1. According to research cited in the article (e.g., Eagar et al., Parker et al.), use of respite care is associated with:
   A. increased caring longevity.
   B. decreased mortality of the caregiver.
   C. decreased incidence of caregiver depression.
   D. decreased morbidity for the caregiver.

2. Which one of the following statements about caregivers and the use of caregiver services is false?
   A. Caregivers of individuals with dementia are more likely to use respite care than caregivers of individuals with other disabilities.
   B. Caregivers of individuals with dementia who do access day center programs tend to do so late in the caring trajectory.
   C. Those who do enroll in day programs tend to use the programs frequently.
   D. The use of day care centers for caregivers of individuals with dementia tends to be low.

3. Which category of caregivers is less likely to initiate and sustain use of day centers?
   A. Caregivers who are children of the individual with dementia.
   B. Spousal caregivers.
   C. Sibling caregivers.
   D. Nonfamily caregivers.

4. Brief, rather than sustained, use of day centers has been associated with caregivers:
   A. caring for a care recipient with high functional impairment.
   B. with a high level of formal education.
   C. caring for a female care recipient.
   D. caring for a care recipient with multiple comorbidities.

5. For care recipients who were participants in the study, the average time since being diagnosed with dementia was:
   A. 2 years.
   B. 5 years.
   C. 7 years.
   D. 10 years.

6. How many care recipients in the study reportedly exhibited behaviors such as yelling, swearing, or other signs of restlessness?
   A. 5.
   B. 7.
   C. 12.
   D. 16.
7. Caregiver beliefs that the day centers provide positive social and emotional benefits for the care recipient with dementia were identified as:
   A. dementia beliefs.
   B. normative beliefs and motivation.
   C. behavioral beliefs and outcome evaluations.
   D. control beliefs.

8. Caregiver beliefs that day centers cannot meet the functional or behavioral needs of the care recipient were identified as:
   A. dementia beliefs.
   B. normative beliefs and motivation.
   C. behavioral beliefs and outcome evaluations.
   D. control beliefs.

9. To encourage use of day services, nurses involved in the promotion and referral of caregivers and individuals with dementia to day centers need to:
   A. emphasize potential benefits for care recipients.
   B. emphasize potential benefits for caregivers.
   C. emphasize potential benefits for both caregivers and care recipients.
   D. emphasize the cost versus benefit potential.

10. The results of the study highlighted special target groups whose needs may not be well met by existing day center programs. Which one of the following was not a target group identified?
    A. Centenarians.
    B. Older men.
    C. Individuals with younger-onset dementia.
    D. Individuals with behavioral and psychological symptoms.

CNE Answers
April 2012