Attachment 6: Child Self Report (ages 9-11 years)

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- A. Screen for Child Anxiety Related Disorders (SCARED)
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Children aged 9–11 years will complete the Screen for Child Anxiety Related Disorders (SCARED) and will participate in a clinical assessment along with the parent. The calculated burden includes the SCARED and the clinical assessment.

Public reporting burden of this collection of information is estimated to average 30 minutes, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden to CDC/ATSDR Reports Clearance Officer; 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS H21-8, Atlanta, Georgia 30333; ATTN: PRA (0920-24EG).

A. Screen for Child Anxiety Related Disorders (SCARED)

Proposed Question	Response options	Taken From
Completing the survey is voluntary. If you a	re not comfortable answering a question,	Revised from a
just leave it blank.		previous project.
Please complete the following questions at		
How old are you, in years?	Free text (numerical)	Asking to make
		sure they are using
		the correct form.
		Will have message
		to contact project staff if not between
		9-11. "If you are
		not between the
		ages of 9-11 years,
		please request an
		alternative form
		from the project
		staff."
Below is a list of sentences that describe ho	ow people feel. Read each phrase and decide	SCARED
if it is "Not True or Hardly Ever True" or "S	omewhat True or Sometimes True or "Very	
True or Often True" for you. Then for each	h sentence, <mark>fill in one circle that corresponds</mark>	
to select the response that seems to describ	pe you for the <u>last 3 months</u> .	
	Not true or hardly true	SCARED
1. When I feel frightened, it is hard to	 Somewhat true or sometimes true 	
breathe.	Very true or often true	
2. I get headaches when I am at school.	Not true or hardly true	SCARED
	 Somewhat true or sometimes true 	
	Very true or often true	
3. I don't like to be with people I don't	 Not true or hardly true 	SCARED
know well.	 Somewhat true or sometimes true 	
	 Very true or often true 	
4. I get scared if I sleep away from home.	Not true or hardly true	SCARED
	 Somewhat true or sometimes true 	
	 Very true or often true 	
5. I worry about other people liking me.	 Not true or hardly true 	SCARED
	 Somewhat true or sometimes true 	
	 Very true or often true 	
6. When I get frightened, I feel like passing	Not true or hardly true	SCARED
out.	 Somewhat true or sometimes true 	
	 Very true or often true 	
7. I am nervous.	Not true or hardly true	SCARED
	 Somewhat true or sometimes true 	
	 Very true or often true 	
8. I follow my mother or father wherever	Not true or hardly true	SCARED
they go.	 Somewhat true or sometimes true 	

	Very true or often true	
9. People tell me that I look nervous.	Not true or hardly true	SCARED
	 Somewhat true or sometimes true 	
	 Very true or often true 	
10. I feel nervous with people I don't know	Not true or hardly true	SCARED
well.	Somewhat true or sometimes true	36711125
····	 Very true or often true 	
11. I get stomachaches at school.	Not true or hardly true	SCARED
11. I get stomathaties at school.	Somewhat true or sometimes true	SCARLED
	 Very true or often true 	
12. When I get frightened, I feel like I am	Not true or hardly true	SCARED
going crazy.	Somewhat true or sometimes true	JCANLD
gonig crazy.		
12 Lwarry about clooning along	very true or orter true	SCARED
13. I worry about sleeping alone.	1vot trac or marary trac	SCARED
	Somewhat true or sometimes true	
14 1	Very true or often true	CCARER
14. I worry about being as good as other	Not true or hardly true	SCARED
kids.	Somewhat true or sometimes true	
	Very true or often true	20125
15. When I get frightened, I feel like things	Not true or hardly true	SCARED
are not real.	Somewhat true or sometimes true	
	 Very true or often true 	
16. I have nightmares about something	 Not true or hardly true 	SCARED
bad happening to my parents	 Somewhat true or sometimes true 	
	 Very true or often true 	
17. I worry about going to school.	 Not true or hardly true 	SCARED
	 Somewhat true or sometimes true 	
	 Very true or often true 	
18. When I get frightened, my heart beats	Not true or hardly true	SCARED
fast.	 Somewhat true or sometimes true 	
	Very true or often true	
19. I get shaky.	 Not true or hardly true 	SCARED
	 Somewhat true or sometimes true 	
	Very true or often true	
20. I have nightmares about something	 Not true or hardly true 	SCARED
bad happening to me.	 Somewhat true or sometimes true 	
	 Very true or often true 	
21. I worry about things working out for	Not true or hardly true	SCARED
me.	 Somewhat true or sometimes true 	
	Very true or often true	
		SCARED
22. When I get frightened, I sweat a lot.	Not true or hardly true	•
22. When I get frightened, I sweat a lot.	 Somewhat true or sometimes true 	
22. When I get frightened, I sweat a lot.	Somewhat true or sometimes true	
	Somewhat true or sometimes trueVery true or often true	SCARED
22. When I get frightened, I sweat a lot. 23. I am a worrier.	Somewhat true or sometimes trueVery true or often true	SCARED

