



HAL
open science

Motor symptoms in genetic frontotemporal dementia: developing a new module for clinical rating scales

Kiran Samra, Amy M Macdougall, Georgia Peakman, Arabella Bouzigues,
Martina Bocchetta, David M Cash, Caroline V Greaves, Rhian S Convery,
John C van Swieten, Lize Jiskoot, et al.

► **To cite this version:**

Kiran Samra, Amy M Macdougall, Georgia Peakman, Arabella Bouzigues, Martina Bocchetta, et al.. Motor symptoms in genetic frontotemporal dementia: developing a new module for clinical rating scales. *Journal of Neurology*, 2022, 270 (3), pp.1466-1477. 10.1007/s00415-022-11442-y . hal-04410050

HAL Id: hal-04410050

<https://hal.sorbonne-universite.fr/hal-04410050>

Submitted on 22 Jan 2024

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



Motor symptoms in genetic frontotemporal dementia: developing a new module for clinical rating scales

Kiran Samra¹ · Amy M. MacDougall² · Georgia Peakman¹ · Arabella Bouzigues¹ · Martina Bocchetta¹ · David M. Cash¹ · Caroline V. Greaves¹ · Rhian S. Convery¹ · John C. van Swieten³ · Lize Jiskoot³ · Harro Seelaar³ · Fermin Moreno^{4,5} · Raquel Sanchez-Valle⁶ · Robert Laforce⁷ · Caroline Graff^{8,9} · Mario Masellis¹⁰ · Carmela Tartaglia¹¹ · James B. Rowe¹² · Barbara Borroni¹³ · Elizabeth Finger¹⁴ · Matthis Synofzik^{15,16} · Daniela Galimberti^{17,18} · Rik Vandenberghe^{19,20,21} · Alexandre de Mendonça²² · Chris R. Butler^{23,24} · Alexander Gerhard^{25,26} · Simon Ducharme^{27,28} · Isabelle Le Ber^{29,30,31,32} · Pietro Tiraboschi³³ · Isabel Santana^{34,35} · Florence Pasquier^{36,37,38} · Johannes Levin^{39,40,41} · Markus Otto⁴² · Sandro Sorbi^{43,44} · Jonathan D. Rohrer¹ · Lucy L. Russell¹ on behalf of the Genetic FTD Initiative (GENFI)

Received: 7 September 2022 / Revised: 17 October 2022 / Accepted: 19 October 2022 / Published online: 17 November 2022
© Crown 2022

Abstract

Objective To investigate the optimal method of adding motor features to a clinical rating scale for frontotemporal dementia (FTD).

Methods Eight hundred and thirty-two participants from the international multicentre Genetic FTD Initiative (GENFI) study were recruited: 522 mutation carriers (with *C9orf72*, *GRN* and *MAPT* mutations) and 310 mutation-negative controls. A standardised clinical questionnaire was used to assess eight motor symptoms (dysarthria, dysphagia, tremor, slowness, weakness, gait disorder, falls and functional difficulties using hands). Frequency and severity of each motor symptom was assessed, and a principal component analysis (PCA) was performed to identify how the different motor symptoms loaded together. Finally, addition of a motor component to the CDR[®] plus NACC FTLD was investigated (CDR[®] plus NACC FTLD-M).

Results 24.3% of mutation carriers had motor symptoms (31.7% *C9orf72*, 18.8% *GRN*, 19.3% *MAPT*) compared to 6.8% of controls. Slowness and gait disorder were the commonest in all genetic groups while tremor and falls were the least frequent. Symptom severity scores were similar to equivalent physical motor examination scores. PCA revealed that all motor symptoms loaded together so a single additional motor component was added to the CDR[®] plus NACC FTLD to form the CDR[®] plus NACC FTLD-M. Individual global scores were more severe with the CDR[®] plus NACC FTLD-M, and no patients with a clinically diagnosed motor disorder (ALS/FTD-ALS or parkinsonism) were classified anymore as asymptomatic (unlike the CDR[®] plus NACC FTLD alone).

Conclusions Motor features are present in mutation carriers at all disease stages across all three genetic groups. Inclusion of motor symptoms in a rating scale that can be used in future clinical trials will not only ensure a more accurate severity measure is recorded but that a wider spectrum of FTD phenotypes can be included in the same trial.

Keywords Frontotemporal dementia · Genetics · Motor · Tau · Progranulin · *C9orf72*

Introduction

Frontotemporal dementia (FTD) is a neurodegenerative disorder that can present with a wide spectrum of phenotypes including behavioural, language and motor symptoms. It is often a sporadic condition but in around a third of individuals it is inherited, with the main autosomal dominant genetic mutations being found in progranulin (*GRN*), microtubule-associated protein tau (*MAPT*) and chromosome 9 open

Joint senior authors: Jonathan D. Rohrer and Lucy L. Russell.

The Genetic FTD Initiative (GENFI) consortium authors are listed in Acknowledgements.

✉ Kiran Samra
k.samra@ucl.ac.uk

Extended author information available on the last page of the article

reading frame 72 (*C9orf72*) [1, 2]. Whilst there are currently no disease-modifying therapies for FTD, trials are now underway, and efforts are being made to develop robust outcome measures. However, clinical rating scales have so far focused only on changes in behaviour and language, with the exclusion of motor features.

Importantly, and highlighting the need to include such symptoms in outcome measures, motor features can develop not only as the disease progresses in people whose presenting phenotype is behavioural (behavioural variant FTD, bvFTD) or linguistic (primary progressive aphasia, PPA), but also as part of a primary phenotype. The main motor syndromes in FTD are atypical parkinsonian disorders, including progressive supranuclear palsy (PSP) and corticobasal syndrome (CBS) [3, 4], and motor neurone disease (MND), also known as amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, ALS [5]. Classical PSP (Richardson's syndrome) involves an early vertical supranuclear gaze palsy with an akinetic-rigid syndrome and subsequent falls [6], although it is now well-recognised that PSP can overlap with other syndromes including bvFTD and PPA [7, 8], [9]. CBS is characterised by progressive asymmetric rigidity and apraxia with additional features including alien limb syndrome, cortical sensory loss and myoclonus [10, 11], and has also been shown to overlap with both bvFTD and PPA [12, 13]. ALS causes progressive weakness, muscle atrophy and fasciculations [14], with around 15–20% of people developing FTD (usually bvFTD rather than PPA, and referred to as FTD-MND or FTD-ALS) and a further 30–40% developing cognitive impairment not meeting criteria for FTD [15–19].

In genetic FTD, motor features are seen in all three of the major genetic causes. *C9orf72* expansions are the commonest cause of genetic ALS, with the motor syndrome occurring alone or in combination with FTD (Devenney et al., 2015). However, some studies have also shown that *C9orf72* mutation carriers can develop atypical parkinsonism [20, 21], although it is uncommon for this to be the initial presentation [22]. ALS is extremely rare in those with *GRN* or *MAPT* mutations [22] but a substantial minority can present with parkinsonism. In ~5% of *GRN* mutation carriers CBS is the presenting syndrome, although it can also develop subsequently in other patients whose initial syndrome is bvFTD or PPA [22–25]. Similarly, *MAPT* mutation carriers can also present with CBS (in 2% in one study, Moore et al., 2020) as well with PSP (4%) or with a parkinsonian syndrome that resembles idiopathic Parkinson's disease (PD, up to 5%) [26–30].

Whilst motor features exist in individuals with FTD with and without a primary motor diagnosis they are not yet included in any of the main rating scales currently used for FTD, e.g. the CDR[®] plus NACC FTLD [31] or FTD Rating Scale [32]. Inclusion of this domain will be important in any comprehensive scale of the FTD spectrum, as motor

deficits and functional impairment are closely aligned and may impact quality of life [33–35].

This study aims to understand the frequency and severity of motor features in genetic FTD using data from the international multicentre Genetic FTD Initiative (GENFI). Through this analysis, the study aims to investigate how best to incorporate motor symptoms into any FTD scale. This will be important for future clinical trials, allowing more accurate measurement of progression and treatment response, as well as offering insight into the impact of motor features on the lives of patients living with FTD and their caregivers.

