Table 1. Apathy Evaluation Scale, Clinician Version [AES-C]

Name:		_ Date:		
Rate:				
Not at All	Slightly	Somewhat	A Lot	
Characteristic	Characteristic	Characteristic	Characteristic	
1	1	3	4	
 1. S/he is interested in things. 2. S/he gets things done during the day. 3. Getting things started on his/her own is important to her/him. 4. S/he is interested in having new experiences. 5. S/he is interested in learning new things. 6. S/he puts little effort into anything. 7. S/he approaches life with intensity. 8. Seeing a job through to the end is important to her/him. 9. He/she spends time doing things that interest her/him. 10. Someone has to tell her/him what to do each day. 11. S/he is less concerned about his/her problems than her/him should be. 12. S/he has friends. 13. Getting together with friends is important to her/him. 14. When something good happens, he/she gets excited. 15. S/he has an accurate understanding of her/him problems. 16. Getting things done during the day is important to her/him. 17. S/he has initiative. 18. S/he has motivation. 				+ C Q + B Q + C SE + C Q + C Q - B + E + C SE + B - C + B Q + C SE + E + C SE +

Note: Items that have positive versus negative syntax are identified by +/-. Type of item: C = cognitive; B = behavior; E = emotional; O = other. The definitions of self-evaluation (SE) and quantifiable (Q) items are discussed in the administration guidelines [see Syllabus]. (Marin, 1991 [see References]) For self-rated and informant-rated versions of AES, the response options are Not at all true, Slightly true, etc. The Apathy Evaluation Scale was developed by Robert S. Marin, M.D. Development and validation studies are described in Marin et al., 1991 [see References]. Supplementary administration guidelines are available from the author.

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