

# Confused about Dementias

Independent Study

**DIRECTIONS: Please complete the post-test and evaluation form. There is only one answer per questions. The evaluation questions must be completed and returned with the post-test to receive a certificate.**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Final Score: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Cognition is the act of thinking, perceiving and learning.  
A. True  
B. False
2. Dementia may affect decision making, judgment, spatial orientation, reasoning and verbal communication.  
A. True  
B. False
3. Confused states only occur with delirium.  
A. True  
B. False
4. Delirium is an irreversible condition manifested by disorganized thinking.  
A. True  
B. False
5. Constipation or a urinary tract infection may be responsible for causing delirium in an elderly patient.  
A. True  
B. False
6. In the presence of an under-managed chronic illness, delirium may become a chronic condition.  
A. True  
B. False
7. Severe depression may result in pseudodementia that can resemble dementia.  
A. True  
B. False
8. Dementia is a reversible mental deterioration with loss of cognitive function.  
A. True  
B. False
9. Delusions are false beliefs held with conviction despite evidence to the contrary.  
A. True  
B. False
10. Lewy Body Dementia is the leading cause of dementia and is associated with parkinsonian motor symptoms.  
A. True  
B. False
11. Early symptoms of Pick's Disease can include changes in mood and deterioration of social skills.  
A. True  
B. False
12. Individuals with Progressive Supranuclear Palsy may suffer a mild form of dementia.  
A. True  
B. False
13. Early stages of Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease reveal a failing memory that rapidly progresses to dementia.  
A. True  
B. False
14. Dural grafts, corneal transplants and contaminated growth hormone have been identified as iatrogenic causes of Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease.  
A. True  
B. False
15. Adopting a healthy lifestyle may be the best option to prevent Multi Infarct Dementia and Binswanger's Disease.  
A. True  
B. False
16. Early stages of Alzheimer's Disease are often attributed to normal aging.  
A. True  
B. False
17. The American Psychiatric Association establishes a diagnosis of dementia based only on the erosion of memory.  
A. True  
B. False
18. Forgetting things from time to time is abnormal and the person should seek medical attention for this problem.  
A. True  
B. False
19. Education level does not influence how well a patient will perform on the Mini Mental Status Examination.  
A. True  
B. False
20. Individuals with visuospatial impairments may misjudge steps and risk falling.  
A. True  
B. False
21. When a person begins to suddenly experience many bank overdrafts, it may indicate she or he is experiencing dyscalculia.  
A. True  
B. False
22. An advantage of the Functional Assessment Stages Tool is that non-medical caregivers can easily utilize the tool and assess the individual.  
A. True  
B. False
23. The Functional Assessment Stages Tool may also be helpful as it can assist caregivers in planning for the future by anticipating future needs.  
A. True  
B. False
24. More than half of the patients taking medications for Alzheimer's Disease show improvement.  
A. True  
B. False
25. To help prevent the development of side effects, it is important to start drugs such as Aricept and Razadyne at a lower dose and gradually increase to the desired dose.  
A. True  
B. False

26. Providing or maintaining social and physical activities and a purpose in one's life may help to stave off Alzheimer's Disease.
  - A. True
  - B. False
27. A primary nursing intervention is to always reorient the Alzheimer's Disease patient.
  - A. True
  - B. False
28. Dementia patients often have difficulty filtering non-meaningful stimuli from meaningful stimuli.
  - A. True
  - B. False
29. Pain and anger are probably not likely to contribute to agitation or wandering behaviors in a dementia patient.
  - A. True
  - B. False
30. Wandering behaviors may actually be a stress reducing activity for dementia patients.
  - A. True
  - B. False
31. Dementia patients are at risk of becoming victims of theft and fraud; thus it is important they have a financial power of attorney.
  - A. True
  - B. False

**Evaluation:**

- |   |                          |                          |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Were the following objectives met?   | <u>Yes</u>               | <u>No</u>                |
| a. Define confusion versus delirium versus dementia.                                | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Identify pathologies of various conditions that may be associated with dementia. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. List nursing implications related to the care of dementia patients.              | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Identify support services for the caregiver of dementia patients.                | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Was this independent study an effective method of learning?                      | <u>Yes</u>               | <u>No</u>                |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

If no, please comment:

3. How long did it take you to complete the study, the post-test, and the evaluation form?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. What other topics would you like to see addressed in an independent study?