

Name: _____

Date: _____

Module 8

Module 8: Special Considerations

1. A person with dementia might experience which of the following:
 - a. A. Problems with memory.
 - b. B. Difficulty communicating.
 - c. C. An inability to make good decisions.
 - d. D. Disorientation.
 - e. E. An inability to take care of their own ADLs.
 - f. F. A and D only
 - g. G.All of the above.

2. Dementia and delirium are the same thing.
 - True
 - False

3. Dementia cannot be cured while Delirium may be caused by an infection or a side effect of medications and will go away once the infection is taken care of or the medications is discontinued.
 - True
 - False

4. Because dementia can last for many years, it is sometimes called “the long good-bye”.
 - True
 - False

5. Amnesia is memory loss.
 - True
 - False

6. Aphasia is difficulty using language.
 - True
 - False

7. When communicating with Consumer’s with dementia it can be very helpful to eliminate as many of the distractions as possible.
 - True
 - False

8. Alzheimer’s Disease is a form of dementia.
 - True
 - False

9. When a Consumer has expressive aphasia, it is important that you do not laugh at what they are saying even if it sounds like nonsense to you. Instead try to interpret what they are saying through their body language and tone of voice.
 - True
 - False

10. Pantomiming, or using gestures, may make it easier to work with a Consumer with receptive aphasia.

- True
- False

11. Sometimes when you are working with Consumer's with dementia is it easier to breakdown a task into separate, individual steps.

- True
- False

12. The following types of behaviors are associated with dementia:

- a. A. Wandering
- b. B. Pacing
- c. C. Repetition
- d. D. Rummaging
- e. E. Delusions
- f. F. Agitation
- g. G. A, D only
- h. H. All of the above

13. Consumers with dementia may experience more confusion and agitation when the sun goes down. This is called "Sundowning".

- True
- False

14. A urinary tract infection can cause a Consumer to become confused or agitated.

- True
- False

15. It is important to give a Consumer with dementia time to answer questions and not to argue or disagree with them.

- True
- False

16. Bath time can be a frightening time for a person with dementia.

- True
- False

17. A quiet, distraction free setting can help a Consumer with dementia focus on eating their dinner.

- True
- False

18. A physical therapist helps a Consumer increase or maintain their ability to move.

- True
- False

19. An occupational therapist helps a Consumer learn to do their ADLs, especially after an injury or illness.

- True
- False

20. "NPO" means the Consumer cannot have anything to eat or to drink.

- True
- False

21. Pain medications can make a Consumer constipated.

- True
- False