Methods

Participants

Participants were recruited from the fifth data freeze of the GENFI study between 20 January 2012 and 30 May 2019, including sites in the UK, Canada, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, and Sweden. All aspects of the study were approved by local ethics committees, and written informed consent obtained from all participants.

The standardised GENFI clinical assessment includes a history, examination, cognitive assessment, and the CDR[®] plus NACC FTLD rating scale [31]. Mutation carriers were classified into asymptomatic, prodromal, or symptomatic if they scored 0, 0.5 or ≥ 1 , respectively, on the CDR[®] plus NACC FTLD global score.

All mutation carriers with baseline clinical data were included: 522 in total, consisting of 221 *C9orf72*, 213 *GRN*, and 88 *MAPT* mutation carriers. Within this group 291 (56%) were asymptomatic, 82 (16%) were prodromal, and 149 (29%) were fully symptomatic according to CDR[®] plus NACC FTLD global score (Table 1). Symptomatic status was also assessed separately by a clinician, judging people to have a clinical diagnosis based on consensus criteria: from this assessment 110 had bvFTD [36], 26 had PPA (of whom 16 had nonfluent variant, one had semantic variant and nine had PPA not meeting criteria for any of the core syndromes) [37], 17 had ALS or FTD-ALS [19] and five had a parkinsonian syndrome [9, 38]. The control group consisted of at-risk family members who were mutation negative (and had a CDR[®] plus NACC FTLD global score of 0 or 0.5): 310 in total. Demographics of the groups are shown in Table 1.

Motor features

Motor symptoms were investigated within the history assessment using a standardised questionnaire developed for the GENFI study, and consisting of eight motor symptoms, dysarthria, dysphagia, tremor, slowness, weakness, gait disorder, falls and functional difficulties using hands, each scored

Table 1 Demographics, clinical scores and frequency of motor symptoms for all mutation carriers (*C9orf72*, *GRN*, *MAPT*) and healthy controls

	Controls				All mutation carriers				<i>C9orf72</i>				<i>GRN</i>				<i>MAPT</i>			
	All	0	0.5	1+	All	0	0.5	1+	All	0	0.5	1+	All	0	0.5	1+	All	0	0.5	1+
Number of participants	310	522	291	82	149	221	112	37	72	213	130	31	52	88	49	14	25			
% Male	44	44	38	41	58	49	41	41	65	39	35	48	46	45	41	29	64			
Age (years)	46.0 (12.7)	50.1 (13.7)	44.2 (11.9)	49.7 (12.3)	62.0 (9.2)	51.2 (13.6)	44.5 (11.7)	49.4 (11.2)	62.7 (9.3)	51.0 (13.6)	45.8 (12.2)	51.8 (13.2)	63.5 (7.7)	45.3 (13.1)	39.2 (10.4)	45.7 (12.6)	57.0 (10.1)			
Education (years)	14.5 (3.3)	13.9 (3.4)	14.5 (3.2)	13.9 (3.1)	12.8 (3.1)	13.9 (3.7)	14.4 (3.0)	14.1 (2.6)	13.1 (3.7)	13.9 (3.7)	14.7 (3.4)	14.0 (4.0)	11.9 (3.5)	14.1 (3.3)	14.4 (3.3)	13.5 (2.4)	13.6 (3.8)			
MMSE	29.3 (1.0)	27.1 (5.3)	29.3 (1.0)	28.5 (2.2)	21.9 (7.6)	27.2 (4.7)	29.1 (1.2)	28.5 (2.1)	23.4 (6.6)	26.9 (6.0)	29.4 (0.9)	28.5 (2.4)	19.3 (8.4)	27.4 (5.1)	29.5 (0.8)	28.2 (2.3)	22.8 (7.7)			
CDR [®] plus NACC FTLD Global score	0.1 (0.2)	0.6 (1.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.5 (0.0)	2.0 (0.8)	0.8 (1.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.5 (0.0)	2.1 (0.8)	0.5 (0.9)	0.0 (0.0)	0.5 (0.0)	1.9 (0.8)	0.6 (0.9)	0.0 (0.0)	0.5 (0.0)	1.9 (0.8)			
CDR [®] plus NACC FTLD Sum of Boxes	0.2 (0.4)	3.1 (5.5)	0.0 (0.0)	1.1 (0.8)	10.3 (5.8)	3.8 (6.0)	0.0 (0.0)	1.1 (0.8)	10.9 (5.7)	2.5 (5.1)	0.0 (0.0)	1.0 (0.8)	9.8 (6.0)	2.9 (5.3)	0.0 (0.0)	1.1 (0.8)	9.7 (5.8)			
Motor symptoms %	6.8	24.3	5.5	20.7	63.1	31.7	7.1	32.4	69.4	18.8	4.6	9.7	59.6	19.3	4.1	14.3	52.0			
Motor diagnosis %	0.0	4.2	1.4	6.1	8.7	7.7	2.7	13.5	12.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	5.8	2.3	2.0	0.0	4.0			

Age, education, Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) and clinical rating scale scores are shown as mean (standard deviation)

using a symptom severity scale along the lines of that used in the CDR i.e. 0 (absent), 0.5 (very mild/questionable), 1 (mild), 2 (moderate), and 3 (severe) (see Supplementary Table 1 for details).

Motor features are also captured in GENFI within the structured neurological examination assessment and include face weakness, bulbar palsy, pseudobulbar palsy, neck weakness, rest tremor, postural tremor, bradykinesia, upper and lower limb weakness, upper limb apraxia, alien limb syndrome, cortical sensory loss, ataxia, abnormal gait and postural instability. In order to compare whether motor symptoms recorded in the history are compatible with motor examination deficits found on examination, we explored the relationship of each motor symptom with an approximately equivalent composite of motor examination features. This composite was given a single score of 0, 0.5, 1, 2 or 3 calculated using the same algorithm as that used to generate a CDR[®] plus NACC FTLD global score [31]. The equivalent examination features for each symptom are shown in parentheses as follows: dysarthria (face weakness, bulbar palsy, pseudobulbar palsy), dysphagia (face weakness, bulbar palsy, pseudobulbar palsy, neck weakness), tremor (rest tremor, postural tremor); slowness (bradykinesia), weakness (face weakness, neck weakness, upper and lower limb weakness), gait disorder (ataxia, abnormal gait), falls (ataxia, abnormal gait, postural instability), and functional difficulties using hands (upper limb apraxia, alien limb syndrome, cortical sensory loss, bradykinesia and upper limb weakness).

Statistical analysis

All statistical analyses were performed using Stata/MP 16.1 unless otherwise stated. All graphs were produced using GraphPad Prism 9 apart from the Sankey diagrams which were made using SankeyMATIC.

Statistical tests of normality were performed using the Shapiro–Wilk test. Demographics were compared between groups using either linear regression (age and education) or a chi-squared test (sex). Linear regressions adjusting for age and sex were used to compare the MMSE and the CDR[®] plus NACC FTLD. Individual motor symptoms were compared in each disease group versus controls using linear regressions adjusting for age and sex, and 95% bias-corrected bootstrapped confidence intervals with 2000 repetitions (as there was minimal variation from zero in severity scores for the control group), and between genetic groups using an ordinal logistic regression adjusting for age and sex.

Principal component analysis (PCA) using R version 4.1.2 [39] was performed in all mutation carriers together to identify how different motor symptoms loaded together. Components with an eigenvalue greater than one were selected and the varimax rotation was used. Similar PCA

were also performed in the *C9orf72* and *GRN* mutation carriers, but insufficient nonzero scores precluded a separate PCA within the *MAPT* group.

