

The University of Iowa College of Nursing
 Alzheimer's Family Role Trials Study

Family Knowledge of Alzheimer's Test (FKAT)

Family member's ID# _____
 (4-9)

Date: _____
 (10-13)

Directions: Circle T if the statement is true or F if the statement is false.

	<u>CIRCLE ONE</u>		<u>Col.</u>
1. Memory loss is part of the normal aging process.	T	F	(15)
2. Alzheimer's is a disease which progresses at an individual rate.	T	F	(16)
3. Avoiding over-stimulation is important to the individual with advanced Alzheimer's disease.	T	F	(17)
4. The only loss produced by Alzheimer's disease is a progressive decline in memory.	T	F	(18)
5. In the care setting, restraints are the best way to manage a demented resident who wanders.	T	F	(19)
6. When a person with Alzheimer's disease shows signs of increasing confusion or stress, isolation is sometimes an appropriate management technique.	T	F	(20)
7. Repeatedly asking questions is a symptom of the memory loss of Alzheimer's disease.	T	F	(21)
8. When a person with Alzheimer's disease becomes accusatory, it is best to deny the accusation and remind the person of his disease process.	T	F	(22)
9. Maintaining a routine is important to the person with Alzheimer's disease.	T	F	(23)
10. Making the care setting more meaningful with family pictures is helpful to the victim of Alzheimer's disease.	T	F	(24)
11. Physical exercise should be avoided by the person with Alzheimer's disease because it increases the person's stress level.	T	F	(25)

	<u>CIRCLE ONE</u>	<u>Col.</u>
12. Rest periods should not be planned for the person with Alzheimer's disease in order to assure sleeping throughout the night.	T	F (26)
13. Generally, the cause for disruptive behaviors in the person with Alzheimer's disease is the loss of ability to cope with stress.	T	F (27)
14. Alzheimer's disease is easily diagnosed with laboratory tests and X-ray.	T	F (28)
15. Radios and TVs are usually good ways to keep persons with Alzheimer's in touch with the world.	T	F (29)
16. Persons with Alzheimer's should be made to stay in bed all night so that they can get their sleep.	T	F (30)
17. Persons with Alzheimer's are often not able to learn anymore because of their brain damage.	T	F (31)
18. Nutritional requirements for persons with Alzheimer's are the same as for others of the same age and amount of activity.	T	F (32)
19. Persons with Alzheimer's may step high over cracks or lines in the floor because they misinterpret what they see or hear.	T	F (33)
20. There is always a continual decrease in sex drive from the early to the last stage of Alzheimer's disease.	T	F (34)
21. The loss of ability to recognize urge to go to the bathroom may be a reason for persons with Alzheimer's to have bowel and bladder problems.	T	F (35)
22. How Alzheimer's disease affects the person depends on the size and location of lesions in the brain.	T	F (36)

Research Staff ID# _____ (37-38)