

Alzheimer's 103

- How are dementia and Alzheimer's different?
 - Alzheimer's presents with more memory loss
 - Alzheimer's is a specific type of dementia**
 - dementia involves changes in activities of daily living
 - they aren't different
- Which is a sign of dementia?
 - decline in memory
 - decline in non-memory (e.g., language) functions
 - impaired activities of daily living
 - all of the above**
- Which one of the following is not a first-line treatment for Alzheimer's from the group called cholinesterase inhibitors?
 - Namenda**
 - Exelon
 - Razadyne
 - Aricept
- Medications used for Alzheimer's primarily increase which neurotransmitter?
 - acetylcholine**
 - glutamate
 - norepinephrine
 - serotonin
- Which medication is designed for more advanced Alzheimer's and can supplement the cholinesterase inhibitors?
 - Exelon
 - Aricept
 - Razadyne
 - Namenda**
- All the following behavioral problems are associated with Alzheimer's except:
 - anxiety
 - depression
 - mania**
 - apathy
- Which of the following symptoms is not associated with depression in Alzheimer's?
 - guilt
 - sleeping or eating too much
 - inability to gain enjoyment like before
 - they are all associated with depression**
- When depressed, women are more likely to be sad and men are more likely to be:
 - sleepy
 - angry**
 - restless
 - energized
- Which of the following has been found in research to decrease the risk of dementia?
 - moderate alcohol consumption**
 - drinking plenty of water
 - completely abstaining from alcohol
 - drinking green tea and ginger extracts
- Caregiving in Alzheimer's is particularly difficult because of anosognosia, which means that the person with Alzheimer's:
 - is forgetful

- b. is depressed
- c. does not recognize their deficits**
- d. has a larger nose than normal