Rating scale analysis

Finally, we investigated adding a motor component to the CDR[®] plus NACC FTLD rating scale. Firstly, we used a single global score that was part of the GENFI clinical assessment where the clinician was asked to give an overall judgement of the severity of motor symptoms (called here the Global Motor Score—see Supplementary Table 1). We compared the addition of this score to the CDR[®] plus NACC FTLD (which we call the CDR[®] plus NACC FTLD-M) with the original CDR[®] plus NACC FTLD. Secondly, we investigated using a different type of motor score that combines the individual motor symptoms recorded within the GENFI symptom scales (using the methodology described in Supplementary Table 2) rather than the global score. We then compared the addition of this Algorithm-based Motor Score to the CDR[®] plus NACC FTLD (which we call the CDR[®] plus NACC FTLD-MI, for *individual* symptoms) with the CDR[®] plus NACC FTLD-M.

Results

Demographics

No significant differences were seen between the mutation groups in years of education, but the overall mutation carrier group and *C9orf72* mutation carriers had, on average, significantly fewer education years than controls ($p=0.024$ and $p=0.048$, respectively). *C9orf72* and *GRN* mutation carriers were significantly older than controls (both $p<0.001$) and *MAPT* mutation carriers ($p<0.001$ and $p=0.001$, respectively), whilst the *C9orf72* mutation group contained more males than the *GRN* mutation group ($\text{Chi}^2=3.91$, $p=0.048$) (Table 1).

Disease severity

The MMSE and CDR[®] plus NACC FTLD Sum of Boxes scores were significantly different to controls in each genetic group (Table 1). There were no significant differences between the mutation groups apart from for the CDR[®] plus NACC FTLD which was higher in the overall *C9orf72* and *MAPT* groups compared with the *GRN* group ($p=0.016$ and $p=0.043$, respectively).

Motor diagnoses in the GENFI cohort

In total, 4.2% of mutation carriers had a primary motor diagnosis: 3.3% with ALS or FTD-ALS and 1.0% with parkinsonism. Stratifying by individual genetic group, 7.7% of *C9orf72* mutation carriers had a motor diagnosis, all with ALS/FTD-ALS, in comparison with 1.4% of *GRN* mutation carriers, 0.5% with PSP, 0.5% with CBS and 0.5% with a diagnosis of PD, and 2.3% of *MAPT* mutation carriers, 1.1% with PSP and 1.1% with CBS. Stratifying by CDR[®] plus NACC FTLD, 1.4% of mutation carriers with a global

score of 0 (2.7% *C9orf72*, 0.0% *GRN*, 2.0% *MAPT*), 6.1% of mutation carriers with a global score of 0.5 (13.5% *C9orf72*, 0.0% *GRN*, 0.0% *MAPT*), and 8.7% of mutation carriers with a CDR[®] plus NACC FTLD global score ≥ 1 (12.5% *C9orf72*, 5.8% *GRN*, 4.0% *MAPT*) had a motor diagnosis (Table 1, Fig. 1).

Frequency and severity of motor symptoms in the GENFI cohort

Motor symptoms were reported in 24.3% of all mutation carriers: 31.7% of the *C9orf72* group, 18.8% of the *GRN* group, and 19.3% of the *MAPT* group. In comparison, only 6.8% of controls showed any symptoms. Stratifying by CDR[®] plus NACC FTLD, motor symptoms occurred in 5.5% of mutation carriers with a global score of 0 (7.1% *C9orf72*, 4.6% *GRN*, 4.1% *MAPT*), 20.7% of mutation carriers with a global score of 0.5 (32.4% *C9orf72*, 9.7% *GRN*, 14.3% *MAPT*), and 63.1% of mutation carriers with a global score ≥ 1 (69.4% *C9orf72*, 59.6% *GRN*, 52.0% *MAPT*) (Table 1, Fig. 1).

In the combined mutation carrier group, slowness was the most frequent and severe motor symptom, followed by gait disorder (Table 2, Supplementary Table 3). Stratifying this group by CDR[®] plus NACC FTLD, all of the motor symptoms were significantly more impaired than controls when the global score was ≥ 1 : slowness (frequency 48.3%, mean (standard deviation) severity 0.65 (0.83)) and gait impairment (40.9%, 0.55 (0.84)) again being the most significantly impaired, but with all other symptoms being present with a frequency between 22.1 and 28.9% (Table 2) and a mean severity between 0.27 and 0.40 (Supplementary Table 3). At the prodromal stage (CDR[®] plus NACC FTLD global score of 0.5) weakness (12.2%, 0.15 (0.51)), gait disorder (8.5%, 0.11 (0.44)) and functional difficulties using hands (8.5%, 0.12 (0.50)) were significantly impaired compared with controls. At a CDR[®] plus NACC FTLD global score of 0 none of the symptoms were significantly impaired compared with controls.

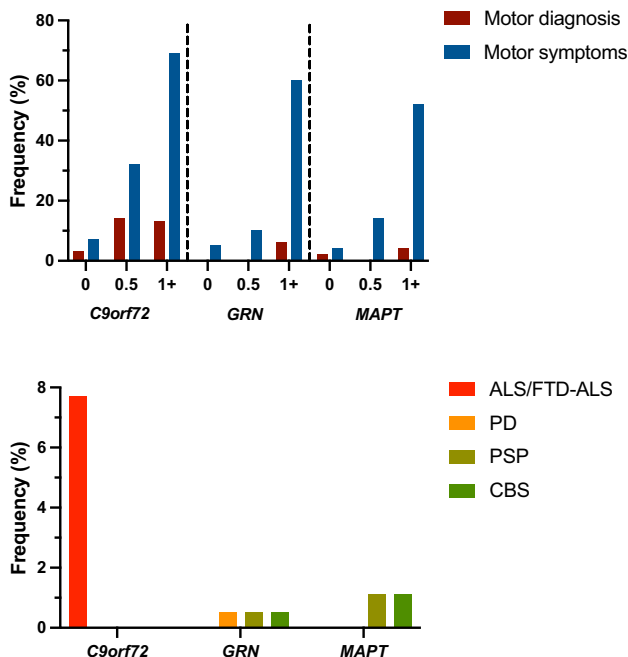


Fig. 1 Frequency of participants with a motor diagnosis compared to those with motor symptoms, in asymptomatic (CDR[®] plus NACC FTLD 0), prodromal (0.5) and symptomatic (≥ 1) mutation carriers. Specific motor diagnoses in the mutation carrier groups are shown below: ALS—amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, PD—Parkinson’s disease, PSP—progressive supranuclear palsy, CBS—corticobasal syndrome

Table 2 Frequency of individual motor symptoms in controls and mutation carriers. Shown as percentage of all mutation carriers in that group

	Controls	All mutation carriers			<i>C9orf72</i>			<i>GRN</i>			<i>MAPT</i>		
		0	0.5	1+	0	0.5	1+	0	0.5	1+	0	0.5	1+
Dysarthria	1.3	0.3	7.3	26.2	0.9	13.5	31.9	0.0	3.2	26.9	0.0	0.0	8.0
Dysphagia	1.0	0.3	7.3	24.2	0.9	13.5	36.1	0.0	3.2	15.4	0.0	0.0	8.0
Tremor	4.5	3.1	4.9	26.2	3.6	2.7	33.3	3.1	6.5	25.0	2.0	7.1	8.0
Slowness	1.3	1.0	6.1	48.3	1.8	10.8	54.2	0.0	3.2	40.4	2.0	0.0	48.0
Weakness	1.3	2.4	12.2	22.1	4.5	18.9	34.7	0.8	6.5	15.4	2.0	7.1	0.0
Gait disorder	1.9	1.4	8.5	40.9	2.7	13.5	51.4	0.8	6.5	32.7	0.0	0.0	28.0
Falls	1.0	1.0	4.9	27.5	1.8	10.8	37.5	0.0	0.0	19.2	2.0	0.0	16.0
Functional difficulties using hands	0.3	2.1	8.5	28.9	2.7	16.2	37.5	1.5	3.2	23.1	2.0	0.0	16.0

Stratifying by genetic group, all symptoms were significantly impaired in the symptomatic (CDR[®] plus NACC FTLD ≥ 1) *C9orf72* mutation carriers, with slowness and gait disorder being the most frequent (54.2%, 51.4%, respectively) and severe (0.77 (0.86), 0.71 (0.91)). Weakness (18.9%, 0.26 (0.71)) and functional difficulties using hands (16.2%, 0.26 (0.72)) were significantly impaired when CDR[®] plus NACC FTLD was 0.5 while tremor was the least frequent and severe symptom in *C9orf72* mutation carriers (Table 2, Supplementary Table 3). In symptomatic *GRN* mutation carriers all symptoms apart from dysphagia, were significantly impaired compared with controls, with slowness and gait disorder again being the most frequent (40.4%, 32.7%) and severe (0.60 (0.88), 0.47 (0.84)). No symptoms were impaired compared with controls at a CDR[®] plus NACC FTLD of 0 or 0.5. As with the other two groups, slowness and gait disorder were the most frequent (48.0%, 28.0%) and severe (0.40 (0.52), 0.24 (0.48)) symptoms in symptomatic *MAPT* mutation carriers (although only slowness was significantly impaired compared with controls). Other symptoms were in general less frequent, and no symptoms were significantly impaired at a CDR[®] plus NACC FTLD of 0 or 0.5.

