

## 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