1. Assessing for subjective cognitive impairment (SCI) among older adults is important because:
   A. findings can be predictive of future cognitive decline.
   B. symptoms are consistent with objective cognitive measures.
   C. of the relationship between gender and education.
   D. there is a positive association with memory complaints and perceived health status.

2. A personality trait associated with SCI is:
   A. optimism.
   B. neuroticism.
   C. impassivity.
   D. domineering.

3. The reliability of brief measures of subjective cognitive complaints often cannot be calculated due to the:
   A. lack of a coherent construct.
   B. scarcity of participants.
   C. single time points of measurement.
   D. small number of items.

4. How older adults respond when asked about their memory can be influenced by their:
   A. family history.
   B. physical function.
   C. mood.
   D. intelligence.

5. Individuals who believe they have difficulty remembering numbers will:
   A. never remember numbers.
   B. fail a written test requiring memory of numbers.
   C. process numbers more slowly.
   D. devote less effort to remembering numbers.
6. The more specific an assessment question, the greater the opportunity for the:
   A. individual to answer quickly.
   B. individual to remember the past.
   C. nurse to investigate further.
   D. nurse to keep to a time limit.

7. Typical measures of SCI tend to highlight memory and performance but fail to address:
   A. concentration.
   B. orientation.
   C. relevance.
   D. attention.

8. The question, “How often do you have trouble remembering the name of an acquaintance you see frequently (at least once per week)?” is an example of:
   A. framing.
   B. time interface.
   C. applicability.
   D. specificity.

9. When assessing for SCI, the best initial question to use during a medication review is:
   A. “Have you had problems remembering to take your medications?”
   B. “Have you been taking your medications regularly?”
   C. “Did you miss taking your lisinopril this week?”
   D. “You don’t forget to take your medication, do you?”

10. Tailoring questions to an individual’s experience is an example of cognitive-related assessment of:
    A. time interface.
    B. framing.
    C. specificity.
    D. application.

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