Instrumental activities of daily living (IADL) are the activities necessary to function independently in society, such as cooking or doing finances. Due to the cognitive decline in dementia, IADL problems are common and they might even be one of the first indications of the disease process to the patient or family members. Informant-based questionnaires are often used to provide information on IADL functioning, but the usefulness of the available questionnaires is doubtful. In this thesis, we explore the role of IADL questionnaires in diagnosing and predicting dementia, the quality of existing questionnaires and we describe the development and validation of a new IADL questionnaire, the Amsterdam IADL Questionnaire®, aimed at detecting IADL problems in early and early-onset dementia for diagnostic use.