# THE STUDY OF COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT AND NEUROPSYCHIATRIC SYMPTOMS IN BRAIN TUMOR PATIENTS AT SIRIRAJ HOSPITAL

# **PORNDARA TEEKUN**

A THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT
OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR
THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE
(CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY)
FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES
MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY
2014

COPYRIGHT OF MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY

# Thesis entitled

# THE STUDY OF COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT AND NEUROPSYCHIATRIC SYMPTOMS IN BRAIN TUMOR PATIENTS AT SIRIRAJ HOSPITAL

Miss Porndara Teekun Candidate
Assoc. Prof. Suwit Charoensak, M.D., FRCPsychT. Major advisor
Assoc. Prof. Theerapol Witthiwej, M.D., Dip (Neurosurgery) Co-advisor

Prof. Banchong Mahaisavariya, M.D., Dip. Thai Board of Orthopedics Dean Faculty of Graduate Studies Mahidol University Assoc. Prof. Sucheera Phattharayuttawat, Ph.D. (Psychology) Program Director Master of Science Program in Clinical Psychology Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital Mahidol University

# Thesis entitled

# THE STUDY OF COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT AND NEUROPSYCHIATRIC SYMPTOMS IN BRAIN TUMOR PATIENTS AT SIRIRAJ HOSPITAL

was submitted to the Faculty of Graduate Studies, Mahidol University for the degree of Master of Science (Clinical Psychology)

on July 18, 2014

	Miss Porndara Teekun Candidate
	Assoc. Prof. Sucheera Phattharayuttawat Ph.D. (Psychology) Chair
	Assoc. Prof. Suwit Charoensak, M.D., FRCPsychT. Member
Assoc. Prof. Sookjaroen Tangwongchai, M.D., Dip (Psychiatry) Member	Assoc. Prof. Theerapol Witthiwej, M.D., Dip (Neurosurgery) Member
Prof. Banchong Mahaisavariya, M.D., Dip. Thai Board of Orthopedics Dean Faculty of Graduate Studies Mahidol University	Clin. Prof. Udom Kachintorn, M.D., Dip. Thai Board of Gastroenterol Dean Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital Mahidol University

# **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

This thesis was successfully completed because of great assistance and support from many people. I hereby would like to express a sincere appreciation to all of them.

I would like to express the deep gratitude to major advisor Lecturer Suwit Charoensak for the advice and precise correction of the work. The same goes to coadvisor Assoc. Prof. Theerapol Witthiwej who dedicated his time for this thesis, helped for his advice of patient's data collection, help contact with patient's ward. Moreover, he also gave me the tips of brain tumor diagnosis included with the way to indicate position of tumor

Thank you Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sucheera Phattharayuttawat, the chair of the thesis defense and CEPT. Assoc. Prof. Sookjaroen Tangwongchai, an external examiner of the thesis defense, who were a big part of making this thesis complete by providing useful advice and instructions.

Another group of people whom I would like to express an appreciation to is Ms. Supatra Chuenberkban, Ms. Nunthaporn Wongura, and Ms. Saowanee Meenumguen from the Department of Psychiatry for facilitating me and cooperating with professors and other departments during the time of studying. Thank you the Faculty of Medicine, Siriraj Hospital for the 'Siriraj Graduate Scholarship' and 'Siriraj Graduate Thesis Scholarship'. It is highly and deeply appreciated.

Thank you Ms.Ratchanok Hongsawinitkul for her morale that makes me keep on moving forward included with her advice on English language

This work would not have been successfully completed without good cooperations from the respondents of patients who consented for the data collection

Last but not least, thank you all the classmates, colleagues, and family for the great support and help from the beginning until the present. THE STUDY OF COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT AND NEUROPSYCHIATRIC SYMPTOMS IN BRAIN TUMOR PATIENTS AT SIRIRAJ HOSPITAL

PORNDARA TEEKUN 5436563 SICP/M

M.Sc. (CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY)

THESIS ADVISORY COMMITTEE: SUWIT CHAROENSAK, M.D., Dip. (PSYCHIATRY), FRCPSYCHT, THEERAPOL WITTHIWEJ, M.D., Dip. (NEUROSURGERY)

#### **ABSTRACT**

This research's objective was to study the prevalence and the individual variables that relate to cognitive impairment and neuropsychiatric symptoms of brain tumor patients before undergoing surgery. The research methodology involved data collection from a sample of 38 inpatients of the Department of Surgery, Siriraj Hospital. The tools included a general questionnaire, the Glasglow Coma Scale, the MMSE-Thai 2002, the Montreal Cognitive Assessment - Thai Version (MoCA Thai version), and the Neuropsychiatric Inventory (NPI).

From the evaluation, it was found that 78.95% of the patients had cognitive impairment and only 6 patients (15.8%) han neuropsychiatric symptoms. The analysis of the relationship of individual's variables that influence cognitive impairment and neuropsychiatric symptoms found that gender was related to cognitive impairment and neuropsychiatric symptoms. Age and education level were both related to cognitive impairment.

KEY WORDS: BRAIN TUMOR / COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT / NEUROPSYCHIATRIC SYMPTOMS

97 pages

การศึกษาปัญหาด้านการรู้กิดและอาการทางจิตประสาทของผู้ป่วยเนื้องอกสมองในโรงพยาบาล ศิริราช

THE STUDY OF COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT AND NEUROPSYCHIATRIC SYMPTOMS IN BRAIN TUMOR PATIENTS AT SIRIRAJ HOSPITAL

พรคารา ตี้กุล 5436563 SICP/M

วท.ม. (จิตวิทยาคลินิก)

คณะกรรมการที่ปรึกษาวิทยานิพนธ์ : สุวิทย์ เจริญศักดิ์, ว.ว. (จิตเวชศาสตร์), อ.ว. (สาขาเวชศาสตร์ ครอบครัว), ธีรพล วิทธิเวช, ว.ว. (ประสาทศัลยศาสตร์)

# บทคัดย่อ

การวิจัยครั้งนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อศึกษาความชุกและตัวแปรส่วนบุคคลที่สัมพันธ์กับ ปัญหาด้านการรู้คิดและอาการทางจิตประสาทของผู้ป่วยเนื้องอกสมองก่อนเข้ารับการผ่าตัด เก็บ ข้อมูลเก็บจากกลุ่มตัวอย่างผู้ป่วยที่แผนกผู้ป่วยใน ภาควิชาศัลยศาสตร์ โรงพยาบาลศิริราช จำนวน 38 คน เครื่องมือที่ใช้ในการสำรวจข้อมูลประกอบด้วย แบบสอบถามข้อมูลทั่วไป, แบบทดสอบ Glasgow Coma Scale, แบบทดสอบ MMSE-Thai 2002, แบบทดสอบ Montreal Cognitive Assessment-Thai Version (MoCA Thai version) และแบบทดสอบ Neuropsychiatric Inventory (NPI)

จากการวิเคราะห์พบว่ากลุ่มตัวอย่างมีปัญหาด้านการรู้คิด 78.95% และมีเพียง 6 คน (15.8%) ที่มีปัญหาอาการทางจิตประสาท เมื่อวิเคราะห์ความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างตัวแปรส่วนบุคคลกับ ปัญหาด้านการรู้คิดและอาการทางจิตประสาทพบว่าเพศมีความสัมพันธ์กับทั้งปัญหาด้านการรู้คิด และอาการจิตประสาท ส่วนอายุและระดับการศึกษามีความสัมพันธ์กับความบกพร่องทางการรู้คิด

97 หน้า

# **CONTENTS**

	Page
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
ABSTRACT (ENGLISH)	iv
ABSTRACT (THAI)	v
LIST OF TABLES	viii
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	
Background and Statement of the Problem	1
Research Question	2
Research Objectives	2
Expected Outcome	2
Scope of the Study	3
Definitions	3
CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW	
Brain Tumor	5
Cognitive	21
Neuropsychiatric symptoms	29
Relation literature	36
CHAPTER III METHODOLOGY	
Population and sample	37
Data collection	39
Tools	39
Data analysis	41

# **CONTENTS** (cont.)

	Page
CHAPTER IV RESULTS	
Step 1: Analysis of the sample's characteristic	43
Step 2: Analysis for the research questions	46
- Analysis of the prevalence of cognitive impairment	46
in brain tumor patient	
- Analysis of the prevalence of neuropsychiatric	47
symptoms in brain tumor patient	
- Analysis of the relation between each individual's	48
variable that influence the neuropsychiatric symptoms	
and cognitive impairment of brain tumor patient	
CHAPTER V DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND	
RECOMMENDATION	
Conclusion	56
Discussion	57
Research Limitations	58
Recommendations	59
REFERENCES	60
APPENDICES	63
BIOGRAPHY	97

# LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
2.1	Incidence o common cerebral tumors	7
2.2	The division of the Central Nervous System and Their Major Roles	9
2.3	Neuropsychiatric measures for cognitive disorders	24
2.4	Cognitive domain and neuropsychological test	25
2.5	Neuropsychological sign and symptom that can indicate brain diseases	34
4.1	Status of brain tumor patient sample	43
4.2	Comparing cognitive impairment of brain tumor patients in doing	46
	the MMSE-Thai 2002 and MoCA Thai version	
4.3	Result of evaluation cognitive impairment, compared individually	46
4.4	Neuropsychiatric symptom problems of brain tumor patients	47
4.5	Characteristics of neuropsychiatric symptom of brain tumor patients	47
4.6	Result of comparing cognitive impairment of brain tumor patients,	48
	categorized by gender	
4.7	Result of comparing neuropsychiatric symptom of brain tumor patients,	48
	categorized by gender	
4.8	Result of comparing cognitive impairment of brain tumor patients,	49
	categorized by locations of brain tumors	
4.9	Ratio of cognitive impairment occurrence, categorized by locations	49
	of brain tumors	
4.10	Result of comparing neuropsychiatric symptom of brain tumor patients,	50
	categorized by locations of brain tumors	
4.11	Ratio of neuropsychiatric symptom occurrence, categorized by locations	50
	of brain tumors	
4.12	Result of comparing cognitive impairment of brain tumor patients,	51
	categorized by underlying diseases	

# LIST OF TABLES (cont.)

Table		Page
4.13	Result of comparing neuropsychiatric symptom of brain tumor patients,	51
	categorized by underlying diseases	
4.14	Relation between age and cognitive impairment of brain tumor patients	52
4.15	Ratio of cognitive impairment occurrence, categorized by age	52
4.16	Relation between age and neuropsychiatric symptom of	52
	brain tumor patients	
4.17	Ratio of neuropsychiatric symptom occurrence, categorized by age	53
4.18	The relation between education level (years) and cognitive impairment	53
	of brain tumor patients	
4.19	The relation between education level (years) and neuropsychiatric	54
	symptom of brain tumor patients	

# CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

# **Background and Statement of the Problems**

Among terrifying diseases, tumor or cancer is probably one of them. According to the statistics of non-infectious diseases that caused death in 2011 by The Ministry of Public Health, neoplasm was the first cause. The statistics says that 95.2 people of 100,000 died because of neoplasms. This is one of the biggest public health concerns. Neoplasm or tumor is a result of an abnormal growth of abnormal tissues in an organ. Neoplasms can be either benign or malignant. Despite the part of the body a tumor is formed, it still has a great impact, physically and emotionally, on the patient and the family members.

Moreover, should the tumor or cancer occurs within the brain, the effect is even more fatal since the brain is the organ that controls all of the human functions, including body functions, mentality, and hormone production. A brain tumor within a certain part of the brain certainly affects the functionality of that part of the brain. To give an example, a tumor in temporal lobe, which is the part that involves storing memories, may cause the patient a memory loss. The problems gradually increase the severity. If the patient is undergone the treatment in time, those problems whence can be reduced or prevented. In most cases, patients come to the doctor because of the headache, nausea, or some odd bahaviors noticed by relatives, such as speech deficit or personality changes.

The most important impact to the brain that should be concerned is the incognitive impairment. It worsens the patient's intellect. The ability to learn, analyze, and problem solve is lower. This affects the patient's study, work, or routine life. Furthermore, it also causes a mental impact. Since the discovery of the disease in a patient, the patient may feel nervous, stressed, and insomniac (Sompop Reungtrakul. 2001). A brain tumor also induces psychopathology and personality disorders, for

Porndara Teekun Introduction / 2

example, a patient with a frontal lobe brain tumor may show similar indications of the affective disorder or the mental disorder – a change of personality, easily agitated, unable to control emotions and behaviors, and inappropriate social behaviors, such as using foul words or inproper sexual behaviors (Sompop Reungtrakul. 2011).

Siriraj Hospital is a medical center that is specialized in brain tumor surgery with approximately almost 1,000 patients undergone brain tumor treatments per year (Theerapol Wotthiwej, personal communication, December, 4 2012). Brain tumors can be categorized into benign tumor and malignant tumor. The treatments are varied, including surgery, radiation, and medication. Surgery is the main method to treat most of the brain tumor symptoms.

This study is cross-sectional research that is interested in studying the impacts on patients with benign brain tumor that undergo the first surgery in terms of cognition and neuropsychiatric symptom. It is intended to be useful in nursing the brain tumor patients, and to be fundamental information for the panel study after the treatment of the patients.

### **Research Ouestions**

How much do brain tumor patients have cognitive impairment and neuropsychiatric symptoms?

# **Research Objectives**

- 1. To study the prevalence of cognitive impairment in brain tumor patients
- 2. To study the prevalence of neuropsychiatric symptoms in brain tumor patients
- 3. To find the relation between each individual's variables that influence the neuropsychiatric symptoms and the cognitive impairment of brain tumor patients

# **Expected Outcome**

- 1. Understand the prevalence of cognitive impairment and neuropsychiatric symptoms in brain tumor patients
- 2. Understand the relation between the variables that influence the neuropsychiatric symptoms and the cognitive impairment of brain tumor patients

# **Scope of Study**

This study is a research about the cognitive impairment and the neuropsychiatric symptoms in brain tumor patients at the Department of Surgery, Siriraj Hospital. The tools for data collection include five parts: general questionnaire, Glasgow Coma Scale to assess the level of consciousness in a patient, the MMSE-Thai 2002, the Montreal Cognitive Assessment-Thai Version (MoCA Thai Version) to assess cognitive impairment, and the Neuropsychiatric Inventory (NPI) to assess neuropsychiatric symptoms. The data was collected from the sample of 43 benign tumor patients and their relatives.

#### **Definitions**

**Brain tumor** is a mass of tissues that abnormally grow within the brain, including a tumor in cranial nerves, meningiomas, a Pituitary tumor, a skull base tumor that invades into the brain, and a metastatic tumor that spreads to the brain.

**Cognition** is the process by which the brain restores the data. It includes different elements. The Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA) Thai version assesses from the attention, concentration, executive function, visuoconstructional, concept, computation, and orientation.

**Neuropsychiatric symptoms** are symptoms occurred in brain tumor patients. The NPI categorizes the symptoms into Delusions, Hallucination, Agitation/Aggression, Depression/Dysphoria, Anxiety, Elation/Euphoria, Apathy/Indifference, Disinhibition, Irritability/Lability, Aberrant Motor Behavior, Sleep, and Appetite and Eating Disorders.

# CHAPTER II

# LITERATURE REVIEW

The study of cognitive impairment and neuropsychiatric symptoms in brain tumor patients at Siriraj Hospital was conducted by researching the concepts and theories from documents, textbooks, articles, and related research to conjure up the study's methodology. The details are mentioned below.

# **Brain Tumor**

Definition of brain tumors

Diagnosis of brain tumors

Classification of brain tumors

Brain tumor treatments

Impacts of brain tumors on patients

# Cognitive

Definition of cognitive

Assessment of cognitive

Cognitive impairment in brain tumor patients

# **Neuropsychiatric symptoms**

Definition of neuropsychiatric symptoms

Neuropsychiatric manifestations of brain tumors

Assessment neuropsychiatric symptoms

# **Related literature**

# **Brain tumors**

#### **Definition of brain tumors**

Jesada Nimmannitya (1994) says that a brain tumor is an important pathology. It is grouped as an intracranial expanding lesion, in which causes the dysfunction of the part of the brain that a tumor occurs. The patient's neurological symptoms can vary. When a tumor gets big enough, it can increase the intracranial pressure, and eventually causes death. Most brain tumors are primary brain tumors, few are metastatic brain tumors.

Trevor (2012) suggests the locations most often found the brain tumors, respectively, are posterior fossa (30%), frontal and temporal lobe (22%), parietal lobe (12%), pituitary (10%), and occipital lobe (4%).

# Diagnosis of brain tumors

Jarae Phonprasert (1985) mentions that a brain tumor diagnosis includes

- 1. Asking about the patient's personal and family health history and a physical exam are very important. However, directly asking the petient may not give accurate information as the result. The best means is to combine the information from family that observes the initial symptoms, different behaviors, and result from previous medical treatment together with the physical exam and a thorough neurological exam.
- 2. **X-ray** of the lungs is necessary to look at bronchogenic carcinoma that spreads to the brain. An X-ray of the skull to see the location of the pineal calcification, the skull deterioration, the decay of sellar turcica at lamina dura or posterior clinoid process. It shows increased intracranial pressure.
- 3. **CT** scan (computerized tomogram) helps a lot in dianosing an intracranial tumor since it can tell the location of the tumor, the swelling, the midline shift, the brain's shape, the size of ventricle, and the number of tumor vascularity.

4. **Radioisotope brain scan** by injecting technetium pertechnitate, the location and size of the tumor can be identified, but unlike CT scan, the size of ventricle and the midline shift cannot be identified.

- 5. **Cerebral angiography** helps pinpont the lesions and size of the tumor, and shows the arteries carrying blood into and the veins carrying blood out of the tumor.
- 6. **Pneumoencephalography** and **ventriculography** help locate the tumor that invades or block the ventricle.

## Classification of brain tumors

The classification of brain tumors have been evolving since 1926. Bailey and Cushing categorized a glioma by using metallic impregnation technique along with a contrast dye to show different types of tumor cells. The combined method classified tumors into 14 types. After that, more approaches to classify the tumors were developed. Eventually, the World Health Organization attempted to develop the new classification of brain tumors so that they would be universal and easier to compare each type's statistics. The World Health Organization's classification of brain tumors (Jarae Phonprasert .2528, Andrew H. Kaye.2005, Andrew H. Kaye. (2012) can be concluded as the following.

# Tumours of neuroepithelial tissue

- Astrocytic tumors
- Oligodendroglial tumors
- Oligoastrocytic tumors
- Ependymal tumors
- Choroid plexus tumors
- Other neuroepithelial tumors
- Neuronal and mixed neuronal-glial tumors
- Tumors of the pineal region
- Embryonal tumours

# Tumours of cranial and paraspinal nerves

# **Tumours of the meninges**

- Tumours of meningothelial cells

- Mesenchymal tumors
- Primary melanocytic lesions
- Other neoplasms related to the meninges

# Lymphomas and haematopoietic tumours

### **Germ cell tumours**

# **Tumours of the sellar region**

### **Metastatic tumours**

The prevalence of brain tumor incidence according to the World Health Organization is shown in Table 2.1

**Table 2.1:** Incidence of common cerebral tumors

Incidence of common cerebral tumors	(%)
Neuroepithelial	52
Astrocytoma (all grades including glioblastoma)	44
Ependymoma	3
Oligodendroglioma	2
Medulloblastoma	3
Metastatic	15
Meningioma	15
Pituitary	8
Acoustic neuroma	8

Source : Table 6.2 Andrew H. Kaye (2005) in Essential Neurosurgery Third edition p. 65

### **Brain tumor treatments**

Jarae Phonprasert (2528) mentions two types of brain tumor treatments.

- 1. Curative treatment is a surgery to remove the tumor. Patients hence are fully cured from the disease.
- 2. Palliative treatment is operated with an intra-axial tumor that cannot be completely removed because of its hazardous lesions. There are many ways of the operation.

- External decompression is a craniotomy that opens the skull flap and the dura to allow the brain to swell, and then a biopsy is performed.

- *Internal decompression* is an external decompression operation with removing unnecessary part of the brain and some part of the tumor. The aim is to decrease the intracranial pressure and to make room for the swelling brain and tumor that were caused by radiation or medication.

- CSF shunting is a surgery that allows excess cerebrospinal fluid from the ventricle to drain out in order to reduce the intracranial pressure.

- Radiation therapy to cure brain tumors and cancerous tumors uses X-rays and gamma rays. The aim is to use the radiation to kill cancer cells. Normal tumors are more resistant to the radiation than cancerous tumors.

- Chemotherapy

- Steroid therapy reduces the swelling brain areas nearby the tumor. The treatments mentioned above help stop the growth of tumors before they further damage the brain. However, there are also some side-effects to be considered. Murial (2012) says about the effects from brain tumor treatments as the following.

- Radiation therapy: It is found that 25-30% of the patients cured by radiation suffer from the malfunction of the brain, and more than 70% encounter cognitive dysfunction and neuropsychiatric symptoms.

- Chemotherapy: After being treated through all stages, whether with standard dose or high dose, the impairment of cognitive function, including speed of information processing, memory, executive function, spatial abilities, and simple attention span, may occur. Mood disturbance is often found in patients whom are cured by cytokine. Using opioids for pain relief may cause some changes in nervouse system related to behaviors and emotions, and even slow down the movements. Some cases may have hallucination or delirium.

The aforementioned information is relevant to research related to brain tumor patients as Fox SW (2012) mentions that treatments by surgery, radiation, and chemotherapy all affect the cognitive function.

