

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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