction

Inquiry about patients' subjective cognitive complaints is a routine part of the NP interview, but it has not lent itself well to standardization or multisite data aggregation. Thus, little is known about its relationship with cognitive test performance and diagnostic outcomes.



- Aim 1: Can we standardize and feasibly aggregate data about patient's subjective cognitive complaints?
- **Aim 2:** How do subjective complaints relate to other aspects of the neuropsychological exam and to clinical decision-making?

# Current Complaints Checklist

CONCENTRATION AND AWARENESS	<u>MEMORY</u>	PROBLEM SOLVING		
∃ Highly distractible	☐ Forgetting where I leave things (e.g., keys, gloves, etc.)	☐ Difficulty figuring out how to do new things		
Lose my train of thought easily	☐ Forgetting names	☐ Difficulty planning ahead		
Become easily confused and disoriented	☐ Forgetting what I should be doing	☐ Difficulty figuring out problems that most other people can d		
Blackout spells (fainting)	☐ Forgetting where I am or where I am going	☐ Difficulty thinking as quickly as needed		
☐ My mind goes blank	☐ Forgetting events that happened quite recently	Difficulty doing things in the right order (sequence problems		
Aura (strange feelings)	☐ Need someone to give me a hint so I can remember things	☐ Difficulty verbally describing steps involved in doing someth		
Don't feel very alert or aware of things	<ul><li>Relying more and more on notes to remember how to do things</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Difficulty changing a plan or activity in a reasonable amount time</li> </ul>		
Altered sense of familiarity (dejas vu)	☐ Forgetting how to do things, but I can remember facts	☐ Difficulty completing an activity in a reasonable amount of tin		
Other concentration or awareness problems	☐ Forgetting faces of people I know (when they are not present)	·		
None of the above	☐ Frequently forgetting appointments	☐ Difficulty switching from one activity to another activity		
	☐ Other memory problems	□ Easily frustrated		
SPEECH, LANGUAGE, AND MATH SKILLS	□ None of the above	☐ Other problem solving difficulties		
Difficulty finding the right word to say		□ None of the above		
Difficulty understanding what others are saying	NONVERBAL SKILLS			
☐ Unable to speak	☐ Problem drawing or copying	<u>PHYSICAL</u>		
Difficulty staying with one idea	☐ Difficulty recognizing objects or people	☐ Headaches		
Difficulty writing letters or words (not due to motor problems)	☐ Difficulty telling right from left	□ Dizziness		
Slurred Speech	☐ Difficulty doing things I should automatically be able to do	□ Nausea or vomiting		
Odd or unusual speech sound	☐ Difficulty dressing (not due to physical difficulty)	☐ Urinary incontinence		
Difficulty with math (e.g., checkbook balancing, etc.)	☐ Problems finding my way around places I've been to before	□ Loss of bowel control		
Difficulty understanding what I read	☐ Parts of my body do not seem as if they belong to me	☐ Excessive tiredness		
Difficulty speaking	☐ Unaware of time (e.g., time of day, season, year)	☐ Sensitivity to bright lights		
Other speech, language, or math problems	☐ Slowed reaction time	☐ Sensitivity to loud noises		
None of the above	□ Other nonverbal problems	□ Difficulty falling asleep		
	□ None of the above	□ Difficulty staying asleep		
BEHAVIOR/MOOD		□ Other physical problems		
Become angry more easily	<u>SENSORY</u>	□ None of the above		
Euphoria (feeling on top of the world)	☐ Loss of feeling or numbness			
Much more emotional (e.g., cry more easily)	☐ Tingling or strange skin sensations	MOTOR AND COORDINATION		
Feel as if I just don't care anymore	☐ Difficulty telling hot from cold	☐ Fine motor control problems (e.g., using a pencil, key, etc.)		
Doing things automatically (without awareness)	☐ Problems seeing on one side	☐ Weakness on one side of my body		
Less inhibited (to do things I would not do before)	☐ Blurred vision	☐ Difficulty holding onto things		
Difficulty being spontaneous	☐ Blank spots in vision	☐ Tremor or shakiness		
Change in eating habits	☐ Brief periods of blindness	☐ Muscle tick or strange movements		
Change in interest in sex	☐ See "stars" or flashes of light	☐ My writing is very small		
Loss of energy	☐ Double vision	☐ My writing is very large		
Increase of energy	☐ Things look larger or smaller than they are	☐ Walking more slowly than other people		
Experiencing nightmares on a daily/weekly basis	☐ Difficulty looking quickly from one object to another object	☐ Feeling stiff		
Loss of sexual desire	☐ Need to squint or move closer to see clearly	☐ Balance problems		
Increase in weight	☐ Losing hearing	□ Difficulty starting to move		
Loss of weight	☐ Ringing in my ears or hearing strange sounds	☐ Jerky muscles		
Lack of interest in pleasurable activities	□ Difficulty tasting food	☐ Muscles tire quickly		
Increase in irritability	□ Difficulty smelling	☐ Often bumping into things		
Increase in aggression	☐ Smelling strange odors	☐ Other motor or coordination problems		
Other recent changes in behavior or personality	☐ Other sensory problems	□ None of the above		
None of the above	□ None of the above			

## Factor Analysis (EFA)

N = 1,077 patients undergoing routine NP exam 1-factor solution, loadings ranged from .632-.832.