# **Impacts of brain tumors on patients**

Before talking about the impacts of brain tumors on patients, the functions of each division of the brain should be discussed. Jessica Kraker and Jaishri Blakeley (2009) summarize them as in Table 2.2

**Table 2.2**: The divisions of the Central Nervous System and Their Major Roles

<b>Devision of central nervous</b>	Major functions	
system		
Frontal lobes	Forethought and planning, executive functions,	
	personality, premotor cortex, motor cortex	
Parietal lobes	Somatosensory cortex, perception, integrating input	
	to construct spatial coordinate system for world	
	around us. Visual pathways.	
Temporal lobes	Memory, auditory receptive area, language. Visual	
	pathways.	
Occipital lobes	Visual reception and interpretation	
Limbic system	Including amygdala, hypothalamus, hippocampus:	
	integration of memory, emotions, homeostasis	
Cerebellum	Coordination, balance, tone	
Brain stem	Cranial nerves, pathway to spinal cord, cardiac and	
	respiratory function	
Spinal cord	Relays motor information to periphery, and sensory	
	information to CNS	

Source : Table 1.2 Jessica Kraker and Jaishri Blakeley (2009) in Brain Metastasis: Multidisciplinary Approach p. 11

Jesada Nimmannitya (1994) talks about the impacts on patients by classifying them into general symptoms and specific symptoms that only happen in case of tumors in different brain areas.

1. **General symptoms** are caused by increased intracranial pressure. There are three significant symptoms: headache, projectile vomitting, and visual defect due to papilledema (chocked disc). When a tumor gets bigger, some other symptoms also show, such as personality changes, lower consciousness,

diplopia, strabismus due to abducens nerve palsy, dizziness, generalized epilepsy, and Cushing's reflex. Yet these symptoms can also happen due to other causes, for example, a blood clot in the brain, brain abscess, swelling brain, etc.

2. **Specific symptoms** are symptoms of losing particular functions of destroyed divisions of the brain caused by tumors. These symptoms are significant in terms of dianosing the location of tumors. Generally, when patients see the doctor, they do not really suffer from the specific symptoms, but also the symptoms casued by the loss functions of the division of the brain near the tumor. Since the brain keeps swelling, the neighboring regions get pressed into, thus the additional destruction gradually increase. Thorough findings of medical interview helps identify the origin of the particular brain's function loss. Aside from the symptoms caused from the brain destruction, there are also symptoms caused from the brain getting stimulated. They show in different types of seizures, such as focal seizure, which are as important since they also help localize the tumors.

The brain has divisions. Each division has particular function and connects to one another. A tumor in a particular location of the brain causes specific fuction loss of that division and the nearby; however, the symptoms may not be distinct due to other factors, such as age, type of the tumor (benign or malignant), the growth rate of the tumor, and herniation. Frequently, patients do not have any shown specific symptoms, only increased intracranial pressure, which the location of the tumor can only be known by the radiation.

The impacts of brain tumors in different areas can be divided into:

#### Frontal lobe

Jesada Nimmannitya (1994)states that the frontal lobe is the biggest part of the brain. The frontal lobe's function loss causes the impacts as listed below.

1. **Monoplegia, Hemiplegia** Patients with tumors in the motor area mostly come to the doctor quickly because it is the area that causes torpidity of organs or spasms. Tumors located in subcortex cause function loss of the areas called monopregia. If the motor area linkaged to arms and hands is suppressed by a tumor, the torpidity of the opposite side of arms and hands occurs. Patients with a tumor at

flax in paracentral lobule, such as flax meningioma, may have the torpidity of both legs, and some patients may even suffer from anuria.

Tumors located in the lower part of the frontal lobe in the dominant hemisphere, the central of facial muscles and Broca's area, result in speech deficit (dysphasia) or inability to articulate at all (aphasia) and the torpidity of facial muscles. If these tumors cause a convulsion, patients will not be able to speak while having a seizure or after the seizure stops for a while.

Tumors in the deep white matter that contains corticospinal fibres cause hemiplegia even though the tumors are small.

Myasthenia starts with little torpidity before getting more sever and spreading to other parts of the body. Knowing medical and physical background has diagnostic significance for brain tumor patients.

- 2. **Epilepsy, convulsion, seizure, fit** These are very crucial, especially in adults who have never had a record of having a convulsion. In addition, focal seizure and Jacksonian or marching epilepsy are even more crucial because they can define the cause and locate the disease.
- 3. **Frontal ataxia** is when a tumor damages the fibres in the frontal lobe in the premotor and the motor areas that connect to other important regions of the brain, namely pons and cerebellum.
- 4. **Abnormal conjugate gaze** The frontal premotor area, at the back of middle frontal gyrus, called frontal eye field (Brodman's area 8), controls the movement of both eyeballs to roll to the same direction (conjugate gaze), which is voluntary. When this area gets stimulated, the eyes get conjugate deviation into opposite directions, and may cause the face and the body to turn to the same direction as the eyes go. The eye movement stimulated by sight requires impulse from area 17 at the occipital lobe through inferior occipitofrontal fasciculus to frontal eye field. If this is destroyed, the paresis of conjugate gaze to the opposite side occurs. The eyes thus look to the direction of the damaged side. This is temporary for those who are conscious because they can adjust, but lasts longer in those who are delirious.
- 5. **Personality changes** The prefrontal cortex in human is advance in higher intelligence function, namely memorization, consideration, logical thinking, self-controlling, thoughts, and personality. Tumors in this area, thus, cause changing

personality and thoughts. Generally, tumors in this area do not cause obvious specific symptoms until they get very big. The initial changes are mostly unseen by patients and family. Patients may complain about worse memory and the lack of concentration, resulting in less productive work as a consequence, lower sense of responsibility, and worse cognition. These problems slowly grow stronger to the point of having dementia. Next there will be changing in personality, for instance, having no initiative idea, lack of attention, decrease of personal hygiene, using foul words or bad temper, eating slowlier and messier, urinary and fecal incontinence, drowsiness, and indifference to any stimuli.

- 6. **Tremor** can be found in patients with big, deep frontal lobe brain tumors. Tremor can happen on the opposite side or both. The shaking is similar to Parkinsinism, but less severe, and does not resemble pill rolling movement.
- 7. **Grasping and Groping reflex** Grasping reflex is accounted for a great clinical significance and a pathognomonic sign of the disease in the frontal lobe.

Grasping reflex is a reaction of clasping by fingers when the palm is stimulated by an object, especially on the area between index finger and thumb. This is the action to grasp the object. Patients will not let go. The more you try to pull out the object, the tighter they hold. In some patients, when closed their eyes and softly touched on their palm or finger, they will react by grasping or groping arond. That is called groping reflex.

Grasping and groping reflexes are infant's reactions. The disease in the frontal lobe makes patients have the infant state, thus grasping reflex is found.

The information above is coherent to what Sompop Reungtrakul(2554) explains about the damage to each brain division in the context of psychiatry.

The symptoms of having abnormality in the frontal lobe are listed below.

- 1. Changes in personality in terms of lacking self-constarint, being overly familiar with strangers, acting inappropriately, being overtalkative, being child-like when getting excited, or having a crude humor.
- 2. Lower social relationship and ethical behavior, resulting in no consideration of consequences
  - 3. Unusual sexual behaviors, such as showing off the sexual organ
  - 4. May commit some minor criminal case, such as stealing

- 5. Decision making regarding finance and having relationship are considerably twisted
  - 6. Being inconsiderate or indifferent
  - 7. No anxiety or self-awareness
  - 8. Being joyful without any particular reason
  - 9. Lack of initiative idea for any work
- 10. Thinking and movement become very slow. If getting severe, there will be no response similar to the stupor.
- 11. Impairment in concentration, attention, and competence to work on planned activities, yet normal intellect

### Parietal lobe

Jesada Nimmannitya (1994) mentions that the superior and the inferior parietal lobes are called psychosensory or sensory association area. The parietal lobe receives and translates the sensations from the thalamus, especially regarding tactile, pressure, and position sensations. Tumors in this area make patient lose joint sense, vibration sense, tactile localization, light touch, two-point discrimination, and stereognosis. Symptoms of losing sensations that are mosty found include:

- 1. **Astereognosis or tactile agnosia** is the loss of cortical sensation that is found the most. The loss occurs on the opposite side of where the tumor is. Patients are not able to tell the names of any objects that they used to know and use by touching, since they can sense neither size, weight, shape, nor component.
- 2. **Abnormal two-point discrimination** Patients cannot discriminate two-point stimulation that happens at the same time. It shows the loss of both touch and pressure. This happens on the opposite side of the tumor.
- 3. **Sensory inattention** is another clinical significance in patients who hvae tumors or other dieseases in the parietal lobe. Patients cannot sense the stimulation on the opposite side of the disease when stimulated both sides, same place, at the same time. To illustrate, a patient who has the sensory inattention on the right side cannot tell that the right palm is being stimulated when stimulated on both palms at the same time. If the patient's palm is stimulated one at a time, he or she can sense it, though.

4. **Sensory epilepsy** The beginning of the symptom is having some feelings that are difficult to explain. For example, patients may have a tingling feeling, like being electrified, or paresthesia in the part of the body that is starting the disease, then spreads to other parts. It is called sensory Jacksonian fit. The sensory epilepsy probably occurs in a particular place, stops, and then disappears. If it spreads to the motor area that makes the patient have a convulsion – only of some part or all over, though, it can make the patient unconscious (generalized convulsion). Sometimes, the symptom of this sensation is thought to be the aura of the motor epilepsy.

- 5. **Pseudo-athetosis** Tumors or other diseases in the postcentral gyrus make muscles hypotonia and atrophic, resulting an ataxia both while moving and staying still. When patients are resting, there might be some movement of their arms and legs called pseudo-athetosis.
- 6. **Contralateral homonymous inferior quadrantanopia** is found in patients who have large tumors in the rear parietal lobe that are deep into the white matter, near the side of lateral ventricle, and press or destroy the upper optic radiation, resulting the visual field defect.
- 7. **Gerstmann's syndrome** is when tumors or other diseases occur in the rear parietal lobe, near the angular gyrus in the dominant hemisphere. Patients have the finger agnosia (unability to tell apart the fingers), dysgraphia (unability to write), dyscalculia (unability to calculate), and left-right disprientation (unability to tell left and right).
- 8. **Sensory aphasia or Dysphasia** happens when there is a tumor in the postero-inferior of the parietal lobe, which is the same place as Wernicke's center in the dominant hemisphere. Patients are not able to understand verbal language (dysphasia) or interpretation. They also have inabilities to read (dyslexia) and calculate (dyscalculia). If the tumor gets bigger, the loss is also greater. It also causes global dysphasia, which is talking nonsense or jibberish. It is not understandable, thus verbal communicating is futile.
- 9. **Agnosia and Apraxia** can be found in the cases that have a tumor in the rear parietal lobe, close to the temporal lobe and the occipital lobe.

Agnosia is a loss of ability to understand or memorize things associated by visuality or touch due to the receptive defect.

Apraxia is a loss of ability to perform a task, despite having a desire to do so, for example, unable to unpin even though the patient knows how to, yet there is no sign of motor paralysis, sensory loss, or ataxia.

Sompop Reungtrakul (2011) talks about the parietal lobe that if there is an abnormality, it will cause a complex cognitive impairment as the following.

- 1. Abnormality in 3D visual perception (visuospatial difficulties) and inability to locate the object in the air, or inability to explain the relation of objects just by looking
- 2. Topographical disorientation : Problem to learn and memorize directions
  - 3. Dysphasia: The difficulties in putting words together to make meaning
  - a. Motor dysphasia or ataxic dysphasia: patients cannot control muscles to work cooperatively
  - b. Sensory dysphasia: patients do not understand meaning of written laguage or speech
  - 4. Motor apraxia: inability to use objects properly
  - 5. Body image perception and external space abnormalities
    - a. Anosognosia: denial of having paralysis or hemiplegia
  - b. Hemisomatognosia: patients feel that some of their limbs are missing or getting twice bigger, which is a hallucination.
  - c. Patients may not recognize or perceive anything on their left visual field. It is shown when having patients mimic a drawing and they leave the details of the left side.
    - d. Dressing apraxia: difficulty in getting dressed
- 6. Prosopagnosia: patients severly have an impairment in recognizing their own face, especially when the abnomality is at the back and related to the occipital lobe.

# **Occipital lobe**

Jesada Nimmannitya (1994) states that the occipital lobe is a division that is least likely to be found a tumor in. It is said to be the silent area, which means it normally does not show any sign or symptoms in the beginning, not until the tumor

grows large. Patients suffer from increased intracranial pressure, and the symptoms are headache, papillaedema, and vomitting. Impacts from the tumor may result from both the damage and the epilepsy. They are explained as followed.

- 1. Contralateral homonymous hemianopia is the loss of either left or right visual field of both eyes due to the damage at the optic radiation or the calcarine fissure. The loss can be either complete or incomplete homonymous hemianopia depending on the tumor's lesions and size. Should there be any compression on the upper or lower calcarine fissure, homonymous inferior or superior quadrantanopia may occur, respectively. Homonymous hemianopia is accounted to be the most significant symptom of tumors in the occipital lobe. However, some patients are not aware that they have lost half of their visual field, and some show the background record that indicates having hemianopia, for example, telling the doctor that they used to accidentally hit the door often. Some patients can see only half of the word or sentence while reading, or while writing, they usually write to the utmost right margin. These are the symptoms of right hemiamopia.
- 2. **Cortical blindness** is the loss of vision because a tumor has damaged the occipital lobe in the calcarind fissure both sides. It is found in the patients who have large flax meningioma that expands to both sides. But the pupils still react to the light. The convergence and the movement of eyeball are also still normal.
- 3. **Epilepsy** of patients who have tumors in the occipital lobe comes in the form of seeing unstructured visions. It is like having a sudden visual hallucination, such as seeing flickering lights. This is different from temporal lobe epilepsy that patients normally see shape and form. Visual hallucination symptoms may include involuntary eye movement to the other side, and it is a clinical significance for diagnosing occipital lobe tumors.
- 4. **Visual agnosia, alexia, agraphia** In some patients who have large occipital lobe tumors that spread to the peristriate area (area 9) or the parieto-temporal lobes in the dominant hemisphere, they are unable to understand meaning or key of written words, despite having normal vision. In addition, they also have agraphia (inability to express ideas by written words). These symptoms are found in patients with tumors in the parietal or temporal lobes as well. Therefore, it is difficult to

distinguish occipital lobe tumors from parieto-temporal lobe tumors by relying on only this symptom.

Sompop Reungtrakul (2011) mentions about abnormality of the occipital lobe that does not limited to only vision, but also agnosia – not knowing what it is despite seeing it.

- Color agnosia: inability to name colors
- Visual object agnosia: inability to identify seen objects
- Prosopagnosia: inability to recognize own face in the mirror
- Simultanagnosia: inability to tell sophisticated meaning of pictures Apart from agnosia, patients can also have complex hallucinations.

# Temporal lobe

Jesada Nimmannitya (1994) states that patients with temporal lobe tumors mostly come to see the doctor when the tumors have already gotten big because the changes in the beginning are not obvious, especially tumors in the frontal temporal lobe. If they occur in the dominant hemisphere, though, the patients may go to the doctor sooner because the abnormality of speech often shows first. Specific symptoms of tumors in the temporal lobe include:

- 1. **Visual field defect** is a significant symptom of tumors in the temporal lobe. A frontal temporal lobe tumor damages Mayer's loop, thus causes the homonymous superior quadrantanopia type of visual field defect. It is the symptom shown only in the case of temporal lobe tumor. When the tumor gets larger and expands to the rear, it destroys the upper fibres of the retina, resulting the homonymous hemianopia type of visual loss. That is found less often than the homonymous superior quadrantanopia, for most patients often see the doctor when the tumors are already big.
- 2. **Dysphasia, aphasia** Tumors at the rear temporal lobe in the dominant hemisphere, near or at the Wernicke's center, cause sensory dysphasia or aphasia. Patients do not understand verbal language. If tumors are frontal, near the Broca's area, they cause motor dysphasia. Global aphasia occurs if tumors are very big.
- 3. **Unicinate fits and temporal lobe epilepsy** Tumors near the center of the temporal lobe, which is the location of uncus and para-hippocampal gyrus that play

important roles of smelling and tasting, cause uncinate fits. Patients initially think that they can smell or taste something weird, then they have actions of tasting or liplicking. In the meantime, they only stare or space out. Finally, they say that it is like they were in a dream.

Temporal lobe epilepsy or psychomotor seizure is a symptom that occurs when the disease takes place in the center of the temporal lobe, namely, uncus, parahippocampal gyrus, amygdale, and subcortical connection. Patients have an automatism. They have strange movements and half-conscious behaviors. Some suddenly stop what they are doing, stare still, look puzzled, but there is no seizure or getting unconscious. Some may wander a long distance, but cannot remember where they have gone to or done (amnesia). Some may have illusions, hallucinations that involve hearing, smelling, or tasting, and may perform an act of chewing and swallowing. Some patients say that it is like they are in a dream that they used to see or have ever been in those situations before. That is called déjà vu. After the psychomotor seizure, patients may feel confused for a while, whereas some may sleep.

- 4. **Amnesia** Tumors deep in the medial of the temporal lobe damage hippocampus, or the channel of transfer, cause loss of recent memory. If more severe, the symptom resembles dementia.
- 5. **Hallucination** can be both seeing and hearing. As for visual hallucinations, patients think they see clearer pictures, which differs from the symptom of occipital lobe tumor that is rather an unstructured image. For auditory hallucinations, patients often say that they can hear noises, such as bell rings or whistles, in their ears.
- 6. **Hemiparesis** A large temporal lobe tumor in the medial presses the corticospinal tact that goes to facial muscles (fibres are on the sides) on the opposite side. Thus it causes weakness of the body on the side opposite the tumor. Or in some cases, if a tumor presses the internal capsule, there can be hemiparesis on the opposite side of the body. This big tumor may press the brain stem and moves it to the opposite side, thus the cerebral peduncle is pressed by the rim of tentorial cerebella. Hence, hemisparesis can be found on the same side of the tumor. Finding homonymous menianopia along with hemiparesis is very significant for localizing a temporal lobe tumor.

- 7. **Trigeminal & oculomotor nerve palsy** Since Gasserian ganglion of the trigeminal nerve is located near the center of middle cranial fossa, it may be pressed by a tumor, and cause face numbness and corneal reflex loss on the same side of the tumor. In some patients, a tumor can grow and expand over the tentorium rim, and press on the oculomotor curve, which is close to uncus. In that case, patients will have ptosis, mydriasis, and no reaction to the light also happens on the same side of the tumor.
- 8. **Unilateral exophthalmos** is found in the patients who have a frontal temporal lobe tumor, such as meningioma of the lesse wing of the sphenoid. It causes a bad blood reverse circulation of the eyes, thickens the sclera, resulting narrower sclera, or the tumor expands into the sclera. These all can case exophthalmos. In some patients, meningioma may thicken the temoral bone, thus makes the patients's temper bigger than the other one.
- 9. **Ataxia** is not found very often. It has the same symptoms as the frontal ataxia, that is tottering or falling to the side opposite the tumor. It is found in patients who have a tumor in the rear of middle and inferior temporal gyrus, in which the emporoponto-cerebellar pathway is destroyed.

Sompop Reungtrakul (2011) says that abnormalities in the temporal lobe may or may not cause any symptoms as the following.

- If there is an abnormality in the dominant lobe, there will be an impairment in intellectual function. Or it may only cause speech deficit with a severe sensory aphasia. Sometimes, it is shown by talikn nonsense. If the disease is located at the backside, there can be alexia (word blindness), resulting inability to read, and causes agraphia (inability to express ideas by writing).
- If there is abnormality in the non-dominant lobem the symptoms may show insignificantly. Sometimes there can be high visuospatial difficulties.
- If it happens in the medial temporal lobe structure (hippocampus), it will cause amnestic syndromes.
- If it happens in the dominant lobe, there will be the ability to learn and memory about language loss. However, if it happens in the non-dominant lobe, there will be learning and memory loss, but excluding speech ability.

- Patients with the chronic disease in the temporal lobe often suffer from severe personality changes, especially being extremely emotional and aggressive. They have a high risk of having a psychiatric disorder, depersonalization, and sexual abnormality.

# Thalamus and basal ganglia

Jesada Nimmannitya (1994) says that thalamus and basal ganglia are located very close to each other. Symptoms of the disease in these two divisions, thus, are not much different. Hence, he sums them up as one. This area of the brain is very least likely to have tumors. Yet, the symptoms are normally quick to show since they involve movement (corticospinal tract) and numbness (sensory pathway). The symptoms are listed below.

- 1. **Hemihypesthesia or Hemianesthesia** is being numb on the side opposite the tumor. It is a loss of all kinds of sensation. As for a tumor that originally occurs in the thalamus, this symptom comes before the body's weakness. In patients who have a tumor in the basal ganglia, the hemiplegia generally comes before the numbness, though.
  - 2. **Hemiplegia** is often found and mostly occurs during the first stage.
  - 3. Homonymous hemianopia
- 4. **Upward conjugate gaze palsy and anisocoria** Patients cannot look upward, the pupils are not the same size, and they barely react to the light.
- 5. **Ataxia** Patients may have incoordination of the body opposite side to the tumor. Nevertheless, this is rarely found, but when found, it is normally found during the latter stage of the disease.
- 6. **Mental symptoms** may not be a specific symptom of tumors in this area, but it can be found in patients with thalamus tumors. When the thalamus and subthalamus are damaged, patients will be weary and groggy. They sleep a lot, become dull, and lose memory.

Impacts on brain tumor patients, especially cognitive problem and neurobiological behavior, vary depending on certain factors, that is, ethnicity, location and size of the tumor, growth of the tumor, and treatment process (S.W. Anderson, H. Damasis, and /tranel, 1990; S.W. Anderson, Ryken, 2008; Correa, 2010 cited in

Mutriel Deutsch lezak, 2012). Changes in tumor patients can include cognitive deficit, mood disturbance, behavioral alteration, and diminish adaptive capacities.