Comparing motor symptoms and examination scores

In general the two different methods of measuring motor features were not substantially different: for all the mutation carriers, mean severity score was 0.12 (0.47) for motor symptom and 0.03 (0.15) for motor examination for dysarthria, 0.09 (0.36) and 0.03 (0.18) for dysphagia, 0.11 (0.37) and 0.10 (0.32) for tremor, 0.20 (0.54) and 0.13 (0.41) for slowness, 0.12 (0.44) and 0.06 (0.29) for weakness, 0.19 (0.55) and 0.08 (0.22) for gait disorder, 0.11 (0.40) and 0.12 (0.39) for falls, and 0.15 (0.49) and 0.22 (0.56) for functional difficulties using hands. On an individual basis, the symptom severity score tended to be more severe compared with the equivalent examination score for all of the motor symptoms except for falls and functional difficulties using hands where the opposite was the case (Supplementary Fig. 1).

Principal component analysis

All motor symptoms were highly correlated with one another. Consistent with this, the motor symptoms PCA in the combined mutation carriers group loaded onto a single component, with a proportion of variance explained of 79% (Table 3). A single component was also found for the *C9orf72* and *GRN* mutation carriers. This supports the hypothesis that motor symptoms have a common underlying cause of variance, and so may be measured by a single numerical summary score.

Table 3 Principal component analysis of motor symptoms in all mutation carriers and in the individual genetic mutation groups

	All mutation carriers	<i>C9orf72</i>	<i>GRN</i>
Component	1	1	1
Dysarthria	0.86	0.84	0.86
Dysphagia	0.86	0.82	0.90
Tremor	0.75	0.72	0.81
Slowness	0.92	0.91	0.95
Weakness	0.89	0.89	0.88
Gait disorder	0.96	0.96	0.95
Falls	0.90	0.94	0.78
Functional difficulties using hands	0.94	0.93	0.95
Proportion of variance explained by component	0.79	0.77	0.78

Rating scale analysis

The CDR[®] plus NACC FTLD and CDR[®] plus NACC FTLD-M global scores were significantly positively correlated ($\rho = 0.980$, $p < 0.001$). However, individual global scores tended to be more severe for CDR[®] plus NACC FTLD-M: more mutation carriers were prodromal (0.5), mild (1) and moderately (2) affected with CDR[®] plus NACC FTLD-M compared with CDR[®] plus NACC FTLD: 16.5 versus 16.2% prodromal; 6.6% versus 5.9% mild; 6.6% versus 6.3% moderate (Fig. 2). Furthermore, no patients with ALS/FTD-ALS were classified anymore as asymptomatic (compared with 17.7% for the original CDR[®] plus NACC FTLD), and more of this group were now classified as mildly (41.2% vs 23.5%) and moderately (17.7% vs 5.9%) affected. Similarly, no patients with parkinsonism were classified as asymptomatic anymore (compared with 20.0% for the original CDR[®] plus NACC FTLD) (Fig. 2). No significant changes were seen in the distributions of the bvFTD and PPA groups.

The Global Motor Score was significantly positively correlated with the Algorithm-based Motor Score ($\rho = 0.902$, $p < 0.001$). However, slightly fewer people tended to be scored as asymptomatic (82.2% vs 85.6%) and more people scored as very mild (8.9% vs 5.8%) using the Algorithm-based Motor Score (Supplementary Fig. 2). Comparing each of them together as part of an addition to the CDR[®] plus NACC FTLD, this translated into a slightly greater percentage being scored as prodromal (0.5: 16.5% for CDR[®] plus NACC FTLD-M vs 18.2% for CDR[®] plus NACC FTLD-MI) rather than asymptomatic (0: 64.5% vs 63.0%) for the CDR[®] plus NACC FTLD-MI (Supplementary Fig. 3).

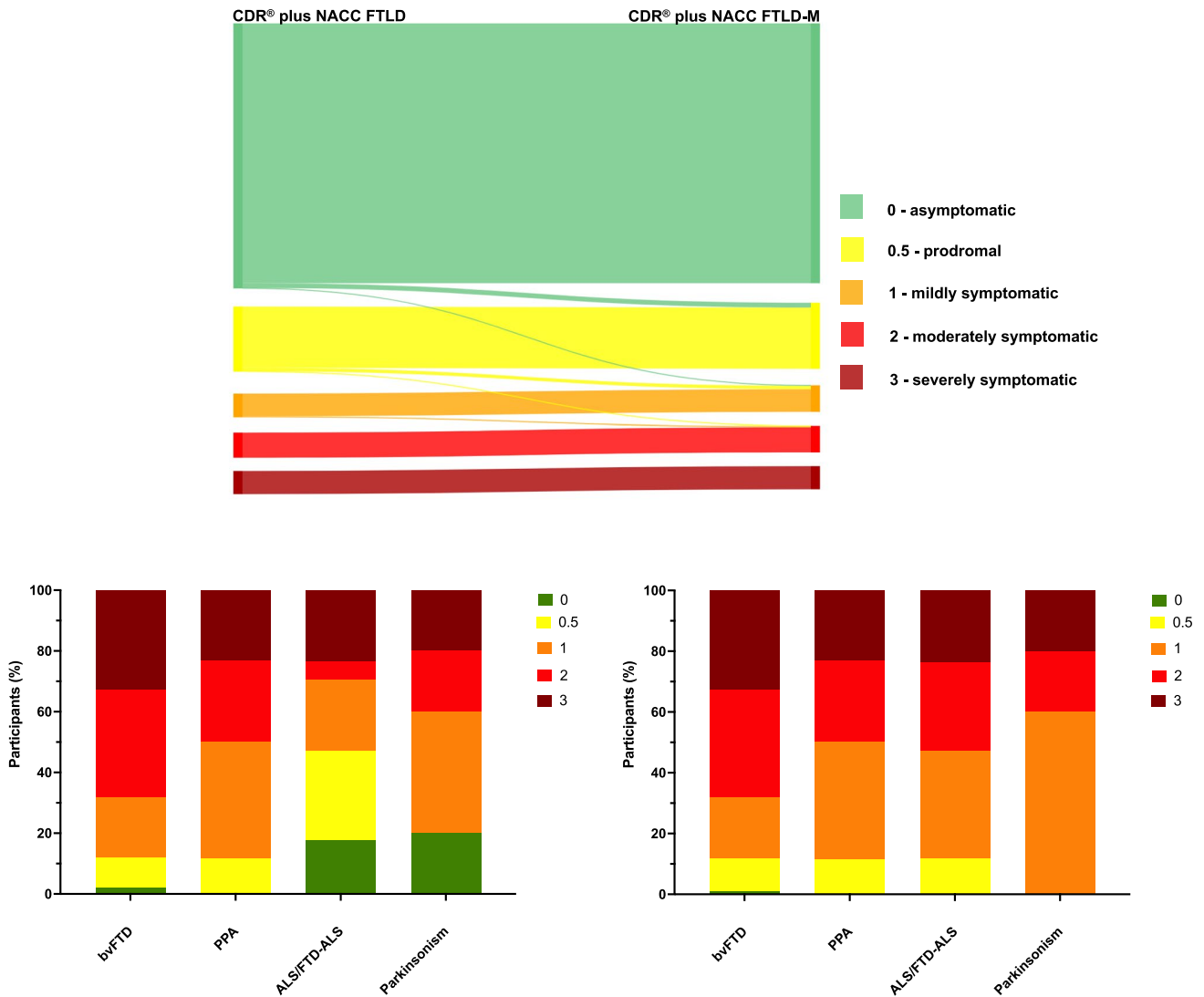


Fig. 2 Comparison of the standard CDR® plus NACC FTLD with a new CDR® plus NACC FTLD plus Global Motor Score (CDR® plus NACC FTLD-M). Diagnoses: bvFTD, behavioural variant frontotemporal dementia; PPA, Primary Progressive Aphasia; ALS/FTD-ALS, Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis; Parkinsonism (Progressive Supranuclear Palsy, Corticobasal Syndrome or Parkinson’s Disease)