24. I get really frightened for no reason at	 Not true or hardly true 	SCARED
all.	 Somewhat true or sometimes true 	
	 Very true or often true 	
25. I am afraid to be alone in the house.	Not true or hardly true	SCARED
	 Somewhat true or sometimes true 	
	 Very true or often true 	
26. It is hard for me to talk with people I	Not true or hardly true	SCARED
don't know well.	 Somewhat true or sometimes true 	
	 Very true or often true 	
27. When I get frightened, I feel like I am	Not true or hardly true	SCARED
choking.	 Somewhat true or sometimes true 	
-	 Very true or often true 	
28. People tell me that I worry too much.	Not true or hardly true	SCARED
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	 Somewhat true or sometimes true 	
	 Very true or often true 	
29. I don't like to be away from my family.	Not true or hardly true	SCARED
	 Somewhat true or sometimes true 	
	 Very true or often true 	
30. I am afraid of having anxiety (or panic)	Not true or hardly true	SCARED
attacks.	 Somewhat true or sometimes true 	00/11/20
	 Very true or often true 	
31. I worry that something bad might	Not true or hardly true	SCARED
happen to my parents.	 Somewhat true or sometimes true 	SCARLES
mappen to my pareme.	 Very true or often true 	
32. I feel shy with people I don't know	Not true or hardly true	SCARED
well.	 Somewhat true or sometimes true 	367.11.25
	 Very true or often true 	
33. I worry about what is going to happen	Not true or hardly true	SCARED
in the future.	 Somewhat true or sometimes true 	367.11.25
	 Very true or often true 	
34. When I get frightened, I feel like	Not true or hardly true	SCARED
throwing up.	Somewhat true or sometimes true	SCARLED
till owning up.	 Very true or often true 	
35. I worry about how well I do things.	Not true or hardly true	SCARED
33.1 Worry about now well ruo tillings.	Somewhat true or sometimes true	JCANLD
	 Very true or often true 	
26. Lam scared to go to school		SCARED
36. I am scared to go to school.	Not true or hardly trueSomewhat true or sometimes true	SCANED
27 I warry about things that have already	very true or orter true	SCARED
37. I worry about things that have already happened.	The state of the stay state	SCARED
паррепец.	Somewhat true or sometimes true	
20 M/hom I mak finishikan and 15 and di	Very true or often true	CCARED
38. When I get frightened, I feel dizzy.	Not true or hardly true	SCARED
	Somewhat true or sometimes true	
	Very true or often true	

39. I feel nervous when I am with other children or adults and I have to do something while they watch me (for example: read aloud, speak, play a game, play a sport.)	 Not true or hardly true Somewhat true or sometimes true Very true or often true 	SCARED
40. I feel nervous when I am going to parties, dances, or any place where there will be people that I don't know well.	 Not true or hardly true Somewhat true or sometimes true Very true or often true 	SCARED
41. I am shy	Not true or hardly trueSomewhat true or sometimes trueVery true or often true	SCARED
Did anyone help you complete this survey?	 Yes, someone helped me, but I completed most of the survey on my own. Yes, someone helped me with all or most of the survey. No, I completed the survey on my own. 	New

[If the respondent skipped any questions, they will receive the following message:]

You skipped one or more questions on this page. Please review and complete the question(s) before going to the next page. If you intentionally skipped the question(s), you can go to the next page.

B. Clinical Assessments (attached)

- a. Ask Suicide Screening Questions (ASQ)
- b. Yale Global Tic Severity Scale (YGTSS)

The following questions will be asked by a trained professional, not as part of the survey.

a. Ask Suicide Screening Questions (ASQ) (these are in a separate REDCap form since they are not part of the self-report survey; these questions will be asked by a healthcare provider or trained program staff member to individuals with tic disorders aged 9-26 years with possible input from parent for children 9-17 years.

