1. How are dementia and Alzheimer’s different?
   a. Alzheimer’s presents with more memory loss
   b. Alzheimer’s is a specific type of dementia
   c. dementia involves changes in activities of daily living
   d. they aren’t different

2. Which is a sign of dementia?
   a. decline in memory
   b. decline in non-memory (e.g., language) functions
   c. impaired activities of daily living
   d. all of the above

3. Which one of the following is not a first-line treatment for Alzheimer’s from the group called cholinesterase inhibitors?
   a. Namenda
   b. Exelon
   c. Razadyne
   d. Aricept

4. Medications used for Alzheimer’s primarily increase which neurotransmitter?
   a. acetylcholine
   b. glutamate
   c. norepinephrine
   d. serotonin

5. Which medication is designed for more advanced Alzheimer’s and can supplement the cholinesterase inhibitors?
   a. Exelon
   b. Aricept
   c. Razadyne
   d. Namenda

6. All the following behavioral problems are associated with Alzheimer’s except:
   a. anxiety
   b. depression
   c. mania
   d. apathy

7. Which of the following symptoms is not associated with depression in Alzheimer’s?
   a. guilt
   b. sleeping or eating too much
   c. inability to gain enjoyment like before
   d. they are all associated with depression

8. When depressed, women are more likely to be sad and men are more likely to be:
   a. sleepy
   b. angry
   c. restless
   d. energized

9. Which of the following has been found in research to decrease the risk of dementia?
   a. moderate alcohol consumption
   b. drinking plenty of water
   c. completely abstaining from alcohol
   d. drinking green tea and ginger extracts

10. Caregiving in Alzheimer’s is particularly difficult because of anosognosia, which means that the person with Alzheimer’s:
    a. is forgetful
b. is depressed
c. *does not recognize their deficits*
d. has a larger nose than normal