

ABNORMAL MOVEMENT QUESTIONNAIRE

For healthcare professional use with patients taking antipsychotics for at least 3 months to help with their overall assessment of a patient's abnormal movements.¹

Patient name: _____ Date of assessment: _____

STEP 1: ASSESS MOVEMENT

Ask your patients about any abnormal movements: Are you having any body movements **you can't control**? Have others noticed or commented on particular movements? Please select a description of the movements from the options below.

HEAD/FACE^{2,3}

- Eyes - excessive blinking or squinting
- Lips - smacking, puckering, pursing
- Tongue - "bonbon" sign, protrusion, darting
- Jaw - biting, clenching, lateral movements, chewing
- Other: _____

UPPER LIMBS^{2,3}

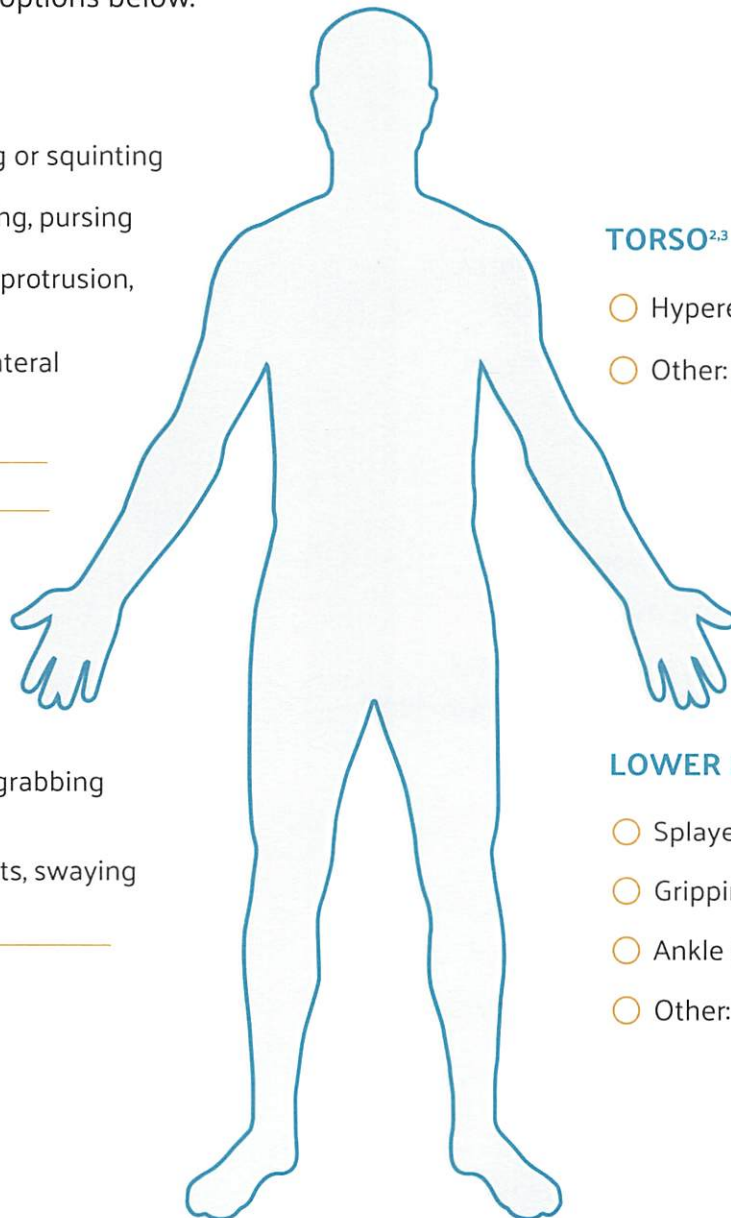
- Hands - "piano fingers," grabbing of clothing
- Asymmetrical movements, swaying
- Other: _____

TORSO^{2,3}

- Hyperextension, shifting, rocking
- Other: _____

LOWER LIMBS^{2,3}

- Splayed or hyperextended toes
- Gripping
- Ankle twisting
- Other: _____



TURN OVER TO ASSESS IMPACT >

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STEP 2: ASSESS IMPACT

Ask your patients about the impact of their movements: Have these movements impacted your daily routine? For example, while you are doing things like eating, walking, talking, or typing?⁴ How have these movements bothered you? Do you experience embarrassment or isolation because of them?^{1,5}

If yes, please describe.

During your assessment, use open-ended questions and reflective listening to understand how abnormal or involuntary movements make your patient **think, feel, and act.**



THINK

- When you first noticed these movements, what did you think of them?
- Have other people noticed your movements? What do you think they think is happening?
- What do you think you want to do about your movements?



FEEL

- How do the movements make you feel?
- How do you feel about these movements?
- Have other people noticed your movements? If so, what did they say? How did that make you feel?



ACT

- How do the movements make you act?
- How have these movements bothered you?
- Have these movements impacted your daily routine? If so, how?

Using motivational interviewing to talk about abnormal movements

Motivational interviewing is an evidence-based technique that can help patients acknowledge their condition and how it affects them.

REFERENCES: 1. Lehman AF, Lieberman JA, Dixon LB, et al. Practice guideline for the treatment of patients with schizophrenia, second edition. https://psychiatryonline.org/pb/assets/raw/sitewide/practice_guidelines/guidelines/schizophrenia.pdf. Published 2004. Accessed September 27, 2019. 2. Guy W. ECDEU Assessment Manual for Psychopharmacology. Revised 1976. Rockville, MD: National Institute of Mental Health; 1976. 3. American Psychiatric Association. Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 5th ed. Arlington, VA: American Psychiatric Association; 2013. 4. Citrome L. Clinical management of tardive dyskinesia: Five steps to success. *J Neurol Sci*. 2017;383:199-204. 5. Boumans CE, de Mooij KJ, Koch PA, van 't Hof MA, Zitman FG. Is the social acceptability of psychiatric patients decreased by orofacial dyskinesia? *Schizophr Bull*. 1994;20(2):339-344.

