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| **ADRC Staff Dementia Knowledge Assessment Tool**  PRE  POST | **NAME:**  **DATE:** | | | |
| Please read each of the following statements about dementia carefully and place a mark in the box to show whether the statement is true or false. If you don’t know an answer, place a mark in the “Don’t know” box. It is important to mark only one box (yes, no, or don’t know) for every statement. | | | | |
|  | | Yes | No | Don’t Know |
| 1. Dementia occurs because of changes in the brain. | |  |  |  |
| 1. Brain changes causing dementia are often progressive. | |  |  |  |
| 1. Alzheimer’s disease is the main cause of dementia. | |  |  |  |
| 1. Blood vessel disease can also cause dementia. | |  |  |  |
| 1. Confusion in an older person is almost always due to dementia. | |  |  |  |
| 1. Only older adults develop dementia. | |  |  |  |
| 1. Knowing the likely cause of dementia can help to predict its progression. | |  |  |  |
| 1. Incontinence always occurs in the early stages of dementia. | |  |  |  |
| 1. Dementia is likely to limit life expectancy. | |  |  |  |
| 1. When a person has late-stage dementia, families can help others to understand that person’s needs. | |  |  |  |
| 1. People who have dementia may develop problems with visual perception (understanding or recognizing what they see). | |  |  |  |
| 1. Sudden increases in confusion are characteristic of dementia. | |  |  |  |
| 1. Uncharacteristic distressing behaviors (for example, aggressive behavior in a gentle person) may occur in people who have dementia. | |  |  |  |
| 1. Difficulty swallowing occurs in late-stage dementia. | |  |  |  |
| 1. Movement (for example, walking or moving in a bed or chair) is limited to late-stage dementia. | |  |  |  |
| 1. Changing the environment (for example, putting on a CD, opening or closing the blinds) will make no difference to a person who has dementia. | |  |  |  |
| 1. When a person who has dementia is distressed, it may help to talk to them about their feelings. | |  |  |  |
| 1. It is important to always correct a person who has dementia when they are confused. | |  |  |  |
| 1. A person who has dementia can often be supported to make choices (for example, what clothes to wear). | |  |  |  |
| 1. It is impossible to tell if a person who is in the later stages of dementia is in pain. | |  |  |  |
| 1. Exercise can sometimes be beneficial to people who have dementia. | |  |  |  |

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