standard CDR® plus NACC FTLD, right shows new CDR® plus NACC FTLD-M). Diagnoses: bvFTD, behavioural variant frontotemporal dementia; PPA, Primary Progressive Aphasia; ALS/FTD-ALS, Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis; Parkinsonism (Progressive Supranuclear Palsy, Corticobasal Syndrome or Parkinson’s Disease)

Discussion

This study has shown that motor symptoms are common in genetic FTD, occurring more frequently than primary motor diagnoses, and affecting *C9orf72* more than *MAPT* or *GRN* mutation carriers. Slowness and gait impairment were the most common motor symptoms in the cohort but PCA revealed that all motor symptoms were strongly correlated and loaded together in a single component. Addition of a Global Motor Score to the CDR® plus NACC FTLD scale produced a new CDR® plus NACC FTLD-M scale which led to a more accurate measure of disease severity than the original scale, e.g. no patients clinically judged to

be symptomatic and diagnosed with a primary motor disorder now had a global score of 0 i.e. considered asymptomatic on the CDR® plus NACC FTLD scale.

Motor symptoms were present in a quarter of the cohort, much higher than the 4% of participants with a primary motor diagnosis. However, there was an increase in the number of people with motor symptoms as disease severity increased, from 6% asymptotically to 21% in the prodromal period, to 63% at the symptomatic stage. The steep increase in frequency of motor symptoms noted when mutation carriers become symptomatic suggests that their development occurs at a later stage of genetic FTD for many people [3–5]. Nonetheless, around a third of symptomatic

patients remain without any motor impairment within the GENFI cohort at time of assessment.

Overall, slowness and gait disorder were the most common of the motor symptoms, when all mutation carriers were considered together and also in each individual genetic group. This may well be because these two features both encompass a number of different neurological features. Slowness could be due to the presence of bradykinesia in a parkinsonian disorder, but also due to the presence of weakness or rigidity in a motor neuron disease. Similarly, a person's gait can be abnormal in genetic FTD due to many reasons including both an akinetic-rigid syndrome or ALS, as well as ataxia in some cases.

Within the genetic mutation groups *C9orf72* mutation carriers had the most symptoms at every CDR stage with features mostly suggestive of ALS (including both limb and bulbar features). In contrast, *GRN* and *MAPT* mutation carriers had fewer individuals with symptoms, although in those who did have motor impairment, features were suggestive of parkinsonism (with fewer bulbar symptoms). These findings are consistent with the distribution of motor diagnoses across the genetic groups, with ALS/FTD-ALS occurring exclusively in *C9orf72* mutation carriers, and parkinsonian disorders occurring more commonly in *GRN* and *MAPT* mutation carriers. In turn, this fits in with the known literature on motor diagnoses in genetic FTD [20, 23–25, 40–43].

The focus of this study was on patient and caregiver-reported symptoms in order to be able to design a module for a clinical rating scale that was patient-focused and relevant to quality of life. However, in day-to-day clinical practice (and in the GENFI study) a physical neurological examination is performed to reinforce and extend the findings from the clinical history. Whilst these may correspond relatively well, signs can be present on examination without causing symptoms and, vice versa, some symptoms can be reported despite little to find on examination. Although it is difficult to exactly match symptoms described from the history to motor signs found on neurological examination, we performed a comparison of symptoms and signs to ensure there were no major inconsistencies between these two assessment methods. Overall, the matched motor symptom and examination scores were similar, albeit with a tendency for the symptom severity to be more severe in most of the domains. We felt this was supportive of using the GENFI symptom questionnaire as the main input to a new clinical rating scale motor module.

In the PCA all motor symptoms loaded together in mutation carriers as a whole and within both the *C9orf72* and *GRN* genetic groups (with not enough data currently to fit a separate PCA for *MAPT* mutations). This is distinct from a previous study focused on motor signs rather than symptoms in the GENFI study which found five components described as bulbar ALS-like, spinal ALS-like, PSP-like, CBS-like,

and PD-like (Schonecker et al., in press). As per the discussion above, this difference is likely to be related to the lack of one-to-one correspondence between symptoms and signs, and the fact that many symptoms may encompass a number of different physical signs across ALS and parkinsonism. The finding of one component only in this study within the PCA provides support for a single motor module to be added to any clinical rating scale as long as symptoms rather than signs are considered.

The addition of a Global Motor Score to the CDR[®] plus NACC FTLD to form the CDR[®] plus NACC FTLD-M leads to a more accurate measure of disease severity within genetic FTD by accounting for symptoms not previously included. This is reflected in generally higher global scores in participants, i.e. increased disease severity. In particular, individuals with ALS/FTD-ALS and parkinsonism (PD, PSP, CBS) are no longer scored artificially low in their disease severity (and in some cases at a score of 0 i.e. 'asymptomatic' on the CDR[®] plus NACC FTLD). However, the increase in score was not just in those with a primary motor diagnosis as the bvFTD group had higher CDR[®] plus NACC FTLD-M scores than CDR[®] plus NACC FTLD, consistent with the additional presence of motor features in bvFTD, as reported in multiple prior studies. In contrast, there was little change in the PPA group where motor symptoms may occur but are less frequent [44–46]. Overall, the increased accuracy of this new scale is particularly important for forthcoming clinical trials which require scales that are able to detect mutation carriers at the earliest disease stages and are able to account for the whole spectrum of phenotypes within genetic FTD.

Global Motor and Algorithm-based Motor Scores were strongly correlated but interestingly people tended to have a higher score when individual symptoms were measured and combined in the Algorithm-based Motor Score, rather than when a Global Motor Score was recorded. It may be that by focusing on individual symptoms more deficits are noted than when just asking clinicians to record an overall global score of motor dysfunction, which can be difficult to assess (and may sometimes be more of a subjective 'feel') given the diversity of the different features. This perhaps adds increased objectivity to the motor module in the CDR plus NACC FTLD-MI than the CDR plus NACC FTLD-M, which is important when thinking about running multicentre trials with multiple different raters, with an aim of reducing inter-rater variability.

There remain some limitations of the study. Whilst overall numbers are large for a study of genetic FTD, individual group numbers are less once stratified, and a PCA was not possible within the *MAPT* mutation group. Furthermore, the study focused on cross-sectional data and future studies should investigate change in motor features over time, and particularly how the CDR[®] plus NACC FTLD-M performs longitudinally. Lastly, although each rater received training

in use of the scales, it will be important in future studies to formally assess both intra- and inter-rater variability.

In summary, motor symptoms are a key feature of genetic FTD, with differences in the type and extent of motor impairment noted between the main genetic mutation groups. Importantly, motor symptoms occur commonly in people without a primary motor diagnosis. Hence, incorporating a motor domain into a clinical rating scale for genetic FTD is essential for future trials. This will improve disease staging which in turn should optimise not only the stratification of individuals into trials but also the accuracy of clinical outcome measures.

Supplementary Information The online version contains supplementary material available at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00415-022-11442-y>.

