Long-term care in dementia – priorities and personalised approach

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1. Treatment and care in dementia follows guidelines similar to those of:

☐ **A** Palliative care ☐ **B** Cardiovascular care ☐ **C** Pneumonia care

2. Many people with dementia can reliably make their preferences known.

☐ **A** True ☐ **B** False

3. The most common causes of dementia are:

☐ **A** Alzheimer's disease and Parkinson's disease
☐ **B** Alzheimer's disease and Lewy body dementia
☐ **C** Alzheimer's disease and vascular dementia
☐ **D** Alzheimer's disease and fronto-temporal dementia

4. By age 85, dementia affects:

☐ **A** One in three people ☐ **B** One in five people ☐ **C** One in seven people

5. Ethical priorities in the care and treatment of dementia include:

☐ **A** Enabling patients to live according to their values
☐ **B** Enabling patients to take part in decision-making
☐ **C** Maintaining function and comfort
☐ **D** A, B and C
☐ **E** A and C

6. Respect for dignity is partly dependent on an individual's degree of mental or physical disability.

☐ **A** True ☐ **B** False

7. The right to refuse therapeutic interventions in advanced dementia does not extend to the following care and treatment measure:

☐ **A** Protection from cold ☐ **B** Heart surgery ☐ **C** Antibiotic therapy

8. Patient capacity is a prerequisite for ACP.

☐ **A** True ☐ **B** False

9. The term for being unaware or in denial that one is ill is:

☐ **A** Asognosia ☐ **B** Anosognosia ☐ **C** Agnosia

10. Which of the following statements about MCI is false:

☐ **A** MCI raises the risk for developing dementia
☐ **B** Exercise is a preventive measure for MCI
☐ **C** People with MCI have no greater risk of developing dementia than the general population

11. Which of the following is true with regard to delirium in dementia patients?

☐ **A** It is usually an irreversible state
☐ **B** Urinary tract infections are a possible underlying cause
☐ **C** Dementia raises the risk for delirium
☐ **D** A, B and C are true
☐ **E** B and C are true

12. Which statement is false? Coercive measures:

☐ **A** Are justified where they make caregiving work easier
☐ **B** Do not include administering sedative drugs
☐ **C** Require patient representative consent in emergencies
☐ **A** Never represent an infringement of patient rights

13. The following are examples of benevolent deception:

☐ **A** Allowing a patient to believe their parents are alive to avoid distress
☐ **B** Use of fake objects that simulate reality
☐ **C** Hiding in food medications that patients have agreed to take in advance directives
☐ **D** All of the above

14. Which statement is false with regard to the relatives of patients with dementia?

☐ **A** As authorised patient representatives, relatives help formulate the treatment plan
☐ **B** A relative should preferably accompany a patient for diagnosis disclosure
☐ **C** Relatives acting as carers are at higher risk of falling ill
☐ **D** Support for relatives does not fall within the ambit of professional dementia care
☐ **E** Patient abuse may be linked to relatives being overwhelmed by the high burden of care

15. The following measure is appropriate in advanced dementia if a patient refuses to eat:

☐ **A** Ceasing to offer food ☐ **B** Offering alternative foods
☐ **C** Benevolent coercion ☐ **D** Intubation

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