# **Cognitive**

# **Definition of cognitive**

**Bloom (1956) describes that cognitive domain** is a brain's functioning that involves intellect, learning, and problem solving. It is divided into six levels, from lowest to highest.

# 1. Knowledge

# 1.1 Knowledge of specifics

• Knowledge of terminology regarding definition, term, sign, alphabet, and symbol.

• Knowledge of specific facts regarding formula, law, theory, assumption, size, quantity, place, time, property, objective, cause and effect, advantage and disadvantage, and right and duty.

1.2 Knowledge of ways and means of dealing with

# specifics

• Knowledge of conventions, customs, traditions,

and cultures

• Knowledge of repetitive trends and sequences,

and continuous processes

• Knowledge of classifications and categories by

using criteria or methods

• Knowledge of criteria to judge of verify things

whether they are good or bad, true or false, and appropriate or inappropriate

• Knowledge of methodology to achieve work

target

1.3 Knowledge of universals and abstractions in

# the field

• Knowledge of principles and generalization of things that used to happen

• Knowledge of theories and structures from various things that are coherent to one another

# 2. Comprehension

- 1. Translation is the ability to translate one language into another. It includes translating words and messages, pictures and symbols, poetries, and proverbs.
- 2. Interpretation is the act of conceptualization of more than one thing to create another meaning that is different from the original.
- 3. Extrapolation is to infer by extending known information based on enough information. There are four types: imagination, forecast, assumption, and inference.

# 3. Application

Application is the act of using know how, memory, and understanding of a particular matter to solve a new problem. That new problem is unsolvable with only formulas or rules, but requires different tactics to slove it.

# 4. Analysis

- 1. Analysis of element is to search for the elements of stories in different aspects by specified criteria, for example, distinction of a message, main idea of an article, implication of a speech or an action, analysis of categories, analysis of element, and analysis of hidden motive.
- 2. Analysis of relationships is to relationally search for the relationships between a story's properties and other things.
- 3. Analysis of organizational principles is to find the structure and system of an object, a story, or an action in order to find out how it all is structured, by which criteria, or what the links are.

# 5. Synthesis

1. Production of unique communication is combining knowledge and experience to create messages, outcomes, or new actions in order to communicate ideas and feelings to other people, for example, explaining, writing poetries, drawing, and acting.

- 2. Production of plan or proposed set of operation is to set the direction and procedure beforehand in order to achieve the objectives
- 3. Derivation of set of abstract relation is to integrate key elements and principles into a new issue that has a different relation from before, such as to explain the true problem of corruption in Thailand.

## 6. Evaluation

- 1. Judgment in terms of internal evidence means to evaluate by using fatcs visible in that matter.
- **2.** Judgment in terms of external criteria means to evaluate by using external criteria that have relationships with that matter. They can be something like social norms, for instance.
- Abigarl B. Sivan and Arthur L. Benton (1999 cited in Muriel. 2012) mention that cognitive function has got four functions.
- 1. Receptive function comprises ability to select, categorize, and integrate data.
  - 2. **Memory and learning** means storing and retrieving data.
  - 3. **Thinking** means organizing and managing data in mind.
  - 4. Expressive function means communicating and other activities.

Solaphat Hemrungrojn (2010) says that cognition is human's information process. It includes attention, pattern recognition, memory, learning, language processing, problem solving, abstract thinking, higher-order intellectual functioning, and psychomotor skills. Each one requires several parts of the brain to function.

In conclusion, cognition is human's brain process to manage information, which comprises different components: attention, pattern recognition, memory, learning, language processing, problem solving, abstract thinking, higher-order intellectual functioning, and psychomotor skills.

# **Cognitive evaluation**

Sompop Reungtrakul (2011) says about the measures of how to evaluate cognitive impairment as mentioned below.

- 1. Neuropsychology test
- 2. Cognitive evaluation techniques

There are several types of measures used to evaluate cognitive functions. They are summarized and shown in table 2.3 and table 2.4.

Table 2.3 Neuropsychiatric measures for cognitive disorders

Name of measure	Disorder or construct assessed
Mini – Mental State Exam(MMSE)	Brief general survey of broad range of
	cognitive function
Dementia Rating Scale(DRS)	Broad, differentiated survey of cognitive
	function in moderate depth
Cognistat	Broad, differentiated survey of cognitive
	function
Clock drawing Test	Brief assessment of cognitive function,
	with focus on visuospatial skills and
	constructional praxis
National Institute on Aging (NIA)	Battery of cognitive tests to assess early
Alzheimer's Disease Center Uniform	dementia
Data Set (UDS) cognitive test battery	
Alzheimer's Disease Assessment	Major cognitive and behavioral
Scale	symptoms of Alzheimer's disease
Cognitive subscale: ADAS-Cog	
Galveston Orientation and Amnesia	Disorientation and amnesia caused by
Test (GOAT)	head injury
Cogstate	Cognitive dysfunction associated with
	early dementia or concussion
Clinical Dementia Rating (CDR)	Global rating of dementia severity with
Scale	focus on functional decline
The GDS staging System:	Systematic rating system for overall
Global Deterioration Scale (GDS)	(GDS), cognitive (BCRS), and functional
Brief Cognitive Rating Scale	(FAST) impairment in patients with
(BCRS)	dementia
Functional Assessment Staging	
(FAST)	

Source: Handbook of Psychiatric Measure – Second edition p. 399

Table 2.4 Cognitive domain and neuropsychological test

Cognitive domain Tests		
Intelligence	Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Edition (WAIS-	
	III)	
	Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Edition	
	(WISC-III)	
	Standford-Binet Intelligence Scale, 4 <sup>th</sup> Edition	
Memory	Wechsler Memory Scale, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Edition (WMS-III)	
	California Verbal Learning Test	
	Ray-Osterrieth Complex Figure	
	Benton Visual Retention Test (BVRT)	
	Hopkins Verbal Learning Test	
	Ray Auditory-Verbal Learning Test	
Attention	Digit Span (WAIS-III)	
	Visual Memory Span (WMS-III)	
	Continuous Performance Test	
	Stroop Test	
	Trail Making Test	
	N-Back test	
	Category Test	
Executive functioning	Category test	
	Wisconsin Card Sorting Test (WCST)	
	Tower of London Test	
	Porteus Maze Test	
	Stroop Test	
	Trail Making Test	
Language	Boston Diagnotic Aphasia Examination	
	Multilingual Aphasia Examination	
	Reitan-Indiana Aphasia Screening	
	Wepman Auditory Discrimination Test	

**Table 2.4** Cognitive domain and neuropsychological test (cont.)

Cognitive domain	Tests
Motor functioning	Finger Oscillation/ Tapping Test
	Grooved Pegboard Test
	Purdue Pegboard Test
	Grip Strength Test
Visuospatial and	Judgment of Line Orientation
visuomotor	Visual Form Discrimination Test
	Facial Recognition Test
	Block Design (WAIS-III)
	BVRT and Ray-Osterrieth Complex Figure

Source: Neuropsychiatric assessment (2004) p. 48-50

This research uses the Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA) because it takes less time, has good reliability with Cronbach's alpha coefficient = 0.914, and acceptable validity. MoCA-T score also had significantly positive correlation with TMSE(r = 0.862, p < 0.001) (Tangwongshai S et al., 2011). In addition, it has been translated and used widely in many countries.

# Cognitive impairment in brain tumor patients

Sompop Reungtrakul (2011) explains about cognitive impairment that it is caused by physical illnesses. In that case, patients have at least two types of cognitive disorders. They can be:

- 1. Memory (learning or recalling new information)
- 2. Executive function (for example, planning or rationalization)
- 3. Attention or speed in collecting information (for example, concentration, speed in collecting and analyzing information)
- 4. Perception and movement (for example, integrating perceived information, whether by vision, touch, or hearing, with movement)
- 5. Communication (for example, difficulty in choosing words, less fluency)

Martin JB Taphoorn and Martin Klein (2008) talk about cognitive deficit in brain tumor patients that it can be an effect from a brain tumor; tumor-related epilepsy; treatments, such as surgery, radiotherapy, antiepileptic drugs, chemotherapy, or corticosteroid; and psychological distress. Mostly those factors together cause cognitive dysfunctions.

#### **Causes from brain Tumor**

Apart from epilepsy, physical and sensational impairments, and increased intracranial pressure; brain tumor patients also have to encounter cognitive impairment. Tucha et al. (cited in Martin JB Taphoorn. 2004) studied the changes of brain tumor patients' cognition before and after surgery. The result from studying low graded tumor patients and high graded tumor patients indicates that tumors affect cognitive impairment.

#### Causes from treatments

#### - Surgery

Brain surgery is used to diagnose and relieve neurological symptoms by reducing the size of tumors. Even though a surgery is good for cognitive function, the surgery and the damage cause by it in the surroundings may cause the impairment of nervous system. However, the impairment can recover within three months after the surgery. The brain may get back to normal. There is a study in patients with low grade glimo tumors that have undergone a surgery for one year, it is concluded that surgery does not cause cognitive impairment.

# - Radiotherapy

The affect of radiotherapy was first reported found in children that were being treated for leukemia of brain tumors. This method of treatment improves patients' cognitive function, but during 1-6 months after the treatment, patients may have cognitive impairment, short memory and attention loss. However, they may fully recover within 12 months.

#### - Medical therapy

Porndara Teekun Literature Review / 28

# **Antiepileptic drugs**

Epilepsy occurs in 30-90% of brain tumor patients. But old types of antiepileptic drugs (phynytonin, calbamazepine, and valproic acid) worsen cognitive function. They cause attention problems, and slow down cognition process. They also affect encoding and retrieving memory. On the other hand, the information regarding effects of using new drugs, such as lamotrigine, levetiracetam, and topiramate, is still not available. There is some research studying in patients who take old antiepileptic drugs or suffer from severe epilepsies that there will be worsened perception speed, psychomotor function, executive function, and working memory.

#### Chemotherapy

Affects to cognition of patients who undergo PCV chemotherapy are only reported in those who are treated with high dose.

#### **Steroids**

Using corticosteroids to treat brain tumors cause emotional changes and psychosis.

# **Neuropsychiatric symptoms**

#### **Definition of Neuropsychiatric Symptoms**

Stuart C. Yudofsky (2004) defines neuropsychiatric as "the integration and co-performance that affects the brain functions and the behavior," which regards neurology and psychiatry. The aim is to evaluate neurological disorder patients' cognition, behavioral symptoms and emotions. The Neuropsychiatric Inventory (NPI) classifies neuropsychiatric symptoms into 12 types.

- **Delusions** are strong convictions about something despite them being untrue. Patients tend to strongly believe what they want to, and cannot be made to change their minds, for example, believing they are being assassinated (Sompop Reungtrakul. 2005)
  - **Hallucinations** can be manifested in 5 forms:

- Auditory: patients hear sounds from the surroundings. They can be many types of sounds, such as voices.
- Visual: patients see things that are not there, which may be human, animals, or other things.
  - Olfactory: patients smell unpleasant odors, such as smoke.
  - Gustatory: patients perceive unpleasant tastes, such as toxic-like food.
- Tactile: patients sense insects crawling on the body or strange sensations on skins (Sompop Reungtrakul. 2005).
- **Agitation/Aggression** Agitation is an emotion state of being restlessness, upset, and anxious. Anxiety makes patients unable to sit still, but have an urge to rise up and sit down repeatedly many times (Sompop Reungtrakul. 2005). On the other hand, aggression means hostile behavior.
- **Depression/Dysphoria** Patients seem depressed or feel sad, and may say that they are sad.
- **Anxiety** is excessive turmoil that comes with physical symptoms, such as fidget, tiredness, upset, and muscle aches (Sompop Reungtrakul. 2005).
- **Elation/Euphoria** *Euphoria* is a mental state that a patient feels abnormally happy, while *elation* is a mental state that is even beyond euphoria, for example, feeling happy and joyful almost all the time (Sompop Reungtrakul. 2005).
- **Apathy/Indifference** patients have indifferent expressions and are ignorant to everything (Sompop Reungtrakul. 2005).
- **Disinhibition** patients seem to do things harshly and unthoughtfully, or do something that they normally would not do in public.
- Irritability/Lability patients are easily irritated or provoked. They are labile or patientless.
- **Aberrant Motor Behavior** patients may keep walking around or repeatedly do something, such as open and close a closet repeatedly.
- **Sleep disorders** patients have sleeping problems, waking up in the middle of the night to walk around, get dressed, or bother other people's sleep.
- **Appetite and Eating disorders** patients have different appetite, weight, eating habits, or types of food from before.

Porndara Teekun Literature Review / 30

# Neuropsychiatric manifestations of brain tumors

Sompop Reungtrakul (2011) and Trevor (2012) have the same deduction about the relation of neuropsychiatric symptoms and brain tumor locations that psychopathology and behavior symptoms can be found in patients up to 47-94%. The psychopathology disorders found depend on the locations of tumors. The locations that are often found the psychopathology disorders are frontal, temporal, and diencephalic areas.

**1. Frontal lobe tumors** it is reported that this area of the brain causes psychopathology and behavior disorders up to 90%. They resemble bipolar disorder and psychosis. They include mania, hypomania, catatonia, and delusional disorder and hallucination.

**Orbitofrontal tumors** make patients' personality change. They tend to be easily upset, emotional, cannot control their behaviors, lack inhibition and self-awareness, make bad decisions, and have inappropriate social behaviors.

**Dorsolateral prefrontal convexities tumors** cause apathy, lack of motivation, lack of reactions or simultaneous actions, slow thinking process and slow movement, lack of ability to plan ahead, tiredness of muscles, and deficit concentration and attention. These symptoms are usually diagnosed as major depressive disorder.

**Anterior cingulated tumors** may cause akinetic mutism, where as tumors in the flax may cause complex attention function disorders.

**Ventral right frontal tumors** mostly relate to euphoria and secondary mania or hypomania, especially in those whose have bipolar disorders in the family.

**Left frontal lobe tumors** usually cause deficit in speech. Patients talk less, have a problem in choosing words, and talk ambiguously.

Tumors in the frontal lobes cause confabulation and Capgra's syndrome. Generally, tumors in this area may severely ruin the concentration and attention functions, and disrupt executive function, which lead to loss of abilities, such as abstract thinking, planning for complex activities, collecting and synthesis information, problem solving, initiative thinking, and achieving work targets. These impairments may occur altogether with expressive aphasia and dysprosodic speech.

**2. Temporal lobe tumors** 50-55% of patients with these tumors have psychopathological symptoms and behavioral and personality changes. The psychopathology can be either ictal or interictal (related to/unrelated to seizure).

Patients with temporal lobe seizures often have seizures that are similar to some psychological symptoms in schizophrenia patients, such as auditory hallucination, depersonalization, unconsciousness, and confusion. But they can be differentiated from schizophrenia patients in some ways, that is, having emotional responses and changes during interictal; having normal emotions and being able to normally communicate with other people, but hallucinations, such as olfactory, gustatory, visual, and tactile – smelling unpleasant odors, which are parts of precital auram also occur; and having depression, avolition, upset, and hypomania or mania.

Symptoms resembling schizophrenia are often found in patients with left temporal lobe tumors, and emotional symptoms are often found in patients with right temporal lobe tumors.

The first indicator of tumors in this area is personality changes that have specific chracteristics, called interictal personality. Those characteritics are listed below.

- Less social interaction
- Emotional instability depression, joy, irritability, or altogether
- Unfriendliness and hostility
- No humor
- Being extremely religious
- Philosophical obsession
- Loss of libido
- Eating excessively
- **3. Diencephalic, third ventricar, and hypothalamic tumors** are very least likely to be found, only around 1-2%. Most are found in children, teenagers, and young adults. However, since these tumors are very close to the limbic system, including efferent and afferent tracts, patients often have psychopathological and behavioral symptoms up to 50% or more. The symptoms are psychosis, some that are similar to schizophrenia symptoms, depression, being sentimental, euphoric

Porndara Teekun Literature Review / 32

sensations, hyperactivity, personality changes, akinetic mutism, eating disorders – eating too much or too little like anorexia, and too much sleep.

The significant neurocognitive function is memory loss. There can be subcortical dementia, that is, lack of initiate abilities and attention, slowness of movement, depression, and apathy.

Tumors in the periventricular region and the ventricular system may block the circulation of cerebrospinal fluid, which will cause psychopathological symptoms and neurocognitive symptoms.

**4. Pituitary tumors** are found around 10% of all brain tumors. Yet, they are substantial related to dysfunctional behaviors, and can be found at 60% of the patients. The symptoms can be varied, and may be similar to some psychopathological symptoms, such as anxiety, depression, and psychosis, which are directly caused from pituitary tumors.

Some neurocognition problems that are found very often are attention problem and delirium.

**5. Parietal lobe tumors** are less likely to cause mental disorders, they are found approximately at 16%. The symptoms are emotion abnormality, depression that is found more often than hypomania, and sometimes there can be psychosis, such as delusional disorder – persecutory type.

Patients will have various neurocognitive disorders with the charateristics of lateralizing. There may be impairments of cortralateral two point discrimation, joint position sense, stereognosis, and graphesthesia.

The dominant parietal lobe tumors may cause difficulties in reading and spelling, and tumors in the nondominant parietal lobe cause visual spatial disorders and anosognosia, in other words, patients lack carefulness, and deny or abandon their attention about their neurological impairment regarding contralateral and apraxia.

**6. Occipital lobe tumors** do not cause psychopathological and behavioral symptoms much, except for emotional changes and hallucinations that can be found around 25% of the patients.

Visual hallucinations caused by tumors in this area are normal lights, not pictures or something complex like what is found in psychopathology or delirium.

Some neurocognitive disorders that are found often include homonymous hemianopsia (visual field loss on the left or right side of both eyes) and visual agnosia, which is an impairment in recognition of visually seen objects.

**7. Corpus callosum tumors** in the frontal area, especially, often cause psychopathological and behavioral symptoms, including depression, psychosis, and personality disorders.

Trevor (2012) describes neuropsychiatric symptoms that they are varied depending on the location of tumors. For instance, depression mostly occurs in frontal lobe tumor patients, whereas mental disorders mostly occur in temporal lobe tumor patients. This conforms to what David A. Tomb (2008) says that neurological diseases can cause mental disorders. 50% of patients with intracranial tumors have mental disorders. Tumors in the temporal and the ventral frontal lobes cause emotional and mental impairments. In addition, occipital tumors mostly cause visual impairment.

# **Assessment of neuropsychiatric symptoms**

Sompop Reungtrakul (2011) talks about neuropsychiatric assessment that it is for **mental status examination**, which is the means to test performance of neurology and psychiatry. The result that can tell the lesions in nervous system comes from the answer of the mental test. There are 8 important tests as followed.

- a. Attention and concentration
- b. Mental control
- c. Speech
- d. Memory
- e. Calculation
- f. Abstract thinking
- g. Insight and judgement
- h. Executive function

Neuropsychological assessment can indicate characteristics and severity of behavior and emotional problems; evaluate evidence, characteristics, and severity of brain dysfunction; and neurological signs and symptoms that can indicate brain diseases. Porndara Teekun Literature Review / 34

Table 2.5 Neuropsychological sign and symptom that can indicate brain diseases

<b>Functional class</b>	Symptoms and sign			
Speech and language	Dysarthria			
	Dysfluency			
	Marked change in amount of speech output			
	Paraphasias			
	Word-finding problems			
Academic skills	Alterations in reading, writing, calculating, and number			
	abilities			
	Frequent letter or number reversals			
Thinking	Perseveration of speech			
	Simplified or confused mental tracking, reasoning, and			
	concept formation			
Motor	Weakness or clumsiness, particularly if lateralized			
	Impaired fine motor coordination (e.g., change in			
	handwriting)			
	Apraxias			
	Perseveration of action components			

**Table 2.5** Neuropsychological sign and symptom that can indicate brain diseases (cont.)

<b>Functional class</b>	Symptoms and sign
Memory	Impaired recent memory for verbal or visuospatial material
	or both
	Disorientation
Perception	Doplopia or visual field alterations
	Inattention (usually left-sided)
	Somatosensory alterations (particularly if lateralized)
	Inability to recognize familiar stimuli (agnosia)
Visuospatial abilities	Diminished ability to perform manual skills

	(e.g., mechanical repairs and sewing)			
	Spatial disorientation			
	Left-right disorientation			
	Impaired spatial judgement (e.g., angulation of distances)			
Emotion	Diminished emotional control with temper outburst and			
	antisocial behavior			
	Diminished empathy or interest in interpersonal			
	relationships			
	Affective changes			
	Irritability without evident precipitating factors			
	Personality change			
Comportment	Altered appetites and appetitive activities			
	Altered grooming habits (excessive fastidiousness or			
	carelessness)			
	Hyperactivity or hypoactivity			
	Social inappropriateness			

Source: table 1-1 Clinical manual of neuropsychiatry -1<sup>st</sup> ed. p. 3-4

#### Related literature

Cognitive deficits before treatment among patients with brain tumors of Tucha O et al. (2000) study about the incidence of frontal lobe and temporal lobe brain tumor patients' cognitive impairment. The study was conducted after the patients were diagnosed, but before the treatment. The data was collected by standardized psychometric test to test memory, attention, language, and executive function. The result shows that more than 90% of the patients have cognitive problems at least one area, 78% have executive function problems, and more than 60% have memory and attention problems.

Prevalence and clinical correlates of neuropsychiatric symptoms in dementia of Steffens DC et al. (2005) studies about the frequency of the incidence and the severity of neuropsychiatric symptoms in dementia patients by using the

Porndara Teekun Literature Review / 36

Neuropsychiatric Inventory (NPI). The result suggests that 39.3% have apathy, 31.1% have aberrant motor behavior. Moreover, those symptoms are as well related to alcohol abuse, head injury, and stroke.