Acknowledgements We thank the research participants and their families for their contribution to the study. The Dementia Research Centre is supported by Alzheimer's Research UK, Alzheimer's Society, Brain Research UK, and The Wolfson Foundation. This work was supported by the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) Queen Square Dementia Biomedical Research Unit and the University College London Hospitals Biomedical Research Centre, the Leonard Wolfson Experimental Neurology Centre (LWENC) Clinical Research Facility, and the UK Dementia Research Institute, which receives its funding from UK DRI Ltd, funded by the UK Medical Research Council, Alzheimer's Society and Alzheimer's Research UK. This work was also supported by the MRC UK GENFI grant (MR/M023664/1), the Italian Ministry of Health (CoEN015 and Ricerca Corrente), the Canadian Institutes of Health Research as part of a Centres of Excellence in Neurodegeneration grant, a Canadian Institutes of Health Research operating grant, the Alzheimer's Society grant (AS-PG-16-007), the Bluefield Project and the JPND GENFI-PROX grant (2019-02248). MB is supported by a Fellowship award from the Alzheimer's Society, UK (AS-JF-19a-004-517). MB's work was also supported by the UK Dementia Research Institute which receives its funding from DRI Ltd, funded by the UK Medical Research Council, Alzheimer's Society and Alzheimer's Research UK. JDR is supported by the Miriam Marks Brain Research UK Senior Fellowship and has received funding from an MRC Clinician Scientist Fellowship (MR/M008525/1) and the NIHR Rare Disease Translational Research Collaboration (BRC149/NS/MH). JBR is funded by the Wellcome Trust (103838) and the National Institute for Health Research Cambridge Biomedical Research Centre. This work was funded by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG, German Research Foundation) under Germany's Excellence Strategy within the framework of the Munich Cluster for Systems Neurology (EXC 2145 SyNergy—ID 390857198). RV's work is supported by the Mady Browaey's Fonds voor Onderzoek naar Frontotemporale Degenieratie. Several authors of this publication (JCvS, MS, RSV, AD, MO, RV, JDR) are members of the European Reference Network for Rare Neurological Diseases (ERN-RND)—Project ID No 739510.

List of GENFI consortium authors: Annabel Nelson (Department of Neurodegenerative Disease, Dementia Research Centre, UCL Queen Square Institute of Neurology, London, UK), Martina Bocchetta (Department of Neurodegenerative Disease, Dementia Research Centre, UCL Queen Square Institute of Neurology, London, UK), David Cash (Department of Neurodegenerative Disease, Dementia Research Centre, UCL Queen Square Institute of Neurology, London, UK), David L. Thomas (Neuroimaging Analysis Centre, Department of Brain Repair and Rehabilitation, UCL Institute of Neurology, Queen Square, London, UK), Emily Todd (Department of Neurodegenerative Disease, Dementia Research Centre, UCL Queen Square Institute of Neurology, London, UK), Hanya Benotmane (UK Dementia Research

Institute at University College London, UCL Queen Square Institute of Neurology, London, UK), Jennifer Nicholas (Department of Medical Statistics, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, UK), Kiran Samra (Department of Neurodegenerative Disease, Dementia Research Centre, UCL Queen Square Institute of Neurology, London, UK), Rachel Shafei (Department of Neurodegenerative Disease, Dementia Research Centre, UCL Queen Square Institute of Neurology, London, UK), Carolyn Timberlake (Department of Clinical Neurosciences, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, UK), Thomas Cope (Department of Clinical Neuroscience, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, UK), Timothy Rittman (Department of Clinical Neurosciences, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, UK), Alberto Benussi (Centre for Neurodegenerative Disorders, Department of Clinical and Experimental Sciences, University of Brescia, Brescia, Italy), Enrico Premi (Stroke Unit, ASST Brescia Hospital, Brescia, Italy), Roberto Gasparotti (Neuroradiology Unit, University of Brescia, Brescia, Italy), Silvana Archetti (Biotechnology Laboratory, Department of Diagnostics, ASST Brescia Hospital, Brescia, Italy), Stefano Gazzina (Neurology, ASST Brescia Hospital, Brescia, Italy), Valentina Cantoni (Centre for Neurodegenerative Disorders, Department of Clinical and Experimental Sciences, University of Brescia, Brescia, Italy), Andrea Arighi (Fondazione IRCCS Ca' Granda Ospedale Maggiore Policlinico, Neurodegenerative Diseases Unit, Milan, Italy; University of Milan, Centro Dino Ferrari, Milan, Italy), Chiara Fenoglio (Fondazione IRCCS Ca' Granda Ospedale Maggiore Policlinico, Neurodegenerative Diseases Unit, Milan, Italy; University of Milan, Centro Dino Ferrari, Milan, Italy), Elio Scarpini (Fondazione IRCCS Ca' Granda Ospedale Maggiore Policlinico, Neurodegenerative Diseases Unit, Milan, Italy; University of Milan, Centro Dino Ferrari, Milan, Italy), Giorgio Fumagalli (Fondazione IRCCS Ca' Granda Ospedale Maggiore Policlinico, Neurodegenerative Diseases Unit, Milan, Italy; University of Milan, Centro Dino Ferrari, Milan, Italy), Vittoria Borracci (Fondazione IRCCS Ca' Granda Ospedale Maggiore Policlinico, Neurodegenerative Diseases Unit, Milan, Italy; University of Milan, Centro Dino Ferrari, Milan, Italy), Giacomina Rossi (Fondazione IRCCS Istituto Neurologico Carlo Besta, Milano, Italy), Giorgio Giaccone (Fondazione IRCCS Istituto Neurologico Carlo Besta, Milano, Italy), Giuseppe Di Fede (Fondazione IRCCS Istituto Neurologico Carlo Besta, Milano, Italy), Paola Caroppo (Fondazione IRCCS Istituto Neurologico Carlo Besta, Milano, Italy), Pietro Tiraboschi (Fondazione IRCCS Istituto Neurologico Carlo Besta, Milano, Italy), Sara Prioni (Fondazione IRCCS Istituto Neurologico Carlo Besta, Milano, Italy), Veronica Redaelli (Fondazione IRCCS Istituto Neurologico Carlo Besta, Milano, Italy), David Tang-Wai (The University Health Network, Krembil Research Institute, Toronto, Canada), Ekaterina Rogueva (Tanz Centre for Research in Neurodegenerative Diseases, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada), Miguel Castelo-Branco (Faculty of Medicine, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal), Morris Freedman (Baycrest Health Sciences, Rotman Research Institute, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada), Ron Keren (The University Health Network, Toronto Rehabilitation Institute, Toronto, Canada), Sandra Black (Sunnybrook Health Sciences Centre, Sunnybrook Research Institute, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada) (Sara Mitchell (Sunnybrook Health Sciences Centre, Sunnybrook Research Institute, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada) (Christen Shoemith (Department of Clinical Neurological Sciences, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada) (Robart Bartha (Department of Medical Biophysics, The University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada; Centre for Functional and Metabolic Mapping, Robarts Research Institute, The University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada) (Rosa Rademakers (Center for Molecular Neurology, University of Antwerp) (Jackie Poos (Department of Neurology, Erasmus Medical Center, Rotterdam, Netherlands) (Janne M. Papma (Department of Neurology, Erasmus Medical Center, Rotterdam, Netherlands) (Lucia Giannini (Department of Neurology, Erasmus Medical Center, Rotterdam, Netherlands) (Rick van Minkelen (Department of Clinical Genetics, Erasmus Medical Center, Rotterdam,

