

# OT Mastery

## Dementia Care

**1. Which of the following is not one of the four most common types of dementia?**

- A. Cerebrovascular accident
- B. Frontotemporal dementia
- C. Alzheimer's disease
- D. Lewy body dementia

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**2. A 55-year-old patient is demonstrating early signs of dementia. What might be the best mode of treatment for a therapist to use with this patient?**

- A. Maintenance
- B. Modification
- C. Remediation
- D. None of the above

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**3. A therapist is providing education to a group of middle-aged women on risk factors for dementia. What should the therapist not include under the category of intrinsic risk factors for dementia?**

- A. Unmanaged depression
- B. Having a low cognitive reserve
- C. Being a woman
- D. High cholesterol

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**4. A therapist is educating older adults on body and mind changes that are typically associated with aging. What is not one of these normal age-related changes?**

- A. Some trouble learning new concepts
- B. An increase in brain cells
- C. Poor coordination and slowed reaction time
- D. Difficulty multitasking

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**5. What is a common complication/risk of dementia?**

- A. Fall-related injuries
- B. Pneumonia
- C. Joint contractures
- D. All of the above

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**6. A patient scores a 4.0 on the ACL assessment. What does this say about their functional abilities?**

- A. They need help with some problem solving
- B. They need close supervision
- C. Both A & B
- D. They need help getting dressed

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**7. What ACL score states that a patient can live alone with some supervision for parts of the day?**

- A. 4.6
- B. 4.8
- C. 4.4
- D. 4.2

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**8. What caregiver education should a therapist firstly provide to caregivers of a bedbound patient?**

- A. Progression and prognosis of the disease
- B. Positioning schedules
- C. Environmental modifications
- D. Ways to minimize wandering

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**9. Which of the following assessments does not assess IADL function?**

- A. AMPS
- B. TOGSS
- C. EFPT
- D. Kettle Test

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**10. Which of the following is not the purpose of a dementia medication?**

- A. Preventing the breakdown of acetylcholine
- B. Attacking amyloid plaques in the brain
- C. Boosting the function of the language processing part of the brain
- D. Regulating the production of glutamate

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**11. A 60-year-old individual with severe dementia is bedbound and dependent in all ADLs and IADLs. What setting is best for this patient?**

- A. Skilled nursing facility
- B. Memory care unit
- C. Home care
- D. Assisted living facility

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**12. What is the main difference between long-term care and a memory care unit?**

- A. A memory care unit is within an assisted living facility and long-term care is within a skilled nursing facility
- B. Long-term care is a locked ward that provides specialized 1:1 care for individuals with dementia and other major cognitive impairments while a memory care unit offers IADL assistance and some ADL assistance to those with physical health concerns
- C. There is no difference in the offerings these settings provide
- D. A memory care unit is a locked ward that provides specialized 1:1 care for individuals with dementia and other major cognitive impairments while long-term care offers IADL assistance and some ADL assistance to those with physical health concerns

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**13. A patient who is suspected to have dementia might see what doctor to get a diagnosis?**

- A. Social worker
- B. Audiologist
- C. Neurologist
- D. Pediatrician

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**14. Which of the following is an appropriate environmental modification for individuals with dementia who wander?**

- A. Moving into a memory care unit
- B. Put alarms on exit doors
- C. Remove exterior doors
- D. Remove locks on interior doors

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**15. The family of a woman with early onset dementia is having trouble coordinating her affairs in light of her new diagnosis. What professional can best assist with this?**

- A. Registered nurse
- B. Social worker
- C. Occupational therapist
- D. Dental Assistant

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