#### CHAPTER III

#### **METHODOLOGY**

This research is under the topic of "The study of cognitive impairment and neuropsychiatric symptoms in brain tumor patients at Siriraj Hospital" which is a survey research. In order to conduct the research systematically and achieve the research objectives, the researcher hence conduct the research by each step illustrated as the following.

# Population and sample

# **Population**

The population for this study is patients diagnosed to have brain tumors by the doctors at the Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Siriraj Hospital.

## Sampling

The sample group comprises 43 first-time-diagnosed brain tumor patients during September 2013 to February 2014. Since the population size is unknown, the sample size formula chosen to use belongs to W.G. Cochran (1963).

$$n = \frac{p(1-p)z^2}{d^2}$$

where n is the sample size

Z is the confident interval at 0.05, equals to 1.96 (95% confidence)

*P* is the proportion of an attribute in the population that can be represented by the past value

Porndara Teekun Methodology/ 38

d is the acceptable error value, equals to  $\pm 9\%$  or  $\pm 0.09$ 

This research aims to study two issues: the cognitive impairment and the neuropsychological symptoms of brain tumor patients. Since cognitive impairment is likely to be found before neuropsychological symptoms, the incidence of cognitive impairment from previous research is used for the sample size calculation.

According to the literature search, since the incidence of cognitive impairment in Thailand is not found, the incidence from research form other countries is used for the calculation. According to the research of Tucha O (2000), he studied both primary and secondary intracranial cognitive impairment before treatment. The psychological measure was used to evaluate memory, attention, language, and executive function. The result suggests that more than 90% of the patients have at least one issue of cognitive impairment. Therefore, it can be deduced that Thai brain tumor patients have approximately the same incidence rate of cognitive impairment.

The calculation of sample size is calculated as shown.

$$N = \frac{P(1-P)Z^{2}}{d^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{0.9(1-0.9)(1.96)^{2}}{(0.09)^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{0.3457}{0.0081}$$

$$= 42.68$$

The sample size derived form the formula is 43 people. The sampling method is purposive sampling. They are patients who undergo the treatment for the first time from the Common Ward, the Department of Surgery (male-female), the Faculty of Medicine, Siriraj Hospital during September 2013 and February 2014.

# Criteria of the sample

- 1. Male or female patients that are diagnosed to have brain tumors, aged between 18-80 years old
  - 2. Patients that have never undergone any surgery
  - 3. Patients that have good level of consciousness (Glasgow Coma Scale >

4. Patients that are willing to be part of the sample of the research and sign the consent form

#### **Exclusive criteria**

- 1. Patients who refuse to continue the evaluation or are assessed to not be able to continue
  - 2. Patients who are diagnosed to not have a brain tumor after a surgery

#### **Data collection**

- 1. The research was examined and accredited by the Siriraj Institutional Review Board.
- 2. Permission to use the Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA) and the Neuropsychiatric Inventory (NPI) from the owners was processed.
- 3. Letter of cooperation to the President of Siriraj Hospital to declare the research objectives and to ask for permission to conduct the research was processed.
- 4. The data collection was conducted by the researcher. Nevertheless, the participants can, anytime, refuse to cooperate during the data collection period.
- 5. The entirety of the data was examined. Then the data was verified for further statistical analysis.

#### **Tools**

The tools used in this research comprise five parts: general questionnaire, the Glasgow Coma Scale, the MMSE-Thai 2002, the Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA), and the Neuropsychiatric Inventory (NPI). The characteristics of each tool are explained below.

- **Part 1 general questionnaire** regards personal information, symptoms and treatments received of brain tumor patients. They are close-ended questions checklist; and there are also some open-ended questions.
- Part 2 consciousness measure using the Glasgow Coma Scale to evaluate eye response, motor movement, and verbal response.

Porndara Teekun Methodology/ 40

Part 3 the primarily mental state examination the Thai version (MMSE-Thai 2002) to evaluate the patients. Those who make the score lower than 23 will not go through the Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA) Thai version.

Part 4 the Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA) the Thai version developed by Solaphat Hemrungrojn (2007), which is a tool to quickly screen the first stage cognitive impairment. It takes approximately 10 minutes. It is to evaluate attention, concentration, executive function, memory, visuoconstructional, concept, calculation, and orientation. It is composed of eight components, namely visuospatial/executive (5 marks), naming (3 marks), memory and delayed recall (5 marks), attention (6 marks), language (3 marks), abstraction (2 marks) and orientation (6 marks). The total mark is 30 marks. If a participant accumulates the score more than or equal to 26, that is normal. And if the participant's academic years are less than 12 years, one more mark is added up automatically.

Solaphat Hemrungrojn (2009) points out some advantages of this test that it has been transalated into 17 languages (Thai included), contains good sensitivity value for MCI and dementia, can be well used to evaluate executive and visuospatial function, and was recommended by the NIH to use in vascular cognitive impairment.

Part 5 the Neuropsychiatric Inventory is the comprehensive assessment of psychopathology in brain tumor patients. It was developed to used with Alzheimer's disease or other dementia, and can be used to evaluate personality changes from other diseases as well. This assessment takes less time, and scores only prominent personalities that seem to be problematic and the information received from close relatives. The Neuropsychiatric Inventory categorizes neuropsychiatric symptoms into 12 types.

- Delusions
- Hallucination
- Agitation/Aggression
- Depression/Dysphoria
- Anxiety
- Elation/Euphoria
- Apathy/Indifference
- Disinhibition

- Irritability/Lability
- Aberrant Motor Behavior
- Sleep
- Appetite and Eating disorders

Some advantages of the Neuropsychiatric Inventory are having acceptable reliability and validity, being translated and used in many countries, being able to used to assess various types of neuropathy, and the result from treatment can be tested.

# Data analysis

This research uses SPSS to process and analyse the data as explained below.

Analyze the primary data by descriptive statistics to describe the sample and the characteristics of the variables in the research.

- 1. Use basic statistics for quantitative data, such as age, educational level, and the analysis is based on means and standard deviation. As for qualitative data, such as gender, locations of tumors, types of tumors, complication comorbidity, treatment undergone, and psychopathy background, the analysis is based on frequency and percentage.
- 2. The study of the relation between individual's variables and incidence of cognitive impairment and neuropsychiatric symptoms is divided into two parts.
- In the case that the independent variables are qualitative data gender, locations of tumors, types of tumors, complication comorbidity, treatment undergone, psychopathology background, and the medicine used in treatment the Chi-square statistics is used.
- In the case that the independent variables are quantitative age and educational level MannWhitney U-test statistics is used.

# CHAPTER IV RESULT

This study is a survey research. The objectives are 1) to study the prevalence of cognitive impairment in brain tumor patients, 2) to study the prevalence of neuropsychiatric symptoms in brain tumor patients, and 3) to find the relation between each individual's variables that influence the neuropsychiatric symptoms and the cognitive impairment of brain tumor patients. The result of the analysis shall be presented in two steps.

- **Step 1**: Analysis of the sample's characteristics
- **Step 2**: Analysis for the research questions, divided into three parts
- 1. Analysis of the prevalence of cognitive impairment in brain tumor patients
- 2. Analysis of the prevalence of neuropsychiatric symptoms in brain tumor patients
- 3. Analysis of the relation between each individual's variables that influence the neuropsychiatric symptoms and the cognitive impairment of brain tumor patients

# Step 1 Analysis of the sample's characteristics

After examining the collected data from all 43 samples, 5 of them were inapplicable because four of them were not diagnosed to have brain tumors and one of them could not complete the whole five parts of the evaluations. Thus the remaining samples were 38 patients.

**Table 4.1** Status of brain tumor patient sample

Demographic	e data	N	%
Sex	Male	5	13.2
	Female	33	86.8
	Total	38	100
Age	18-20	2	5.2
	21-30	5	13.2
	31-40	5	13.2
	41-50	11	28.9
	51-60	8	21.0
	61-70	6	15.8
	71-80	1	2.7
	Total	38	100
$\overline{X} = 45.92$	SD = 14.78 Min =	$18  \mathbf{Max} = 75$	5
Education	No Education	3	7.9
	Primary School	20	52.6
	Hi - School	7	18.4
	Diploma	1	2.7
	Bachelor's Degre	ee 7	18.4
	Total	38	100

Table 4.1 Status of brain tumor patient sample (Cont.)

Demographic of	lata	N	%
Type of	Single brain tumor	29	76.3
tumor	Multiple brain tumor	9	23.7
	Total	38	100
Tumor area	Frontal	7	18.4
	Parietal	6	15.8
	Pituitary	7	18.4
	Temporal	1	2.6
	Cerebellum	3	8.1
	Occipital	4	10.5
	Thalamus	4	10.5
	Frontal+Parietal	4	10.5
	Temporal+Thalamus	1	2.6
	Frontal+Parietal+Temporal	1	2.6
	Total	38	100
Classification	Neuroepithelial tissue	9	25.7
	Cranial and paraspinal	3	8.6
	nerves		
	Meninges	14	40.0
	Sellar region	5	14.3
	Metastatic tumor	4	11.4
	Total	35	100
Type	Primary tumor	33	94.3
	Secondary tumor	2	5.7
	Total	38	100

Table 4.1 Status of brain tumor patient sample (Cont.)

Demographic	N	%	
Comorbid	None	19	50
	Hypertention	12	31.8
	Allergy	2	5.3
	Seizure	3	7.6
	Cholesterol	2	5.3
	Total	38	100
Previous Medical	Have	37	97.4
History	None	1	2.6
	Total	38	100
Previous Psychiatric	Have	38	100
symptom	None	0	0
	Total	38	100
Medicine	Have	26	68.4
	None	12	31.6
	Total	38	100
	13	2	5.3
Glasgow Coma Scale	14	9	23.7
Score	15	27	71.0
	Total	38	100
$\overline{X} = 14.66$	SD = 0.582 Min = 13	Max = 15	

According to table 4.1, among the sample group, there are 5 males (13.2%) and 33 females (86.8%). The ratio between male and female is 1:6.5. Considering age, the majority is 41-50 years old, which comprises 11 patients (28.9%); followed by 51-

60 years old, which is 8 patients (21%). Looking at education level, most of the sample, at 50%, graduated primary school.

To look at the characteristics of tumors of the sample, 76.3% of them all have one tumor. They are 7 frontals (18.4%), 6 parietals (15.8%), 7 pituitatries (18.4%), 1 temporal (2.6%), 3 cerebellums (8.1%), 4 occipital (10.5%), and 4 thalamus (10.5%). Considering the classification, 40% of the patients have meninges tumors, followed by neuroepithelial tissues at 25.7%, and 94.3% of all are primary brain tumors.

Most of the sample do not have any underlying diseases or psychiatric symptom records, and have never been treated for tumors. The level of consciousness is good (Glasgow Coma Scale = 13-15).

Step 2 Analysis for the research questions

Part 1 Analysis of the prevalence of cognitive impairment in brain tumor patients by using fundamental statistics

**Table 4.2** Comparing cognitive impairment of brain tumor patients in doing the MMSE-Thai 2002 and MoCA Thai version

Demographic data		MMSE	MoCA
Cognitive Impairment	Abnormal	6(15.79%)	30(78.95%)
	Normal	32(84.21%)	8(21.05%)
	Total	38	38

**Table 4.3** Result of evaluating cognitive impairment, compared individually

Demographic data		N	%
MMSE normal but MoCA abnormal		24	63.16
MMSE normal, MoCA normal		8	21.05
MMSE abnormal, MoCA abnormal		6	15.79
	Total	38	100

According to Table 4.2 and 4.3, in the MMSE test, there are only 6 patients who have cognitive impairment (15.79%), but in the MoCA test, there are 30 patients that have cognitive impairment (78.95%). In addition, when compared individually, 63.16% of the patients that are evaluated by the MMSE but show no cognitive impairment do have cognitive impairment when evaluated by the MoCA.

Part 2 Analysis of the prevalence of neuropsychiatric symptoms in brain tumor patients by using fundamental statistics

Table 4.4 Neuropsychiatric symptom problems of brain tumor patients

Demographic data		N	0/0
Neuropsychiatric symptom	Normal	32	84.2
	Abnormal	6	15.8
	Total	38	100

Table 4.5 Characteristics of neuropsychiatric symptom of brain tumor patients

	Neuropsychiatric symptom						
No.	Hallucination	Aggression	Depress	Irritability	Aberrant	sleep	Appeti
					motor		te
1.							/
2.			/		/		/
3.			/				
4.	/						
5.		/		/		/	
6.		/		/			

According to Table 4.4 and 4.5, most sample do not have neuropsychiatric symtoms. Only 6 people do, which can be categorized into 1 hallucination, 2 aggression, 1 Aberrant motor behavior, 1 sleep problem, and 1 appetite.

# Part 3 Analysis of the relation between each individual's variables that influence the neuropsychiatric symptoms and the cognitive impairment of brain tumor patients

**Table 4.6** Result of comparing cognitive impairment of brain tumor patients, categorized by gender

sex	Abnormal	Normal	Total	$\chi^2$
Male	4 (10.5%)	1 (2.7%)	5 (13.2%)	.004
Female	26 (68.4%)	7 (18.4%)	33 (86.8%)	
Total	30 (78.9%)	8 (21.1%)	38 (100%)	

<sup>\*</sup> p < .05, Symmetric = .000, Cramer's V = 0.10

According to Table 4.6, chi-square equals to .004, which indicates that gender and cognitive impairment have a statistically significant relation at .05. And Cramer's V = .10 indicates that both variables have a slight relation.

**Table 4.7** Result of comparing neuropsychiatric symptoms of brain tumor patients, categorized by gender

Neuropsychiatric symptom					
sex	Abnormal	Normal	Total	$\chi^2$	
Male	1 (2.6%)	4 (10.5%)	5 (13.1%)	.077	
Female	5 (13.2%)	28 (73.7 %)	33 (86.9%)		
Total	6 (15.8%)	32 (84.2%)	38 (100%)		

According to Table 4.7, chi-square equals to .077, thus gender and neuropsychiatric symptoms do not have a significant relation at .05. Cramer's V=.045 indicates that both variables have a very small relation.

**Table 4.8** Result of comparing cognitive impairment of brain tumor patients, categorized by locations of brain tumors

	Cognitive impairment					
Area	Abnormal	Normal	Total	$\chi^2$		
frontal	10 (26.3%)	2 (5.3%)	12 (31.6%)	10.853		
parietal	6 (15.8%)	0 (0%)	6 (15.8%)			
pituitary	5 (13.1%)	2 (5.3%)	7 (18.4%)			
temporal	2 (5.3%)	0 (0%)	2 (5.3%)			
cerebellum	2 (5.3%)	1 (2.6%)	3 (7.9%)			
occipital	4 (10.5%)	0 (0%)	4 (10.5%)			
thalamus	1 (2.6%)	3 (7.9%)	4 (10.5%)			
Total	30 (78.9%)	8 (21.1%)	38 (100%)			

<sup>\*</sup> p < .05, Symmetric = .088, Cramer's V =0.534

**Table 4.9** Ratio of cognitive impairment occurrence, categorized by locations of tumors

Demographic data	Cognitive impairment	None	
Frontal	10(83.3%)	2(16.7%)	
Non-Frontal	20(76.9%)	6(23.1%)	
Total	30	8	

According to Table 4.8 and 4.9, chi-square is 10.853. Locations of tumors and cognitive impairment are not significant related to each other at .05. Cramer's V = .315 indicates that both variables have a small relation.

**Table 4.10** Result of comparing neuropsychiatric symptoms of brain tumor patients, categorized by locations of brain tumors

	Neuropsychiatric symptom				
Area	Abnormal	Normal	Total	$\chi^2$	
frontal	3 (7.9%)	9 (23.8%)	12 (31.7%)	2.724	
parietal	1 (2.6%)	5 (13.1%)	6 (15.7%)		
pituitary	1 (2.6%)	6 (15.8%)	7 (18.4%)		
temporal	0 (0%)	2 (5.3%)	2 (5.3%)		
cerebellum	0 (0%)	3 (7.9%)	3 (7.9%)		
occipital	0 (0%)	4 (10.5%)	4 (10.5%)		
thalamus	1 (2.6%)	3 (7.9%)	4 (10.5%)		
Total	6 (15.8%)	32 (84.2%)	38 (100%)		

<sup>\*</sup> p < .05, Symmetric = .000, Cramer's V =0.264

**Table 4.11** Ration of neuropsychiatric symptoms occurrence, categorized by locations of tumors

Demographic data	Neuropsychiatric symptom	None
Frontal	3(23.1%)	10(76.9%)
Non-Frontal	3(12%)	22(88%)
Total	6	32

According to Table 4.10 and 4.11, chi-square equals to 2.724. Locations of tumors and neuropsychiatric symptoms do not have significant relation at .05. Cramer's V = .264 indicates that both variables have a very small relation.

**Table 4.12** Result of comparing cognitive impairment symptoms in brain tumor patients, categorized by underlying diseases

Cognitive impairment						
Comorbid	Abnormal	Normal	Total	$\chi^2$		
Hypertention	11 (28.9%)	1 (2.6%)	12 (31.5%)	4.776		
Allergy	1 (2.6%)	1 (2.6%)	2 (5.2%)			
Seizure	3 (7.9%)	0 (0%)	3 (7.9%)			
Cholesterol	2 (5.3%)	0 (0%)	2 (5.3%)			
None	13 (34.3%)	6 (15.8%)	19 (50.1%)			
Total	30 (78.9%)	8 (21.1%)	38 (100%)			

<sup>\*</sup> p < .05, Symmetric = .000, Cramer's V =0.355

According to table 4.12, chi-square equals to 4.776. Underlying diseases and cognitive impairment do not have significant relation at .05. Cramer's V = .355 indicates that both variables have a very small relation.

**Table 4.13** Result of neuropsychiatric symptoms of brain tumor patients, categorized by underlying diseases

Neuropsychiatric symptom					
Comorbid	Abnormal	Normal	Total	$\chi^2$	
Hypertention	2 (5.3%)	10 (26.3%)	12 (31.6%)	2.705	
Allergy	1 (2.6%)	1 (2.6%)	2 (5.2%)		
Seizure	0 (0%)	3 (7.9%)	3 (7.9%)		
Cholesterol	0 (0%)	2 (5.3%)	2 (5.3%)		
None	3 (7.9%)	16 (42.1%)	19 (50.0%)		
Total	6 (15.8%)	32 (84.2%)	38 (100%)		

<sup>\*</sup> p < .05 ค่า Symmetric = .000, Cramer's V = 0.267

According to Table 4.13, chi-square equals to 2.705. Underlying diseases and neuropsychiatric symptoms do not have significant relation at .05. Cramer's V = .267 indicates that both variables have a very small relation.

Table 4.14 Relation between age and cognitive impairment of brain tumor patients

Cognitive impairment		N	$\bar{x}$	SD	p-value
Age	Abnormal	30 (78.9%)	47.47	15.651	.092
	Normal	8 (21.1%)	40.12	9.568	
	Total	38 (100%)			
	Total	38 (100%)			

<sup>\*</sup>p < .10

Table 4.15 Ratio of cognitive impairment occurence, categorized by age

Demographic data	Cognitive impairment	None	
Age < 60	23(74.2%)	8(25.8%)	
Age > 60	7(100%)	0(0%)	
Total	30	8	

According to Table 4.14, the average age of the group that has cognitive impairment is higher than the group with no cognitive impairment. After analyzing it, the average ages of both groups have statistical significant difference at .10. In addition, according to Table 4.15, the group of elders (aged higher than 60 years old) has the ratio of cognitive impairment less than those aged lower than 60 years old.

**Table 4.16** The relation between age and neuropsychiatric symptoms of brain tumor patients

Neuropsychiatric		N	$\overline{\chi}$	SD	p-value
symptom					
Age	Abnormal	6 (15.8%)	41.17	19.385	.400
	Normal	32 (84.2%)	46.81	13.964	
	Total	38 (100%)			

<sup>\*</sup> p < .05

Table 4.17 Ratio of neuropsychiatric symptom occurence, categorized by age

Demographic data	Neuropsychiatric symptom	None
Age < 60	5(16.1%)	26(83.9%)
Age > 60	1(14.3%)	6(85.7%)
Total	6	32

According to Table 4.16 and 4.17, it shows that the average age of those who have neuropsychiatric problems are lower than the average age of those who do not. After analyzing it, the average ages of both groups have a statistically significant difference at .05.

**Table 4.18** The relation between education level (years) and cognitive impairment of brain tumor patients

Cognitive imp	pairment	N	$\overline{x}$	SD	p-value
Education	Abnormal	30 (78.9%)	7.87	4.725	.039
	Normal	8 (21.1%)	11.75	3.919	
	Total	38 (100%)			

<sup>\*</sup> p < .05

Accroding to Table 4.18, the average education level (years) of those who have cognitive problem is lower than those who do not. After analyzing it, it is found that the average education levels of both groups have a statistically significant difference at .05.

**Table 4.19** The relation between education level (years) and neuropsychiatric symptoms of brain tumor patients

Neuropsychi	atric symptom	N	$\overline{\chi}$	SD	p-value
Education	Abnormal	6	9.67	6.623	.571
	Normal	32	8.50	4.487	
	Total	38			

<sup>\*</sup> p < .05

According to Table 4.19, the average education level (years) of those who have neuropsychiatric symptoms is not quite different from those who do not. After analyzing it, it is found that the average education levels (years) of both groups do not have a statistically significant difference at .05.