Netherlands) (Yolande Pijnenburg (Amsterdam University Medical Centre, Amsterdam VUmc, Amsterdam, Netherlands) (Benedetta Nacmias (Department of Neuroscience, Psychology, Drug Research and Child Health, University of Florence, Florence, Italy) (Camilla Ferrari (Department of Neuroscience, Psychology, Drug Research and Child Health, University of Florence, Florence, Italy) (Cristina Polito (Department of Biomedical, Experimental and Clinical Sciences ‘Mario Serio’, Nuclear Medicine Unit, University of Florence, Florence, Italy) (Gemma Lombardi (Department of Neuroscience, Psychology, Drug Research and Child Health, University of Florence, Florence, Italy) (Valentina Bessi (Department of Neuroscience, Psychology, Drug Research and Child Health, University of Florence, Florence, Italy) (Michele Veldsman (Nuffield Department of Clinical Neurosciences, Medical Sciences Division, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK) (Christin Andersson (Department of Clinical Neuroscience, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden) (Hakan Thonberg (Center for Alzheimer Research, Division of Neurogeriatrics, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden) (Linn Öjjerstedt (Center for Alzheimer Research, Division of Neurogeriatrics, Department of Neurobiology, Care Sciences and Society, Bioclinicum, Karolinska Institutet, Solna, Sweden; Unit for Hereditary Dementias, Theme Aging, Karolinska University Hospital, Solna, Sweden) (Vesna Jelic (Division of Clinical Geriatrics, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden) (Paul Thompson (Division of Neuroscience and Experimental Psychology, Wolfson Molecular Imaging Centre, University of Manchester, Manchester, UK) (Tobias Langheinrich (Division of Neuroscience and Experimental Psychology, Wolfson Molecular Imaging Centre, University of Manchester, Manchester, UK; Manchester Centre for Clinical Neurosciences, Department of Neurology, Salford Royal NHS Foundation Trust, Manchester, UK) (Albert Lladó (Alzheimer’s disease and Other Cognitive Disorders Unit, Neurology Service, Hospital Clínic, Barcelona, Spain) (Anna Antonell (Alzheimer’s disease and Other Cognitive Disorders Unit, Neurology Service, Hospital Clínic, Barcelona, Spain) (Jaume Olives (Alzheimer’s disease and Other Cognitive Disorders Unit, Neurology Service, Hospital Clínic, Barcelona, Spain) (Mircea Balasa (Alzheimer’s disease and Other Cognitive Disorders Unit, Neurology Service, Hospital Clínic, Barcelona, Spain) (Nuria Bargalló (Imaging Diagnostic Center, Hospital Clínic, Barcelona, Spain) (Sergi Borrego-Ecija (Alzheimer’s disease and Other Cognitive Disorders Unit, Neurology Service, Hospital Clínic, Barcelona, Spain) (Ana Verdelho (Department of Neurosciences and Mental Health, Centro Hospitalar Lisboa.

Author contributions All authors contributed to the study conception and design. Material preparation, data manipulation and analysis were performed by KS, LLR and JDR. The first draft of the manuscript was written by KS, LLR and JDR and all authors commented on previous versions of the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Declarations

Conflicts of interest The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

Ethical approval and consent to participate/publish All GENFI sites had local ethical approval for the study, and all participants gave written informed consent.

Open Access This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article’s Creative Commons licence, unless indicated


otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article’s Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

References

- Rohrer J et al (2009) The heritability and genetics of frontotemporal lobar degeneration. *Neurology* 73(18):1451–1456
- Warren J, Rohrer J, Rossor M (2013) Clinical review. Frontotemporal dementia. *BMJ*, 347, f4827. Members copy, not for commercial sale
- Espay AJ, Litvan I (2011) Parkinsonism and frontotemporal dementia: the clinical overlap. *J Mol Neurosci* 45(3):343–349
- Kertesz A, McMonagle P, Jesso S (2011) Extrapyramidal syndromes in frontotemporal degeneration. *J Mol Neurosci* 45(3):336–342
- Devenney E et al (2015) Motor neuron disease-frontotemporal dementia: a clinical continuum. *Expert Rev Neurother* 15(5):509–522
- Steele JC, Richardson JC, Olszewski J (2014) Progressive supranuclear palsy: a heterogeneous degeneration involving the brain stem, Basal Ganglia and cerebellum with vertical gaze and pseudobulbar palsy, nuchal dystonia and dementia. *Semin Neurol*
- Kaat LD et al (2007) Frontal presentation in progressive supranuclear palsy. *Neurology* 69(8):723–729
- Han HJ et al (2010) Behavioral changes as the earliest clinical manifestation of progressive supranuclear palsy. *J Clin Neurol* 6(3):148–151
- Höglinger GU et al (2017) Clinical diagnosis of progressive supranuclear palsy: the movement disorder society criteria. *Mov Disord* 32(6):853–864
- Gibb W, Luthert P, Marsden C (1990) Clinical and pathological features of corticobasal degeneration. *Adv Neurol* 53:51–54
- Gibb W, Luthert P, Marsden C (1989) Corticobasal degeneration. *Brain* 112(5):1171–1192
- Kertesz A et al (1994) The pathology and nosology of primary progressive aphasia. *Neurology* 44(11):2065–2065
- Lee SE et al (2011) Clinicopathological correlations in corticobasal degeneration. *Ann Neurol* 70(2):327–340
- Hobson EV et al (2016) Clinical aspects of motor neurone disease. *Medicine* 44(9):552–556
- Ringholz G et al (2005) Prevalence and patterns of cognitive impairment in sporadic ALS. *Neurology* 65(4):586–590
- Rippon GA et al (2006) An observational study of cognitive impairment in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. *Arch Neurol* 63(3):345–352
- Phukan J et al (2012) The syndrome of cognitive impairment in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis: a population-based study. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry* 83(1):102–108
- Montuschi A et al (2015) Cognitive correlates in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis: a population-based study in Italy. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry* 86(2):168–173
- Strong MJ et al (2017) Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis—frontotemporal spectrum disorder (ALS-FTSD): revised diagnostic criteria. *Amyotroph Lateral Scler Frontotemporal Degener* 18(3–4):153–174
- Hsiung G-YR et al (2012) Clinical and pathological features of familial frontotemporal dementia caused by C9ORF72 mutation on chromosome 9p. *Brain* 135(3):709–722

21. Bourinaris T, Houlden H (2018) C9orf72 and its relevance in Parkinsonism and movement disorders: a comprehensive review of the literature. *Mov Disord Clin Pract* 5(6):575–585
22. Moore KM et al (2020) Age at symptom onset and death and disease duration in genetic frontotemporal dementia: an international retrospective cohort study. *Lancet Neurol* 19(2):145–156
23. Masellis M et al (2006) Novel splicing mutation in the progranulin gene causing familial corticobasal syndrome. *Brain* 129(11):3115–3123
24. Le Ber I et al (2008) Phenotype variability in progranulin mutation carriers: a clinical, neuropsychological, imaging and genetic study. *Brain* 131(3):732–746
25. Yu C-E et al (2010) The spectrum of mutations in progranulin: a collaborative study screening 545 cases of neurodegeneration. *Arch Neurol* 67(2):161–170
26. Hutton M et al (1998) Association of missense and 5'-splice-site mutations in tau with the inherited dementia FTDP-17. *Nature* 393(6686):702–705
27. Forrest SL et al (2019) Heritability in frontotemporal tauopathies. *Alzheimer's Dement Diagn Assess Dis Monit* 11:115–124
28. Goedert M et al (1989) Multiple isoforms of human microtubule-associated protein tau: sequences and localization in neurofibrillary tangles of Alzheimer's disease. *Neuron* 3(4):519–526
29. Dickson DW, Rademakers R, Hutton ML (2007) Progressive supranuclear palsy: pathology and genetics. *Brain Pathol* 17(1):74–82
30. Van Swieten J, Spillantini MG (2007) Hereditary frontotemporal dementia caused by Tau gene mutations. *Brain Pathol* 17(1):63–73
31. Miyagawa T et al (2020) Use of the CDR[®] plus NACC FTLD in mild FTLD: data from the ARTFL/LEFFTDS consortium. *Alzheimers Dement* 16(1):79–90
32. Peakman G et al (2022) Comparison of clinical rating scales in genetic frontotemporal dementia within the GENFI cohort. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry* 93(2):158–168
33. Pagnini F et al (2010) Burden, depression, and anxiety in caregivers of people with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. *Psychol Health Med* 15(6):685–693
34. Nakagawa Y, Uozumi T, Tsuji S (2010) Quality of life and burden in caregivers for ALS patients in Japan. *Clin Neurol* 50(6):412–414
35. Group W (1995) The World Health Organization quality of life assessment (WHOQOL): position paper from the World Health Organization. *Soc Sci Med* 41(10):1403–1409
36. Rascovsky K et al (2011) Sensitivity of revised diagnostic criteria for the behavioural variant of frontotemporal dementia. *Brain* 134(9):2456–2477
37. Gorno-Tempini ML et al (2011) Classification of primary progressive aphasia and its variants. *Neurology* 76(11):1006–1014
38. Armstrong MJ et al (2013) Criteria for the diagnosis of corticobasal degeneration. *Neurology* 80(5):496–503
39. Team, R.C. (2013) R: a language and environment for statistical computing
40. Coon E et al (2011) Predicting survival in frontotemporal dementia with motor neuron disease. *Neurology* 76(22):1886–1892
41. Boeve BF et al (2012) Characterization of frontotemporal dementia and/or amyotrophic lateral sclerosis associated with the GGG GCC repeat expansion in C9ORF72. *Brain* 135(3):765–783
42. Mahoney CJ et al (2012) Frontotemporal dementia with the C9ORF72 hexanucleotide repeat expansion: clinical, neuroanatomical and neuropathological features. *Brain* 135(3):736–750
43. O'Dowd S et al (2012) C9ORF72 expansion in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis/frontotemporal dementia also causes parkinsonism. *Mov Disord* 27(8):1072
44. Graham NL et al (2003) Language function and dysfunction in corticobasal degeneration. *Neurology* 61(4):493–499
45. Josephs KA et al (2006) Clinicopathological and imaging correlates of progressive aphasia and apraxia of speech. *Brain* 129(6):1385–1398
46. Josephs KA, Duffy JR (2008) Apraxia of speech and nonfluent aphasia: a new clinical marker for corticobasal degeneration and progressive supranuclear palsy. *Curr Opin Neurol* 21(6):688–692

