

Dementia Capable Webinar Series Post Test Answers:

“Living Not-So-Alone with Dementia” presented by Suzette Binford

Provided by the *Rosalynn Carter Institute for Caregiving*
In partnership with the *Georgia Division of Aging Services*

True or False

1. The term “early onset dementia,” also known as “younger onset dementia,” refers to people whose symptoms of dementia began before the age of 65.

True

2. The majority of perpetrators of financial abuse of elders are friends or family members who have a relationship of trust with the person.

True

3. People with dementia who live alone are much less likely to have been diagnosed with dementia than those who live with other people.

True

4. A common barrier to service delivery for people with dementia is denial of their impairment and/or the inability to understand that they are impaired.

True

5. For people with dementia, decision making capacity is “all-or-nothing”. If a person lacks capacity in one area, they lack capacity in all areas.

False

Multiple Choice

6. Signs of self-neglect include:
 - a. Malnutrition
 - b. Poor personal hygiene
 - c. Untreated medical conditions
 - d. **All of the above**

7. Among older adults with dementia who still live at home, approximately what percentage live alone?
- a. 15%
 - b. 37%**
 - c. 55%
8. Symptoms of Alzheimer's disease include:
- a. Impaired memory
 - b. Impaired judgement
 - c. Impaired visuospatial abilities
 - d. A (Impaired memory) and B (Impaired judgement)
 - e. All of the above**
9. Safety issues for people with dementia who live alone include:
- a. Ability to take medications appropriately
 - b. Ability to respond to emergency situations
 - c. Ability to store and consume food properly/safely
 - d. All of the above**
10. The Medic Alert + Safe Return program:
- a. Is currently NOT available to people in Georgia who cannot afford it
 - b. Has a >95% success rate of people being safely returned after a wandering incident**
 - c. Uses a GPS device
 - d. All of the above