

Your knowledge of aging, intellectual disabilities and dementia. . .

- T F 1. There is no single test for the diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease with someone with an intellectual disability.
- T F 2. Aging affects older persons with intellectual disabilities harder than it does other people.
- T F 3. People with Down syndrome seem to age earlier than do other people.
- T F 4. When adults with intellectual disabilities grow old, they can no longer learn.
- T F 5. General-purpose Alzheimer's assessment tests can be used with any adult with an intellectual disability because historical levels of performance do not matter.
- T F 6. Decline in performance due to dementia is the same as having a lifelong intellectual disability.
- T F 7. Aging in place means growing older where you are.
- T F 8. Dementia occurs at an exceptionally high rate in all adults with intellectual disabilities.
- T F 9. Adults with Down syndrome tend to be at greater risk of Alzheimer's disease.
- T F 10. All adults with Down syndrome will die of Alzheimer's disease.
- T F 11. Once dementia is evident in an adult with an intellectual disability, the person should be hospitalized or admitted to long-term care facility.
- T F 12. Medications now available can cure Alzheimer's disease in most persons with an intellectual disability.
- T F 13. As people age, some changes in physical and mental abilities are expected.
- T F 14. With good diet, proper exercise, and a positive attitude, aging can be prevented in most people with an intellectual disability.
- T F 15. Understanding changes due to both normal and pathological aging is useful when working with older adults with intellectual disabilities.
- T F 16. Everyone with an intellectual disability will experience gross memory losses when they become old.
- T F 17. Dementia resulting from vascular accidents (such as stroke) is characterized by behavioral decline in steps.
- T F 18. Vision and hearing losses are more likely to be present among older, than younger, people with intellectual disabilities.
- T F 19. Dementia is a condition that causes a person to lose his or her learned skills and capabilities.
- T F 20. The duration between onset of dementia and death is generally shorter in adults with Down syndrome.

Answers to Quiz on Dementia and Intellectual Disabilities

1. There is no single test for the diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease with someone with an intellectual disability.

T

2. Aging affects older persons with intellectual disabilities harder than it does other people.

F

3. People with Down syndrome seem to age earlier than do other people.

T

4. When adults with intellectual disabilities grow old, they can no longer learn.

F

5. General-purpose Alzheimer's assessment tests can be used with any adult with an intellectual disability because historical levels of performance do not matter.

F

6. Decline in performance due to dementia is the same as having a lifelong intellectual disability.

F

7. Aging in place means growing older where you are.

T

8. Dementia occurs at an exceptionally high rate in all adults with intellectual disabilities.

F

9. Adults with Down syndrome tend to be at greater risk of Alzheimer's disease.

T

10. All adults with Down syndrome will die of Alzheimer disease.

F

11. Once dementia is evident in an adult with an intellectual disability, the person should be hospitalized or admitted to long-term care facility.

F

12. Medications now available can cure Alzheimer's disease in most persons with an intellectual disability.

F

13. As people age, some changes in physical and mental abilities are expected.

T

14. With good diet, proper exercise, and a positive attitude, aging can be prevented in most people with an intellectual disability.

F

15. Understanding changes due to both normal and pathological aging is useful when working with older adults with intellectual disabilities.

T

16. Everyone with an intellectual disability will experience gross memory losses when they become old. F

17. Dementia resulting from vascular accidents (such as stroke) is characterized by behavioural decline in steps.

T

18. Vision and hearing losses are more likely to be present among older, than younger, people with intellectual disabilities.

T

19. Dementia is a condition that causes a person to lose his or her learned skills and capabilities.

T

20. The duration between onset of dementia and death is generally shorter in adults with Down syndrome.

T

Centre on Intellectual Disabilities - University at Albany (9/00)