

Supplement 1: Apathy Proposed Criteria

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For a diagnosis of Apathy the patient should fulfill the criteria A, B, C and D

A Loss of or diminished motivation in comparison to the patient's previous level of functioning and which is not consistent with his age or culture. These changes in motivation may be reported by the patient himself or by the observations of others.

B Presence of at least one symptom in at least two of the three following domains for a period of at least four weeks and present most of the time

Domain B1 : Loss of, or diminished, goal-directed behaviour as evidenced by at least one of the following:

--- Loss of self-initiated behaviour (for example: starting conversation, doing basic tasks of day-to-day living, seeking social activities, communicating choices)

--- Loss of environment-stimulated behaviour (for example: responding to conversation, participating in social activities)

Domain B2 : Loss of, or diminished, goal-directed cognitive activity as evidenced by at least one of the following:

--- Loss of spontaneous ideas and curiosity for routine and new events (i.e., challenging tasks, recent news, social opportunities, personal/family and social affairs).

--- Loss of environment-stimulated ideas and curiosity for routine and new events (i.e., in the persons residence, neighbourhood or community)

Domain B3 : Loss of, or diminished, emotion as evidenced by at least one of the following:

--- Loss of spontaneous emotion, observed or self-reported (for example, subjective feeling of weak or absent emotions, or observation by others of a blunted affect)

--- Loss of emotional responsiveness to positive or negative stimuli or events (for example, observer-reports of unchanging affect, or of little emotional reaction to exciting events, personal loss, serious illness, emotion-laden news)

C These symptoms (A-B) cause clinically significant impairment in personal, social, occupational, or other important areas of functioning.

D The symptoms (A-B) are not exclusively explained or due to physical disabilities (e.g. blindness and loss of hearing), to motor disabilities, to diminished level of consciousness or to the direct physiological effects of a substance (e.g. drug of abuse, a medication).

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