Question	Response Options	Taken From
Note to person administering the ASQ: Please provide the followi	ng information to the responder	nt before asking
the questions.		
This survey asks about mental health and emotional well-being. I	f you answer that you have had	<mark>suicidal</mark>
thoughts or behaviors, or purposely tried to hurt yourself, we may	-	nic staff. This
would be to ensure your safety and provide you with support and	care.	
By completing this survey, you accept and consent to this protoco	ol. If vou have concerns or need	l immediate
help, please tell the clinic staff.		
1) In the past few weeks, have you wished you were dead?	■ Yes	ASQ
	■ No	
	 Refused to answer 	
2) In the past few weeks, have you felt that you or your family	■ Yes	ASQ
would be better off if you were dead?	■ No	
	Refused to answer	
3) In the past week, have you been having thoughts about	■ Yes	ASQ
killing yourself?	■ No	
	Refused to answer	
4) Have you ever tried to kill yourself?	Yes	ASQ
	■ No	
	 Refused to answer 	
[If yes to 4,]	Free text	ASQ
4a) How?		
4b) When?		
The patient answered "No" to questions 1 through 4; therefore,	Ask question #5	Incorporated
screening is complete, and it is not necessary to ask question	Finish the ASQ	from ASQ
#5. No intervention is necessary; however, clinical judgment		instructions,
can always override a negative screen.		within skip
		pattern. ASQ
Do you want to ask the patient question #5 (Are you having		instructions
thoughts of killing yourself right now?) or finish the ASQ?		included
		below.
[If "Yes" or "Refused" to any of the above (Q1-Q4)] This patient is	■ Yes	ASQ
considered a positive screen. Ask question #5 to assess acuity.	■ No	
5) Are you having thoughts of killing yourself right now?		

[If yes to Q5]	Open ended	ASQ
5b) Please describe:		

[If yes to Q5]

Patient is acute positive screen (imminent risk identified)

Patient requires a STAT safety/full mental health evaluation. Patient cannot leave until evaluated for safety.

Keep patient in sight. Remove all dangerous objects from room. Alert physician or clinician responsible for patient's care.

Provide resources to all patients: 988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline, 988 (call, text), https://988lifeline.org/ (and relevant local information)

[If no to Q5]

Patient is non-acute positive screen (potential risk identified).

Patient requires a brief suicide safety assessment to determine if a full mental health evaluation is needed. If a patient (or parent/guardian) refuses the brief assessment, this should be treated as an "against medical advice" (AMA) discharge.

Alert physician or clinician responsible for patient's care.

Provide resources to all patients: 988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline, 988 (call, text),

https://988lifeline.org/

11ttps://300tifetifie.org/		
Initials of person (staff/professional) completing ASQ	Open ended	
Overview of ASQ - this information is included above, withi	n skip logic, and only included here ASQ	
for reference.		
If patient answers "No" to all questions 1 through 4, screen	ling is complete (not necessary to	
ask question #5). No intervention is necessary (*Note: Clin	. ,	
negative screen).		
If patient answers "Yes" to any of questions 1 through 4, or	refuses to answer, they are	
considered a positive screen. Ask question #5 to assess ac	cuity.	
"Voo" to question #E = souts positive serson (imminent	viak identified)	
"Yes" to question #5 = acute positive screen (imminent i	•	
Patient requires a STAT safety/full mental health evaluation evaluated for safety.	i. Patient cannot leave until	
ovaluation for surety.		
Keep patient in sight. Remove all dangerous objects from re	oom. Alert physician or clinician	
responsible for patient's care.	. ,	
"No" to question #5 (but "Yes" or "Refused" to one of qu	estions 1-4) = non-acute positive	
screen (potential risk identified)		
Patient requires a brief suicide safety assessment to determ	mine if a full mental health	
evaluation is needed. If a patient (or parent/guardian) refus	ses the brief assessment, this should	

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be treated as an "against medical advice" (AMA) discharge.	
Alert physician or clinician responsible for patient's care.	
Provide Resources to All Patients:	
• 988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline, Call or Text 988	
Visit https://988lifeline.org to chat	

Y G T S S Yale Global Tic Severity Scale Yale Child Study Center

NAME:	TODAY'S DATE:	/	/
RATER:			

MOTOR TIC SYMPTOM CHECKLIST

Description of Motor Tic Symptoms. Motor tics usually begin in childhood and are characterized by sudden jerks or movements, such as forceful eye blinking or a rapid head jerk to one side or the other. The same tics seem to recur in bouts during the day and are worse during periods of fatigue and/or stress. Many tics occur without warning and may not even be noticed by the person doing them. Others are preceded by a subtle urge that is difficult to describe (some liken it to the urge to scratch an itch). In many cases it is possible to voluntarily hold back the tics for brief periods of time. Although any part of the body may be affected, the face, head, neck, and shoulders are the most common areas involved. Over periods of weeks to months, motor tics wax and wane and old tics may be replaced by totally new ones.