			Total Variance E	xplained		
Factor	Initial Eigenvalues		Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	5.546	61.623	61.623	5.11	56.777	56.777
2	0.922	10.249	71.872			
3	0.618	6.863	78.735		Scree Plot	
4	0.429	4.765	83.5	6 ——		
5	0.361	4.012	87.512	5 —		
6	0.329	3.652	91.164			
7	0.296	3.291	94.455	4		
8	0.277	3.074	97.529	Eigenvalue ω	1	
9	0.222	2.471	100	Eige	\	
Extracti	on Meth	nod: Maximum	Likelihood.	2		
				1		
				0 - 1	2 3 4	5 6 7 8 9 Factor Number

# Descriptive Findings

Current complaints were negatively associated with age (r = -.14, 95%CI [-0.20,-0.08]) and education (r = -.17, 95%CI [-.23,-.12]).

Higher number of endorsed complaints showed high positive correlations with self-reported anxiety (r = .48, 95%CI [.26,.66]), depression (r = .47, 95%CI [.27,.63]), anger (r = .33, 95%CI [.23,.42]), somatic symptoms (r = .43, 95%CI [.34-.52]), and, most notably, functional impairment on WHODAS2.0 (r = .66, 95%CI [.22, .77]).

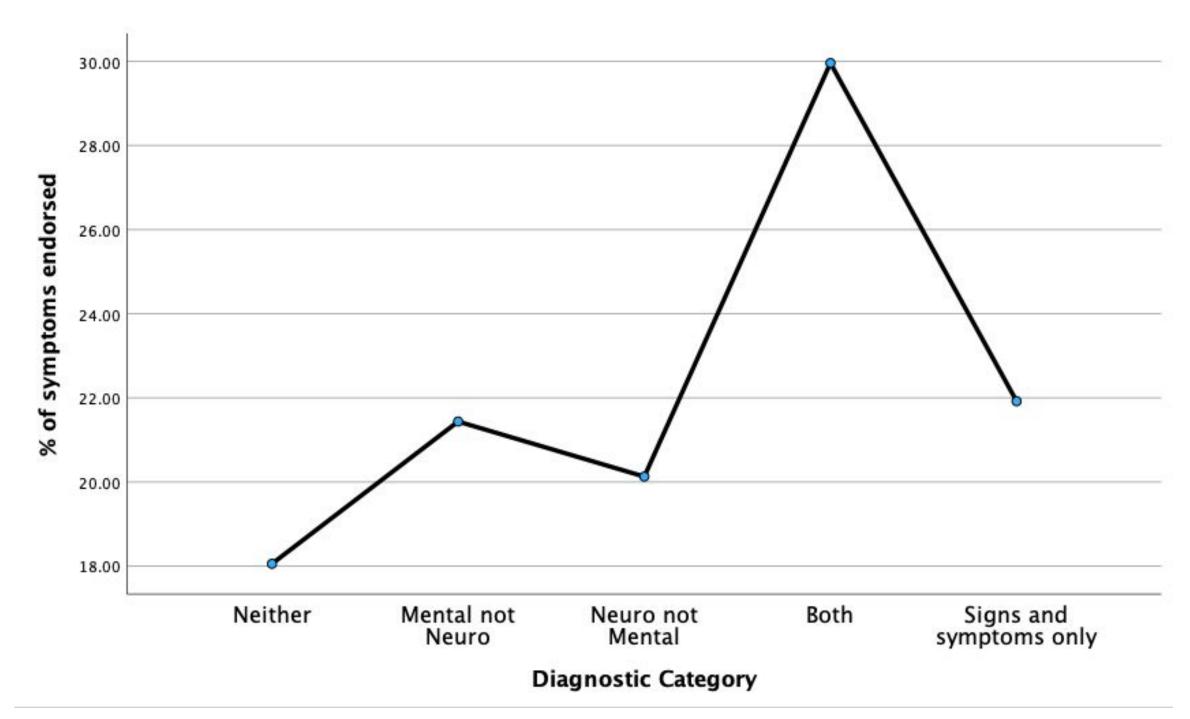
Correlations with cognitive test performance were remarkably lower, albeit some still statistically significant due to large N ( $r_{PSI} = -.26**, r_{VCI} = -.21**, r_{WMI} = -.14*, r_{PRI} = -.09^{ns}, r_{ESIO} = -.19^{ns}$ ).



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# Diagnostic Group Differences

Patients with both mental and neurological diagnoses endorsed more symptoms (34.75%) than those with only mental, neurological, neither, or unspecified signs and symptoms (Mean differences ranging from 8.04 – 11.90% higher symptom endorsement).



Patients with diagnosed memory impairment did not show statistically different patterns of symptom endorsement, compared to those without memory impairment (22.65% vs. 20.80%, respectively).

### Conclusions

- Within a diverse clinical sample, the CCC may be applied as a unidimensional scale of subjective complaints.
- "General" complaints are highly correlated with self-reported emotional distress and functional impairment, and to a lesser extent, with cognitive test performance.
- Patients with both neurological and mental health diagnoses may endorse greatest subjective complaints.
- No differences observed among patients with and without diagnosed memory impairment.
- Future work may more precisely determine diagnostic group differences and reveal whether over-/under-reporting constructs within this checklist can be validated with respect to existing symptom validity

tests.