

Dementia Capable WI: Creating New Partnerships in Dementia Care

Demographic Information

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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1. What is your professional role? _____
2. How many years have you worked in this role? _____
3. Are you Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?
 Yes
 No
4. What is your race? (Check all that apply.)
 American Indian or Alaska Native
 Asian or Asian-American
 Black or African-American
 Hawaiian Native or Pacific Islander
 Hispanic
 White or Caucasian
 Other: _____
5. What is your gender? _____
6. Please circle the highest year of school you have completed:

1 2 3 4 5	6 7 8 9 10 11 12	13 14 15 16	17 18 19 20 21 22 23+
(primary)	(middle/high school)	(tech/college)	(graduate school)

Information about Medical Conditions and Treatment

Instructions: We are interested in your confidence level to effectively train caregivers to identify and carry out prevention and management strategies for types of medical conditions that your clients may develop as a result of dementia.

Carrying out prevention strategies

How confident are you that you can effectively train caregivers to prevent the following:

	Not at all	Low	Moderate	High
Pressure ulcers / Bedsores?	0	1	2	3
Falls?	0	1	2	3
Aspiration?	0	1	2	3
Weight loss and related complications?	0	1	2	3
Pneumonia and related symptoms?	0	1	2	3
Incontinence and risk-factors?	0	1	2	3
Dehydration?	0	1	2	3
Behavior changes (BPSD)?	0	1	2	3
Infections?	0	1	2	3
Constipation?	0	1	2	3
Pain?	0	1	2	3
Communication changes?	0	1	2	3

Identification of complications

How confident are you that you can effectively train caregivers to identify the following:

	Not at all	Low	Moderate	High
Pressure injury (e.g. pressure ulcers, bed sores)?	0	1	2	3
Aspiration (e.g. swallowing problems, dysphagia)?	0	1	2	3
Weight loss?	0	1	2	3
Pneumonia?	0	1	2	3
Bladder infection?	0	1	2	3
Dehydration?	0	1	2	3
Condition changes related to medication?	0	1	2	3
Other Infections (ex. UTI)?	0	1	2	3
Constipation?	0	1	2	3
Cognitive or thinking changes?	0	1	2	3
Pain?	0	1	2	3

	Not at all	Low	Moderate	High
Stages of dementia and related complications?	0	1	2	3
End-of-life stages?	0	1	2	3
Communication changes?	0	1	2	3

Management strategies

How confident are you that you can effectively train caregivers to manage the following:

	Not at all	Low	Moderate	High
Pressure injury (e.g. pressure ulcers, bed sores)?	0	1	2	3
Aspiration (e.g. swallowing problems, dysphagia)?	0	1	2	3
Weight loss?	0	1	2	3
Pneumonia?	0	1	2	3
Incontinence of bladder?	0	1	2	3
Incontinence of bowels?	0	1	2	3
Dehydration?	0	1	2	3
Condition changes related to medication?	0	1	2	3
Other Infections (ex. UTI)?	0	1	2	3
Constipation?	0	1	2	3
Cognitive or thinking changes?	0	1	2	3
Pain?	0	1	2	3
End-of-life stages (including palliative care, hospice)?	0	1	2	3
Communication changes?	0	1	2	3

Other strategies

How confident are you that you can effectively train caregivers to:

	Not at all	Low	Moderate	High
Calling the doctor if their loved one is sick with acute illnesses?	0	1	2	3
Asking to speak directly with a nurse about the specific health concerns of the person they are caring for?	0	1	2	3
Understanding which doctor/specialist to call, for the person they are caring for?	0	1	2	3
Identifying resources to help them take care of their loved one?	0	1	2	3

Knowledge of Memory Loss and Care (KAML-C)

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

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 ADRD.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I am afraid of persons with ADRD.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Slightly disagree	Neutral	Slightly agree	Agree	Strongly agree
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
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

Thank you!