Authors and Affiliations

Kiran Samra¹  · Amy M. MacDougall² · Georgia Peakman¹ · Arabella Bouzigues¹ · Martina Bocchetta¹ · David M. Cash¹ · Caroline V. Greaves¹ · Rhian S. Convery¹ · John C. van Swieten³ · Lize Jiskoot³ · Harro Seelaar³ · Fermin Moreno^{4,5} · Raquel Sanchez-Valle⁶ · Robert Laforce⁷ · Caroline Graff^{8,9} · Mario Masellis¹⁰ · Carmela Tartaglia¹¹ · James B. Rowe¹² · Barbara Borroni¹³ · Elizabeth Finger¹⁴ · Matthis Synofzik^{15,16} · Daniela Galimberti^{17,18} · Rik Vandenberghe^{19,20,21} · Alexandre de Mendonça²² · Chris R. Butler^{23,24} · Alexander Gerhard^{25,26} · Simon Ducharme^{27,28} · Isabelle Le Ber^{29,30,31,32} · Pietro Tiraboschi³³ · Isabel Santana^{34,35} · Florence Pasquier^{36,37,38} · Johannes Levin^{39,40,41} · Markus Otto⁴² · Sandro Sorbi^{43,44} · Jonathan D. Rohrer¹ · Lucy L. Russell¹ on behalf of the Genetic FTD Initiative (GENFI)

¹ Dementia Research Centre, Department of Neurodegenerative Disease, UCL Queen Square Institute of Neurology, Queen Square, London WC1N 3BG, UK

² Department of Medical Statistics, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, UK

³ Department of Neurology, Erasmus Medical Centre, Rotterdam, Netherlands

⁴ Cognitive Disorders Unit, Department of Neurology, Donostia University Hospital, San Sebastian, Spain

⁵ Neuroscience Area, Biodonostia Health Research Institute, Gipuzkoa, San Sebastian, Spain

⁶ Alzheimer's Disease and Other Cognitive Disorders Unit, Neurology Service, Hospital Clínic, Institut d'Investigacions Biomèdiques August Pi I Sunyer, University of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain

⁷ Clinique Interdisciplinaire de Mémoire, Département des Sciences Neurologiques, CHU de Québec, and Faculté de Médecine, Université Laval, Quebec City, Quebec, Canada

⁸ Center for Alzheimer Research, Division of Neurogeriatrics, Department of Neurobiology, Care Sciences and Society, Bioclinicum, Karolinska Institutet, Solna, Sweden

- 9 Unit for Hereditary Dementias, Theme Aging, Karolinska University Hospital, Solna, Sweden
- 10 Sunnybrook Health Sciences Centre, Sunnybrook Research Institute, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada
- 11 Tanz Centre for Research in Neurodegenerative Diseases, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada
- 12 Department of Clinical Neurosciences, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, UK
- 13 Neurology Unit, Department of Clinical and Experimental Sciences, University of Brescia, Brescia, Italy
- 14 Department of Clinical Neurological Sciences, University of Western Ontario, London, ON, Canada
- 15 Department of Neurodegenerative Diseases, Hertie-Institute for Clinical Brain Research and Center of Neurology, University of Tübingen, Tübingen, Germany
- 16 Center for Neurodegenerative Diseases (DZNE), Tübingen, Germany
- 17 Fondazione Ca' Granda, IRCCS Ospedale Policlinico, Milan, Italy
- 18 University of Milan, Centro Dino Ferrari, Milan, Italy
- 19 Laboratory for Cognitive Neurology, Department of Neurosciences, KU Leuven, Leuven, Belgium
- 20 Neurology Service, University Hospitals Leuven, Leuven, Belgium
- 21 Leuven Brain Institute, KU Leuven, Leuven, Belgium
- 22 Laboratory of Neurosciences, Institute of Molecular Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Lisbon, Lisbon, Portugal
- 23 Nuffield Department of Clinical Neurosciences, Medical Sciences Division, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK
- 24 Department of Brain Sciences, Imperial College London, London, UK
- 25 Division of Neuroscience and Experimental Psychology, Wolfson Molecular Imaging Centre, University of Manchester, Manchester, UK
- 26 Departments of Geriatric Medicine and Nuclear Medicine, University of Duisburg-Essen, Essen, Germany
- 27 Department of Psychiatry, McGill University Health Centre, McGill University, Montreal, QC, Canada
- 28 McConnell Brain Imaging Centre, Montreal Neurological Institute, McGill University, Montreal, QC, Canada
- 29 Paris Brain Institute-Institut du Cerveau-ICM, Inserm U1127, CNRS UMR 7225, AP-HP-Hôpital Pitié-Salpêtrière, Sorbonne Université, Paris, France
- 30 Centre de référence des démences rares ou précoces, IM2A, Département de Neurologie, AP-HP-Hôpital Pitié-Salpêtrière, Paris, France
- 31 Département de Neurologie, AP-HP-Hôpital Pitié-Salpêtrière, Paris, France
- 32 Reference Network for Rare Neurological Diseases (ERN-RND), Paris, France
- 33 Fondazione IRCCS Istituto Neurologico Carlo Besta, Milan, Italy
- 34 Neurology Service, Faculty of Medicine, University Hospital of Coimbra (HUC), University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal
- 35 Center for Neuroscience and Cell Biology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal
- 36 Univ Lille, Lille, France
- 37 Inserm 1172, Lille, France
- 38 CHU, CNR-MAJ, Labex DistalzLiCEND Lille, Lille, France
- 39 Department of Neurology, Ludwig-Maximilians Universität München, Munich, Germany
- 40 German Center for Neurodegenerative Diseases (DZNE), Munich, Germany
- 41 Munich Cluster of Systems Neurology (SyNergy), Munich, Germany
- 42 Department of Neurology, University of Ulm, Ulm, Germany
- 43 Department of Neurofarba, University of Florence, Florence, Italy
- 44 IRCCS Fondazione Don Carlo Gnocchi, Florence, Italy