#### **CHAPTER V**

# DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This research is a survey research. The objectives are to study the prevalence of cognitive impairment and neuropsychiatric symptoms of brain tumor patients, and to find the relation between individual's variables that induce neuropsychiatric symptoms and cognitive impairment in brain tumor patients.

The populations of this research are brain tumor patients that are diagnosed by doctors at the Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Siriraj Hospital. The samples are 43 first-time diagnosed brain tumor patients in September 2013 through February 2014.

The tools for this research comprise five parts: general questionnaire, the Glasgow Coma Scale, the MMSE-Thai 2002, The Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA), and the Neuropsychiatric Inventory (NPI).

Descriptive statistics is used for analysis in order to explain the characteristics of the sample and the variables that are used in the research. Quantitative data, i.e. age and education level, are analyzed by means and standard deviation. As for qualitative data; i.e. gender, locations of tumors, types of tumors, complication comorbidity, previous treatment, psychiatric symptom record, and previous medication; are analyzed by frequency and percentage.

To study the relation between individual's variables and cognitive impairment and neuropsychiatric symptoms are divided into two parts. First is the independent variables that are quantitative data; i.e. gender, locations of tumors, types of tumors, complicated comordity, previous treatment, psychiatric symptom record, and previous medication. These are analyzed by chi-square. Second is the qualitative data, i.e. age and education level. The statistics used to analyze is MannWhitney U-test.

Porndara Teekun Disscussion/ 56

#### **Conclusion**

The result can ve concluded as the following.

1. The results of primary analysis regarding the sample's status are found that the ration between male and female is 1:6.5. The reason why there is a big difference between two genders is that more female patients consented to participate. Most of the sample fall in the 41-50 year-old group. In addition due to the data collection was done at the Common Ward, the education level is not so high, hence most of them have a primary school education.

Most of the patients in the sample have only one tumor and it is meninges type. The following group is neuroepithelial tissue type. Nonetheless, almost all of them are primary brain tumor.

Most of the patients in the sample group do not have any underlying diseases or psychiatric symptom records. In addition, they have never been through any treatment. Their level of consciousness is good (Glasgow Coma Scale = 13-15) because the patients in this study were only chosen if they would be able to go through all the data collection process.

- 2. After analyzing the prevalence of cognitive impairment of brain tumor patients, it is found that 78.95% of the patients have cognitive impairment. And after analyzing the prevalence of neuropsychiatric symptoms, it is founded 15.8% of the patients have neuropsychiatric symptoms.
- 3. After analyzing the relation between individual's variables that induce cognitive impairment and neuropsychiatric symptoms, it is found that gender has a statistically significant relation to cognitive impairment at .05, and has a statistically significant relation to neuropsychiatric symptoms at .10. On the other hand, age and education level have statistically significant relations to cognitive impairment at .10 and .05, respectively.

#### **Discussion**

According to the result, it can be discussed according to the research objectives as followed.

1. According to the study, it is found that the patients in Siriraj Hospital mostly have one tumor at one location. All of the patients are divided to be 12 patients who have a tumor at frontal (31.5%), 6 at parietal (15.8%), 7 at pituitary 18.4%), 2 at temporal (5.2%), 3 at cerebellum (8.1%), 4 at occipital (10.5%), and 4 at thalamus (10.5%). This is different from the study of Trevor (2012) that found the characteristics of brain tumor occurrence according to the location, that is posterior fossa (30%), frontal and temporal lobe (22%), parietal lobe (12%), pituitary (10%), and occipital lobe (4%).

Considering the classification, it is found that there are 14 patients with meninges tumors (40%), 9 with neuroepithelial tissue (25.7%), 5 with sellar region (14.3%), 4 metastic tumor (11.4%), and 3 with cranial and parasoinal (8.6%). This is also different from the prevalence of brain tumor occurence classified by type by World Health Orhanization, which is collected by Andrew H. Kaye (2005). There are 52% neuroepithelial, 15% metastatic, 15% meningioma, 8% pituitary, and 8% acustic neuroma, respectively.

After analyzing the prevalence of cognitive impairment, it is found that 78.95% of the patients in Siriraj Hospital have cognitive impairment, which is less than the result from the research of Tucha O (2000) that studies the cognitive impairment of brain tumor patients, both primary and secondary intracranial types, before undergoing the treatment. The study is done by psychological tools that have standard to evaluate memory, attention, language, and executive function. The result shows that more than 90% of the patients have cognitive impairment. The reason that the sample of this research has less cognitive impairment is because the data collection was done only in those who were willing to participate and had good consciousness level.

After analyzing the prevalence of neuropsychiatric symptoms of brain tumor patients in Siriraj Hospital, it is found that there are only 6 patients (15.8%) that have neuropsychiatric symptoms. It can be categorized into 1 person with hallucination, 2 with aggression, 2 with irritability, 1 with aberrant motor behavior, 1

Porndara Teekun Disscussion/ 58

with sleep problem, and 2 with appetite. These figures are fewer than previous studies, for example Sompop Reungtrakul (2011) and Trevor (2012) who state that 47-84% of brain tumor patients have psychiatric and behavioral symptoms; or the study of David A. Tomb (2008) that studied intracranial tumor patients and found that 50% of them have psychiatric problems. The reason that the sample of this research has less psychiatric problems than other studies is due to the data collection was done only with patients who had good condition and level of consciousness and were willing to take part. Moreover, the evaluation was done via asking the patients and their relatives, which could render inaccurate information about the symptoms.

- 2. After analyzing the relation between individual's variables that influence cognitive impairment and psychiatric symptoms, it is found that:
- 2.1 As for the qualitative variables; such as gender, tumor locations, and underlying diseases, gender; they have statistically significant relations to cognitive impairment and neuropsychiatric symptoms at .05 and .10, respectively.
- 2.2 After analyzing the relation between quantitative variables, such as age, education level (years of education), and cognitive impairment and neuropsychiatric symptoms, it is found that age and education level have statistically significant relations to cognitive impairment at .05 and .10, respectively. The samples who are older tend to have a chance to have cognitive impairment more than the younger ones, for elders have more apoptosis of brain cells due to increased age. And those who have higher education have less cognitive impairment becasue they have more development of brain cells but less apoptosis than those with less education.

#### **Research Limitation**

- 1. The research is done only at Siriraj Hospital, so the result cannot cover for other patients from other hospitals.
- 2. The data collection from the evaluation and the time for observation are deficient, so it cannot assure that patients do not have cognitive impairment or neuropsychiatric symptoms. The observation while the patients are being treated in the in-patient ward is necessary. For those patients who are doubted to be in that case, they ought to be evaluated by psychological measure in order to examine them again.

#### Recommendation

# Recommendation for Applying This Resaerch's Result

- 1. Even though this research is based on only patients in Siriraj Hospital and cannot cover other hospitals, it still is a fundamental research for further similar research in Thailand.
- 2. According to the result, age and education level are related to cognitive impairment, thus this is applicable to observing cognitive impairment and taking care of brain tumor patients. It also helps in preparing relatives for taking care of old patients who have low education level.

#### **Recommendation for Further Research**

- 1. There should be more study about brain tumor locations whether they have a relation to cognitive impairment or neuropsychiatric symptoms by using a bigger sample size than in this research because research from other countries finds that locations of brain tumors have a relation to the stated problem.
- 2. After removing the tumor for 6 months, patients may have some changes in cognitive impairment and neuropsychiatric symptoms.

Porndara Teekun References / 60

## REFERENCES

- Andrew H. Kaye. (2005). *Essential neurosurgery*. 3<sup>rd</sup> ed., 2005, 64-92. Massachusetts, USA: Blackwell Publishing
- Andrew H. Kaye. (2012). Brain Tumors: an encyclopedic approach.  $-3^{rd}$  ed., 2012, 36-58. China, Edinburgh: Saunders/Elsevier
- Bloom B. S. (1956). *Taxonomy of Educational Objectives, Handbook I: The Cognitive Domain.* New York: David McKay Co Inc.
- David A. Tomb. (2008). *Psychiatry*. *seventh edition*., 138-141. USA: Lippincott Williams & Wilkin a Wolters kluwer business
- David P. Salmon. (2008). Neuropsychiatric measure for Cognitive disorder. *Handbook of Psychiatric Measure second edition*, 2008, 397-435. Washington, D.C.: American Psychiatric
- Diane B. Howieson, Muriel D. Lezak(2012). *Clinical manual of neuropsychiatry/ edited* by Stuart C. Yudofsky, Robert E. Hales. 1<sup>st</sup> ed., 2012, 2-5. London, England: American Psychiatric
- Fox SW, Mitchell SA, Booth-Jones M(2012). Cognitive impairment in patients with brain tumors: assessment and intervention in the clinic setting. Clin J Oncol Nurs, 2006, 169-76. Charlottesville, USA: MetaPress searched on 22 December 2012 from http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16708701
- Jessica Kraker. Jaishri Blakeley(2009). Neurologic Manifestations of Brain Metastases:

  Recognition, Evolution, and Management. *Brain Metastasis: a multidisciplinary approach/edited by Lawrence R. Kleinberg*, 2009,1-26.

  New York, NY: Demos Medical publishing
- Martin JB Taphoorn and Martin Klein. (2004). Cognitive deficits in adult patients with brain tumors. *Brain tumours and cognitive deficits*. 159-168. The LANCET Neurology Vol. 3 searched on 22 December 2012 from http://neurology.thelancet.com
- Muriel Deutsch lezak (2012). Neuropsychological assessment fifth edition, 2012, 21-22,333-345. New York, America: Oxford University Press

- Neuropsychiatric Inventory (NPI) Setting the Standard for Alzheimer Research searched on 17 December 2012 from http://npitest.net/
- Stuart C. Yudofsky, H. Florence Kim. (2004). *Neuropsychiatric assessment / edited by Stuart C. Yudofsky, H. Florence Kim, 2004*, xiv-xvii,47-59. Washington, D.C.: American Psychiatric
- Tangwongchai S, Charernboon T,Phanasathit M, Akkayagorn L, Hemrungrojn S, Phanthumchinda K, Nasreddine ZS(2009). *The Validity of Thai version of The Montreal Cognitive Assessment(MoCA-T)* searched on 16 April 2014 from http://thammanard.blogspot.com/2 0 1 1 / 1 0 / validity-of-thai-version-of-montreal.html
- Trevor R.P. Price, Kenneth L. Goetz, Mark R. Lovell(2012). Brain Tumors. *Clinical Manual of Neuropsychiatry/ edited by Stuart C. Yudofsky, Robert E. Hales.* 1<sup>st</sup> ed., 2012, 235-264. London, England: American Psychiatric
- Tucha O.(2000). Cognitive deficits before treatment among patients with brain tumors. *Neurosurgery*, 2000, 224-34, Germany: Department of Neuropsychology and Rehabilitation science, University of Regensburg
- จเร ผลประเสริฐ. (2528). ประสาทศัลยศาสตร์(พิมพ์ครั้งที่ 1). กรุงเทพมหานคร : เยียร์บุ๊คพับลิช เชอร์
- เจษฎา นิมมานนิตย์. (2537). *เนื้องอกสมอง*(พิมพ์ครั้งที่ 1). กรุงเทพมหานคร : เรือนแก้วการพิมพ์ สมภพ เรืองตระกูล. (2544). ตำราจิตเวชสำหรับแพทย์เวชปฏิบัติทั่วไป: อาการทางจิตเวชในผู้ป่วย โรคทางกาย (พิมพ์ครั้งที่ 1), หน้า 67. กรุงเทพมหานคร : เรือนแก้วการพิมพ์
- สมภพ เรื่องตระกูล. (2548). ตำราจิตเวชศาสตร์ (พิมพ์ครั้งที่ 9). กรุงเทพมหานคร : เรื่อนแก้วการ
- สมภพ เรื่องตระกูล. (2554). *ตำราประสาทจิตเวช*(พิมพ์ครั้งที่ 1). กรุงเทพมหานคร : เรื่อนแก้วการ พิมพ์
- สำนักนโยบายและยุทธศาสตร์ สำนักงานปลัดกระทรวงสาธารณสุข. จำนวนและอัตราการตายต่อ
  ประชากร 100,000 คนตามลำดับของกลุ่มสาเหตุการตาย 10 กลุ่มแรก พ.ศ. 2550-2555
  คั ค ม า เ มื่ อ 17 ธั น ว า ค ม 2555 จ า ก
  http://bps.ops.moph.go.th/Healthinformation/statistic54/2.3.1 54.pdf

Porndara Teekun References / 62

โสฬพัทธ์ เหมรัญช์ โรจน์. (2553). Cognitive impairment in Medicine. Basic and Clinical Neuroscience 2,2553, 53-65. กรุงเทพมหานคร: โรงพิมพ์แห่งจุฬาลงกรณ์ มหาวิทยาลัย

- โสพสิณี เหมรุ่งโรจน์. (2007). เอกสารของแบบประเมินพุทธิปัญญา Montreal Cognitive

  Assessment (MoCA) ฉบับภาษาไทย
- โสพสินี เหมรุ่ง โรจน์. (2552). Screening test for diagnosis Mild Cognitive Impairment (MCI). Basic and Clinical Neuroscience, 2552,354-356. กรุงเทพมหานคร: โรงพิมพ์แห่ง จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

Fac. of Grad. Studies. Mahidol Univ.

M.Sc. (Clinical Psychology) / 63

# **APPENDICES**

# **APPENDIX A**

2 PRANNOE Rd. BANGKOENOI BANGKOE 19799



Tel. +66 2419 2667-72 Fax: +66 2411 6162

# Siriraj Institutional Review Board Certificate of Approval

COA no. St 437/2013

Protocol Title : THE STUDY OF COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT AND NEUROPSYCHIATRIC SYMPTOMS IN BRAIN

TUMOR PATIENTS AT SIRIRAJ HOSPITAL

Protocol number: 278/2556(EC3)

Principal Investigator/Affiliation: Miss Pomdara Teekun / Department of Psychiatry

Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University

Research site : Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital

Approval includes :

1. SIRB Submission Form

2. Proposal

3. Participant Information Sheet for patients

4. Participant Information Sheet for Relatives

5. Informed Consent Form for patients

6. Informed Consent Form for Relatives

7. Case Record Form

R. The Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA) Thai Version March 15,2007 translated by Solasinee Hemrungrojn , MD.

9. Neuropsychiatric Inventory (NPI-12) English Version

10. Principle Investigator's curriculum vitae

Approval date :

August 1, 2013

Expired date

July 31, 2014

This is to certify that Siriraj Institutional Review Board is in full Compliance with international guidelines for human research protection such as the Declaration of Helsinki, the Belmont Report, ClOMS Guidelines and the International Conference on Harmonization in Good Clinical Practice (ICH-GCP).

Jany Soang 9

- 8 AUG 2013

(Prof. Jacupim Soongswang, M.D.)

date

Chairperson

- 9 AUG 2013

date

(Clin. Prof. Udom. Kachintom, M.D.)

Dean of Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital

Page 14

2 สมมาราธาส มาสกอกน้อย ng-ammir 10700



Ten -se 2419 2667-72 Twoms +66 2411 6162

# คณะกรรมการจริยธรรมการวิจัยในคน คณะแพทยศาสตร์ศิริราชพยาบาช เอกชารรับรองโครงการวิจัย

manman Si 437/2013

**ชื่อโครงการภาษาไทย** : การศึกษาปัญหาความบกพร่องพางการรู้คือและอาการจัดประสาทของผู้บัวอโรคเนื้องอกสมองใน

ไรงพยาบาลศีริราช

วหัดโครงการ

: 278/2556(EC3)

ทั่วหน้าโครงการ / หน่วยงานที่สังกัด : นางกาวพรคาวา คีกุล / ภาควิชาจิตเวชศาสคร์

กนะแพทยศาสตร์ศิริราชพยาบาย มหาวิทยาถัยมหิดถ

สถานที่ทำวิจัย

: กละแพทอศาสตร์ที่วิวาชทอาบาย

เอกสารที่รับรอง

- แบบขอรับการพีชาธณาชากคณะกรรมการจริงธรรมการวิจังในคน คณะแพทธศาสตร์ที่รี่ราชพยายาก
- เอกสารขึ้นจะผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัย สำหรับผู้บ่วย
- เอกสารขึ้นจะผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจับ สำหรับ ญาติ
- หนังสือแสดงเพลนายินออนเข้าร่วมใครงการวิจัย สำหรับผู้ป่วย
- หนังสือแสดงเจตนายืน ยอมเข้าร่วมโครงการวิจัย สำหรับ ญาติ
- แบบบันทึกข้อมูลส่วนบุคคล
- 8. The Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA) หนึ่นภาษาไทย วันที่ 15 มีนาคม 2550 แก้ติโดย Solasince Henrungsoin, MD.
- Neuropsychiatric Inventory (NPI-12) 947/11/19/16/91098
- 10. ประวัติดีวิจัย

วันที่รับรอง : เสิงหาคม 2556

วันหมดอายุ : 31 กรกฎาคม 2557

คณะกรรมการจริงธรรมการวิจัยในคน คณะแพทยศาสตร์ศิริราชพยาบาล แพาวิทยาลัยมพิคม ลำเนินการให้การรับรอง ใครจการวิจัยตามแนวทางหลักจริยธรรมการวิจัยในคนที่เป็นสากล ได้แก่ Declaration of Helsinki, the Belmont Report, CIOMS Guidelines USS the International Conference on Harmonization in Good Clinical Practice (ICH-GCP).

(ศาสตราจารย์ และหยักญีงจ้ารูพิมพ์ สูงสว่าง) ประชาบคณะกรรมการจริงชรรมการวิจังในคน - 8 a.A. 2556

กรบาม

(ศาสคราชารย์กสีนิก นายเกทธ์อุคม ครินทร)

- 9 a.A. 2556 วันที่

คณบดี คณะแทกยศาสตร์ศิริราชพยาบาล

ทีมที่ที่หน่วยกับที่โรสพยายาดสีวิวาท 2542 ( 3,000 กลับ / มี.ฮ.55 / M ( Mai. 1002) 255

Porndara Teekun Appendices / 66

# **APPENDIX B**

2 WANGLANG Rd. BANGKOKNOI BANGKOK 16700



Tel. +66 2419 2667-72 Fax. +66 2411 8162

#### Approval of Amendment

### Siriraj Institutional Review Board

This document is a record of review and approval/ acceptance of a study protocol.

Protocol Title : THE STUDY OF COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT AND NEUROPSYCHIATRIC

SYMPTOMS IN BRAIN TUMOR PATIENTS AT SIRIRAJ HOSPITAL

Principal Investigator : Miss Pomdara Tecken

SIRB Protocol No. : 278/2556(EC3)

Type of document : Protocol Amendment

1) SIRB Submission Form Amendment 1, date 21 Feb 2014

- Decreased enrollment of subject from 71 to 43 persons

Date of Meeting : April 17, 2014

Date of Approval : April 17, 2014

This is to certify that Siriraj Institutional Review Board is in full Compliance with International Guidelines for Human Research Protection such as the Declaration of Helsinki, the Belmont Report, CIOMS Guidelines and the International Conference on Harmonization in Good Clinical Practice (ICH-GCP).

(Pro€ Jarupim Soongswang, M.D.)

