

This is a **Sample** version of the  
**Behavioral Pathology In Alzheimer's  
Disease Rating Scale (BRAVE-AD)**

The **full version** of the Behavioral Pathology In Alzheimer's Disease Rating Scale (BRAVE-AD) comes without 'sample' watermark.

The full complete version includes –

- Overview information
- Review report
- Complete 26 item criteria Questionnaire/Test

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# Behavioural Pathology In Alzheimer's Disease Rating Scale (BRAVE-AD)

## Overview:

Delusions occur in different guises in dementia. Five typical delusions seen in dementia (predominantly dementia of the Alzheimer's type) are documented in the Behavioral Pathologic Rating Scale for Alzheimer's disease (BEHAVE-AD; Reisberg et al., 1989):

### 1. People are stealing things

The probable psychological explanation for this, the most common delusion in people with dementia, is that patients cannot remember the precise location of common household objects. If the delusion is severe the demented person will believe that others are coming into the home to hide or steal objects.

**2. House is not one's home** –which may also be classified as misidentification (Burns, 1996) The main contributory factor to this belief is that the patient no longer remembers or recognizes his/her home. And, those who reside in institutional settings often develop the belief, even after many years, that they need to go home. So fixed is the delusion in some demented elderly, that they can attempt to leave the house to go 'home'. This results in wandering. Of course for many patients who are institutionalized this belief is reality and not delusional.

**3. Spouse (or other caregiver) is an impostor** – can also be classified as misidentification (Burns, 1996) or as Capgras phenomenon or delusion. This is a frequent delusion that, in some instances, can provoke anger or violence towards the perceived impostor. This is extremely upsetting to the spouse or caregiver who is already likely to be distressed by the failure to be recognized.

### 4. Abandonment

Persons with dementia commonly believe they have been abandoned or institutionalized, or imagine that there is a conspiracy to institutionalize them. Although intellectual function declines as dementia progresses, patients retain some insight into their condition. The individual's awareness of having become a burden may be related to this delusion of abandonment. Importantly, for many residents of nursing homes, abandonment may be the reality and not a delusion.

### 5. Infidelity

Occasionally, persons with dementia will become convinced that their spouse is unfaithful – sexually or otherwise. This conviction may also extend to other caregivers.

# Behavioural Pathology In Alzheimer's Disease Rating Scale (BRAVE-AD)

Resident's Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Current Placement \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Sex  M  F  
Birthdate \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_ Evaluator \_\_\_\_\_  
Relationship to Resident: \_\_\_\_\_

PART 1: Symptomatology: Please check the best response based on the resident's current experience. Specify: \_\_\_\_\_ weeks.

## Part A: Paranoid and delusional

### 1. "People are stealing things delusion"

- (0) Not present
- (1) Delusion that people are hiding objects
- (2) Delusion that people are coming into the home and hiding objects or stealing objects
- (3) taking and listening to people coming into the home

### 2. "one's house is not one's home" delusion

- (0) Not present
- (1) Conviction that the place in which one is living—even temporarily—(e.g. nursing home hospital) is not where one resides at that moment
- (2) Attempt to leave domiciliary to "go home"
- (3) violence in response to attempts to forcibly restrict exit.

### 3. "Caregiver (or nurse or nursing aide) is an imposter" delusion

- (0) Not present
- (1) Conviction that caregiver is an imposter (e.g. doesn't work at institution; not responsible for daily care of subject)
- (2) Anger towards caregiver for being an imposter
- (3) violence toward caregiver for being an imposter

### 4. Delusion of "abandonment"

- (0) Not present
- (1) suspicion that caregiver may abandon the subject (e.g. stop care, desert, forget, leave)
- (2) Accusation of a conspiracy to abandon
- (3) Accusation of impending or immediate abandonment

**This is the end of the 'Sample' version of the BRAVE-AD. The full complete version has 26 questions criteria and complete overview.**