

Dementia Capable WI: Creating New Partnerships in Dementia Care (6-Month Post-Training Evaluation)

We are asking you to provide this information to help us comply with federal reporting requirements. Completing this form is voluntary, but we hope that you will choose to fill it out. We also need it to help us analyze and evaluate programs that facilitate care and support for people with dementia. This information will be stored in a secure electronic database. We will not share your information with another agency without your permission. We will not sell this information to anyone.

If you have questions regarding this questionnaire, please contact:

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Knowledge of Memory Loss and Care (KAML-C)

Please choose one response per question.

Which of the following is the most common cause of memory loss in persons over age 65?

- 1. Alzheimer's disease
- 2. Senility
- 3. Normal aging
- 4. Hardening of the arteries
- 5. Benign senescent forgetfulness

Which of the following conditions may resemble Alzheimer's disease?

- 1. Major depression
- 2. Pernicious anemia
- 3. Thyroid disorder
- 4. Parkinson's disease
- 5. All of the above

A symptom of Alzheimer's disease usually NOT seen in the early stage is

- 1. Disorientation to time and place
- 2. Word finding difficulty
- 3. Aggressive behavior
- 4. Recent memory loss
- 5. Difficulty with calculations

The BEST way to enable someone with memory loss to understand you is to

- 1. Logically explain your reasoning
- 2. Write out a detailed note
- 3. Repeat yourself until the point is made
- 4. Give brief and simple instructions
- 5. Speak in a quiet tone

Which of the following is NOT likely to be a problem for a person in the early stage of memory loss who is living alone?

- 1. Forgetting to turn off the stove
- 2. Making travel plans
- 3. Managing money
- 4. Remembering to take medications
- 5. Getting dressed in the morning

Which of the following approaches is NOT HELPFUL for persons with memory loss in completing tasks?

- 1. Breaking tasks down into small steps
- 2. Encouragement to try harder
- 3. Repeating old, familiar skills
- 4. Having others assist them as needed
- 5. Companionship

Most persons with Alzheimer's disease live

- 1. In nursing homes
- 2. In retirement communities
- 3. In their own homes
- 4. With their adult children
- 5. In assisted living facilities

Primary caregivers of persons with Alzheimer's disease suffer from major depression

- 1. At about the same rate as the general population
- 2. At a lower rate than the general population
- 3. At a much higher rate than the general population
- 4. At a slightly higher rate than the general population
- 5. At a much lower rate than the general population

Those LEAST likely to be primary caregivers of persons with Alzheimer's disease are

- 1. Their sons
- 2. Their daughters
- 3. Their daughters-in law
- 4. Their husbands
- 5. Their wives

The Dementia Attitudes Scale (Connor & McFadden)

Please rate each statement according to how much you agree or disagree with it. Circle 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, or 7 according to how you feel in each case. Please be honest. There are no right or wrong answers. The acronym “ADRD” in each question stands for “Alzheimer’s disease and related dementias.”

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Slightly disagree	Neutral	Slightly agree	Agree	Strongly agree
It is rewarding to work with persons who have ARDR.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I am afraid of persons with ARDR.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Slightly disagree	Neutral	Slightly agree	Agree	Strongly agree
Persons with ADRD can be creative.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I feel confident around persons with ADRD.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I am comfortable touching persons with ADRD.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I feel uncomfortable being around persons with ADRD.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Every person with ADRD has different needs.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I am not very familiar with ADRD.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I would avoid an agitated person with ADRD.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Persons with ADRD like having familiar things nearby.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
It is important to know the past history of persons with ADRD.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
It is possible to enjoy interacting with persons with ADRD.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I feel relaxed around persons with ADRD.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Persons with ADRD can enjoy life.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Persons with ADRD can feel when others are kind to them.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I feel frustrated because I do not know how to help persons with ADRD.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I cannot imagine taking care of someone with ADRD.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I admire the coping skills of persons with ADRD.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Slightly disagree	Neutral	Slightly agree	Agree	Strongly agree
We can do a lot now to improve the lives of persons with ADRD.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Difficult behaviors may be a form of communication for persons with ADRD.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

DICE – 6 Month Post-Training

How well do you feel you can train caregivers to... Not at all A little bit Quite a lot Very much

1.)... understand the feelings of a person with dementia?	0	1	2	3
2.)... understand the way a person with dementia interacts with people and things around them?	0	1	2	3
3.)... use information about their past (such as what they used to do and their interests), when talking to a person with dementia?	0	1	2	3
4.)... protect the dignity of a person with dementia in your care?	0	1	2	3
5.)... deal with behavior that challenges in a person with dementia?	0	1	2	3
6.)... decide what to do about risk (such as harm to self or others) in a person with dementia?	0	1	2	3
7.)... offer stimulation (for the mind, the senses and the body) to a person with dementia in your daily care?	0	1	2	3
8.)... offer choice to a person with dementia in everyday care (such as what to wear, or what to do)?	0	1	2	3
9.)... engage a person with dementia in creative activities during a normal care day?	0	1	2	3

- 1.) Dementia does not change how a person feels pain, but it does change how the person’s ability to express it. Which of the following is NOT a good way to assess for pain:
 - a. Wait for the person with dementia to communicate pain
 - b. look for a behavior change (e.g. restlessness, fidgeting, resistant to care)
 - c. monitor facial expressions (e.g. grimacing, frowning, looking tense)
 - d. notice repeated vocalizations (e.g. shouting, screaming, crying)

- 2.) Which of the following is NOT a good way to care for a person with dementia?
 - a. Pay attention to their nonverbal communication and anticipate their needs.
 - b. Use a gentle, reassuring touch.
 - c. Tell the resident step-by-step what will be happening as care is provided.
 - d. Give the person with dementia several choices while providing care.

- 3.) Mrs. Tenorio taught preschool for 25 years. Which of the following may not be a meaningful activity for this former teacher?
 - a. Looking at picture books together.
 - b. Watching the children play on the playground across the street.
 - c. Looking at a magazine with birds and wildlife.
 - d. Singing the alphabet song with her.

I know and understand...	Not at all	A little bit	Quite a lot	Very much
1.)... the causes of behavioral and psychological symptoms of dementia?	0	1	2	3
2.)... how to assess and manage the behavioral and psychological symptoms of dementia?	0	1	2	3
3.)... that the patient, caregiver, and environmental factors can all contribute to behaviors.	0	1	2	3

Since the DICE training, have you received additional training in dementia care? If so, what did that training consist of?

Please share any additional comments that you have regarding the DICE project, consultations with Molly, and your volunteer experience. You can also share any comments in improving this process. These comments will be kept anonymous.

Thank you!