Jary Swag g

Chairperson

2 4 APR 2014

date

### **APPENDIX C**





สำนักงานบัณฑิสวิทยาลัย สาขาคณะแพทยศาสตร์ศีริราชพยาบาล อาคารรักษ์สิ่งแวดลัยม ขึ้น ๓ เลขที่ ๒ ถนนพรานนก เขตเกงกอกน้อย กรุงเพพฯ ๑๐๗๐๐ โพร.๐-๒๔๑๓-๒๐๐๒ โพรสาร ๐-๒๔๑๙-๗๘๔๔

ที่ คอ catear.cb (คว.)/ จิดไชด์ วันที่ 💅 สิงหาคม ๒๕๕๖ เรื่อง ขอความอนุเคราะห์ให้นักศึกษาได้มาเก็บข้อมูล เพื่อประกอบการทำวิทยานิพนธ์



เรียน หัวหน้าภาควิชาศัลยศาสตร์ คณะแพทยศาสตร์ศิริราชพยาบาล มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล

ด้วย นางสาวพรดารา ที่กุล นักศึกษาบัณฑิตริทยาลัย มหาวิทยาลัยมหิตถ หลักสูทรปริญญาโท สาขาวิชาจิตวิทยาัศสินิก คณะแพทยศาสตร์ศิริราชพยาบาล กำลังทำวิทยานิพนธ์ เรื่อง "THE STUDY OF COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT AND NEUROPSYCHIATRIC SYMPTOMS IN BRAIN TUMOR PATIENTS AT SIRIRAL HOSPITAL" อยู่ในความควบคุมของ แต่นพลุวิทย์ เจริญศักดิ์ ซึ่งในการศึกษาวิจัยครั้งนี้นักศึกษามีความประสงค์ จะเก็บข้อมูลจากผู้ป่วยโรคเนื่องอกสบองจึงแครียมตัวก่อนผ่าศัด ณ OPD ศักชกรรม, พอผู้ป่วย เต่อ ปี ขึ้น ๔ (มิเคะวันคก), ขึ้น ๗ (มิเคะวันออก) ประสาทศักชศาสตร์ และพอผู้ป่วยพิเศษ โระพยาบาลศิริราช โดยใช้วิธีทำการ ประเมินโดยใช้แบบพดสอบเป็นรายบุคคล ตั้งแต่วันที่ ๒๒ สิงหาคม ๒๕๕๖ ถึงวันที่ ๒๖ กุมภาพันธ์ ๒๕๕๗

บัณฑิตวิทยาลัย จึงโคร์ขอความกรุณาจากท่านโปรตอนุเคราะห์ให้นักศึกษาได้เก็บข้อมูล เพื่อประกอบ การทำวิทยานีพบธ์พามที่เห็นสมควรด้วย จักเป็นพระคุณยิ่ง

Deb word

(ศาสตราจารย์ นพ.บรรจง มใหลวริยะ)

คณบดีบัณฑิตวิทยาลัย

Buy Marking was on Many of the

ค.ท่า.สุดกร โรชนนินทร์ หัวหน้าภาควิชาศักษาเพศร์ 1.6 ส.ศ. 2556

พิดต่ออาจารย์ผู้ควบคุมวิทยานิพนธ์ ผค.นพ.สุวิทธ์ เจริญศักดิ์ โพรศัพท์ ๑๗๑-๕๒๒-๙๙๙๘

Recorder trustrustrustration to achieve

# APPENDIX D

เอกสารหมายเลข 3ก

# เลกสารขึ้แจงผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัย/ลาสาสมัคร

(Participant Information Sheet)

ในเอกสารนี้อาจมีข้อความที่ท่านอ่านแล้วยังไม่เข้าใจ โปรคสอบถามหัวหน้าใครงการวิจัย หรือผู้แทนให้ช่วขอธิบาธจนกว่าจะเข้าใจดี ท่านอาจจะขอเอกสารนี้กลับไปอ่านที่บ้านเพื่อปรึกษา หารือกับญาติพี่น้อง เพื่อนสนิท แพทย์ประจำคัวของท่าน หรือแพทย์ท่านอื่น เพื่อช่วยในการ ตัดสินใจเข้าร่วมการวิจัย

ชื่อโครงการวิจัย การศึกษาปัญหาด้านการรู้คิดและอาการจิตประสาทของผู้ป่วยเนื้องอกสมองใน โรงพยาบาลศีริราช

ชื่อพัวหน้าโครงการวิจัย นางสาวทรคารา ตี้กุล สถานที่วิจัย คณะแพทยศาสตร์ศีริราชพยาบาล มหาวิทธาลัยมหิดล สถานที่ทำงานและหมายเลขโทรศัพท์ของหัวหน้าโครงการวิจัยที่คิดต่อได้ทั้งในและนอกเวลาราชการ ภาควิชาจิดเวชศาสตร์ คณะแพทยศาสตร์ศีริราชพยาบาล หมายเลขโทรศัพท์ 089-1152779 ผู้สนับสนุนทุนวิจัย -

ระยะเวลาในการวิจัย 10 เดือน

ที่มาของโครงการวิจัย โดวงการวิจัยนี้จัดทำขึ้นเพื่อศึกษาปัญหาด้านการรู้คิดและอาการจัดประสาทของ ผู้ป่วยโรคเนื้องอกสมองในโรงพยาบาลศีริราช เนื่องจากโรคเนื้องอกสมองส่งผลกระทบต่อตัวผู้ป่วยทั้งทางด้าน ว่างกายและจิตใจรวมไปถึงอาจก่อให้เกิดอาการทางจัดประสาทได้ งานวิจัยส่วนใหญ่มักทำในต่างประเทศซึ่ง อาจมีความแตกต่างจากข้อมูลในประเทศไทย งานวิจัยนี้จึงทำการสำรวจปัญหาด้านการรู้คิดและอาการทาง จัดประสาทของผู้ป่วยโรคเนื้องอกสมองคนไทย และศึกษาความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างปัจจัยส่วนบุคคลและอาการ ของโรคที่มีผลต่อปัญหาด้านการรู้คิดและอาการทางจัดประสาทเพื่อเป็นประโยชน์ในการดูแลรักษาผู้ป่วย โดยในงานวิจัยนี้ได้เก็บข้อมูลจากผู้เข้าร่วมวิจัย 5 ส่วน คือ แบบสอบถามข้อมูลทั่วไป แบบประเมินความ รู้สึกตัวของ Glasgow Coma Scale แบบทอสอบสภาพสมองเบื้องดันฉบับภาษาไทย (MMSE-Thai 2002) แบบสอบถามประเมินพุทธิปัญญา Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA) ฉบับภาษาไทย และ แบบทอสอบ Neuropsychiatric Inventory

วัตอุประสงค์ของโครงการวิจัย เพื่อพราบบัญหาด้านการรู้คิดและอาการจิตประสาทของผู้ป่วยเนื้องขก สมองในโรงพยาบาลศิริราช เพื่อศึกษาความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างบัจจัยส่วนบุคคล อาการของโรคที่มีความสัมพันธ์ กับบัญหาด้านการรู้คิดและอาการจิตประสาทของผู้ป่วยโรคเนื้องอกสมอง

Turadistribummilia Leanning (1980) 1787 2556 (BC3) 1886 (BC3) (BC3)

south the state of the state of

ท่านได้รับเชิญให้เข้าร่วมการวิจัยนี้เนื่องจาก เป็นบุคคลที่มีคุณสมบัติตามเกณฑ์คัดเลียกเข้า ศึกษาวิจัย คือ ท่านเป็นเนื้องอกสมองที่มีอายุ 18-80 ปี ซึ่งมีความสามารถในการทำทศสอบและยินยอมเข้า ร่วมงานวิจัย

# จะมีผู้ร่วมวิจัย/อาสาสมัครนี้ทั้งสิ้นประมาณ 71 คน

หากท่านดัดสินใจเข้าร่วมการวิจัยแล้ว จะมีขั้นตอนการวิจัยดังต่อไปนี้คือ ผู้วิจัยหรือผู้ช่วยวิจัยจะทำ การเก็บข้อมูลจากท่านหรือผู้ดูแลของท่านโดยแจ้งวัดกุประสงค์ ประโยชน์ของการวิจัย และข้อมูลการพิทักษ์ สิทธิ์ให้พราบ เมื่อท่านยินดีเข้าร่วมวิจัยแล้ว จึงเริ่มตอบถามข้อมูลจากผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัยตามแบบสอบถาม ข้อมูลทั่วไปจนครบถ้วนซึ่งใช้เวลาประมาณ 5 นาที โดยข้อมูลในส่วนของโรคเนื้องขกตมขงขาจต้องมีการ สิบค้นจากเวขระเบียน จากนั้นจึงเริ่มทำแบบทดลอบทั้ง 4 ชุด รวมระยะเวลา ประมาณ 40 นาที รวม ระยะเวลาที่ใช้ในเข้าร่วมวิจัยทั้งหมดประมาณ 45 นาที ซึ่งกระบวนการทั้งหมดนี้จะทำให้เสร็จในวันเดียวกัน แต่ออ่างไรก็ตามหากผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัยมีอาการเหนื่อยล้าระหว่างการประเมิน ผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัยมีสิทธิ์ที่จะขอ ทักการประเมินได้ รวมทั้งการดำเนินการเก็บข้อมูลนี้จะขอดวามร่วมมือตามเวลาที่เหมาะสม โดยไม่รบกวน ช่วงเวลาทักผ่อนของผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัย

ความเสี่ยงที่อาจจะเกิดขึ้นเมื่อเข้าร่วมการวิจัย เนื่องจากเป็นการทำวิจัยโดยให้ทำแบบทดสอบเป็น รายบุคคลซึ่งมีโอกาสที่จะเกิดเหตุการณ์ไม่พึงประสงศ์น้อยมาก นอกจากนี้การใช้เวลาในการทำทดสอบ ประมาณ 45 นาที อาจทำให้ผู้เข้าร่วมวิจัยรู้สึกเหนื่อย เมื่อยล้าจากการทำแบบประเมินได้

หากมีข้อสงสัยที่จะตอบถามเกี่ยวข้องกับการวิจัย หรือหากเกิดการบาดเจ็บและสดข้างเดียง ที่ไม่พึงประสงค์จากการวิจัย ท่านสามารถติดต่อ นางสาวทรดารา ที่กุล หมายเลยโทรศัพท์ 089-1152779

ประโยชน์ที่คิดว่าจะได้รับจากการวิจัย ท่านอาจไม่ได้รับประโยชน์โดยตรง แต่ผลการวิจัยที่ได้จะ เป็นประโยชน์ต่อวิชาชีพ คือเป็นข้อมูลพื้นฐานสำหรับผู้ที่มีความสนใจศึกษาวิจัยเพิ่มเติมเกี่ยวกับปัญหาด้าน การรู้คิดและอาการจิตประสาทในผู้ป่วยโรคเนื้องอกสมองเกี่ยวกับบัญหาดังกล่าวที่อาจเกิดขึ้น งานวิจัยเพื่อวางแนวทางในการดูแลผู้ป่วยโรคเนื้องอกสมองเกี่ยวกับบัญหาดังกล่าวที่อาจเกิดขึ้น

ค่าตอบแทนที่ผู้ร่วมวิจัข/ลาสาสมัครจะได้รับ
คำใช้จ่ายที่ผู้ร่วมวิจัย/อาสาสมัครจะคัดงรับผิดชอบเอง

หากมีข้อมูลเพิ่มเดิมทั้งด้านประโยชน์และโทษที่เกี่ยวข้องกับการวิจัยนี้ ผู้วิจัยจะแจ้งให้ทราบ โดยรวดเร็วและไม่ปิดบัง

ข้อมูลส่วนตัวของผู้ร่วมวิจัย/อาสาสมัคร จะถูกเก็บรักษาไว้เป็นความลับและจะไม่เปิดเผยต่อ สาธารณะเป็นรายบุคคล แต่จะรายงานผลการวิจัยเป็นข้อมูลส่วนรวมโดยไม่สามารถระบุข้อมูล รายบุคคลได้ ข้อมูลของผู้ร่วมวิจัย/อาสาสมัครเป็นรายบุคคลอาจมีคณะบุคคลบางกลุ่มเข้ามา ครวจสอบได้ เช่น ผู้ให้หุนวิจัย ผู้กำกับดูแลการวิจัย สถาบันหรือองค์กรของรัฐที่มีหน้าที่ครวจสอบ รวมถึงคณะกรรมการจริยธรรมการวิจัยในคน เป็นคัน โดยไม่ละเมิดสิทธิของผู้ร่วมวิจัพจาสาสมัคร ในการรักษาความลับเกินขอบเขตที่กฎหมายอนุญาดไว้

ผู้ร่วมวิจัย/ชาสาสมัครมีสิทธิ์ถอนด้วยอกจากโครงการวิจัยเมื่อใดก็ได้ โดยไม่ต้องแจ้งให้ พราบล่วงหน้า และการไม่เข้าร่วมการวิจัยหรือถอนตัวออกจากโครงการวิจัยนี้ จะไม่มีผลกระพบต่อ การบริการและการรักษาที่สมควรจะได้รับตามมาตรฐานแต่ประการใด

หากท่านได้รับการปฏิบัติที่ไม่ครงตามที่ได้ระบุไว้ในเอกสารขึ้แจงนี้ ท่านสามารถร้องเรียน ไปยังประธานคณะกรรมการจริยธรรมการวิจัยในคนได้ที่สำนักงานคณะกรรมการจริยธรรมการวิจัย ในคน อาคารเฉลิมพระเกียรติ ๘๐ พรรษา ๕ ธันวาคม ๒๕๕๐ ขั้น 2 โทร.0 2419 2867-72 โทรสาร 0 2411 0162

ลงชื่อ	.ผู้ร่วมวิจัย/ชาสาสมัคร
(	)
วันที่	



### **APPENDIX E**

# หนังสีลแสดงเจตนายินขอมเข้าร่วมการวิจัย (Consent Form)

lans				-
vena	пом	ALT SI	MRT.	-378

	วันที เดือน พ.ศ
ข้าพเจ้า	 ชายุนี้
	รหัสไปรษณีย์
โทรศัพท์	

ขอแสดงเจตนาอินยอมเข้าร่วมโครงการวิจัยเรื่อง การศึกษาบัญหาด้านการรู้คิดและอาการจิต ประสาทของผู้ป่วยเนื้องอกสมองในโรงพยาบาลศีริราช

โดยข้าพเจ้าได้รับพราบรายละเอียดเกี่ยวกับพี่มาและจุดมุ่งหมายในการทำวิจัย รายละเอียด ขั้นตอนค่าง ๆ พี่จะต้องปฏิบัติหรือได้รับการปฏิบัติ ประโยชน์ที่คาดว่าจะได้รับของการวิจัย และความ เสี่ยงที่อาจจะเกิดขึ้นจากการเข้าร่วมการวิจัย รวมทั้งแนวทางป้องกันและแก้ไขหากเกิดขันตรายขึ้น จะ ไม่มีค่าใช้จ่ายที่ข้าพเจ้าจะต้องรับผิดชอบจ่ายเองและโครงการนี้ไม่มีผลดอบแทน โดยได้อ่านข้อความที่ มีรายละเอียดอยู่ในเอกสารชี้แจงผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัยโดยตลอด อีกทั้งยังได้รับคำอธิบายและตอบข้อ สงสัยจากหัวหน้าโครงการวิจัยเป็นที่เรียบร้อยแล้ว

ข้าพเจ้าจึงสมัครใจเข้าร่วมในโครงการวิจัยนี้

หากข้าพเจ้ามีข้อข้องใจเกี่ยวกับขั้นตอนของการวิจัย หรือหากเกิดผลข้างเคียงที่ไม่พึงประสงค์ จากการวิจัยขึ้นกับข้าพเจ้า ข้าพเจ้าจะสามารถติดต่อกับ นางสาวพรดารา ที่กุล สถานที่ทำงานและหมายเลข โทรศัพท์ของหัวหน้าโครงการวิจัยที่ต่อได้ทั้งในและนอกเวลาราชการ: ภาควิชาจิตเวชศาสตร์ คณะแพทยศาสตร์ศิริ ราชพยาบาล หมายเลขโทรศัพท์ 069-1152779

หากข้าพเจ้าได้รับการปฏิบัติไม่ตรงตามที่ระบุไว้ในเอกสารขึ้นจงผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัย ข้าพเจ้า สามารถติดต่อกับประธานคณะกรรมการจริยธรรมการวิจัยในคนได้ที่ สำนักงานคณะกรรมการจริยธรรม การวิจัยในคน อาคารเฉลิมพระเกียรติ ๘๐ พรรษา ๕ อันวาคม ๒๕๕๐ ขั้น 2 โพร.0 2419 2667-72 โพรสาร 0 2411 0162

ข้าพเจ้าได้ทราบถึงสิทธิ์ที่ข้าพเจ้าจะได้รับข้อมูลเพิ่มเดิมทั้งทางด้านประโยชน์และโทษจากการ เข้าร่วมการวิจัย และสามารถถอนตัวหรืองดเข้าร่วมการวิจัยได้ทุกเมื่อโดยไม่ต้องแจ้งล่วงหน้าหรือระบุ เหตุผล โดยจะไม่มีผลกระทบต่อการบริการและการรักษาพยาบาลที่ข้าพเจ้าจะได้รับต่อไปในอนาคด และยินขอมให้ผู้วิจัยใช้ข้อมูลส่วนตัวของข้าพเจ้าที่ได้รับจากการวิจัย แต่จะไม่เผยแพร่ต่อสาธารณะเป็น รายบุคคล โดยจะนำเสนลเป็นข้อมูลโดยรวมจากการวิจัยเท่านั้น

> รับรองให้คำนักการวิจัย โดยกว่ายจริงการวิจัย เพื่อโดรงการ ... 7 3 / 2.5.5.6 (EC 3 ) COA No.St. ปี.ค. 7 3 / 2.55.6

ข้าพเจ้าได้เข้าใจข้อความในเอกสารซี้แจงผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัย และหนังสือแสดงเจตนาชินขอมนี้ โดยศลอดแล้ว จึงลงลายมือชื่อไว้

ลงชื่อ	ยู้ร่วมวิจัย/อาสาสมัคร	
(	) วันที่	
		ใครงการวิจัย
(	) วันที่	

ในกรณีผู้ร่วมวิจัย/อาสาสมัคร อ่านหนังสือไม่ออก มีพยานซึ่งไม่มีส่วนได้เสียอยู่ด้วยตลอดระยะเวลาที่มีการให้ ข้อมูลและผู้ร่วมวิจัยเอาสาสมัครหรือผู้แทนโดยขอบธรรมให้ความอินยอมเข้าร่วมการวิจัย พยานขอยืนยันว่าข้อมูล ในหนังสือแสดงเจตนายินยอมหรือข้อมูลที่ได้รับและเอกสารขึ้นได้รับการอธิบายอย่างถูกต้อง และผู้ร่วมวิจัย/ อาสาสมัครหรือผู้แทนโดยขอบธรรมแสดงว่าเข้าใจรายละเจียดต่างๆ หร้อมทั้งให้ความยินยอมโดยสมัครใจ จึงได้ องลายมีอชื่อไว้เป็นพยาน

องชื่ยา	พยาน/
()	วันที่

### **APPENDIX F**

เอกสารหมายเลส 3ก

เอกสารขึ้แจงผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัย/อาสาสมัคร (ญาศิ)

(Participant Information Sheet)

ในเอกสารนี้อาจมีข้อความที่ท่านอ่านแล้วอังไม่เข้าใจ โปรดสอบถามหัวหน้าโครงการวิจัย หรือผู้แทนให้ช่วยอธิบายจนกว่าจะเข้าใจดี ท่านอาจจะขอเอกสารนี้กลับไปอ่านที่บ้านเพื่อปรีกษา หารือกับญาติพี่น้อง เพื่อนสนิท แพทย์ประจำด้วของท่าน หรือแพทธ์ท่านอื่น เพื่อช่วยในการ ตัดสืบใจเข้าร่วมการวิจัย

ชื่อโครงการวิจัย การศึกษาปัญหาด้านการรู้ดีตและอาการจิตประสาทของผู้ป่วยเนื้องอกสมองใน โรงพยาบาลศิริราช

ชื่อหัวหน้าโครงการวิจัย นางสาวพรดารา ตี้กุล สถานที่วิจัย คณะแพทยศาสตร์ศิริราชพยาบาล มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล สถานที่ทำงานและหมายเลขโทรศัพท์ของหัวหน้าโครงการวิจัยที่คิดต่อได้ทั้งในและนอกเวลาราชการ ภาควิชาจิตเวลศาสตร์ คณะแพทยศาสตร์ศิริราชพยาบาล หมายเลขโทรศัพท์ 089-1152779 ลัสนับสนุนทุนวิจัย -

ระยะเวลาในการวิจัย 10 เกียน

พื้มาของโครงการวิจัย โครงการวิจัยนี้จัดทำขึ้นเพื่อศึกษาปัญหาด้านการรู้คิดและอาการจิตประสาทของ ผู้ป่วยโรคเนื้องอกสมองในโรงพยาบาลศีริราช เนื่องจากโรคเนื้องอกสมองล่งผลกระทบต่อตัวผู้ป่วยทั้งตางด้าน ร่างกายและจิตใจรวมไปถึงอาจก่อให้เกิดอาการทางจิตประสาทได้ งานวิจัยส่วนใหญ่มักทำในต่างประเทศซึ่ง อาจมีความแตกต่างจากข้อมูลในประเทศไทย งานวิจัยนี้จึงทำการต่ารวจปัญหาด้านการรู้คิดและอาการทาง จิตประสาทของผู้ป่วยโรคเนื้องอกสมองคนไทย และศึกษาความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างบัจจัยส่วนบุคคลและอาการ ของโรคที่มีผลต่อปัญหาด้านการรู้คิดและอาการทางจิตประสาทเพื่อเป็นประโยชน์ในการดูแลรักษาผู้ป่วย โดยในงานวิจัยนี้ได้เก็บข้อมูลจากผู้เข้าร่วมวิจัย 5 ส่วน คือ แบบสอบถามข้อมูลทั่วไป แบบประเมินความ รู้สึกตัวของ Glasgow Coma Scale แบบทอสอบสภาทสมองเบื้องด้นฉบับภาษาไทย (MMSE-Thai 2002) แบบสอบถามประเมินทุทธิบัญญา Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA) ขบับภาษาไทย และ แบบทอสอบ Neuropsychiatric Inventory

วัตถุประสงค์ของโครงการวิจัย เพื่อทราบบัญหาด้านการรู้คิดและอาการจิตประสาทของผู้ปรอเนื้องอก สมองในโรงพยาบาลศิริราช เพื่อศึกษาความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างบัจจัยส่วนบุศศล อาการของโรคที่มีความสัมพันธ์ กับบัญหาด้านการรู้คิดและอาการจิตประสาทของผู้ปรอโรคเนื้องอกสมอง

tuned with the months to the state of the st

MARTINELINAN 30 SUR 2 48181/2555

พ่านได้รับเชิญให้เข้าร่วมการวิจัยนี้เนื่องจาก ท่านเป็นญาติของบุคคลที่มีคุณสมบัติตามเกณฑ์คัดเลือก เข้าศึกษาวิจัย คือ ผู้เป็นเนื้องอกสมองที่มีชายุ 18-80 ปี ซึ่งมีความสามารถในการทำทดสอบและยินยอมเข้า ร่วมงานวิจัย

# จะมีผู้ร่วมวิจัย/อาสาสมัครนี้ทั้งสิ้นประมาณ 71 คน

หากท่านคัดสินใจเข้าร่วมการวิจัยแล้ว จะมีขั้นตอนการวิจัยดังต่อไปนี้คือ ผู้วิจัยหรือผู้ช่วยวิจัยจะทำ
การเก็บข้อมูลจากท่านหรือผู้ดูแลของท่านโดยแจ้งวัตถุประสงค์ ประโยชน์ของการวิจัย และข้อมูลการพิทักษ์
สิทธิ์ให้ทราบ เมื่อท่านอินดีเข้าร่วมวิจัยแล้ว จึงเวิ่มสอบถามข้อมูลจากผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัยสามแบบสอบถาม
ข้อมูลทั่วไปจนครบถ้วนซึ่งใช้เวลาประมาณ 5 นาที โดยข้อมูลในส่วนของโรคเนื้องอกสมองอาจด้องมีการ
สืบค้นจากเรชระเบียน จากนั้นจึงเริ่มทำแบบทดสอบทั้ง 4 ชุด รวมระยะเวลา ประมาณ 40 นาที รวม
ระยะเวลาที่ใช้ในเข้าร่วมวิจัยทั้งหมดประมาณ 45 นาที ซึ่งกระบวนการทั้งหมดนี้จะทำให้เสร็จในวันเดียวกัน
แต่อย่างไรก็ตามหากผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัยมีอาการเหนื่อยล้าระหว่างการประเมิน ผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัยมีสิทธิ์ที่จะขอ
ทักการประเมินใต้ รวมทั้งการลำเนินการเก็บข้อมูลนี้จะขอดวามร่วมมีอสามเวลาที่เหมาะสม โดยไม่รบกวน
ข่างเวลาพักผ่อนของผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัย

ความเสี่ยงที่อาจจะเกิดขึ้นเมื่อเข้าร่วมการวิจัย เนื่องจากเป็นการทำวิจัยโดยให้ทำแบบทดสอบเป็น รายบุคคลซึ่งมีโอกาสที่จะเกิดเหตุการณ์ไม่พึงประสงค์น้อยมาก นอกจากนี้การใช้เวลาในการทำทดสอบ ประมาณ 45 นาที อาจทำให้ผู้เข้าร่วมวิจัยรู้สึกเหนื่อย เมื่อยล้าจากการทำแบบประเมินได้

หากท่านไม่เข้าร่วมในโครงการวิจัยนี้ ท่านก็จะได้รับการตรวจเพื่อการวินิจจัยและรักษาโรค ของท่านตามวิธีการที่เป็นมาตรฐานคือ..........ได้รับการรักษาตามปกติ คือ การผ่าตัด.......

