

Chapter 29. Alzheimer Disease, Self-Assessment Questions

1. Common symptoms of Alzheimer disease (AD) include which of the following:

- A. Memory loss
- B. Language difficulties
- C. Loss of initiative
- D. Change in mood or personality
- E. All of the above

2. Which of the following is a risk factor for AD?

- A. NSAID use
- B. Male gender
- C. Diabetes
- D. Low socioeconomic class
- E. All of the above

3. Death in patients with AD could be a result of:

- A. Sepsis
- B. Heart attack
- C. The disease itself
- D. Influenza
- E. Hyperglycemia

4. Pathologic characteristics of AD include:

- A. Neurofibrillary tangles
- B. Neuritic plaques
- C. Loss of acetylcholine activity
- D. Both B and C
- E. A, B, and C

5. Which of the following laboratory tests should be ordered for a patient to exclude other causes of dementia?

- A. HIV test
- B. Vitamin B₁₂ level
- C. Complete blood count (CBC)
- D. Basic metabolic panel
- E. All of the above

6. CK is a 75-year-old man who presents to his primary care clinic with his son. The son complains of his father's memory loss over the last year, stating that he frequently forgets to turn off the car and lock the doors to his home. He is constantly misplacing items such as the car keys, his cell phone, and his wallet. He struggles sometimes to come up with the correct word for identifying simple objects, such as the desk or TV. Which of the following would be the most appropriate diagnosis for CK?

- A. All-cause dementia
- B. Probable AD dementia
- C. Possible AD dementia
- D. Lewy body dementia
- E. Vascular dementia

7. CK's son should be counseled on which of the following to help treat his father?

- A. Using a gentle calm approach with CK
- B. Empathizing with CK
- C. Using distraction and redirection with CK
- D. Providing a safe environment for CK
- E. All of the above

8. Which of the following medications, and correct initiating dose, would be appropriate to begin in CK?

- A. Tacrine, 40 mg four times daily
- B. Donepezil, 5 mg daily
- C. Rivastigmine, 9.5 mg/24 h applied once daily

- D. Galantamine, 16 mg daily
- E. Memantine, 10 mg twice daily

9. RK is a 75-year-old man who presents to his neurologist with symptoms of dementia of the Alzheimer type. The neurologist decides to begin donepezil at 10 mg daily. Which of the following should be of concern to the physician?

- A. Tremors
- B. Creatinine clearance
- C. Agitation
- D. Nausea
- E. Sedation

10. NE is a 70-year-old woman with dementia of the Alzheimer type. She has been treated with galantamine 12 mg twice daily for the last 3 years. She currently presents to the clinic with symptoms of agitation and aggression toward her daughter, her caregiver. The daughter has tried to redirect and give reassurance to NE, but these strategies have failed. Which of the following would be the most appropriate treatment recommendation for NE to begin at bedtime?

- A. Olanzapine 10 mg
- B. Risperidone 0.25 mg
- C. Ziprasidone 60 mg
- D. Venlafaxine 75 mg
- E. Carbamazepine 200 mg

11. Cholinesterase inhibitor therapy should be discontinued or changed in all of the following cases *except*:

- A. Poor tolerance to the medication
- B. Lack of clinical improvement after 3 to 6 months at optimal dosing
- C. Continued deterioration at the pretreatment rate
- D. Poor adherence to the medication
- E. Slowed deterioration following the initiation of treatment

12. Which of the following mechanisms are potential pathways for future therapies for AD?

- A. Increasing the production of glutamate

- B. Stimulating the formation of estrogen
- C. Increasing the aggregation of A β into amyloid plaques
- D. Limiting inflammation caused by A β
- E. Increasing the neurotoxicity caused by glutamate

13. Potential treatments for behavioral symptoms of AD include which of the following:

- A. Temazepam
- B. Eszopiclone
- C. Buspirone
- D. Methylphenidate
- E. Trazodone

14. WH is an 80-year-old man with recent onset of dementia of the Alzheimer type. He has been treated for the last 6 months with galantamine 12 mg daily but is still experiencing moderate deterioration. Treatment options for WH include which of the following:

- A. Discontinuing the galantamine therapy and starting ginkgo
- B. Increasing the dose of galantamine
- C. Continuing the galantamine and adding vitamin E
- D. Discontinuing the galantamine and starting an NSAID
- E. Continuing the galantamine at the current dose and adding caprylidene

15. Which of the following genotypes have a poorer response to available treatments for AD?

- A. CYP2D6 extensive metabolizer
- B. CYP2D6 intermediate metabolizer
- C. Apo E-2/2
- D. Apo E-3/3
- E. Apo E-4/4

Answers

1. E

2. C

3. A

4. E

5. E

6. B

7. E

8. B

9. A

10. B

11. E

12. D

13. E

14. B

15. E