Simple motor tics can be described as a sudden, brief, "meaningless" movement that recurs in bouts (such as excessive eye blinking or squinting). Complex motor tics are sudden, stereotyped (i.e., always done in the same manner) semi-purposeful (i.e., the movement may resemble a meaningful act, but is usually involuntary and not related to what is occurring at the time) movements that involve more than one muscle group. There may often be a constellation of movements such as facial grimacing together with body movements. Some complex tics may be misunderstood by other people (i.e., as if you were shrugging to say "I don't know"). Complex tics can be difficult to distinguish from compulsions; however, it is unusual to see complex tics in the absence of simple ones. Often there is a tendency to explain away the tics with elaborate explanations (e.g., "I have hay fever that has persisted" even though it is not the right time of year). Tics are usually at their worst in childhood and may virtually disappear by early adulthood, so if you are completing this form for yourself, it may be helpful to talk to your parents, an older sibling, or a relative, as you answer the following questions.

Age of first motor tics?	years old	
Describe first motor tic:		
Was tic onset sudden or gradual?		
Age of worst motor tics?	years old	

Motor Tic Symptom Checklist

In the boxes on the left below, please check with a mark (\mathbf{x}) the tics the patient

- 1) has **EVER** experienced
- 2) is **CURRENTLY** experiencing (during the past week)

State **AGE OF ONSET** (in years) if patient has had that behavior.

Also, in the tic descriptions below, please <u>circle</u> or <u>underline</u> the specific tics that the patient has experienced (circle or underline the words that apply).

[In Years]

Ever	Cur- rent	Age of	The patient has experienced, or others have noticed, involuntary and apparently purposeless bouts of:	Ver
		onset	, .	
			-eye movements.	
			eye blinking, squinting, a quick turning of the eyes, rolling of the eyes to one side, or opening eyes wide very briefly.	
			eye gestures such as looking surprised or quizzical, or looking to	
			one side for a brief period of time, as if s/he heard a noise.	
			-nose, mouth, tongue movements, or facial grimacing.	
			nose twitching, biting the tongue, chewing on the lip or licking the	
			lip, lip pouting, teeth baring, or teeth grinding.	
			broadening the nostrils as if smelling something, smiling, or other	
			gestures involving the mouth, holding funny expressions, or	
			sticking out the tongue.	
	1		-head jerks/movements.	1
			touching the shoulder with the chin or lifting the chin up.	
			throwing the head back, as if to get hair out of the eyes.	
	1		-shoulder jerks/movements.	
			jerking a shoulder.	
			shrugging the shoulder as if to say "I don't know."	
	1	П	-arm or hand movements.	
			quickly flexing the arms or extending them, nail biting, poking with fingers, or popping knuckles.	
			passing hand through the hair in a combing like fashion, or	
			touching objects or others, pinching, or counting with fingers for no	
			purpose, or writing tics, such as writing over and over the same	
			letter or word, or pulling back on the pencil while writing.	
		I	-leg, foot or toe movements.	l
			kicking, skipping, knee-bending, flexing or extension of the ankles;	
			shaking, stomping or tapping the foot.	
			taking a step forward and two steps backward, squatting, or deep	
			knee-bending.	

-abdominal/trunk/pelvis movements. tensing the abdomen, tensing the buttocksother simple motor tics. Please write example(s):
tensing the abdomen, tensing the buttocksother simple motor tics.
tensing the abdomen, tensing the buttocksother simple motor tics.
-other simple motor tics.
-other complex motor tics.
touching
tapping
picking
evening-up
reckless behaviors
stimulus-dependent tics (a tic which follows, for example, hearing a
particular word or phrase, seeing a specific object, smelling a
particular odor). Please write example(s):
rude/obscene gestures; obscene finger/hand gestures.
unusual postures.
bending or gyrating, such as bending over.
rotating or spinning on one foot.
copying the action of another (echopraxia)
sudden tic-like impulsive behaviors. Please describe:
tia like behaviors that sould injure/mutilate others. Please describe.
tic-like behaviors that could injure/mutilate others. Please describe:
self-injurious tic-like behavior(s). Please describe:
Sch-injurious tie-fike behavior(s). Trease describe.
-other involuntary and apparently purposeless motor tics (that do not f
any previous categories).
Please describe any other patterns or sequences of motor tic
behaviors:

Phonic (Vocal) Tics

Description of Phonic (or Vocal) Tic Symptoms Phonic tics usually begin in childhood, typically after motor tics have already started, but they can be the first tic symptoms. They are characterized by a sudden utterance of sounds such as throat clearing or sniffing. The same tics seem to recur in bouts during the day and are worse during periods of fatigue and/or stress. Many tics occur without warning and may not even be noticed by the person doing them. Others are preceded by a subtle urge that is difficult to describe (some liken it to the urge to scratch an itch). In many cases it is possible to voluntarily hold back the tics for brief periods of time. Over periods of weeks to months, phonic tics wax and wane and old tics may be replaced by totally new ones. Simple phonic tics are utterances of fast, meaningless sounds whereas complex phonic tics are involuntary, repetitive, purposeless utterances of words, phrases or statements that are out of context, such as uttering obscenities (i.e., coprolalia), or repeating over and over again what other people have said (i.e., echolalia). Complex tics can be difficult to distinguish from compulsions; however, it is unusual to see complex tics in the absence of simple ones. Often there is a tendency to explain away the tics with elaborate explanations (e.g., "I have hay fever that has persisted" even though it is not the right time of year). Tics are usually at their worst in childhood and may virtually disappear by early adulthood, so if you are completing this form for yourself, it may be helpful to talk to your parents, an older brother or sister, or older relative, as you answer the following questions.

Age of first vocal tics?	years old.
Describe first vocal tic:	
Was tic onset sudden or gradual?	
• Age of worst vocal tics?	years old.

Phonic Tic Symptom Checklist

In the boxes on the left below, please check with a mark (\mathbf{x}) the tics the patient

- 1) has **EVER** experienced
- 2) is **CURRENTLY** experiencing (during the past week)

State **AGE OF ONSET** (in years) if patient has had that behavior.

Also, in the tic descriptions below, please <u>circle</u> or <u>underline</u> the specific tics that the patient has experienced (circle or underline the words that apply).

[In Years]

Ever	Cur-	Age	The patient has experienced, or others have noticed, bouts of	Ver
	rent	of	involuntary and apparently purposeless utterance of:	
		onset		
			-coughing.	
			-throat clearing.	
			-sniffing.	
			-whistling.	
			-animal or bird noises.	
			-Other simple phonic tics. Please list:	
			-syllables. Please list:	
			-words. Please list:	
			-rude or obscene words or phrases. Please list:	
			-repeating what someone else said, either sounds, single words or	
			sentences. Perhaps repeating what's said on TV (echolalia).	
			-repeating something the patient said over and over again (palilalia).	
			-other tic-like speech problems, such as sudden changes in volume or pitch. Please describe:	
			Describe any other patterns or sequences of phonic tic behaviors:	

SEVERITY RATINGS

NUMBER	Motor	Phonic	
None	0	0	0
Single tic	0	0	1
Multiple discrete tics (2-5)	0	0	2
Multiple discrete tics (>5)	0	0	3
Multiple discrete tics plus as least one orchestrated pattern of multiple simultaneous or sequential tics where it is difficult to distinguish discrete tics	0	0	4
Multiple discrete tics plus several (>2) orchestrated paroxysms of multiple simultaneous or sequential tics that where it is difficult to distinguish discrete tics	0	0	5

FREQUENCY	Motor	Phonic	
NONE No evidence of specific tic behaviors	0	0	0
RARELY Specific tic behaviors have been present during previous week. These behaviors occur infrequently, often not on a daily basis. If bouts of tics occur, they are brief and uncommon.	0	0	1
OCCASIONALLY Specific tic behaviors are usually present on a daily basis, but there are long tic-free intervals during the day. Bouts of tics may occur on occasion and are not sustained for more than a few minutes at a time.	0	0	2
FREQUENTLY Specific tic behaviors are present on a daily basis. tic free intervals as long as 3 hours are not uncommon. Bouts of tics occur regularly but may be limited to a single setting.	0	0	3
ALMOST ALWAYS Specific tic behaviors are present virtually every waking hour of every day, and periods of sustained tic behaviors occur regularly. Bouts of tics are common and are not limited to a single setting.	0	0	4
ALWAYS Specific tic behaviors are present virtually all the time. Tic free intervals are difficult to identify and do not last more than 5 to 10 minutes at most.	0	0	5

