RAWS CV

Revised Algase Wandering Scale Community Version

Nelson, A. L. (2007). *Evidence-based protocols for managing wandering behaviors*. **Springer Publishing Company.**

What is being assessed?

- The RAWS CV
  - Currently the only validated tool that measures wandering
  - Consists of 39 items that are scored from 1 to 5
    - 1 = never or unable
    - 2 = seldom
    - 3 = sometimes
    - 4 = usually
    - 5 = always

Who completes it?

- The carer of the person – can be in residence or a visiting carer.
- The items are simple statements such as
  - He/she walks around restlessly
  - He/she paces up and down
  - He/she runs off
- A healthcare professional may support the person completing the instrument or may apply an interview technique to obtain the responses

How is it scored?

- 6 subscales
  - Persistent Walking
  - Repetitive Walking
  - Eloping Behaviour
  - Spatial Disorientation
  - Negative Outcomes
  - Mealtime Impulsivity

Subscales

- Persistent Walking – 14 items
  - 1, 5, 6, 7, 9, 13, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34
- Repetitive Walking – 7 items
  - 2, 3, 10, 12, 17, 20, 37
- Eloping Behaviour – 8 items
  - 8, 14, 16, 27, 30, 36, 38, 39
- Spatial Disorientation – 4 items
  - 18, 22, 24, 35
- Negative Outcomes – 4 items
  - 11, 19, 21, 31
- Mealtime Impulsivity – 2 items
  - 4, 15

Scoring

- Using the number selected for each item, add up all 39 items.
  - Maximum score will be 195.
  - Minimum score will be 39.
- Identify the score for the total RAWS CV. It will be x/195
- Then arrange all items into subscales (if not already there) and add up the items in each subscale.

Prioritising Concerns

- To identify the most pressing issues find the mean subscale score ie the total subscale score divided by the number of items in that subscale.

- Once all mean subscale scores are calculated, rank each score from 1 (the highest) to 6 (the lowest)

Assessment to Intervention

- Choose the top 2 or 3 priorities and focus on these in the care plan.