

# FAST SCALE ADMINISTRATION

The FAST scale is a functional scale designed to evaluate patients at the more moderate-severe stages of dementia when the MMSE no longer can reflect changes in a meaningful clinical way. In the early stages the patient may be able to participate in the FAST administration but usually the information should be collected from a caregiver or, in the case of nursing home care, the nursing home staff.

## **The FAST scale has seven stages:**

**1 which is normal adult**

**2 which is normal older adult**

**3 which is early dementia**

**4 which is mild dementia**

**5 which is moderate dementia**

**6 which is moderately severe dementia**

**7 which is severe dementia**

## **FAST Functional Milestones.**

FAST stage 1 is the normal adult with no cognitive decline. FAST stage 2 is the normal older adult with very mild memory loss. Stage 3 is early dementia. Here memory loss becomes apparent to co-workers and family. The patient may be unable to remember names of persons just introduced to them. Stage 4 is mild dementia. Persons in this stage may have difficulty with finances, counting money, and travel to new locations. Memory loss increases. The person's knowledge of current and recent events decreases. Stage 5 is moderate dementia. In this stage, the person needs more help to survive. They do not need assistance with toileting or eating, but do need help choosing clothing. The person displays increased difficulty with serial subtraction. The patient may not know the date and year or where they live. However, they do know who they are and the names of their family and friends. Stage 6 is moderately severe dementia. The person may begin to forget the names of family members or friends. The person requires more assistance with activities of daily living, such as bathing, toileting, and eating. Patients in this stage may develop delusions, hallucinations, or obsessions. Patients show increased anxiety and may become violent. The person in this stage begins to sleep during the day and stay awake at night. Stage 6 is severe dementia. In this stage, all speech is lost. Patients lose urinary and bowel control. They lose the ability to walk. Most become bedridden and die of sepsis or pneumonia.

Functional Assessment Staging of Alzheimer's Disease. (FAST)©

STAGE	SKILL LEVEL
1.	No difficulties, either subjectively or objectively.
2.	Complains of forgetting location of objects. Subjective word finding difficulties.
3.	Decreased job function evident to co-workers; difficulty in traveling to new locations. Decreased organizational capacity.*
4.	Decreased ability to perform complex tasks (e.g., planning dinner for guests), handling personal finances (forgetting to pay bills), difficulty marketing, etc.
5.	Requires assistance in choosing proper clothing to wear for day, season, occasion.
6a.	Difficulty putting clothing on properly without assistance.
b.	Unable to bathe properly; e.g., difficulty adjusting bath water temperature) occasionally or more frequently over the past weeks.*
c.	Inability to handle mechanics of toileting (e.g., forgets to flush the toilet, does not wipe properly or properly dispose of toilet tissue) occasionally or more frequently over the past weeks.*
d.	Urinary incontinence, occasional or more frequent.
e.	Fecal Incontinence, (occasional or more frequently over the past week).
7a.	Ability to speak limited to approximately a half dozen different words or fewer, in the course of an average day or in the course of an intensive interview.
b.	Speech ability limited to the use of a single intelligible word in an average day or in the course of an interview (the person may repeat the word over and over.
c.	Ambulatory ability lost (cannot walk without personal assistance).
d.	Ability to sit up without assistance lost (e.g., the individual will fall over if there are no lateral rests [arms] on the chair).
e.	Loss of the ability to smile.

**STAGE●●**\_\_\_\_\_

\*Scored primarily on the basis of information obtained from a knowledgeable informant and/or caregiver.