หากมีข้อสงสัยที่จะสอบถามเกี่ยวข้องกับการวิจัย หรือหากเกิดการบาดเจ็บและผลข้างเคียง ที่ไม่พึงประสงค์จากการวิจัย ท่านสามารถติดต่อ นางสาวหรดาวา ตี้กุด หมายเลขโทรศัพท์ 089-1152779

ประโยชน์ที่คิดว่าจะได้รับจากการวิจัย ท่านอาจไม่ได้รับประโยชน์โดยตรง แค่ผลการวิจัยที่ได้จะ เป็นประโยชน์ต่อวิชาชีพ คือเป็นข้อมูลพื้นฐานลำหรับผู้ที่มีความสนใจศึกษาวิจัยเพิ่มเติมเที่ยวกับปัญหาด้าน การรู้คิดและอาการจิตประสาทในผู้ป่วยโรคเนื้องอกสมองหรือโรคที่คล้าขคลึงกัน และนำความรู้ที่ได้จาก งานวิจัยเพี่ยวางแนวทางในการดูแลผู้ป่วยโรคเนื้องอกสมองเกี่ยวกับปัญหาดังกล่าวที่ชาจเกิดขึ้น

คำตอบแทนที่ผู้ร่วมวิจัย/อาสาสมัครจะได้รับไม่มี	
ค่าใช้จ่ายที่ตั้ร่วมวิจัย/อาสาสมัครจะด้องรับผิดชอบเองไม่มี	

หากมีข้อมูลเพิ่มเดิมทั้งด้านประโยชน์และโทษที่เกี่ยวข้องกับการวิจัยนี้ ผู้วิจัยจะแจ้งให้ทราบ โดยรวดเร็วและไม่ปัดบัง

ข้อมูลส่วนตัวของผู้ร่วมวิจัย/อาสาสมัคร จะถูกเก็บรักษาไว้เป็นความลับและจะไม่เปิดเผยต่อ สาธารณะเป็นรายบุคคล แต่จะรายงานผลการวิจัยเป็นข้อมูลส่วนรวมโดยไม่สามารถระบุข้อมูล รายบุคคลได้ ข้อมูลของผู้ร่วมวิจัย/อาสาสมัครเป็นรายบุคคลอาจมีคณะบุคคลบางกลุ่มเข้ามา ตรวจสอบได้ เช่น ผู้ให้ทุนวิจัย ผู้กำกับดูแลการวิจัย สถาบันหรือองค์กรของรัฐที่มีหน้าที่ครวจสอบ รวมถึงคณะกรรมการจริยธรรมการวิจัยในคน เป็นคัน โดยไม่ละเมิดสิทธิของผู้ร่วมวิจัย/อาสาสมัคร ในการรักษาความลับเกินขอบเขตที่กฎหมายอนุญาดไว้

ผู้ร่วมวิจัย/อาสาสมัครมีสิทธิ์ถอนตัวออกจากโครงการวิจัยเมื่อใดก็ได้ โคยไม่ต้องแจ้งให้ ทราบส่วงหน้า และการไม่เข้าร่วมการวิจัยหรือถอนตัวออกจากโครงการวิจัยนี้ จะไม่มีผลกระทบต่อ การบริการและการรักษาที่สมควรจะได้รับตามมาตรฐานแค่ประการใด

หากท่านได้รับการปฏิบัติที่ไม่ตรงตามที่ได้ระบุไว้ในเอกสารขึ้นจงนี้ ท่านสามารถร้องเรียน ไปยังประธานคณะกรรมการจริยธรรมการวิจัยในคนได้ที่สำนักงานคณะกรรมการจริยธรรมการวิจัย ในคน อาคารเฉลิมพระเกียรติ ๘๐ พรรษา ๕ ธันวาคม ๒๕๕๐ ขั้น 2 โพร.0 2419 2867-72 โทรสาร 0 2411 0162

ลงชื่อ	ผู้ร่วมวิจัย(ผู้คูแลผู้ป่วย)
(	)
วันที่	



Porndara Teekun Appendices / 76

#### APPENDIX G

	หนังสือแสดงเจตนาชินขอมเข้าร่วมการวิจัย (ญาติ)	เลกสารหมายเลข 3ข
	(Consent Form)	
	วันที่เดียน	พ.ศ
ข้าพเจ้า		ขายขี
ขต/ชำเภอ		ปรษณีฮ์
ทรศัพท์		

ขอนสดงเจตนายินขอมเข้าร่วมโครงการวิจัยเรื่อง การศึกษาปัญหาด้านการรู้คิดและอาการจิด ประสาทของผู้ป่วยเนื่องอกสมองในโรงพยาบาลดีวิราช

โดยข้าพเจ้าได้รับทราบรายละเอียดเกี่ยวกับที่มาและจุดมุ่งหมายในการทำวิจัย รายละเอียด ขั้นคอนต่างๆ ที่จะต้องปฏิบัติหรือได้รับการปฏิบัติ ประโยชน์ที่ศาคว่าจะได้รับของการวิจัย และความ เสี่ยงที่อาจจะเกิดขึ้นจากการเข้าร่วมการวิจัย รวมทั้งแนวทางป้องกันและแก้ไขหากเกิดอันตรายขึ้น จะ ใม่มีค่าใช้จ่ายที่ข้าพเจ้าจะต้องรับผิดชอบจ่ายเองและโครงการนี้ไม่มีผลตอบแทน โดยได้อ่านข้อความที่ มีรายละเขียดอยู่ในเอกสารขึ้นจงผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัยโดยตลอด อีกทั้งขังได้รับคำอธิบายและตอบข้อ สงสัยจากหัวหน้าโครงการวิจัยเป็นที่เรียบร้อยแล้ว

ข้าพเจ้าจึงสมัครใจเข้าร่วมในโครงการวิจัยนี้

หากข้าพเจ้ามีข้อข้องใจเกี่ยวกับขั้นตอนของการวิจัย หรือหากเกิดผลข้างเคียงที่ไม่พึงประสงค์ จากการวิจัยขึ้นกับข้าพเจ้า ข้าพเจ้าจะสามารถติดต่อกับ นางสาวทรดารา ที่กุล สถานที่ทำงานและหมายเลข โทรศัพท์ของหัวหน้าโครงการวิจัยที่ต่อได้ทั้งในและนอกเวลาราชการ: ภาศวิชาจิตเวขศาสตร์ คณะแพทยศาสตร์ที่ริ ราชพยาบาล หมายเลขโทรศัพท์ 089-1152779

หากข้าพเจ้าได้รับการปฏิบัติไม่ตรงตามที่ระบุไว้ในเอกสารชี้แจงผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัย ข้าพเจ้า สามารถติดต่อกับประธานคณะกรรมการจริยธรรมการวิจัยในคนได้ที่ สำนักงานคณะกรรมการจริยธรรม การวิจัยในคน ขาดารเฉลิมพระเกียรติ ๘๐ พรรษา ๕ ธันวาคม ๒๕๕๐ ขั้น 2 โทร.0 2419 2667-72 โทรสาร 0 2411 0162

ข้าพเจ้าได้พราบถึงสิทธิ์ที่ข้าพเจ้าจะได้รับข้อมูลเพิ่มเติมทั้งทางด้านประโยชน์และโทษจากการ เข้าร่วมการวิจัย และสามารถถอนด้วหรืองดเข้าร่วมการวิจัยได้ทุกเมื่อโดยไม่ต้องแจ้งล่วงหน้าหรือระบุ เหตุผล โดยจะไม่มีผลกระทบต่อการบริการและการรักษาพยาบาลที่ข้าพเจ้าจะได้รับต่อไปในอนาคต และยืนขอมให้ผู้วิจัยใช้ข้อมูลส่วนด้วของข้าพเจ้าที่ได้รับจากการวิจัย แต่จะไม่เผยแพร่ต่อสาธารณะเป็น รายบุคคล โดยจะนำเสนอเป็นข้อมูลโดยรวมจากการวิจัยเท่านั้น

> โบระสโตรแกรราชีย โดยหน้ายงรับอานุมกระวัชนใน รูปั่นโดยการ 4 7 7 7 0 1 3 COA No.St.

ข้าพเจ้าได้เข้าใจข้อความในเอกสาร	ชี้แจงผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัย	และหนังสือแสคงเจตนาธินธอมนี้
โดยตลอดแล้ว จึงลงลายมือชื่อไว้		

ลงชื่อ		
(	) วันที่	
a.da	ยู่ให้ข้อมูลและขอความยินยอม/หัวหน้าใส	ลรงการวิจัย
	) วันที่	

Porndara Teekun Appendices / 78

# APPENDIX H

1

						เลขที่	
		ແນນນ້ຳ	นทีกข้	้อมูลส่วนเ	luus		
1.098	0	ชาย	0	দাট্রিব			
2. ชายุ ปี							
<ol> <li>ระดับการศึกษา</li> </ol>		ในได้รับการศึกษา			ประสมศึกษา		
		มัธยมศึกษา			ชนุกสีญญา		
	۵	ส้อแต่เป็ญญาศรีขึ้	ฟฟ	P	Tunnel Lemni	ที่ตำเนินการให้อ ระจายอรูวอฏารุวิจัยในคน	***
<ol> <li>คำแหน่งเนื้องอกในสมา</li> </ol>	54			Con land	THE STATE OF THE S	am 4/8/25	5.6 (EC 3)
Spices brown for the Market Spices Brown State State Spices Spice		Complete pole		and the same of	Para Shada	Controller	
5. ชนาคเนื้องอก							
6. ประมากของเนื้องลก	Q P	rimary brain tumor		☐ Sec	ondary brain tu	mor.	
	□ s	ingle brain tumor		☐ Mul	tiple brain tumo	r	
7. Complication Comort	bidity	Bleed		☐ NPF	4	☐ Compress	
		Brain edem	0	☐ Setz	ture		
<ol> <li>การรักษาที่เคยให้รับก่อ</li> </ol>	กมหน้านี้	□ 1±0 □ 67	=¥			-	
9. ประวัติการเกิดโรคทางใ	inur.	□ bai □ 0 s	:ų				

	1000000		
440	1078 5155	100	No.
10 B	n Kildern	radaa.	原行物

🔾 ៤៨ 🔾 នី១៧ ......

# การประเมินความสามารถในการรู้ดัว

Table 1: THE GLASGOW COMA SCALE AND SCORE

Feature	Scale Responses	Score Notation
Eye opening	Spontaneous	4
	To apeach	3
	To pain	2
	None	1
Verbal response	Orientated	5
	Confused conversation	4
	Words (inappropriate)	3
	Sounds (incomprehensible)	2
	None	1
Best motor response	Obey commands	6
***************************************	Localise pain	5
	Flexion - Normal	4
	- Abnormal	3
	Extend	2
	None	1
TOTAL COMA 'SCORE'		3/15 - 15/15

รับรองให้สาเรียกระที่จำไหน โดยพร้ายที่เกราะการที่จำไหน โดยพร้ายที่ เกราะการที่ เกราะการที่ โดยพร้ายที่ โดยพร้ายที

นบบทค	ndeu Mini – Mental State Examination : Thai version (MMS	E – Thai	2002)
1.	Orientation for time (5 ACMAN)	บันทึกส	ศักดอนไก้

1.	Orientation for time (5 ACMWW)	บันทึกค้าดอบไว้ทุกครั้ง	PEUUI
	(ตอบถูกช้อละ 1 คะแนน)	(ทั้งคำตอบที่ถูกและผิด)	
	1.1 วันนี้วันที่เท่าไร		
	1.2 วันนี้วันธะไร		
	1.3 เดียนนี้เดียเละไร		
	1.4 ปีนี้ปียะไร		
	1.5 ฤดูนี้ฤดูธะไร		
2.	Orientation for place (5 คะแนน) (ให้เดียกข้อใดข้อหนึ่ง)( 2.1 กรณีอยู่ที่ความพยาบาล	ดชบถูกข้อละ 1 คะแมน)	
	2.1.1 สถานที่ดวงนี้เรียกว่า อะไร <u>และซื่อ</u> ว่าอะไร		
	2.1.2 ขณะนี้ทำนอยูที่ขั้นที่เท่าใจของตัวอาคาร		
	2.1.3 ที่อยู่ในอำเภอ - เขตอะไร		
	2.1.4 ที่นี่จังหวัดขะใจ		
	2.1.5 ที่นี่ภาคธะไร		
	2.2 กรณีที่อยู่ที่บ้านของผู้ถูกทคสอบ		
	2.2.1 สถานที่สรงนี้เรียกว่าจะไร <u>และ</u> บ้านเลขที่อะไร		
	2.2.2 ที่นี่หมู่บ้าน หรือละแวก/รุ้มเข่าแกนนอะไร		
	2.2.3 ที่นี่อำเภอเซต/อะไร		
	2.2.4 ที่นี่จังหวัดละใช		
	2.2.5 พี่นี่ภาคระโร		



3. Registration (	3 คะแนน )				
ต่อในในี้เป็	ในการพดสอบความจัว อี	พิจัน4าบอกชื่อของ 3 อย่า	ห คุณ (คา , ยาย)	ตั้งใจพังให้ติน	E
เพราะจะบอกเพียงค	หั้งเดียว ไม่มีการบอกซ้ำ	าซีก เมื่อ ผม (คิซัน) ซูเ	ครบ ให้ คุณ(ตา,ชา	в)	
พูดทบทวบคามที่ใ	ค้อิน ให้ครบ ทั้ง 3 ซึ่	ล แด้วทยามจำไว้ให้ดี	เพียวดิจันจะถามช้ำ		
* การบอกซื้อแต่ต	อล้าใช้ท่างกันประมาณ	หนึ่งวินาที ค้องไม่ช้าหรือ	น้ำเกินไป (คชบถูก	าดำได้ กละเ	mut )
C	) menthi O แม่น้ำ	O 20%			
ในกรณีที่ทำแบบทร	ตอบช้ำภายใน 2 เดือน ใ	Mildendo			
(	) ค้นไม้ O weus	O anenuñ			
4. Attention/Ca	culation (5 Acustu)	(ให้เลือกข้อใคร้อนนึ่ง)			
<del>ข้อนี้เป็นการคื</del>	ลเลขในใจเพื่อทดสอบส	มาสิ คุณ (ดา,ยาย) คื	คเดขไบใจเป็นใหม่ ?		
ถ้าตอบคิดเป็	เท้ารัช 4.1 ถ้าคณคิดใน	iเป็นหรือในiคอบให้ทำข้อ	4.2		
	ไม่ใจเลา 100 ตั้ง สบชชา ได้ผลเท่าโรบชกมา			П	
			220 2020	cont. tel.	
มันศึกศ์	เดยบดัวเลชไปทุกครั้ง (ทั้	งคำเพยเพียกและผิด) ทำ	ทั้งหมด 5ครั้ง		
ล้าคบได้	1.2.หรือ3 แล้วคอบไม่ได้	รี ก็ติดความแบท่าที่ทำได้	ไม่คืองล้ายไปทำใช	4.2	
4.2 "四 (所	h) จะสะกดศึกว่า มะนาง	รให้คุณ (คา , ยาย) พื	งแล้วให้คุณ (ตา , ยา	el) senece	เลเลยเลยเลยเลยเลยเลยเลยเลยเลยเลยเลยเลยเล
หลังไม่ตัวแปก คำว่ามเ	ณาวสะกษว่า มธม้า-สรร	รอะ-พอหพู-ตระชา-วอนพ	นว ใหมคุณ(ตา,ยาย.	)สะกอกขยง	เล็จ ให้พีสซี
	520				
	9	JAR	34		
5. Recall (3 A)	:unana)				
เมื่อสักครูที่ไป	Notes 3 อย่างจำได้ใหม่	เมื่อรไรบ้าง" (คยบถูก 1	คำให้ 1 คะแนน )		
(	O ตยกไม้ O แม่น้ำ	Mat O			
		1	Learn affail con	อให้ตัวนักการวิธี กระชายระยบกา คระการ / 15 No.514 3.7 กระชา 1.5	

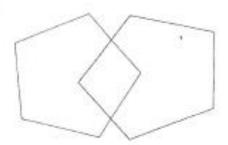
Porndara Teekun Appendices / 82

			(	(D)	รับรองให้สำเนิน โดยหน่ายจำยอง หลัดระการ	78/2556 (EC3)
Tun	รณีที่ทำแบบพลสอบข้ำภา	ายใน 2 เดียน ให้ใช้คำ	in .	C.E.	วันที่รับรอง	1 2 9 2558
	O MAN	O your O	รอยนศ์			
6.	Naming   2 newut)					
6.1	ยั่นดินสอให้ผู้ถูกพดสอง	เดูแด้วยามว่า				
	าของสิ่งนี้เขียกว่าละไขา					
6.2	ขึ้นาศิการัยมีอได้ผู้ถูกต	คสอบดูนด้วถามว่า				
	าของทั่งนี้เขียกว่าละไขา					
7.	Repetition (1 Azutru)	(พูดสามได้ถูกต้องได้	T ASIDAU)			
	คั้งใจพีงเณ (ดิจัน) เมื่อเ	เม (ดีจัน) ทุดรัยความ	นี้ แล้วให้คุณ (คา.ยาย)	เลียม เลาสะเดิน	หีลัน) จะบทกล่	จับงครั้งเดียว
	"ไดงใดร่จายไก้ไร"					
8.	Verbal command ( 3	result)				
	ข้อนี้พิงคำตั้ง "พิงค์ๆ นะ	ะเคี๋ยวแม (ดีสัน)จะส่งเ	าระดาษให้คุณ แล้วให้คุ	DL (87) , 678)	)	
	รับด้วยมือขวา พันครื่อ	กระคาษ แต้ววางไว้ที่	"(พื้น,โคืะ,เพียง)			
	ผู้พลสธบแสดงกระสาช	เปล่าขนาดประมาณ เ	e-4 ไม่มีรอยผับ ให้ผู้ถู	าทุสต์อับ		
0	รับด้วยเงื่องวา	O พันทั่ง	O วางไว้ทั่วพื้นเหื	হ,টোচথ)		
9.	Written command (1	คะแนน) ป็นตัวหนังสือ ต้องการ	ก็ได้คุณ (คา , ชาย) ซ่	าเมเด้วทำหา	u (พา , ธาธ)	จะอ่านออกเสียงเชื้อ
	ช่านในใจ					
	ผู้พลสอบและงาระลาษา	ที่เขียนว่า "หลับหาได้"	O พลับตาใต้			
10.	Writing (1 คะแนน) ซือนี้จะเป็นคำสั่งให้ ำคุณ	น (คา , ชาช) เซียน	ข้อความอะไรก็ก็ที่อ่านม	Božíševušei	มีความหมายม <i>:</i>	า 1าประโยคำ
		O ประโบคมีค	วามหมาธ			

11. Visuoconstruction (1 Acutul)

ข้อนี้เป็นคำตั้ง "จงวาดภาพให้เหมือนภาพตัวอย่าง"

(ในช่องว่างด้านขวาของภาพด้วอย่าง)





TREAL COGNITIVE ASSESSMENT (MOCA	OWI 2	วันที่ทำการกลทะน	- Million
TO THE PERSON OF	Secon, Trenting	เรียนาศักราชอนากาที่ 11.30 น. เหล	MORRIM
<b>4 3</b>			
(D)	[.] [.]	[] [	1 _/5
			[] _/3
อาการตามการตามการตามการตามการตามการตามการตามการตามการตามการตามการตามการตามการตามการตามการตามการตามการตามการตาม สมาภาพเหมือนที่สามารถตามการตามก			has .
ENTION produces to the following section of th	อนขาวเข้าสายทำลับ เพาะเข้าแนนออนเกิจใน	[]2189 []742	_/2
[]52	13941180621515	451114190511	- T
งาก 100 สมให้เกี่ยงๆที่เดม 7 [] 93 [] 86 อนถูก เพรีย เครื่อ ให้ 2 ความ	ร์ [] 79 พ.สซโดวส์เปลี่ยดและ (สัปลับธ	[] 72 [] 65 mass, efit laborator	_/3
IGUAGE Repeat : ขึ้นกุมสาราสารณ์ของเมื่องขึ้นกุลารเกษาใ เคาะเกติการณ์การเห็าอยู่หรือ เพื่อให้เกี่ยวการ	eluser []		_/2
hancy / นอกที่ที่ตั้งและเหลือโกรก กา Township ใน 1 เกลี	According	[ ](N ≥ H world	b)/1
RATION : เองอากมหนือนารหว่าง 2 ซึ่งเพ่น กล้าง-พัน : เป็นจะไม่	[] under Ernoru []	uniter- honorie	_/2
PROPERTY   Transposition   Tra	pari desan	Fine: lennystavely [] upulabedula	44 _/5 Krese
MIATION [] full [] des [] d	[]% [	]mad []int	1 /6
pereddias MD Version November 7, 2004 version 15 March 2007 translated by Solution Hemmingroje, MD. w. nacoustost, org	entel 200700	1	_/30



(NA)

8

#### A. Delusions

Does the patient have beliefs that you know are not true (for example, insisting that people are trying to harm him/her or steal from him/her)? Has he/she said that family members are not who they say they are or that the house is not their home? I'm not asking about mere suspiciousness; I am interested if the patient is convinced that these things are happening to him/her.

