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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