INTENSITY	Motor	Phonic	
ABSENT	0	0	0
MINIMAL INTENSITY Tics not visible or audible (based solely on patient's private experience) or tics are less forceful than comparable voluntary actions and are typically not noticed because of their intensity.	0	0	1
MILD INTENSITY Tics are not more forceful than comparable voluntary actions or utterances and are typically not noticed because of their intensity.	0	0	2
MODERATE INTENSITY Tics are more forceful than comparable voluntary actions but are not outside the range of normal expression for comparable voluntary actions or utterances. They may call attention to the individual because of their forceful character.	0	0	3
MARKED INTENSITY Tics are more forceful than comparable voluntary actions or utterances and typically have an "exaggerated" character. Such tics frequently call attention to the individual because of their forceful and exaggerated character.	0	0	4
SEVERE INTENSITY Tics are extremely forceful and exaggerated in expression. These tics call attention to the individual and may result in risk of physical injury (accidental, provoked, or self-inflicted) because of their forceful expression.	0	0	5

COMPLEXITY	Motor	Phonic	
NONE If present, all tics are clearly "simple" (sudden, brief, purposeless) in character.	0	0	0
BORDERLINE Some tics are not clearly "simple" in character.	0	0	1
MILD Some tics are clearly "complex" (purposive in appearance) and mimic brief "automatic" behaviors, such as grooming, syllables, or brief meaningful utterances such as "ah huh," "hi" that could be readily camouflaged.	0	0	2
MODERATE Some tics are more "complex" (more purposive and sustained in appearance) and may occur in orchestrated bouts that would be difficult to camouflage but could be rationalized or "explained" as normal behavior or speech (picking, tapping, saying "you bet" or "honey", brief echolalia).	0	0	3
MARKED Some tics are very "complex" in character and tend to occur in sustained orchestrated bouts that would be difficult to camouflage and could not be easily rationalized as normal behavior or speech because of their duration and/or their unusual, inappropriate, bizarre or obscene character (a lengthy facial contortion, touching genitals, echolalia, speech atypicalities, longer bouts of saying "what do you mean" repeatedly, or saying "fu" or "sh").	0	0	4
SEVERE Some tics involve lengthy bouts of orchestrated behavior or speech that would be impossible to camouflage or successfully rationalize as normal because of their duration and/or extremely unusual, inappropriate, bizarre or obscene character (lengthy displays or utterances often involving copropraxia, self-abusive behavior, or coprolalia).	0	0	5

INTERFERENCE	Motor	Phonic	
NONE	0	0	0
MINIMAL When tics are present, they do not interrupt the flow of behavior or speech.	0	0	1
MILD When tics are present, they occasionally interrupt the flow of behavior or speech.	0	0	2
MODERATE When tics are present, they frequently interrupt the flow of behavior or speech.	0	0	3
MARKED When tics are present, they frequently interrupt the flow of behavior or speech, and they occasionally disrupt intended action or communication.	0	0	4
SEVERE When tics are present, they frequently disrupt intended action or communication.	0	0	5

IMPAIRMENT

NONE	0	0
MINIMAL Tics associated with subtle difficulties in self-esteem, family life, social acceptance, or school or job functioning (infrequent upset or concern about tics vis a vis the future, periodic, slight increase in family tensions because of tics, friends or acquaintances may occasionally notice or comment about tics in an upsetting way).	0	10
MILD Tics associated with minor difficulties in self-esteem, family life, social acceptance, or school or job functioning.	0	20
MODERATE Tics associated with some clear problems in self-esteem family life, social acceptance, or school or job functioning (episodes of dysphoria, periodic distress and upheaval in the family, frequent teasing by peers or episodic social avoidance, periodic interference in school or job performance because of tics).	0	30
MARKED Tics associated with major difficulties in self-esteem, family life, social acceptance, or school or job functioning.	0	40
SEVERE Tics associated with extreme difficulties in self-esteem, family life, social acceptance, or school or job functioning (severe depression with suicidal ideation, disruption of the family (separation/divorce, residential placement), disruption of social tics - severely restricted life because of social stigma and social avoidance, removal from school or loss of job).	0	50

SCORING

	Number (0-5)	Frequency (0-5)	Intensity (0-5)	Complexity (0-5)	Interference (0-5)	Total (0-25)
Motor Tic						
Severity						
Vocal Tic						
Severity						

Total Tic Severity Score = Motor Tic Severity + Vocal Tic Severity (0-50)	
Total Yale Global Tic Severity Scale Score (Total Tic Severity Score + Impairment) (0-100)	