1. Which of the following is not associated with dementia?
   a. Memory and other cognitive changes
   b. Physical changes, particularly gait imbalance
   c. Affected activities of daily living
   d. Progressive worsening

2. How was Alzheimer’s patient Auguste D. different from typical Alzheimer’s Disease (AD) patient?
   a. She was forgetful
   b. She was paranoid
   c. She was relatively young
   d. She had suffered a head injury

3. The human and monetary cost of Alzheimer’s includes:
   a. 5.3 million people with AD in the US
   b. 11 to 16 million people by 2050
   c. $200 billion per year
   d. All of the above

4. Which of the following is not one of the 10 Alzheimer’s Association warning signs?
   a. Getting lost when driving
   b. Confusion with time or place
   c. Decreased judgment
   d. New problems in speaking or writing

5. AD is the most common type of dementia, affecting approximately what percentage of people 85 and older?
   a. 95%
   b. 60%
   c. 78%
   d. 50%

6. After AD, the next most common dementia is:
   a. Frontotemporal Dementia
   b. Dementia with Lewy Bodies
   c. Alcoholic Dementia
   d. Vascular

7. Which of the following conditions is not and important rule-out in the dementia work-up?
   a. Normal aging
   b. Depression
   c. Over-medication
   d. Substance abuse

8. The earliest changes AD involve:
   a. memory
   b. language
   c. executive functions
   d. visual-spatial abilities

9. Which of the following procedures is a routine part of the work-up for AD?
   a. EEG (brain wave test)
   b. Lumbar puncture
   c. Biopsy
   d. None of the above are routine

10. Which statement best describes the accuracy of diagnosing Alzheimer’s?
    a. It is only a diagnosis of exclusion
    b. The diagnosis is unreliable
c. It can be diagnosed with 90% accuracy
d. It can be diagnosed with 50% accuracy