NO (If no, proceed to next screening question). YES (If yes, proceed to subquestions).

1.	Does the patient believe that he/she is in danger - that others are planning to hurt him/her?
2.	Does the patient believe that others are stealing from him/her?
3.	Does the patient believe that his/her spouse is having an affair?
4.	Does the patient believe that unwelcome guests are living in his/her house?
5,	Does the patient believe that his/her spouse or others are not who they claim to be?
6.	Does the patient believe that his/her house is not his/her home?
7.	Does the patient believe that family members plan to abandon him/her?
8.	Does the patient believe that television or magazine figures are actually present in the home? [Does he/she try to talk or interact with them?]
9.	Does the patient believe any other unusual things that I haven't asked about?

If the screening question is confirmed, determine the frequency and severity of the delusious.

Frequency:

- 1. Occasionally less than once per week.
- 2. Often about once per week.
- 3. Frequently several times per week but less than every day.
- 4. Very frequently once or more per day.

Severity:

- Mild debasions present but seem harmless and produce little distress in the patient.
- Moderate delusions are distressing and disruptive.
- Marked delusions are very disruptive and are a major source of behavioral disruption. (If PRN medications are prescribed, their use signals that the delusions are of marked severity.)

Distress:

How emotionally distressing do you find this behavior?

- 0. Not at all
- 1. Minimally
- 2. Mildly
- 3. Moderately
- 4. Severely
- 5. Very severely or extremely

NPI-12 - United States English services published



Porndara Teekun Appendices / 86

9

(NA) B. Hallucinations

Does the patient have hallucinations such as seeing false visions or hearing imaginary voices? Does he'she seem to see, hear or experience things that are not present? By this question we do not mean just mistaken beliefs such as stating that someone who has died is still alive; rather we are asking if the patient actually has abnormal experiences of sounds or visions.

NO (If no, proceed to next screening question). YES (If yes, proceed to subquestions).

ı.	Does the patient describe hearing voices or act as if he she hears voices?	
2	Does the patient talk to people who are not there?	
3.	Does the patient describe seeing things not seen by others or behave as if he/she	
	is seeing things not seen by others (people, animals, lights, etc)?	
4.	Does the patient report smelling odors not smelled by others?	
5.	Does the patient describe feeling things on his her skin or otherwise appear to	
	be feeling things crawling or touching him/her?	
6.	Does the patient describe tastes that are without any known cause?	
	Does the patient describe any other unusual sensory experiences?	

If the screening question is confirmed, determine the frequency and severity of the hallucinations.

- Frequency: 1. Occasionally less than once per week.
  - 2. Often about once per week.
  - 3. Frequently several times per week but less than every day.
  - 4. Very frequently once or more per day.

Severity:

- 1. Mild hallucinations are present but harmless and cause little distress for the patient.
- 2. Moderate hallucinations are distressing and are disruptive to the patient.
- 3. Marked hallucinations are very disruptive and are a major source of behavioral disturbance. PRN medications may be required to control them.

Distress:

How emotionally distressing do you find this behavior?

- 0. Not at all
- 1. Minimally
- 2. Mildly
- 3. Mederately
- 4. Severely
- 5. Very severely or extremely

วับรองให้ลำเนินการให้ย Commissions รพัสโกรเการ. 27 COA NO.514-3-7 รับที่รับรอง...................

#### C. Agitation/Aggression

(NA)

Does the patient have periods when he/she refuses to cooperate or won't let people help him/her? Is he/she hard to handle?

NO (If no, proceed to next screening question). YES (If yes, proceed to subquestions).

- 1. Does the patient get upset with those trying to care for him/her or resist activities such as bathing or changing clothes? 2. Is the patient stubborn, having to have things his/her way? 3. Is the patient uncooperative, resistive to help from others? 4. Does the patient have any other behaviors that make him hard to handle? 5. Does the patient shout or curse angrily? 6. Does the patient slam doors, kick furniture, throw things?
- 7. Does the patient attempt to hurt or hit others? 8. Does the patient have any other aggressive or agitated behaviors?

If the screening question is confirmed, determine the frequency and severity of the agitation.

- Frequency: 1. Occasionally less than once per week.
  - 2. Often about once per week.
  - 3. Frequently several times per week but less than daily.
  - 4. Very frequently once or more per day.

Severity:

- 1. Mild behavior is disruptive but can be managed with redirection or reassurance.
- Moderate behaviors are disruptive and difficult to redirect or central.
- 3. Marked agitation is very disruptive and a major source of difficulty; there may be a threat of personal harm. Medications are often required.

Distress:

How emotionally distressing do you find this behavior?

- 0. Not at all
- 1. Minimally
- 2. Mildly
- 3. Moderately
- 4. Severely
- 5. Very severely or extremely

NPI-12 - United States/English NPMI\_AUTI\_INSUBMINSS



#### D. Depression/Dysphoria

(NA)

Does the patient seem sad or depressed? Does he'she say that he'she feels sad or depressed?

NO (If no, proceed to next screening question). YES (If yes, proceed to subquestions). Does the patient have periods of tearfulness or sobbing that seem to indicate sadness? 2. Does the patient say or act as if he/she is sad or in low spirits? 3. Does the patient put him/herself down or say that he/she feels like a failure? 4. Does the patient say that he/she is a bad person or deserves to be punished? 5. Does the patient seem very discouraged or say that he/she has no future? 6. Does the patient say he/she is a burden to the family or that the family would be better off without him/her? 7. Does the patient express a wish for death or talk about killing him/herself? 8. Does the patient show any other signs of depression or sadness?

If the screening question is confirmed, determine the frequency and severity of the depression.

- Frequency: 1. Occasionally less than once per week.
  - 2. Often about once per week.
  - 3. Frequently several times per week but less than every day.
  - 4. Very frequently essentially continuously present.

Severity

- 1. Mild depression is distressing but usually responds to redirection or
- 2. Moderate degression is distressing, depressive symptoms are spontaneously voiced by the patient and difficult to alleviate.
- 3. Marked depression is very distressing and a major source of suffering for the patient.

Distress:

How emotionally distressing do you find this behavior?

- 0. Not at all
- 1. Minimally
- 2. Mildly
- 3. Moderately
- 4. Severely
- 5. Very severely or extremely

MPI-12 - United States/English INV-12\_4016\_ang-48enine



#### E. Anxiety

(NA)

Is the patient very nervous, worried, or frightened for no apparent reason? Does he she seem very tense or fidgety? Is the patient afraid to be apart from you?

NO (If no, proceed to next screening question). YES (If yes, proceed to subquestions).

- 1. Does the patient say that he/she is worried about planned events?
- 2. Does the patient have periods of feeling shaky, unable to relax, or feeling excessively tense?
- Does the patient have periods of [or complain of] shortness of breath, gasping, or sighing for no apparent reason other than nervousness?
- Does the patient complain of butterflies in his/her stomach, or of racing or pounding of the heart in association with nervousness? [Symptoms not explained by ill health]
- Does the patient avoid certain places or situations that make him/her more nervous such as riding in the car, meeting with friends, or being in crowds?
- Does the patient become nervous and upset when separated from you [or his/her caregiver)? [Does he/she cling to you to keep from being separated?]
- 7. Does the patient show any other signs of anxiety?

If the screening question is confirmed, determine the frequency and severity of the anxiety.

- Frequency: 1. Occasionally less than once per week
  - 2. Often about once per week.
  - 3. Frequently several times per week but less than every day.
  - 4. Very frequently once or more per day.

Severity:

- 1. Mild anxiety is distressing but usually responds to redirection or reassurance.
- 2. Moderate anxiety is distressing, anxiety symptoms are spontaneously voiced by the patient and difficult to alleviate.
- 3. Marked anxiety is very distressing and a major source of suffering for the patient.

Distress:

How emotionally distressing do you find this behavior?

- 0. Not at all
- 1. Minimally
- 2. Mildly
- 3. Moderately
- 4. Severely
- 5. Very severely or extremely

1891-12 - United States/English



#### F. Elation/Euphoria

(NA)

Does the patient seem too cheerful or too happy for no reason? I don't mean the normal happiness that comes from seeing friends, receiving presents, or spending time with family members. I am asking if the patient has a persistent and abnormally good mood or finds humor where others do not.

NO (If no, proceed to next screening question). YES (If yes, proceed to subquestions).

1.	Does the patient	appear to	feel to	o good a	to be	tod	happy,	different	from	his/her
	mental self?									

- 2. Does the patient find humor and laugh at things that others do not find family?
- 3. Does the patient seem to have a childish sense of humor with a tendency to giggle or laugh inappropriately (such as when something unfortunate happens to others)?
- 4. Does the patient tell jokes or make remarks that have little laumor for others but seem funny to him/her?
- 5. Does he/she play childish pranks such as pinching or playing "losep away" for the fun of it?
- 6. Does the patient "talk big" or claim to have more abilities or wealth than is true?
- 7. Does the patient show any other signs of feeling too good or being too happy?

If the screening question is confirmed, determine the frequency and severity of the elation/suphoria.

Erequency

- 1. Occasionally less than once per week.
- 2. Often about once per week.
- 3. Frequently several times per week but less than every day.
- 4. Very frequently essentially continuously present.

Sevenity:

- 1. Mild elation is notable to friends and family but is not disruptive.
- Moderate elation is notably abnormal.
- Marked elation is very pronounced; patient is euphoric and finds nearly everything to be humorous.

Distress:

How emotionally dispessing do you find this behavior?

- 0. Not at all
- 1. Minimally
- 2. Mildly
- 3. Moderately
- 4. Severely
- 5. Very severely or extremely

KP0-12 - United States/English IPN-15\_Au16\_Ang-litteries



#### G. Apathy/Indifference

(NA)

Has the patient lost interest in the world around him/her? Has he/she lost interest in doing things or does he/she lack motivation for starting new activities? Is he/she more difficult to engage in conversation or in doing chores? Is the patient spathetic or indifferent?

NO (If no, proceed to next screening question). YES (If yes, proceed to subquestions).

1.	Does the patient seem less spontaneous and less active than usual?	
2.	Is the patient less likely to initiate a conversation?	
3.	Is the patient less affectionate or lucking in emotions when compared to his/her	
	usual self?	
4.	Does the patient contribute less to household chores?	
5.	Does the patient seem less interested in the activities and plans of others?	

- 6. Has the patient lost interest in friends and family members?
- 7. Is the patient less enthusiastic about his her usual interests?
- 8. Does the patient show any other signs that he/she doesn't care about doing new things?

If the screening question is confirmed, determine the frequency and severity of the apathy indifference.

Erequency:

- 1. Occasionally less than once per week.
- 2. Often about once per week.
- 3. Frequently several times per week but less than every day.
- 4. Very frequently nearly always present.

Severity:

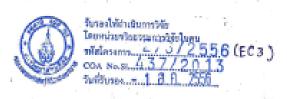
- Mild apathy is notable but produces little interference with daily routines; only mildly different from patient's usual behavior; patient responds to suggestions to engage in activities.
- Moderate apathy is very evident; may be overcome by the caregiver with coaxing and encouragement; responds spontaneously only to powerful events such as visits from close relatives or family members.
- Marked apathy is very evident and usually fails to respond to any encouragement or external events.

Distress:

How emotionally distressing do you find this behavior?

- 0. Not at all
- 1. Minimally
- 2. Mildly
- 3. Moderately
- 4. Severely:
- 5. Very severely or extremely

1071-12 - United Braces/English 19712-Apt (Large/Worldom)



# H. Disinhibition

(NA)

Does the patient seem to act impulsively without thinking? Does he she do or say things that are not usually done or said in public? Does he/she do things that are embarrassing to you or others?

NO (If no, proceed to next screening question). YES (If yes, proceed to subquestions).

- 1. Does the patient act impulsively without appearing to consider the consequences?
- 2. Does the patient talk to total strangers as if he/she knew them?
- 3. Does the patient say things to people that are insensitive or hurt their feelings?
- 4. Does the patient say crude things or make sexual remarks that he/she would not usually
- 5. Does the patient talk openly about very personal or private matters not usually discussed in public?
- 6. Does the patient take liberties or touch or hug others in way that is out of character
- 7. Does the patient show any other signs of loss of control of his/her impulses?

If the screening question is confirmed, determine the frequency and severity of the disinhibition.

- Frequency: 1. Occasionally less than once per week.
  - 2. Often about once per week.
  - Frequently several times per week but less than every day.
  - 4. Very frequently essentially continuously present.

Sevenity:

- 1. Mild disinhibition is notable but usually responds to redirection and guidance.
- 2. Moderate disinfibition is very evident and difficult to overcome by the
- 3. Marked disinhibition usually fails to respond to any intervention by the caregiver, and is a source of embarrassment or social distress.

Distress:

How emotionally distressing do you find this behavior?

- Not at all.
- 1. Minimally
- 2. Mildly
- 3. Moderately
- 4. Severely
- 5. Very severely or extremely

NP9-19 - United States/English



#### L. Irritability/Lability

(NA)

Does the patient get irritated and easily disturbed? Are his her moods very changeable? Is he/she abnormally impatient? We do not mean frustration over memory loss or inability to perform usual tasks; we are interested to know if the patient has abnormal irritability, impatience, or rapid emotional changes different from his/her usual self.

YES (If yes, proceed to subquestions). NO (If no, proceed to next screening question).

- 1. Does the patient have a bod temper, flying "off the handle" easily over little things?
- 2. Does the patient rapidly change moods from one to another, being fine one minute and angry the next?
- 3. Does the patient have sudden flashes of anger?
- 4. Is the patient impatient, having trouble coping with delays or waiting for planned activities?
- 5. Is the patient cranky and irritable?
- 6. Is the patient argumentative and difficult to get along with?
- Does the patient show any other signs of irritability?

If the screening question is confirmed, determine the frequency and severity of the imitability/lability.

- Frequency: 1. Occasionally less than once per week.
  - 2. Often about once per week.
  - 3. Frequently several times per week but less than every day.
  - 4. Very frequently essentially continuously present.

Sevenily

- 1. Mild irritability or lability is notable but usually responds to redirection and reassurance.
- 2. Moderate irritability and lability are very evident and difficult to overcome by the caregiver.
- 3. Marked irritability and lability are very evident, they usually fail to respond to any intervention by the caregiver, and they are a major source of

Distress:

How emotionally distressing do you find this behavior?

- 0. Not at all
- 1. Minimally
- 2. Mildly
- 3. Moderately
- 4. Severely
- 5. Very severely or extremely

NPI-12 - United States/English MH-12,401.0,410-0801.661



### J. Aberrant Motor Behavior

(NA)

Does the patient pace, do things over and over such as opening closets or drawers, or repeatedly pick at things or wind string or threads?

NO (If no, proceed to next screening question). YES (If yes, proceed to subquestious).

	Section 1997		1.00	A more or modelly more		manage 47
1.	Lines In	e mament mace	around the	house without	apparent j	Local Contract

- Does the patient rummage around opening and unpacking drawers or closets?
- Does the patient repeatedly put on and take off clothing?
- Does the patient have repetitive activities or "habits" that he she performs over and over?
- Does the patient engage in repetitive activities such as handling buttons, picking, wrapping string, etc?
- Does the patient fidget excessively, seem unable to sit still, or bounce his her feet or tap his her fingers a lot?
- 7. Does the patient do any other activities over and over?

If the screening question is confirmed, determine the frequency and severity of the aberrant motor activity:

- Frequency: 1. Occasionally less than once per week.
  - 2. Often about once per week.
  - Frequently several times per week but less than every day.
     Very frequently essentially continuously present.

Severity:

- 1. Mild abnormal motor activity is notable but produces little interference with daily routines.
- Moderate abnormal motor activity is very evident; can be overcome by the
- Marked abnormal motor activity is very evident, usually fails to respond to any intervention by the curegiver, and is a major source of distress.

Distress:

How emotionally distressing do you find this behavior?

- 0. Not at all
- 1. Minimally
- 2. Mildly
- 3. Moderately
- 4. Severely
- 5. Very severely or extremely

NP9-13 - United States/English NP4-13 years, sepasarioss



(NA) K. Sleep

Does the patient have difficulty sleeping (do not count as present if the patient simply gets up once or twice per night only to go to the bathroom and falls back asleep immediately)? Is he/she up at night? Does he she wander at night, get dressed, or disturb your sleep?

NO (If no, proceed to next screening question). YES (If yes, proceed to subquestions).

ž.	Does the patient have difficulty failing asleep:	_
	Does the patient get up during the night (do not count if the patient gets up once or	
	twice per night only to go to the bathroom and falls back asleep immediately)?	
3.	Does the patient wander, pace, or get involved in inappropriate activities at night?	
4.	Does the patient awaken you during the night?	
	Does the patient awaken at night, dress, and plan to go out thinking that it is	
	morning and time to start the day?	_
6.	Does the patient awaken too early in the morning (earlier that was his/her habit)?	

- 7. Does the patient sleep excessively during the day?

A control to the AME order follows reduced

8. Does the patient have any other nighttime behaviors that bother you that we haven't talked about?

If the screening question is confirmed, determine the frequency and severity of the nighttime behavior disturbance.

Occasionally - less than once per week.

2. Often - about once per week.

- 3. Frequently several times per week but less than every day.
- 4. Very frequently once or more per day (every night)

Mild - nighttime behaviors occur but they are not particularly disruptive.

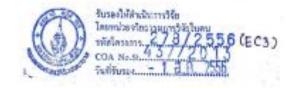
- 2. Moderate nighttime behaviors occur and disturb the patient and the sleep of the caregiver; more than one type of nighttime behavior may be present.
- 3. Marked nighttime behaviors occur; several types of nighttime behavior may be present; the patient is very distressed during the night and the caregiver's sleep is markedly disturbed.

How emotionally distressing do you find this behavior? Distress:

- 0. Not at all
- 1. Minimally
- 2. Mildly
- 3. Moderately
- 4. Severely
- 5. Very severely or extremely

MPI-12 - United States/English Strik, No. 2, e-politicke

Seventy:



# L. Appetite and eating disorders

(NA)

Has he/she had any change in appetite, weight, or eating habits (count as NA if the patient is inexparitated and has to be fed)? Has there been any change in type of food he/she prefers?

NO (If no, proceed to next screening question). YES (If yes, proceed to subquestions).

1.	Has he she had a loss of appetite?	
	Has be/she had an increase in appente?	
3.	Has he she had a loss of weight?	
4.	Has he/she gained weight?	_
	Has he/she had a change in eating behavior such as putting too much food in his/her mouth at once?	
6.	Has be/she had a change in the kind of food he/she likes such as eating too many sweets or other specific types of food?	
7.	Has he/she developed eating behaviors such as eating exactly the same types of food each day or eating the food in exactly the same order?	
0	How there been any other changes in appetite or eating that I haven't asked about?	

If the screening question is confirmed, determine the frequency and severity of the changes in eating habits or appetite.

- Preguency: 1. Occasionally less than once per week.

  - Often about once per week.
     Frequently several times per week but less than every day.
  - 4. Very frequently once or more per day or continuously

- Severity: 1. Mild changes in appetite or eating are present but have not led to changes in weight and are not disturbing
  - 2. Moderate changes in appetite or eating are present and cause minor fluctuations in weight.
  - Marked obvious changes in appetite or eating are present and cause fluctuations in weight, are embarrassing, or otherwise disturb the patient.

Distress:

How emotionally distressing do you find this behavior?

- 0. Not at all
- 1. Minimally
- 2. Mildly
- 3. Moderately
- 4. Severely
- 5. Very severely or extremely

รับรองให้ผ่าเนินการให้ส าหัสโดรสการ 27 COA Na.SIA.3 Tull Turet ....

NPI-12 - United States English MILIQUIST SUPPLIES (INC.)

19

# **BIOGRAPHY**

**NAME** Miss Porndara Teekun

**DATE OF BIRTH** 31 January 1985

PLACE OF BIRTH Bangkok, Thailand

**INSTITUTIONS ATTENDED** Kasetsart University, 2004-2007

Bachelor of Science (Clinical

Psychology)

Mahidol University, 2011-2014

Master of Science (Clinical Psychology)

**HOME ADDRESS** 546/6 Moo.8 Soi.Ladprao 87, Ladprao Road.

Wangthonglang, Wangthonglang, Bangkok,

Thailand

**CONTACT** E-mail: lukmee-ku@hotmail.com